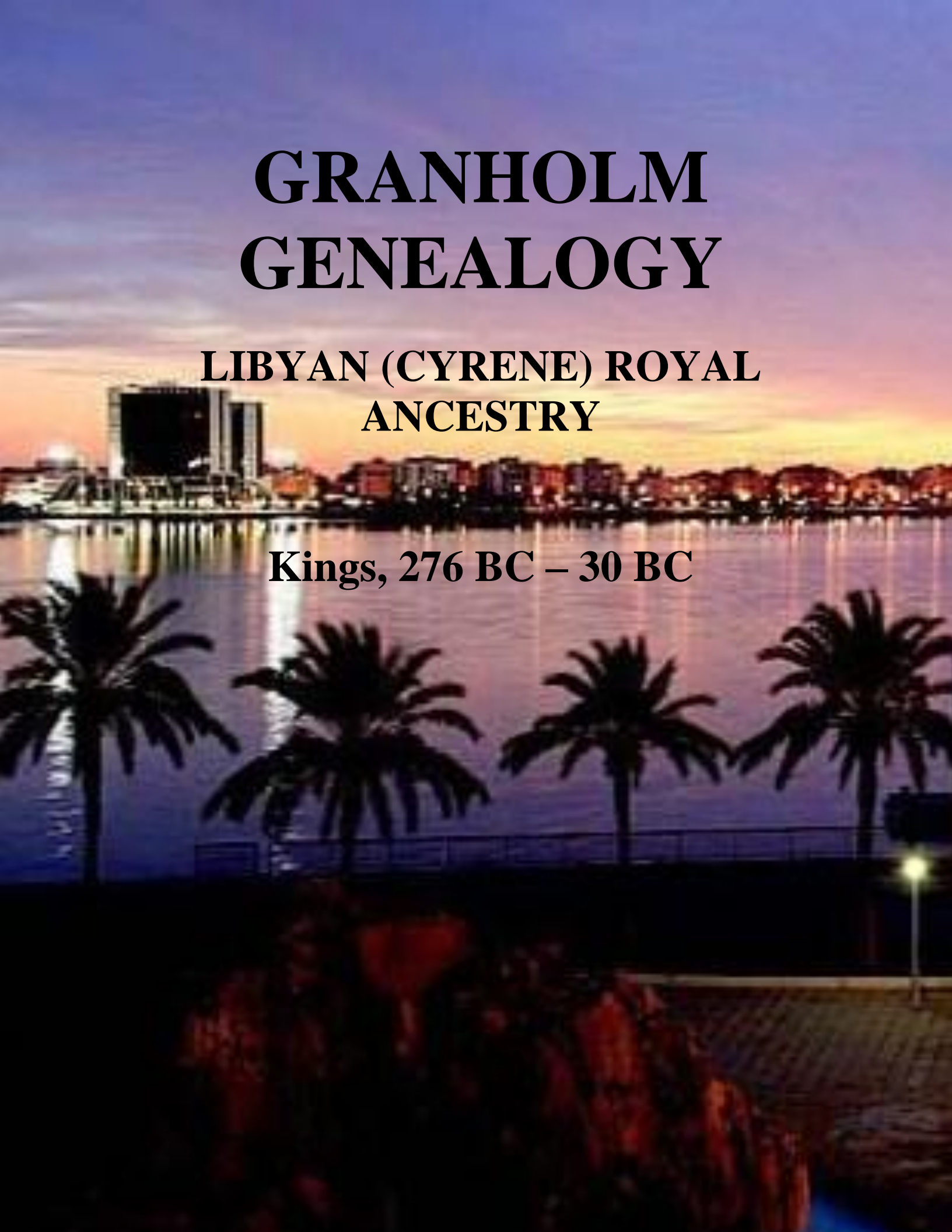


GRANHOLM GENEALOGY

**LIBYAN (CYRENE) ROYAL
ANCESTRY**

Kings, 276 BC – 30 BC



INTRODUCTION

One interesting and presently undergoing a historical change is what happens in Libya and specifically in its eastern part Cyrene right now.

Prehistory
Ancient history (before 146 BC)
Roman era (146 BC – 640 AD)
Arab rule (640–1551)
Ottoman rule (1551–1911)
Italian colony (1911–1934)
Italian Libya (1934–1943)
Allied occupation of Libya (1943–1951)
Kingdom of Libya (1951–1969)
Libya under Gaddafi (1969–present)
2011 Libyan civil war (February 2011 – present)

Its history is shown in the chart. In 440 BC, Cyrene became a Republic, under Persian suzerainty (as had been the latter kings from Arcesilaus III). See [Persian Royal Ancestry for the dynasty during 550-329 B.C.](#) Cyrene was conquered by [Alexander the Great](#) in 331 BC and fell to the portion of [Ptolemy I](#) in the division of Alexander's Empire. In 276 BC it reasserted its independence.

Kings of Cyrene, 276-249 BC

- [Magas](#) 276 BC - 250 BC, m. Apama II Queen of Cyrenaica Daughter: Bernice II, Princess of Cyrene

Her son: Ptolemy IV Philopator, King of Egypt

- [Demetrius the Fair](#) 250 BC - 249 BC

In 249 BC Cyrene again became a republic, but was restored to Ptolemaic control in 246 BC. From 163 BC, Cyrene occasionally had its own rulers from the Ptolemaic dynasty.

