

**Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 5**

**CHARTED EXPLORATION OF FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS  
JOHANAN/JONATHAN/[Y]JEHOHANAN/JOHN TO JOHN HYRCANUS I**

Note: Source Quotations with citations are given in Appendix 3B, II, Attachments 4 and 6.

<i>Antecedents, Attachment 2</i>				<u>Sanballat</u>			
/				/			
Johanen/Jonathan/[Y]Jehohanen/John-----+-----				-----+-----			
[ / + ? / / + ? / + ? / + ? ]				[ / + ? / + ? / + ? / + ? ]			
/ [Daughter / / + Manasseh? <sup>4</sup> ]				/ [Manasseh? <sup>2</sup> fn. <sup>3</sup> / / /]			
/ Jaddua / Jaddua				/ Jaddua /			
/ / + ? / / + ?				/ / + ? /			
/ / [?Daughter + Manasseh? <sup>5</sup> ]				/ [?Daughter + Manasseh? <sup>5</sup> ]			
[? + a Jesus / ?Daughter-----+-----? Onias I [-----+-----Daughter? <sup>6</sup> ]				[?Daughter +-----?: Eleazar [#1] <sup>7</sup> / Simon the Just / + ? / + ? / + ? / + ?]			
/ [Sirach? / + ? [Jesus of Ecclesiasticus? <sup>10</sup> ]				/ Onias II <sup>8</sup> / Jesus/Jason / Menelaus/ Onias III / [Lysimachus? <sup>9</sup> / Daughter + Simon of Bilgah]			
----- <u>continued next page</u> -----							

<sup>1</sup> Sanballat sons, or sons-in-law?

<sup>2</sup> "Jaddua had a brother [or brother-in-law?] whose name was Manasseh."

<sup>3</sup> Relates to fn. 1.

<sup>4</sup> Relates to fn. 2.

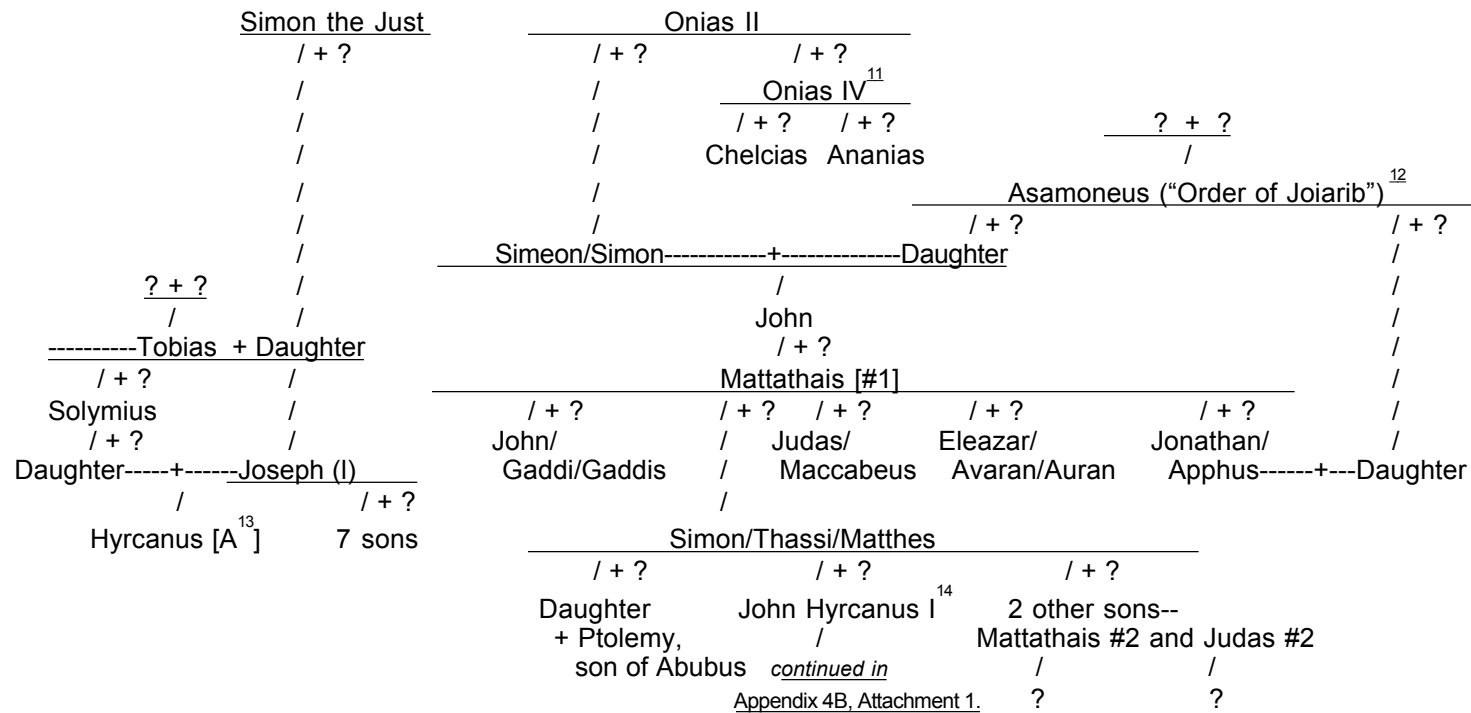
<sup>5</sup> "Manasseh...was son-in-law to Jaddua."

