

The Nehemiah Name Count

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This study is the name count associated with the document "A Secret in Revelation". As stated, that the names were counted and listed in this document for verification. Author Steven C. Buren

Colors Legend - (Men) (Women) (City - Place - River - Tribe) (Levite) (Idols)

Note: Numbers 1:49 Only thou shalt not number the tribe of Levi, neither take the sum of them among the children of Israel.

Names of Idols were removed, even though they were once names of men. The name of Israel Judah Benjamin & Dan are removed when used as a State but not when spoken as Children or Sons or Men or G-D of Israel.

If Levites are counted **Sanballat** is 666, Nehemiah 13:28, the last name of a man.

The central character to opposing the rebuilding of Jerusalem.

Nehemiah expelled his own son for providing information and favors, including an apartment on temple grounds to **Sanballat**, as the son-in-law.

Sanballat was a Samaritan who left the rule of Xerxes to woo Alexander the Great.

(Antiquities 11.7&8, 13.9) attached in last 7 pages of this document

Sanballat in Nehemiah 2:10, 14, 4:1,7, 6:1,2,5,12,14, 13:28

Nehemiah-1 8-Men,

- 1 Nehemiah Hachialiah Chisleu Shushan
- 2 Hanani Judah Jews Jerusalem
- 3 Jerusalem
- 6 Israel Israel
- 7 Moses
- 8 Moses

Running Total = 8

Total Levites = 2

Nehemiah-2 8-Men,

- 1 Nisan Artaxerxes
- 5 Judah
- 7 Judah
- 8 Asaph
- 10 Sanballat Horonite Tobiah Ammonite Israel
- 11 Jerusalem
- 12 Jerusalem
- 13 Dragon Jerusalem
- 16 Jews
- 17 Jerusalem

19 Sanballat Horonite Tobiah Ammonite Geshem Arabian
20 Jerusalem
Running Total = 16 Total Levites = 2

Nehemiah-3 84-Men,

1 Eliashib Meah Hananeel - -Towers of Meah & Hananeel
2 Jericho Zaccur Imri
3 Hassenaah
4 Meremoth Urijah Koz Meshullam Berechiah Meshezabeel Zadok Baana
5 Tekoites
6 Jehoiada Paseah Meshullam Besodeiah
7 Melatiah Gibeonite Jadon Meronothite Gibeon Mizpah
8 Uzziel Harhaiah Hananiah Jerusalem
9 Rephaiah Hur Jerusalem
10 Jedaiah Harumaph Hattush Hashabniah
11 Malchijah Harim Hashub Pahathmoab
12 Shallum Halohesh Jerusalem
13 Hanun Zanoah
14 Malchiah Rechab Beth-haccerem
15 Shallun Colhozeh Mizpah Siloah David
16 Nehemiah Azbuk Beth-zur David
17 Levites Rehum Bani Hashabiah Keilah
18 Bavai Henadad Keilah
19 Ezer Jeshua Mizpah
20 Baruch Zabbai Eliashib
21 Meremoth Urijah Koz Eliashib Eliashib
23 Benjamin Hashub Azariah Masaeiah Ananiah
24 Bennui Henadad Azariah
25 Palal Uzai Pedaiiah Parosh
26 Nethinim Ophel
27 Tekoites Ophel
29 Zadok Immer Shemaiah Shechaniah
30 Hananiah Shelemiah Hanun Zalaph Meshullam Berechiah
31 Malchiah Nethinim Miphkad
Running Total = 100 Total Levites = 8

Nehemiah-4 6-Men,

1 Sanballat Jews
2 Samaria Jews
3 Tobiah Ammonite
7 Sanballot Tobiah Arabians Ammonites Ashdodites Jerusalem
8 Jerusalem

10 Judah -----Judah said---
 12 Jews
 16 Judah -----house of Judah---
 22 Jerusalem
 Running Total = 106 Total Levites = 8

