



Antiochus I Soter I continued

/ [+ Laodice?<sup>2</sup>] / + Stratonice [#2]  
/ ?  
/

Antiochus II Theos

-----/-----	/ + Laodice #2-----/	/ + Berenice II [ 3A, VI, Att. 6, (1)]	/ + ?
[Antiochia?]	Antiochus Hierax	Seleucus II Callinicus + Laodice [#3] ---Continued at (2)---	a Son Stratonice [#3] + Ariarathes IV (King of Cappadocia; see Detail A) -----Continued at (1)(a)-----

(1) (a)

Stratonice [#3] + Ariarathes IV of Capadocia

/  
Ariarathes V  
/ + Antiochia "daughter of king Antiochus"  
or  
+ ?  
/

Ariarathes VI Philopater

(+ Laodice [A] "surviving wife")

/ + ?	/ + ?	/ + ?
5 children annihilated by Ariarathes VI's surviving wife Laodice A	Ariarathes VII (escaped annihilation) + Laodice B "sister of Mithridates [VII] Eupator" -----Continued at (2)(a)-----	An "illegitimate" brother who ultimately murdered Ariarathes VII

"Laodice [#1], the mother of Seleucus [I].... Not only the son that she brought forth, called Seleucus, but also all his successors of the house of the Seleucidae." L 312.

"Seleucus, a division of Syria, which received its name from Seleucus, the founder of the Syrian empire.... It also was called Tetrapolis from the four cities it contained"--"Seleucia, [named] after him; Antioch after his father; Laodicea after his mother, and Apamea after his wife. Strab. 16." L 554.

"Seleucus the First, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, surnamed Nicanor or Victorious, was son of Antiochus." L. 554.

"Antiochis, the name of the mother of Antiochus the son of Seleucus [I]." L 53, with no citations.

"Achaïos was the father of Antiochis, the mother of Attalos I of Pergamum...and of Laodice, [#2 who became] wife of Antiochus II."

<sup>2</sup> At least one "Laodice" as variously reflected in this chart remains in question; e.g. text as inscribed on the back of thrones of seated colossi (on the terrace of the burial monument of Antiochus I at Nemrud Dag, Turkey): "...Antiochus Theos Dikaios, [*lacuna*] an [*lacuna*], Philoromais and Philhe[*lacuna*], son of King Mithridates Kallinikos and of Queen Lao[*lacuna*]ke Thea Philadelphos, daughter of King Antiochos Epiphanes Philometer Kallinikos...." *Burstein* p. 63.

Burstein, p. 25, n. 6, citing Strabo.

“Laodice [#2], a daughter of Seleucus [I].” L 312.

“Seleucus [I]...had by Apama, the Persian, a son named Antiochus.” Plutarch 738.

“Apame, mother of Antiochus [I] Soter by Seleucus [I] Nicator.” L 59.

“ [A] Ptolemy, a son of Seleucus, killed in the battle at Issus.” L 515.

Seleucus I “made war against Demetrius [I] and Lysimachus though he had originally married Stratonice, the daughter of the former.”

L 1826 Ed.

Seleucus I [who first had acquired Stratonice #2] “willingly gave Stratonice [#2] to his son,” Antiochus I Soter I, when it was determined that his son’s life-threatening illness stemmed from the unrequited love he bore for his stepmother. L 53; L 1826 Ed. The “stepmother” of “Antiochus [I], surnamed Soter, the son of Seleucus [I],” was “Stratonice [#2].” L 53.

Antiochus [I] Soter “married Stratonice [#2], the daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes , about 294/293.” Burstein, p. 21, n. 8.

Seleucus I “was murdered 280 b.c. in the 32nd year of his reign...by one of his servants called Ptolemy Ceraunus,” Seleucus was either 73 or 78 years old. He was succeeded by Antiochus Soter. L 1826 Ed.

“Antiochus I Soter died 291 b.c., after a reign of 19 years.” L 53. (Based on related data, this date appears a misprint of 261.)

“Antiochus [II], the second of that name, surnamed Theos[/Theus]...was son and successor to Antiochus [I] Soter.” L 53.

“Laodice [#2], a [half-] sister and wife of Antiochus II.” L 312.

“Seleucus Callinicus, son of Laodice [#2].” L 312. “Antiochus...brother to Seleucus [II], received the surname of Hierax.” L 274.

