

**Appendix 4B, Attachment 4**

**CHARTED EXPLORATION OF DESCENDANCIES  
PTOLEMAIC MONARCHS/RELATIVES  
Ptolemy VIII *Physcon* to Cleopatra VII the Great**

*Resumed from* Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 6.

Ptolemy numbering continues from assignment of VII to Ptolemy *Neos Philopater* as "VII" [Appendix 4B, Attachment 6, at fn. 3].

(1) <u>Ptolemy VIII/<i>Euergetes</i>/<i>Physcon</i></u>				
/ + Cleopatra A [Ptolemy VIII's "sister"] / [Memphitis?]	/ + Cleopatra III Selene [A]/ Selena/Seleuca [Lathryus' "younger sister"] (Selene [A] continued in 4B, Att. 3)	/ + Ithaca/Irene ?		
----- Cleopatra IV [3A, VI, Att. 6 (2)] <sup>1</sup> -----				
/-----+ Ptolemy VIII/ <i>Euergetes</i> / <i>Physcon</i> -----/				
Ptolemy IX <i>Lathyrus</i> / <u><i>Lathyrus</i> [ + Cleopatra A?<sup>2</sup>; + Selene A<sup>3</sup> ]</u>			Ptolemy X <u><i>Alexander I</i><sup>4</sup></u>	
/ + ? a "Ptolemy"	/ + ? Memphitis?]	/ + ? /	/ + ? /	/ + ? /
		/	/	/ Ptolemy XII/ <i>Alexander III</i>
		Ptolemy XIII <i>Auletes</i> -----+	Cleopatra V <i>Tryphaena</i> -----+	Ptolemy XI <i>Alexander II</i> ----- -----Continued at (2)-----

Selene [A] *continued* in Appendix 4B, Attachment 3.

Ptolemy VIII surnamed *Euergetes* and called *Physcon* (ostensibly due to his belly). Ptolemy VIII's "succession was approved, though the wife [Cleopatra II] and the son [Ptolemy VII *Neos Philopator*] of the deceased monarch [Ptolemy VI] laid claim to the crown. Cleopatra [II] was supported in her claims by the Jews, but to avoid the dangers attendant upon a disputed succession, it was at last agreed that *Physcon* should marry the queen [Cleopatra II] and that her son [Ptolemy VII] would succeed on the throne at his [*Physcon*]'s death. The nuptials were accordingly celebrated, but on that very day the tyrant murdered Cleopatra's [II's] son [Ptolemy VII; 3A, VI, Attachment 6 (2)] in her arms. He ordered himself to be called *Euergetes*, but the Alexandrians refused to do it, and stigmatized him with the appellation of *Kakergetes*, or evil-doer." L 513; L 1826 Ed.

Ptolemy VIII fled to Cyprus from revolt in Egypt (after he had "murdered all the young men of Alexandria") "and Cleopatra [II] the divorced queen ascended the throne." L 513.

"Memphitis, a son of Ptolemy *Physcon* [or *Lathyrus*?]...by his sister Cleopatra [A]." L 361, 513.

<sup>1</sup> Cleopatra IV as *Lathyrus*' mother is obtained by the process of elimination in comparing data among the undesignated Cleopatras.

<sup>2</sup> Although Selene [A]'s marriage to *Lathyrus* was her first, [A] may have had a prior marriage.

<sup>3</sup> Because "Selene [A]...was also called Cleopatra" (*AJ* XIII.XVI.4), she is found with a Cleopatra roman numeral in many historical texts, which in turn is the reason Cleopatra the Great is known best as Cleopatra "VII" (whose daughter by Mark Antony named Selene--part 2 below--also is found referenced "Cleopatra Selene.")

<sup>4</sup> "Strabo...skips" Ptolemy X *Alexander I* and Ptolemy XI *Alexander II*, "who apparently had no place in the official list of legitimate kings." *Strabo*, VIII, page 43, fn. 3.