Nehemiah-5 1-Men,

1 Jews
 8 Jews
 14 Judah Artaxerxes -----land of Judah---
 17 Jews
 Running Total = 107 Total Levites = 8

Nehemiah-6 23-Men,

1 Sanballot Tobiah Geshem Arabian
 2 Sanballot Geshem Ono -----plain of Ono-----
 5 Sanballot
 6 Gashmu Jews
 7 Jerusalem Judah --king in Judah--
 10 Shemaiah Delaiah Mehetabeel
 12 Tobiah Sanballot
 14 Tobiah Sanballot Noadiah
 15 Elul
 17 Judah Tobiah Tobiah
 18 Judah Shechaniah Arah Johanan Meshullam Berechiah
 19 Tobiah
 Running Total = 130 Total Levites = 8

Nehemiah-7 117-Men,

1 Levites
 2 Hananai Hananiah Jerusalem
 3 Jerusalem Jerusalem
 6 Nebuchadnezzar Babylon Jerusalem Judah
 7 Zerubbabel Jeshua Nehemiah Azariah Raamiah Nahamani Mordecai
 Bilshan Mispereth Bigvai Nehum Baanah Israel -----people of Israel-----
 8 Parosh -- trouble identifying men & cities- ch 7:8 thru 7:62 are cities
 9 Shephatiah
 10 Arah
 11 Pahathmoab Jeshua Joab
 12 Elam

13	Zattu	
14	Zaccai	
15	Binnui	
16	Bebai	
17	Azgad	
18	Adonikam	
19	Bigvai	
20	Adin	
21	Ater Hezekiah	
22	Hashum	
23	Bezai	
24	Hariph	
25	Gibeon	
26	Beth-lehem	Neophah -- men of --
27	Anathoth	-- men of --
28	Beth-azmaveth	-- men of --
29	Kirath-jearim	Chephirah Beeroth -- men of --
30	Ramah	Gaba -- men of --
31	Michmas	-- men of --
32	Beth-el	Ai -- men of --
33	Nebo	-- men of --
34	Elam	---children of--
35	Harim	
36	Jericho	
37	Lod Hadid Ono	
38	Senaah	
39	Jediah	Jeshua
40	Immer	
41	Pashur	
42	Harim	
43	Levites	Jeshua Kadmiel Hodevah
44	Asaph	
45	Shallum Ater Talmon Akkub Hatita Shobai	
46	Nethinims	Ziha Hashupha Tabbaoth
47	Keros Sai Padon	
48	Lebana Hagaba Shalmi	
49	Hanan Giddel Gahar	
50	Reaiah Rezin Nekoda	
51	Gazzam Uzza Phaseah	
52	Besai Meunim Nephishesim	
53	Bakbuk Hakupha Harhur	
54	Bazlith Mehida Harsha	
55	Barkos Sisera Tamah	
56	Neziah Hatipha	
57	Soloman's Sotai Sophereth Perida	
58	Jaala Darkon Giddel	

59 Shephatiah Hattil Pochereth Zebaim Amon ---of Zebaim of Amon?--
60 Nethanim Soloman's
61 Tel-melah Telharsa Cherub Addon Immer Israel
62 Delaiah Tobiah Nekoda
-- trouble identifying men & cities- ch 7:8 thru 7:62 are cities
63 Habaiiah Koz Barzillai Barzillai Gileadite ---all were put from priesthood---
65 Tirshatha Urim Thummim -----High priest garment objects-----
70 Tirshatha
73 Levites Nethanim Israel Israel
Running Total = 247 Total Levites = 14

Nehemiah-8 41-Men,

1 Ezra Moses Israel
2 Ezra
4 Ezra Mattithiah Shema Anaiiah Urijah Hilkiyah Maaseiah Pedaiah
Mishael Malehiah Hashum Hashbadana Zechariah Meshullaim
5 Ezra
6 Ezra
7 Jeshua Bani Sherebiah Jamin Akkub Shabbethai Hodijah Maaseiah
Kelita Azariah Jozabad Hanan Pelaiah Levites
9 Nehemiah Tishatha Ezra Levites
11 Levites
13 Levites Ezra
14 Moses Israel
15 Jerusalem
16 Ephraim -----gate of Ephraim-----
17 Jeshua Nun Israel
Running Total = 288 Total Levites = 49