“Antiochus Hierax (‘falcon’)...younger son of Laodice [#2], “recognized as ruler of Asia Minor...by Seleucus [II] in 241.” Ency. 81.

“Laodike [Laodice #2], wife of Antiochos II, was divorced by him in 252 in order to marry Berenike [Berenice II], daughter of Ptolemais II, a marriage that appears to have been one of the conditions for ending the Second Syrian War.” *Burstein*, p. 32, fn. 2. (After a revolt by Ptolemy II’s “brother [by the same mother], Magas, king of Cyrene, which had been kindled by Antiochus [II] the Syrian king,” there was “re-established peace for some time in the family of Philadelphus.” L 511.)

“Antiochus II Theos married Berenice, the daughter of the Egyptian king [Ptolemy II].” His “former wife [was] Laodice [#2], by whom he had two sons.” L 53. “Antiochus [II]...married Berenice [II] the daughter of Ptolemy [II]. ...[T]hough old and infirm,” Ptolemy II conducted his daughter to...and assisted at the nuptials.” L 511.

After the death of Ptolemy II, Laodice [#2] was recalled. L 105. She poisoned her husband and suborned an imposter (“Artemon,” L 53) who, posing as Antiochus II, named her son, Seleucus Callinicus, the successor prince, after which it was announced that Antiochus II had died a natural death.

Laodice [#2] put to death Berenice II, whom her husband had married.” L 312. “Laodice [#2] dispatched Berenice and her son, 246 years before the christian era.” L 53. (“In the war of succession after Antiochus II’s death, Egypt supported Berenice’s son (‘Third Syrian’ or ‘Laodicean’ War, 246-241), though Ptolemy III’s expedition in Syria did not prevent mother and son from being killed by Laodice’s supporters.” This Laodice traditionally is recognized as helping organize the resisters, “especially in Asia Minor, which enabled her elder son to succeed as Seleucus II.” O 814.

“Laodice #2 was executed on order of Ptolemy Euergetes, b.c. 246.” L 312.

“Ariarathes IV, king of Pontus, successor of father Ariamnes...married Stratonice [#3] daughter of Antiochus Theos. L 74.

Ariarathes VI “left six children, five of whom were murdered by his surviving wife, Laodice [A].” (Detail A.)

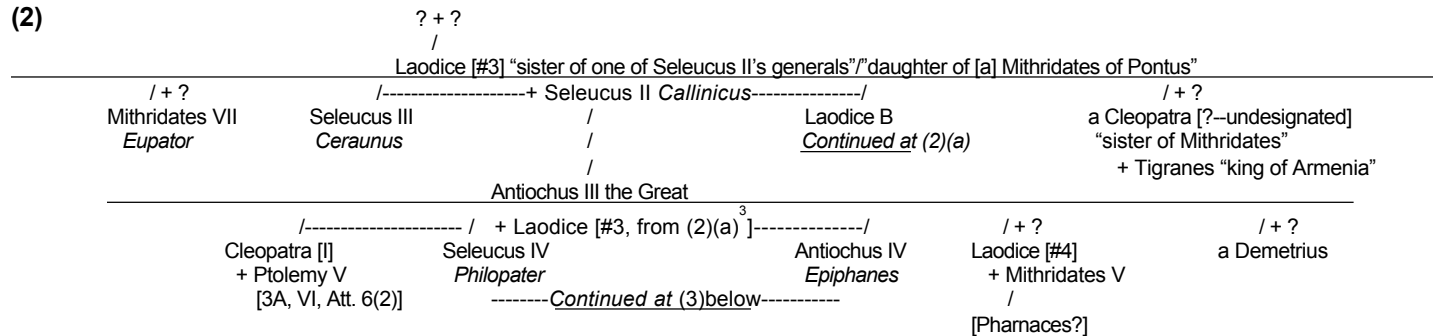
“Laodice [A], a queen of Cappadocia put to death by her subjects for poisoning five of her children.” L 312.

“Laodice [B], a sister of Mithridates [VII] who married Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, and afterwards her own [half?-] brother, Mithridates [VII].” L 1826 Ed.

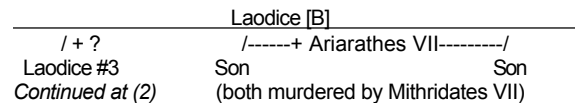
Note: Other related citations not placed here will be found in Detail A to this Appendix.

Refer also to Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 5, Detail A concerning Mithridateses and Ariaratheses.