Ptolemy VIII, fearing “lest the Alexandrians should also place the crown on the head of his son, by his sister [the undesignated] Cleopatra [A],..he sent for the young prince, called Memphitis, to Cyprus, and murdered him as soon as he reached the shore.” L 513.

When Ptolemy VIII subsequently invaded Egypt, the bereft queen Cleopatra II “fled to her eldest daughter Cleopatra [III], who [by that time] had married Demetrius [II *Nicanor*] king of Syria.” L 513.

Ptolemy VIII “repudiated” Cleopatra II “and married her daughter by [Ptolemy VI] Philometor, called also Cleopatra [IV].” L 513.

“When Ptolemy Physco [*sic.*] had the presumption to fight against Onias’ army and had caught all the Jews that were in the city [Alexandria],” he partially was prevented from causing further harm by the supplication of his concubine (some call her Ithaca, others, Irene).” *Josephus*, Against Apion, II.5.

<sup>5</sup> “Apion, a surname of [a] Ptolemy, one of the descendants of Ptolemy Lagus.” L 60.

“Ptolemy Apion, king of Cyrene, was the illegitimate son of Ptolemy [VIII] Physcon. After a reign of 20 years [over Cyrene] he died; and as he had no children he made the Romans heirs of his kingdom. The Romans presented his subjects with their independence.” L 515.

“Selene [A] the wife of Antiochus [VIII; after marriage to Ptolemy IX] king of Syria.... She was the daughter of [Ptolemy VIII] Physcon, king of Egypt, and had first married her [half?-] brother Lathurus/[Lathryus)...and afterwards, by desire of her mother [Cleopatra undesignated], her other brother [Antiochus VIII] Grypus. At the death of Grypus, she had married Antiochus [XI] surnamed Eusebes, the son of Antiochus [IX] Cyzicenus, by whom she had two sons, Antiochus Asiaticus [XIII] and Seleucus Cybiosactes. [But,] according to Appian, she first married his [Eusebes’] father, and after his death, the son [and, ultimately, Antiochus X].” L 554; 1826 Ed.

At some point following death of Antiochus VIII, Selene [A] “expelled Armenian king Tigranes from Syria and for a while ruled.”

Ptolemy VIII remained on the throne until his death “in the 67th year of his age, after a reign of 29 years, about 116 years before Christ.” L 513.

An Alexander was “alabarch at Alexandria.”

Ptolemy VIII “at his death...left Cyrene separately to his son Apion, who willed it to Rome in 96 b.c [annexed by Rome 75 b.c.].... Another son, Ptolemy IX [Lathurus], received Cyprus [annexed by Rome 58 b.c.]. *Ency.* page 84.

“Ptolemy VIII bequeathed Cyrenaica to his illegitimate son, Ptolemy Apion, and Egypt and Cyprus to his second wife Cleopatra [IV; after repudiation of Cleopatra II]; Cleopatra IV... was instructed to choose one of her sons [Ptolemy IX Lathryus and Ptolemy X *Alexander I*] as joint ruler [with her].” *Ptolemy VIII*, Microsoft Encarta Online Encyclopedia 2001.

Cleopatra IV caused Lathryus to “repudiate his sister and wife [Cleopatra A?] and marry “Seleuca/[Selene/Selena], his younger sister.”

Cleopatra [IV], “a wife and sister of Ptolemy [VIII] Euergetes, who [first] raised her son Alexander, a minor, to the throne of Egypt, in preference to his brother, Ptolemy [IX] Lathurus, whose interest the people favored. [*Lempriere* refers to Ptolemy IX as “the Eighth, surnamed *Lathyrus* from an excrescence like a pea on the nose, (who) succeeded his father

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<sup>5</sup> Other uses: (a) “Apianus, or Apion, was born at Oasis in Egypt, whence he went to Alexandria, of which he was determined a citizen. He succeeded Theus in the provision of rhetoric in the reign of Tiberius, and wrote a book against the Jews which Josephus refuted. He headed an embassy which the people of Alexandria sent to Caligula, to complain of the Jews.” *Lempriere*, page 60. (b) “Apion, a grammarian.” *Loc. cit.* (c) “Appianus, a Greek historian, who produced a 24-book “universal history (of which only a small portion survived) [and who] flourished A.D. 123.” *Lempriere*, page 64. (*Josephus* refers to Apion “the grammarian,” “a Jew” but “an accuser of our nation.” Against Apion, II.12, 13.)