Nehemiah-9 22-Men,

1 Israel
2 Israel
4 Levites Jeshua Bani Kadmiel Shebaniah Bunni Sherebiah Bani Chenani
5 Levites Jeshua Kadmiel Bani Hashabniah Sherebiah Hodijah Shebaniah
Pethahiah
7 Abram Ur Chaldees Abraham
8 Canaanites Hittites Amorites Jebusites Girgashites
9 Egypt Red-Sea
10 Pharaoh
13 Sinai
14 Moses
18 Egypt

22 Sihon Heshbon Og Bashan
24 Canaanites
32 Assyria
38 Levites

Running Total = 310

Total Levites = 66

Nehemiah-10 91-Men,

1 Nehemiah Tirshatha Hachaliah Zidkijah
2 Seraiah Azariah Jeremiah
3 Pashur Amariah Malchijah
4 Hattush Shebaniah Malluch
5 Harim Meremoth Obadiah
6 Daniel Ginnethon Baruch
7 Meshullam Abijah Mijamin
8 Maaziah Bilgai Shemaiah
9 Levites Jeshua Azariah Bunnui Henadad Kadmiel
10 Shebaniah Hodijah Kelita Pelaiiah Hanan -----is this end of Levites list?-----
11 Micha Rehob Hashabiah
12 Zaccur Sherebiah Shebaniah
13 Hodijah Bani Beninu
14 Parosh Pahath-moab Elam Zatthu Bani
15 Bunni Azgad Bebai
16 Adonijah Bigvai Adin
17 Ater Hizkijah Azzur
18 Hodijah Hashum Bezai
19 Hariph Anathoth Nebai
20 Magpiash Meshullam Hezir
21 Meshezabeel Zadok Jaddua
22 Pelatiah Hanan Anaiah
23 Hoshea Hananiah Hashub
24 Hallohesh Pileha Shobek
25 Rehum Hashabnah Maaseiah
26 Ahijah Hanan Anan
27 Malluch Harim Baanah
28 Levites Nethinim
29 Moses
33 Israel
34 Levites
37 Levites Levites
38 Aaron Levites Levites Levites
39 Israel Levi

Running Total = 393

Total Levites = 77

Nehemiah-11 89-Men,

1 Jerusalem Jerusalem
2 Jerusalem
3 Jerusalem Judah Israel Levites Nethinim Soloman's
4 Jerusalem Judah Benjamin Judah Athaiah Uzziah Zechariah Amariah
Shephatiah Mahalaleel Perez
5 Maaseiah Baruch Col-hozeh Hazaiah Adaiah Joiarib Zechariah Shiloni
6 Perez Jerusalem
7 Benjamin Sallu Meshullam Joed Pedaiah Kolaiah Maaseiah Ithiel Jesaiah
8 Gabbai Sallai
9 Joel Zichri Judah Senuah
10 Jedaiah Joiarib Jachin
11 Seraiah Hilkaiah Meshullaim Zadok Meraioth Ahitub
12 Adaiah Jeroham Pelaliah Amzi Zechariah Pashur Malchiah
13 Amashai Azareel Ahasai Meshillemoth Immer
14 Zabdiel
15 Levites Shemaiah Hashub Azrikam Hashabiah Bunni
16 Shabbethai Jozabad Levites
17 Mattaniah Micha Zabdi Asaph Bakbukiah Abda Shammua Galal Jeduthun
18 Levites
19 Akub Talmon -----Levites?-----
20 Israel Levites Judah
21 Nethinim Ophel Ziha Gispa Nethinim
22 Levites Jerusalem Uzzi Bani Hashabiah Mattaniah Micha Asaph
24 Pethahiah Meshezabeel Zerah Judah
25 Judah Kirjath-arba Dibon Jekabzeel
26 Jeshua Moladah Beth-phelet
27 Hazar-shual Beer-sheba
28 Ziklag Mekonah
29 En-rimmon Zareah Jarmuth
30 Zanoah Adullam Lachish Azekah Beer-sheba Hinnom
31 Benjamin Geba Michmash Aija Beth-el
32 Anathoth Nob Ananiah
33 Hazor Ramah Gittaim
34 Hadid Zeboim Neballat
35 Lod Ono
36 Levites Judah Benjamin