(2)



(2)(a)



“Seleucus II Callinicus succeeded his father, Antiochus Theos.... He had married Laodice [#3], the sister of one of his generals, by whom he had two sons, Seleucus [III] and Antiochus [III], and a daughter whom he gave in marriage to Mithridates king of Pontus.” L 555.

Seleucus II was taken prisoner by Arsaces, “an officer who made himself powerful by the dissensions...between the two brothers, Seleucus and Antiochus [presumably, Seleucus II’s sons];” and, after being a prisoner of Parthia for some time, Seleucus II was killed by a fall from a horse “b.c. 226, after a reign of 20 years.” L 555.

“Seleucus III (“Ceraunus”) succeeded his father Seleucus II.” “He was murdered by two of his officers after a reign of three years, b.c. 223, and his brother, Antiochus [III], though only 15...ascended.” L 555.

<sup>3</sup> Antiochus III’s queen Laodike “actually was his cousin, being the daughter of Laodike [B], [who was] the sister of Seleucus II and [later] wife of Mithridates...of Pontus.” *Burstein*, page 45, fn. 6. (Derived timeframes do not allow this Mithridates to be “II.”)

Antiochus [III], the third of that name, surnamed the Great, brother to Seleucus Ceraunus. ” L 53.

“Laodice [B], a sister of Mithridates [VII] who married Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, and afterwards her own [half?-] brother, Mithridates [VII].” L 1826 Ed.

“Laodice [#3], daughter of Mithridates II[VII]<sup>4</sup> of Pontus, married Antiochus III...(221 b.c.).” O 814.

“Letter of Queen Laodike III [#3], wife of Antiochus III, about 197 b.c.” refers to “my brother and his house.” *Burstein*, p. 48. (The letter detailed the powerful queen’s benefactions to Iasus/Iasos in Caria, after Antiochus III had captured the city, and is “an example of the powers of a Seleucid queen.” O 815, which gives, “c. 195 b.c.”)

Antiochus [III] “had three sons, Seleucus Philopater, Antiochus Epiphanes, and Demetrius. The first succeeded him, and the two others were kept as hostages by the Romans.” L 54.

One “Tigranes” referred to as “king of Armenia” had as a wife a Cleopatra who was a “sister of Mithridates.” L 1826 Ed., citing *Justin*. 38, v.3. Other uses of “Tigranes,” refer to Appendix 4B, Att. 2, C(1).

“Of Laodice’s [#3’s] children, Seleucus IV and Antiochus IV reigned as kings, while her daughter, Cleopatra I, was married to Ptolemy V.” O 815.

See Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 6, for additional Cleopatra I data.

“Mithridates V [of Pontus] strengthened himself...by an alliance with Antiochus [III] the Great, whose daughter Laodice [#4] he married.” L 373.

Antiochus III “reigned 36 years.” He was killed with his followers “187 years before the Christian era,” by the inhabitants of Susiana, where he attempted to plunder its temple of Belus.” L 53; refer to 3A, VI, Attachment 1 for preceding events concerning Antiochus III.

“Laodice [B], a sister of Mithridates [VII] who married Ariarathes [VII], king of Cappadocia, and afterwards her own [half?-] brother, Mithridates [VII]. During the secret absence of Mithridates, she prostituted herself to her servants, in hopes that her husband was dead; but when she saw her expectations frustrated, she attempted to poison Mithridates, for which she was put to death.” L 312 and 1826 Ed. (If the within charts are correct, this could mean that Laodice was returned to Mithridates after the dealings with Rome, and her aid from Nicomedes II?—refer to Detail A).

*Continued next page...*

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<sup>4</sup> See preceding fn.

(3)

Seleucus IV <i>Philopater</i>		Antiochus IV <i>Epiphanes</i>		
/ + ?		/ + ?		
Demetrius I [-S] <sup>5</sup> Soter	? + ?	Alexander Bala		Antiochus V <i>Eupator</i>
/ + ?	/	+ Cleopatra [III]	/ + ?	/
Demetrius II <i>Nicator/Nicanor</i>	Antiochus VII <i>Sidetes</i> <sup>6</sup>	/ (first of her marriages)	Antiochus VI <sup>7</sup>	[Diodorus <i>Tryphon</i> ]
+ Cleopatra [III] (second marriage)	+ Cleopatra [III] (third marriage)	?	<i>Entheus/Noble</i>	
-----Continued in-----				
Appendix 4B, Attachment 4.				