<sup>6</sup> In the confusions of undesignated Cleopatras, it is unclear as to how Cleopatra IV appears also referred to as Physcon’s “sister.”

<sup>7</sup> (a) “The Greeks, too, gave additional names in old time, in some cases for achievement--  
*App4B.Att4*

Physcon as king of Egypt to reign conjointly with his mother Cleopatra (IV).” As Alexander became odious...Cleopatra [IV] suffered Lathyrus to ascend...on condition...he should repudiate his sister and wife, called Cleopatra [A?], and marry Seleuca[/Selene/Selena], his younger sister.” Ptolemy IX’s mother, Cleopatra [IV], who reigned conjointly with him, expelled him to Cyprus--apparently after 11 years--see *below at* L 514], and placed the crown on the head of his brother, Ptolemy [X] Alexander [I], her favourite son.” Cleopatra IV “afterwards raised her favorite Alexander to the throne...but he fled to avoid her tyranny.” “Cleopatra laid snares...and when Alexander heard it he put her to death.” L 1826 ed.; L 153.

“Alexander [I] Ptolemy [X]’s “mother Cleopatra [IV] raised him to the throne, in preference to his brother Lathryus, and reigned conjointly with him. Cleopatra [IV], however, expelled him [but] soon afterwards recalled him; and Alexander [I], to prevent being expelled a second time, put her to death, and for this unnatural action was himself murdered by one of his subjects.” L 32.

Ptolemy IX Lathryus warred “against Alexander Janneus, king of Judaea, through whose assistance and intrigue he had been expelled [from Egypt] by Cleopatra [IV].” Ptolemy IX conquered Janneus (“50,000 of whose men were left on the field of battle”); and “after he had exercised the greatest cruelty upon the Jews, and made vain attempts to recover the kingdom of Egypt, retired to Cyprus till the death of his brother Alexander [I, Ptolemy X] restored him to his native dominions.” (Some cities refused to acknowledge him; Thebes was reduced to ruins in a three-year siege.) L 513.

Ptolemy IX “Lathryus died 81 years before the christian era, “36 years” from the death of his father Physcon, “11 of which he had passed with his mother Cleopatra [IV] on the Egyptian throne, 18 in Cyprus, and seven after his mother’s death.” L 514.

“Ptolemy, an illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathryus king of Cyprus, of which he was tyrannically dispossessed by the Romans.” He poisoned himself as they approached, refusing their offer to take “the obscure office of high priest in the temple of Venus at Paphos.” L 575.

Ptolemy IX “was succeeded by his only daughter Cleopatra [V].” L 514.

Ptolemy XI Alexander II the son of Ptolemy [X] Alexander [I], by means of the dictator Sylla[/Sulla], soon after married and murdered” Cleopatra V. L 514.

“Alexander [II] Ptolemy [XI], king of Egypt, was son of the preceding [Alexander I Ptolemy X]. He was educated in the island of Cos, and, falling into the hands of Mithridates, escaped to Sylla/Sulla, who restored him to his kingdom. He was murdered by his subjects a few days after his restoration.” L 32.

“Alexander [III] Ptolemy [XII] was king of Egypt after his brother [Ptolemy XI] Alexander [II].... After a peaceful reign, he was banished by his subjects, and died at Tyre, B.C. 65, leaving his kingdom to the Roman people [*i.e.* it became a client kingdom].” L 32.