Running Total = 482

Total Levites = 125

Nehemiah-12 164-Men,

1 Levites Zerubbabel Shealtiel Jeshua Seraiah Jeremiah Ezra
2 Amariah Malluch Hattush
3 Shechaniah Rehum Meremoth

4 Iddo Ginnetho Abijah
 5 Miamin Maadiah Bilgah
 6 Shemaiah Joiarib Jedaiah
 7 Sallu Amok Hilkiah Jedaiah Jeshua
 8 Levites Jeshua Binnui Kadmiel Sherebiah Judah Mattaniah
 9 Bakbukiah Unni
 10 Jeshua Joiakim Joiakim Eliashib Eliashib Joiada
 11 Joiada Jonathan Jonathan Juddua
 12 Joiakim Seraiah Meraiah Jeremiah Hananiah
 13 Ezra Meshullam Amariah Jehohanan
 14 Melcu Jonathan Shebaniah Joseph
 15 Harim Adna Meraioth Helkai
 16 Iddo Zechariah Ginethon Meshullam
 17 Abijah Zichri Miniamin Moadiah Piltai
 18 Biglah Shammua Shemaiah Jehonathan
 19 Joiarib Mattenai Jedaiah Uzzi
 20 Sallai Kallai Amok Eber
 21 Hilkiah Hashabiah Jedaiah Nethaneel
 22 Levites Eliashib Joiada Johanan Jaddua Darius Persian
 23 Levi Chronicles Johanan Eliashib
 24 Levites Hashabiah Sherebiah Jeshua Kadmiel David
 25 Mattaniah Bakbukiah Obadiah Meshullam Talmon Akkub
 26 Joiakim Jeshua Jozadak Nehemiah Ezra
 27 Jerusalem Levites Jerusalem
 28 Jerusalem Netophathi
 29 Gilgal Geba Azmaveth Jerusalem
 30 Levites
 31 Judah
 32 Hoshaiiah Judah
 33 Azariah Ezra Meshullam
 34 Judah Benjamin Shemaiah Jeremiah
 35 Zechariah Jonathan Shemaiah Mattaniah Michaiiah Zaccur Asaph
 36 Shemaiah Azarael Milalai Gilalai Maai Nethaneel Judah Hanani David Ezra
 37 David David
 39 Ephraim Hananeel Meah --- gate & towers of ---
 41 Eliakim Maaseiah Miniamin Michaiiah Elioenai Zechariah Hananiah
 42 Maaseiah Shemaiah Eleazar Uzzi Jehohanan Malchijah Elam Ezer Jezrahiah
 43 Jerusalem
 44 Levites Judah Levites
 45 David Soloman
 46 David Asaph
 47 Israel Zerubbabel Nehemiah Levites Levites Aaron
 Running Total = 646 Total Levites = 273

Nehemiah-13 20-Men,

1 Moses Ammonite Moabite
 2 Israel Balaam
 3 Israel
 4 Eliashib Tobiah
 5 Levites
 6 Jerusalem Artaxerxes Babylon
 7 Jerusalem Eliashib Tobiah
 8 Tobiah
 10 Levites Levites
 12 Judah
 13 Shelemiah Zadok Levites Pedaiah Hanan Zaccur Mattaniah
 15 Judah Jerusalem
 16 Tyre Judah Jerusalem
 17 Judah
 18 Israel
 19 Jerusalem
 20 Jerusalem
 22 Levites
 23 Jews Ashod Ammon Moab
 24 Ashod Jews
 26 Soloman Israel Israel
 28 Joiada Eliashib Sanballat Horonite = If Levites are counted Sanballat is 666
 29 Levites
 30 Levites
 Running Total = 666 Total Levites = 248