“Seleucus IV succeeded his father, Antiochus the Great.” “His son [was] Demetrius [I].” L 554. “Seleucus the Fourth...was surnamed *Philopater*, or, according to Josephus, Soter.” L 1826 Ed.

Seleucus IV was poisoned after a reign of 12 years, b.c. 175. “His son, Demetrius [I-S],” educated at Rome, “became a prince of great abilities.” L 1826 Ed.

“The fourth Antiochus, surnamed *Epiphanes* or *Illustrious*, was king of Syria after his [older] brother Seleucus [IV] and reigned 11 years.” (He had been a hostage at Rome from 189 to 176 b.c., and was living at Athens at the time of his brother’s murder.) L 54. “He destroyed Jerusalem, as is minutely recorded in the book of the Maccabees.” L 1826 Ed.

“Antiochus IV died in Iran sometime between mid-November and mid-December 164 (cf. 1 Maccabees 6:1-16).” *Burstein*, page 58, n. 3.

“Antiochus the Fifth, surnamed *Eupator*, succeeded his father *Epiphanes* on the throne of Syria, 164 b.c. He made peace with the Jews, and in the second year of his reign, was assassinated by his uncle, Demetrius [I] Soter, who said the crown was lawfully his own, and that it had been wrested from his father.” L 54. (The reference to “uncle” would indicate on the maternal side, in that, on the paternal side, they were cousins, each being a son of a son of Antiochus III.)

“Demetrius the First, surnamed *Soter*, son of Seleucus [IV] *Philopater*.” L 1826 Ed. (“Demetrius, a prince surnamed *Soter*, was son of Seleucus *Philopater*, the son of Antiochus the Great.” L 197.)

Demetrius I was initially given by his father to Rome as a hostage. When *Philopater* died and his brother had usurped the throne, Demetrius I escaped Rome to Syria, “where the troops received him as their lawful sovereign, b.c. 162.” L 1826 Ed.

<sup>5</sup>To distinguish from Macedonian Demetrii.

<sup>6</sup>Antiochus VII “the brother of Demetrius” [II]” (*AJ* XIII.VII.1) and Cleopatra III’s “brother-in-law” (L 197). If all the related statements are correct also, then Demetrius I, Bala and Antiochus VII all would have had to have the same mother, “x”?--x + Seleucus IV = Demetrius I; x + y = Antiochus VII; x + Antiochus IV = Bala.

<sup>7</sup>“Brother of Demetrius II” (see quotation at *Josephus* 13/L 1826 Ed.) would indicate Antiochus VI and Demetrius II shared the same mother.

Demetrius I put to death Antiochus V Eupator and Lysias and gained the crown.” L 1826 Ed.

Demetrius I was defeated in a battle in the 12th year of his reign, by “Alexander Bala, the son of Antiochus Epiphanes [IV],” [who] laid claim to the crown.” L 1826 Ed.

“A pretended son of Balas called Diodorus Tryphon.” L 197.

“Tryphon, a tyrant of Apamea in Syria, put to death by Antiochus [VII]. *Justin.* 36, c. 1.” L 629.

“Tryphon, a surname of one of the Ptolemies. *Aelian.* V.H. 14, v. 31.” L 629.

“Diodorus, a general of Demetrius. [no citation]” L 205.

“Cleopatra [III], a daughter of Ptolemy Philometor...married [first to] Alexander Bala.” L 1826 Ed.

See Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 6 for additional Cleopatra III data.

“Antiochus the Sixth...was surnamed *Entheus* or *Noble*. His father, Alexander Bala, [had] entrusted him to the care of Malcus, an Arabian; and he received the crown from Tryphon, in opposition to his brother Demetrius [II--this would indicate that Antiochus VI and Demetrius II had the same mother].... Before he had been a year on the throne, Tryphon murdered him, 143 b.c. and reigned in his place for three years. *Joseph.* 13.” L 1826 Ed.

“The seventh king of Syria was called Sidetes.” L 54.

Antiochus [VII], son of Demetrius [II], “wrote to high priest Simon of his embarking on reclaiming the kingdom of his ancestors,” and invaded it “in the year 174 [137 b.c.]” 1 Maccabees XV.1ff.

Descendancies resume in Appendix 4B, Attachment 3.

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<sup>8</sup>This reference appears to further complicate their relationship?--refer to fn. 6.