(2) Ptolemy XIII Auletes

/----- + Cleopatra V Tryphaena-----/	/ + ?	/ + ?	/ + ?
Berenice/Bernice [C] <sup>8</sup>	/	Ptolemy XIV/	Ptolemy XV Arsinoe [#4]
+ Seleucus Cybosactes (m. #1)	/	<i>Dionysius</i>	
+ Archelaus	/		
[Priest of the goddess	/		
Bellona at Comana ]			

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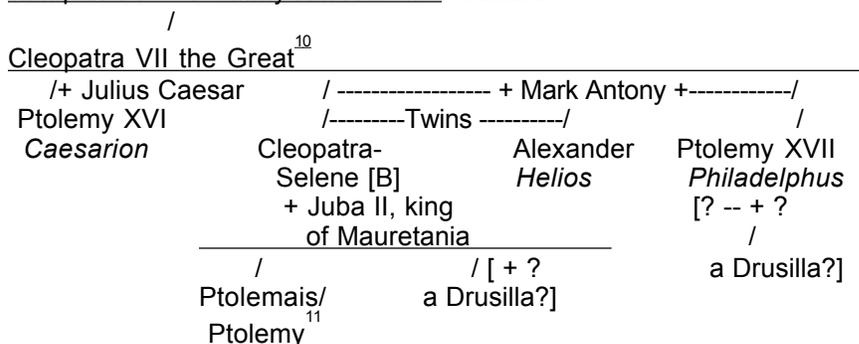
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Soter, for example, and Callinicus--or for personal appearance, as Physcon and Grypus; good qualities, Euergetes and Philadelphus.... Several monarchs have also had names given them in mockery, as...Ptolemy, *Lathyrus* [*sic.*]. Plutarch, *The Dryden Translation*, Chicago/London/Toronto: Wm. Benton Publisher/Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.; p. 179. (b) “Lathyrus” is the Latinized version of the Greek *lathrios*, *stealthy*, *secret*, *clandestine*.

<sup>8</sup>Berenices [A] and [B] are assigned in Appendix 4B, Attachment 2 at (A) and (I), respectively.

<sup>9</sup>Refer to Appendix 4B, Attachment 2, part P, for uses of *Archelaus* and, Appendix 4C, “Names/Places/Relationships,” *Bellona* and *Comana*.

Cleopatra V + Ptolemy XIII *Auletes* *continued*



Ptolemy XIII, “the illegitimate son of Lathryus, ascended the throne of Egypt at the death of [Ptolemy XII] Alexander III,” Egypt then being a client kingdom of Rome, in that “his predecessor by his will had left the kingdom...to the Romans.”

Ptolemy XIII “was banished by the Alexandrians; and since he had three daughters, of whom one, the eldest, was legitimate, they proclaimed her queen.\* [\*fn. 2: “According to Dio Cassius (39.13) this was Berenice [C]. She reigned with her mother Cleopatra [V] Tryphaena for one year and then alone one year.”] ...When Berenice [C] had been established on the throne, she sent after a husband for her from Syria, a certain Cybiosactes\* [\*fn. 4: “a nickname, Salt-fish Dealer;’ Dio Cassius (39.57) says, ‘a certain Seleucus.’”] who had pretended that he belonged to the family of Syrian kings.” “Cleopatra [Tryphaena] had him strangled within days [this conflicts with next quotation].” *Strabo*, VIII, pp. 43-47.

“Berenice [C], a daughter of [Ptolemy XIII] Auletes, who usurped her father’s throne for some time, strangled her husband Seleucus [Cybiosactes; 4B, att. 3], and married Archelaus, priest of Bellona. Her father regained his power [via Gabinius] and put her to death B.C. 55.” L 105

“Seleucus, to whom the Egyptians referred the crown of which they had robbed Auletes. Seleucus [Appendix 4B, Attachment 3] accepted but he soon disgusted his subjects, and received the surname of *Cybiosactes*, or *Scullion*.... He was at last murdered by Berenice [C], whom he had married.” L 555.

Ptolemy XIII Auletes’ “daughter, Berenice [Berenice C],” who, during setbacks of Ptolemy XIII, “established herself on the throne by a marriage with Archelaus, a priest of Bellona’s temple at Comana.” After the Romans restored Ptolemy XIII to power, “he sacrificed to his ambition his daughter Berenice [C]”--see next.