No sum completion with the Levites removed

Antiquities 11.7&8, 13.9

Antiquities Book-11

Antiquities Book-11 Chapter-7 A 11.7.1

1. WHEN Eliashib the high priest was dead, his son Judas succeeded in the high priesthood; and when he was dead, his son John took that dignity; on whose account it was also that Bagoses, the general of another Artaxerxes's army, [362] polluted the temple, and imposed tributes on the Jews, that out of the public stock, before they offered the daily sacrifices, they should pay for every lamb fifty shekels. Now Jesus was the brother of John, and was a friend of Bagoses, who had promised to procure him the high priesthood. In confidence of whose support, Jesus quarreled with John in the temple, and so provoked his brother, that in his anger his brother slew him. Now it was a horrible thing for John, when he was high priest, to perpetrate so great a crime, and so much the more horrible, that there never was so cruel and

impious a thing done, neither by the Greeks nor Barbarians. However, God did not neglect its punishment, but the people were on that very account enslaved, and the temple was polluted by the Persians. Now when Bagoses, the general of Artaxerxes's army, knew that John, the high priest of the Jews, had slain his own brother Jesus in the temple, he came upon the Jews immediately, and began in anger to say to them, "Have you had the impudence to perpetrate a murder in your temple?" And as he was aiming to go into the temple, they forbade him so to do; but he said to them, "Am not I purer than he that was slain in the temple?" And when he had said these words, he went into the temple. Accordingly, Bagoses made use of this pretense, and punished the Jews seven years for the murder of Jesus.

Antiquities Book-11 Chapter-7 A 11.7.2

2. Now when John had departed this life, his son Jaddua succeeded in the high priesthood. He had a brother, whose name was Manasseh. Now there was one Sanballat, who was sent by Darius, the last king [Xerxes of Persia], into Samaria. He was a Cuthean by birth; of which stock were the Samaritans also. This man knew that the city Jerusalem was a famous city, and that their kings had given a great deal of trouble to the Assyrians, and the people of Celesyria; so that he willingly gave his daughter, whose name was Nicaso, in marriage to Manasseh, as thinking this alliance by marriage would be a pledge and security that the nation of the Jews should continue their good-will to him.

Antiquities Book-11 Chapter-8 A 11.8.1

1. ABOUT this time it was that Philip, king of Macedon, was treacherously assaulted and slain at Egae by Pausanias, the son of Cerastes, who was derived from the family of Oreste, and his son Alexander succeeded him in the kingdom; who, passing over the Hellespont, overcame the generals of Darius's army in a battle fought at Granicum. So he marched over Lydia, and subdued Ionia, and overran Caria, and fell upon the places of Pamphylia, as has been related elsewhere.

Antiquities Book-11 Chapter-8 A 11.8.2

2. But the elders of Jerusalem being very uneasy that the brother of Jaddua the high priest, though married to a foreigner, should be a partner with him in the high priesthood, quarreled with him; for they esteemed this man's marriage a step to such as should be desirous of transgressing about the marriage of [strange] wives, and that this would be the beginning of a mutual society with foreigners, although the offense of some about marriages, and their having married wives that were not of their own country, had been an occasion of their former captivity, and of the miseries they then underwent; so they [Nehemiah 13:28] commanded Manasseh to divorce his wife, or not to approach the altar, the high priest himself joining with the people in their indignation

against his brother, and driving him away from the altar. Whereupon Manasseh came to his father-in-law, Sanballat, and told him, that although he loved his daughter Nicaso, yet was he not willing to be deprived of his sacerdotal dignity on her account, which was the principal dignity in their nation, and always continued in the same family. And then Sanballat promised him not only to preserve to him the honor of his priesthood, but to procure for him the power and dignity of a high priest, and would make him governor of all the places he himself now ruled, if he would keep his daughter for his wife. He also told him further, that he would build him a temple like that at Jerusalem, upon Mount Gerizzini, which is the highest of all the mountains that are in Samaria; and he promised that he would do this with the approbation of Darius the king. Manasseh was elevated with these promises, and staid with Sanballat, upon a supposal that he should gain a high priesthood, as bestowed on him by Darius, for it happened that Sanballat was then in years. But there was now a great disturbance among the people of Jerusalem, because many of those priests and Levites were entangled in such matches; for they all revolted to Manasseh, and Sanballat afforded them money, and divided among them land for tillage, and habitations also, and all this in order every way to gratify his son-in-law.