<sup>6</sup> If Jonathan had this daughter, it may explain differing versions of *Ecclesiasticus* 50:1: "Simon the high priest, son of *Onias*" (*Cambridge Apocrypha* referenced in this work); "Simon the priest, son of *Jochanan*" (*The New American Bible*, Wichita, Kansas: Catholic Bible Publishers, 1974-1975 Edition).

<sup>7</sup> If Eleazar's mother was either a sister of Manasseh or a daughter of Johanen, Manasseh could be referred to as Eleazar's "uncle." However, it appears that Eleazar only could be referred to also as a brother of Simon if the latter were true, *i.e.* Johanen's daughter were mother of Eleazar and Simon; see preceding footnote.

<sup>8</sup> Referred to as being "young" when his father Simon died.

<sup>9</sup> At one point, "Menelaus left his brother, Lysimachus" in his place in the high priesthood.



<sup>10</sup> See Appendix 3B, I, Ecclesiasticus.

<sup>11</sup> An "infant" when his father, Onias II, was killed.

<sup>12</sup> The only "Asamoneus" data is, "Mattathais, the son of John, the son of Simeon, the son of *Asamoneus of the Order of Joiarib*" - AJ XII.VI.1, and repeated in *Maccabees*. (Note: Josephus states his own mother was a daughter in Asamoneus' line--Appendix 3A, V, Detail A, "Josephus Lineage.")

<sup>13</sup> See next footnote. Joseph, father of Hyrcanus [A], was treasurer, tax collector and liaison between Jerusalem and the court of Ptolemy V during the time of high priest Onias II, while the Seleucids and Ptolemies were in accord under the peace treaty that included marriage of Antiochus III's daughter, Cleopatra I, to Ptolemy V, with "Celesyria, Samaria, Judea and Phoenicia" as Cleopatra I's dowry--see Appendix 3A, VI, Attachment 1 (calendar) at "Commonly Assigned Year" 200 b.c., ff.

<sup>14</sup> The origin of *Hyrcanus* as a name is not given. (Its one use prior to John Hyrcanus I was Hyrcanus, son of [Tobias + Onias II daughter-] Joseph; Appendix 3A, VI at AJ XII.III.1-6 and subsequent paragraphs.) At AJ XII.VII.4 of the within-referenced *Josephus*, editor Whiston notes: "Sixtus Senensis, when he [gave his] epitome of the Greek version of the book here abridged by Josephus, of the Chronicles of...John Hyrcanus [I] then extant, assures us that he was called Hyrcanus from his conquest of one of that name." (The few decades between Hyrcanus [A]'s suicide and John Hyrcanus I's escape from assassination would allow an Hyrcanus [A] daughter to have been the mother of John Hyrcanus I.)