“[I]n his [Cybiosactes’, or a certain Seleucus] place came a man who likewise had pretended that he was a son of Mithridates Eupator--I mean Archelaus, who was son of Archelaus who carried on the war against Sulla [*sic.*] and afterwards was honored by the Romans, and was grandfather of the man who was last to reign over the Cappodicians in our time....” Certain agents brought him to “the queen” and proclaimed him king.\* [\*fn. 8: “He reigned only six months, being slain in battle by Gabinius” [with whom he previously “had been tarrying” in hopes of joining Gabinius on an expedition against the Parthians]. In the meantime, Pompey received Ptolemy XIII Auletes at Rome, and effected both Auletes’ restoration and the death of 100 ambassadors against Auletes. Auletes was restored to the throne by Gabinius; afterwards he “slew both his daughter [Berenice C] and Archelaus [Cappadocia Comana’s priest of the goddess Bellona];” but “before he [Ptolemy XIII] had had much time to reign, he died of disease, leaving behind two sons and also two daughters, the [then] eldest daughter being Cleopatra [the Great], the famous one.” “Now the Alexandrians proclaimed as sovereigns both the elder of the boys and Cleopatra.” “[T]he associates of the boy [Ptolemy XIV] caused an uprising and banished Cleopatra [the Great], and she set sail

<sup>10</sup> Found also as Cleopatra “VII” (and Cleopatra *Thea*).

<sup>11</sup> Who became ruler of that “part of Libya...formerly subject to Juba.” *Strabo*--quotation at Attachment 3A, VI, Attachment 2, last page.

with her sister to Syria.” Pompey, in flight to Egypt, “was treacherously slain by the king’s party; but when [Julius] Caesar arrived he put the lad to death,” summoned Cleopatra from exilic refuge in Syria, and established her as co-monarch of Egypt with her young brother [Ptolemy XV; as detailed further below]. After [Julius] Caesar died in the Battle of Philippi, 42 b.c., “Antony crossed over to Asia and held Cleopatra in such extraordinary honor that he chose her as wife and had children by her; and he undertook the battle of Actium with her and fled with her; and after this [Octavian/] Augustus Caesar pursued them, etc.” *Strabo*, VIII, pp. 43-47.

Archelaus “son of the Archelaus who was honored by Sulla and the [Roman] Senate, and...friend of Gabinius,” “pretended he was the son of Mithridates Eupator” at the time that a husband of royal family” was being sought for “the elder sister [Bernice C] of Cleopatra [the Great],” while Bernice C was in possession of the kingdom after Cleopatra the Great’s father, Ptolemy XIII had been banished. This Archelaus was accepted but he reigned only six months and “was slain by Gabinius in a pitched battle [“c. 56 b.c.”] when the latter was restoring Ptolemais [Ptolemy XIII] to his kingdom.” *Strabo*, vol. V, page 437; L 67.

Ptolemy XIII “Auletes died four years after his restoration, about 51 years before the christian era.” L 514.

When he died “Auletes left two sons and two [living] daughters [Bernice C having been dispatched]; and by his will ordered the eldest of his sons [Ptolemy XIV] to marry the [then] eldest of his sisters [Cleopatra the Great], and to ascend with her the vacant throne of Egypt. Ptolemy XV and Arsinoe [#4], the “two younger children,” were made masters of Cyprus.

Ptolemy XIV revolted against the Romans and was defeated and killed, “three years after his father” died. (Julius Caesar “put the lad to death,” according to quotation four paragraphs above).

Ptolemy XV was made co-ruler with Cleopatra VII by Julius Caesar.

Ptolemy XV was killed by or at the command of Cleopatra VII following the assassination of Julius Caesar.

Mark Antony “dispatched Arsinoe [#4],” younger daughter of Ptolemy [XIII] Auletes, “to gain the good graces of her sister.” L 81. (Cleopatra the Great effected “by the means of Antony” the death of her sister Arsinoe, “a supplicant at Diana’s Temple, Ephesus.”)