Antiquities Book-11 Chapter-8 A 11.8.3

3. About this time it was that Darius heard how Alexander had passed over the Hellespont, and had beaten his lieutenants in the battle at Granicum, and was proceeding further; whereupon he gathered together an army of horse and foot, and determined that he would meet the Macedonians before they should assault and conquer all Asia. So he passed over the river Euphrates, and came over Taurus, the Cilician mountain, and at Issus of Cilicia he waited for the enemy, as ready there to give him battle. Upon which Sanballat was glad that Darius was come down; and told Manasseh that he would suddenly perform his promises to him, and this as soon as ever Darius should come back, after he had beaten his enemies; for not he only, but all those that were in Asia also, were persuaded that the Macedonians would not so much as come to a battle with the Persians, on account of their multitude. But the event proved otherwise than they expected; for the king joined battle with the Macedonians, and was beaten, and lost a great part of his army. His mother also, and his wife and children, were taken captives, and he fled into Persia. So Alexander came into Syria, and took Damascus; and when he had obtained Sidon, he besieged Tyre, when he sent all epistle to the Jewish high priest, to send him some auxiliaries, and to supply his army with provisions; and that what presents he formerly sent to Darius, he would now send to him, and choose the friendship of the Macedonians, and that he should never repent of so doing. But the high priest answered the messengers, that he had given his oath to Darius not to bear arms against him; and he

said that he would not transgress this while Darius was in the land of the living. Upon hearing this answer, Alexander was very angry; and though he determined not to leave Tyre, which was just ready to be taken, yet as soon as he had taken it, he threatened that he would make an expedition against the Jewish high priest, and through him teach all men to whom they must keep their oaths. So when he had, with a good deal of pains during the siege, taken Tyre, and had settled its affairs, he came to the city of Gaza, and besieged both the city and him that was governor of the garrison, whose name was Babemeses.

Antiquities Book-11 Chapter-8 A 11.8.4

4. But Sanballat thought he had now gotten a proper opportunity to make his attempt, so he renounced Darius, and taking with him seven thousand of his own subjects, he came to Alexander; and finding him beginning the siege of Tyre, he said to him, that he delivered up to him these men, who came out of places under his dominion, and did gladly accept of him for his lord instead of Darius. So when Alexander had received him kindly, Sanballat thereupon took courage, and spake to him about his present affair. He told him that he had a son-in-law, Manasseh, who was brother to the high priest Jaddua; and that there were many others of his own nation, now with him, that were desirous to have a temple in the places subject to him; that it would be for the king's advantage to have the strength of the Jews divided into two parts, lest when the nation is of one mind, and united, upon any attempt for innovation, it prove troublesome to kings, as it had formerly proved to the kings of Assyria. Whereupon Alexander gave Sanballat leave so to do, who used the utmost diligence, and built the temple, and made Manasseh the priest, and deemed it a great reward that his daughter's children should have that dignity; but when the seven months of the siege of Tyre were over, and the two months of the siege of Gaza, Sanballat died. Now Alexander, when he had taken Gaza, made haste to go up to Jerusalem; and Jaddua the high priest, when he heard that, was in an agony, and under terror, as not knowing how he should meet the Macedonians, since the king was displeased at his foregoing disobedience. He therefore ordained that the people should make supplications, and should join with him in offering sacrifice to God, whom he besought to protect that nation, and to deliver them from the perils that were coming upon them; whereupon God warned him in a dream, which came upon him after he had offered sacrifice, that he should take courage, and adorn the city, and open the gates; that the rest should appear in white garments, but that he and the priests should meet the king in the habits proper to their order, without the dread of any ill consequences, which the providence of God would prevent. Upon which, when he rose from his sleep, he greatly rejoiced, and declared to all the warning he had received from God. According to which dream he acted entirely, and so waited for the coming of the king.

Antiquities Book-11 Chapter-8 A 11.8.5

5. And when he understood that he was not far from the city, he went out in procession, with the priests and the multitude of the citizens. The procession was venerable, and the manner of it different from that of other nations. It reached to a place called Sapha, which name, translated into Greek, signifies a prospect, for you have thence a prospect both of Jerusalem and of the temple. And when the Phoenicians and the Chaldeans that followed him thought they should have liberty to plunder the city, and torment the high priest to death, which the king's displeasure fairly promised them, the very reverse of it happened; for Alexander, when he saw the multitude at a distance, in white garments, while the priests stood clothed with fine linen, and the high priest in purple and scarlet clothing, with his mitre on his head, having the golden plate whereon the name of God was engraved, he approached by himself, and adored that name, and first saluted the high priest. The Jews also did all together, with one voice, salute Alexander, and encompass him about; whereupon the kings of Syria and the rest were surprised at what Alexander had done, and supposed him disordered in his mind. However, Parmenio alone went up to him, and asked him how it came to pass that, when all others adored him, he should adore the high priest of the Jews? To whom he replied, "I did not adore him, but that God who hath honored him with his high priesthood; for I saw this very person in a dream, in this very habit, when I was at Dios in Macedonia, who, when I was considering with myself how I might obtain the dominion of Asia, exhorted me to make no delay, but boldly to pass over the sea thither, for that he would conduct my army, and would give me the dominion over the Persians; whence it is that, having seen no other in that habit, and now seeing this person in it, and remembering that vision, and the exhortation which I had in my dream, I believe that I bring this army under the Divine conduct, and shall therewith conquer Darius, and destroy the power of the Persians, and that all things will succeed according to what is in my own mind." And when he had said this to Parmenio, and had given the high priest his right hand, the priests ran along by him, and he came into the city. And when he went up into the temple, he offered sacrifice to God, according to the high priest's direction, and magnificently treated both the high priest and the priests. And when the Book of Daniel was showed him wherein Daniel declared that one of the Greeks should destroy the empire of the Persians, he supposed that himself was the person intended. And as he was then glad, he dismissed the multitude for the present; but the next day he called them to him, and bid them ask what favors they pleased of him; whereupon the high priest desired that they might enjoy the laws of their forefathers, and might pay no tribute on the seventh year. He granted all they desired. And when they entreated him that he would permit the Jews in Babylon and Media to enjoy their own laws also, he willingly promised to do hereafter what they desired. And when he said

to the multitude, that if any of them would enlist themselves in his army, on this condition, that they should continue under the laws of their forefathers, and live according to them, he was willing to take them with him, many were ready to accompany him in his wars.

Antiquities Book-11 Chapter-8 A 11.8.6

6. So when Alexander had thus settled matters at Jerusalem, he led his army into the neighboring cities; and when all the inhabitants to whom he came received him with great kindness, the Samaritans, who had then Shechem for their metropolis, (a city situate at Mount Gerizzim, and inhabited by apostates of the Jewish nation,) seeing that Alexander had so greatly honored the Jews, determined to profess themselves Jews; for such is the disposition of the Samaritans, as we have already elsewhere declared, that when the Jews are in adversity, they deny that they are of kin to them, and then they confess the truth; but when they perceive that some good fortune hath befallen them, they immediately pretend to have communion with them, saying that they belong to them, and derive their genealogy from the posterity of Joseph, Ephraim, and Manasseh. Accordingly, they made their address to the king with splendor, and showed great alacrity in meeting him at a little distance from Jerusalem. And when Alexander had commended them, the Shechemites approached to him, taking with them the troops that Sanballat had sent him, and they desired that he would come to their city, and do honor to their temple also; to whom he promised, that when he returned he would come to them. And when they petitioned that he would remit the tribute of the seventh year to them, because they did but sow thereon, he asked who they were that made such a petition; and when they said that they were Hebrews, but had the name of Sidonians, living at Shechem, he asked them again whether they were Jews; and when they said they were not Jews, "It was to the Jews," said he, "that I granted that privilege; however, when I return, and am thoroughly informed by you of this matter, I will do what I shall think proper." And in this manner he took leave of the Shechemites; but ordered that the troops of Sanballat should follow him into Egypt, because there he designed to give them lands, which he did a little after in Thebais, when he ordered them to guard that country.