“Mark Antony and Cleopatra had three children: twins, Alexander *Helios* and *Cleopatra Selene* [B], born in [c.] 40 b.c., and Ptolemy [XVII] *Philadelphus*, born in [c.] 36 b.c.” “The older boy [Alexander *Helios*] was killed by the Romans when his parents died in [c.] 30 b.c. The other two children [Cleopatra Selene B and Ptolemy XVII *Philadelphus*] were taken to Rome and reared by Antony’s [other] wife, Octavia.”

“[http://www.wikipedia.org/w/wiki.phtml?title=Mark\\_Antony;...last modified 16:48, 9 Aug. 2003.](http://www.wikipedia.org/w/wiki.phtml?title=Mark_Antony;...last_modified_16:48,9_Aug.2003)

Cleopatra VII’s “children by Mark Antony were the twins Alexander [*Helios*] and Cleopatra [Selene B] (born 40 b.c. after Antony’s winter in Alexandria)...and Ptolemy Philadelphus (born 36).” *Oxford Class. Dict.*, page 347.

“...[I]n 34 [b.c.]...a magnificent ceremony [was held] at Alexandria...to mark the division of the earlier kingdom of Alexander [III] the Great [Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 4, (3)] between the royal couple and their children. Cleopatra ruled Egypt and [Ptolemy XVI] Caesarion, Cyprus, as Queen of Kings and King of Kings; Antony’s children [by Cleopatra] Alexander Helios...and Ptolemy Philadelphus were named kings east and west of the Euphrates respectively, with Cleopatra Selene [B]...queen of Cyrene.” *Loc. cit.*

Ptolemy [XVII] *Philadelphus* “died in [c.] 12 b.c. [c. 48 years old]...the girl [Selene B] married Juba II of Numidia and became queen of Mauretania.” *Loc.cit.*

“Juba, a king of Numidia and Mauritania, who...[initially] favored...Pompey against J. Caesar. L 299.

“Cleopatra Selene [/Selene B], the daughter of M. Antony and the celebrated Cleopatra.” L 515.

“Juba [II], the second of that name was the son of Juba I. He was led among the captives to Rome, to adorn the triumph of Caesar.” “Application to study procured him glory [and] he gained the hearts of the Romans [such that] Augustus rewarded his fidelity by giving him in marriage Cleopatra [Selene B] the daughter of Antony,” and he went on to write a history of Rome and Africa, among other works.” L 299.

“Ptolemaeus [/Ptolemy], a son of Juba [II], made king of Mauritania. He was son of Cleopatra Selene [B], the daughter of M. Antony, and the celebrated Cleopatra. He was put to death by Caius Caligula.” L 515.

“Ptolemaeus [/Ptolemy], a son of Antony by Cleopatra, surnamed Philadelphus by his father, and made master of Phoenicia, Syria, and all the territories of Asia Minor which were situated between the Aegean and the Euphrates.” L 515.

“Ptolemaeus, a general of Herod of Judaea.” L 515.

“Felix, M. Antonius, a freedman of Claudius Caesar, made governor[/procurator] of Judaea, Samaria, and Palestine. He was called by Suetonius the husband of three queens, as he married the two Drusillae, *one granddaughter of Antony and Cleopatra*, and the other a Jewish princess [Appendix 4B, Attachment 2, I], sister of Agrippa [I]. The name of his [Felix’s] third wife [/queen] is unknown. *Suet. in Cl. 18--Tacit. Ann. 12, c. 14.*” L 239.

[Other listed Ptolemies:

- “Ptolemaeus, a Jew, famous for his cruelty and avarice. He was for some time governor of Jericho, about 135 years before Christ.” L 515. (This would be Ptolemy “of Abubus,” who assassinated high priest Simon Matthes; *refer to final paragraphs of Appendix 3A, VI.*)
- “Ptolemy, a king of Chalcidica in Syria, about 30 years before Christ. He opposed Pompey when he invaded Syria, but was defeated,” although Pompey “spared his life only upon receiving 1000 talents.” L 515.
- “Ptolemaeus, a powerful Jew during the troubles which disturbed the peace of Judea, in the reign of Augustus.” L 515.]