Antiquities Book-11 Chapter-8 A 11.8.7

Antiquities Book-13

Antiquities Book-13 Chapter-9 A 13.9.1

1. BUT when Hyrcanus heard of the death of Antiochus, he presently made an expedition against the cities of Syria, hoping to find them destitute of fighting men, and of such as were able to defend them. However, it was not till the sixth month that he took Medaba, and that not without the greatest distress of his army. After this he took Samega, and the neighboring places; and besides these, Shechem and

Gerizzim, and the nation of the Cutheans, who dwelt at the temple which resembled that temple which was at Jerusalem, and which Alexander permitted Sanballat, the general of his army, to build for the sake of Manasseh, who was son-in-law to Jaddua the high priest, as we have formerly related; which temple was now deserted two hundred years after it was built. Hyrcanus took also Dora and Marissa, cities of Idumea, and subdued all the Idumeans; and permitted them to stay in that country, if they would circumcise their genitals, and make use of the laws of the Jews; and they were so desirous of living in the country of their forefathers, that they submitted to the use of circumcision, and of the rest of the Jewish ways of living; at which time therefore this befell them, that they were hereafter no other than Jews.

Antiquities Book-13 Chapter-9 A 13.9.2

2. But Hyrcanus the high priest was desirous to renew that league of friendship they had with the Romans. Accordingly, he sent an embassy to them; and when the senate had received their epistle, they made a league of friendship with them, after the manner following: "Fanius, the son of Marcus, the praetor, gathered the senate together on the eighth day before the Ides of February, in the senate-house, when Lucius Manlius, the son of Lucius, of the Mentine tribe, and Caius Sempronius, the son of Caius, of the Falernian tribe, were present. The occasion was, that the ambassadors sent by the people of the Jews Simon, the son of Dositheus, and Apollonius, the son of Alexander, and Diodorus, the son of Jason, who were good and virtuous men, had somewhat to propose about that league of friendship and mutual assistance which subsisted between them and the Romans, and about other public affairs, who desired that Joppa, and the havens, and Gazara, and the springs [of Jordan], and the several other cities and countries of theirs, which Antiochus had taken from them in the war, contrary to the decree of the senate, might be restored to them; and that it might not be lawful for the king's troops to pass through their country, and the countries of those that are subject to them; and that what attempts Antiochus had made during that war, without the decree of the senate, might be made void; and that they would send ambassadors, who should take care that restitution be made them of what Antiochus had taken from them, and that they should make an estimate of the country that had been laid waste in the war; and that they would grant them letters of protection to the kings and free people, in order to their quiet return home. It was therefore decreed, as to these points, to renew their league of friendship and mutual assistance with these good men, and who were sent by a good and a friendly people." But as to the letters desired, their answer was, that the senate would consult about that matter when their own affairs would give them leave; and that they would endeavor, for the time to come, that no like injury should be done to them; and that their praetor Fanius should give them money out

of the public treasury to bear their expenses home. And thus did Fanius dismiss the Jewish ambassadors, and gave them money out of the public treasury; and gave the decree of the senate to those that were to conduct them, and to take care that they should return home in safety.

Antiquities Book-13 Chapter-9 A 13.9.3

3. And thus stood the affairs of Hyrcanus the high priest. But as for king Demetrius, who had a mind to make war against Hyrcanus, there was no opportunity nor room for it, while both the Syrians and the soldiers bare ill-will to him, because he was an ill man. But when they had sent ambassadors to Ptolemy, who was called Physcon, that he would send them one of the family at Seleueus, in order to take the kingdom, and he had sent them Alexander, who was called Zebina, with an army, and there had been a battle between them, Demetrius was beaten in the fight, and fled to Cleopatra his wife, to Ptolemais; but his wife would not receive him. He went thence to Tyre, and was there caught; and when he had suffered much from his enemies before his death, he was slain by them. So Alexander took the kingdom, and made a league with Hyrcanus, who yet, when he afterward fought with Antiochus the son of Demetrius, who was called Grypus, was also beaten in the fight, and slain.