Kings of Cyrene, 163 BC - 30 BC

- [Ptolemy VIII Physcon](#) 163 BC - 116 BC [Ptolemy Apion](#) 116 BC - 96 BC *Roman Republic* 96 BC - 75 BC

In 75 BC, the city became part of a Roman province, but it was restored to the Ptolemies by [Mark Antony](#) (65th great grandfather) in 37 BC. See [Roman Early Ancestry](#). In 34 BC [Cleopatra VII](#) and Antony's daughter, [Cleopatra Selene II](#), was made Queen of Cyrene, but the city returned to Rome following [Augustus](#)' conquest of Egypt in 30 BC.



[Cyrene](#) or [Cyrenaica](#) was a [Greek](#) colony on the North African coast, in what is now northeastern [Libya](#), founded by [Dorian](#) settlers from [Thera](#) (modern [Santorini](#)) in the 7th century BC. Kings of Cyrene received a recurring posthumous hero cult like that of the Dorian [kings of Sparta](#).

The pre 1963 provinces

Descendants of Berenice I Queen Of Egypt

First Generation

1. **Berenice I Queen Of Egypt** (74th great-grandmother) was born in 340 B.C. and died in 279 B.C. at age 61. Berenice married **Philip**.

Children from this marriage were:

- 2 M i. Magas King of Cyrene (**Libya**).
- 3 F ii. **Antigone of Macedonia**.

Second Generation (Children)

2. **Magas King of Cyrene (Libya)** (73rd ggf) (*Berenice I¹*).

Magas married **Apama II Queen of Cyrenaica**, daughter of **Antiochus I Soter King of the Hellenistic Empire** (74th ggf) and **Stratonice Princess of Syria**

The child from this marriage was:

- 4 F i. Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya) was born in 267 B.C. and died in 221 B.C. at age 46.

3. **Antigone of Macedonia** (*Berenice I¹*).

Antigone married **Pyrrhus King of Macedonia**, son of **Aeacides (Alcetas II) King of Epirus** and **Phthia Queen of Epirus**. Pyrrhus was born in 318 B.C. and died in 272 B.C. at age 46.

The child from this marriage was:

- 5 F i. **Olympias of Macedonia**.

Third Generation (Grandchildren)

4. **Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya)** (72nd ggm) (*Magas², Berenice I¹*) was born in 267 B.C. and died in 221 B.C. at age 46.

Berenice married **Demetrius the Fair King of Cyrene (Libya)**

Berenice married **Ptolemy III Euergetes King Of Egypt**.

Children from this marriage were:

- 6 F i. **Arsinoe III Queen Of Egypt** was born in 245 B.C. and died in 204 B.C. Murderd at age 41.
- 7 M ii. **Ptolemy IV Philopator King Of Egypt**.

5. **Olympias of Macedonia** (*Antigone of Macedonia², Berenice I¹*).

Olympias married **Alexander II King of Epirus**. Alexander was born in ruled 272-240 BC.

The child from this marriage was:

- 8 F i. **Phthia Princess of Epirus**.

Fourth Generation (Great-Grandchildren)

6. **Arsinoe III Queen Of Egypt** (*Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya)*³, *Magas*² *Berenice I*¹) was born in 245 B.C. and died in 204 B.C. in Murderd at age 41.

Arsinoe married **Ptolemy IV Philopator King Of Egypt**, son of **Ptolemy III Euergetes King Of Egypt** and **Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya)**.

The child from this marriage was:

- 9 M i. **Ptolemy V Epiphanes King Of Egypt**

7. **Ptolemy IV Philopator King Of Egypt** (71st ggf) (*Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya)*³, *Magas*² *Berenice I*¹).

Ptolemy married **Arsinoe III Queen Of Egypt**, daughter of **Ptolemy III Euergetes King Of Egypt** and **Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya)**. Arsinoe was born in 245 B.C. and died in 204 B.C. in Murderd at age 41.

(Duplicate Line. See Person 6 on Page 1)

8. **Phthia Princess of Epirus** (*Olympias of Macedonia*³, *Antigone of Macedonia*² *Berenice I*¹).

Phthia married **Demetrius II Aetolicus King of Macedonia**, son of **Antigonus II Gonatas King of Macedonia** and **Unknown**. Demetrius was born in 275 B.C. and died in 229 B.C. at age 46.

The child from this marriage was:

- 10 M i. **Philip V King of Macedonia** was born in 238 B.C. and died in 178 B.C. at age 60.

Fifth Generation (Great Great-Grandchildren)

9. **Ptolemy V Epiphanes King Of Egypt** (70th ggf) (*Arsinoe III Queen Of Egypt*⁴, *Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya)*³, *Magas*² *Berenice I*¹).

Ptolemy married **Cleopatra I Syra Queen Of Egypt**, daughter of **Antiochus III the Great King of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire** and **Laodice III Princess of Pontus**.

Children from this marriage were:

- 11 F i. **Cleopatra II Queen Of Egypt** was born in 185 B.C. and died in 116 B.C. at age 69. (69th ggm)
- 12 M ii. **Ptolemy VI Philometor King Of Egypt** was born in 186 B.C. and died in 145 B.C. at age 41.
- 13 M iii. **Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (Physcon) King Of Egypt and Cyrene** was born in 182 B.C. and died in 116 B.C. at age 66.

10. **Philip V King of Macedonia** (*Phthia Princess of Epirus*⁴, *Olympias of Macedonia*³, *Antigone of Macedonia*², *Berenice I*¹) was born in 238 B.C. and died in 178 B.C. at age 60.

Philip married **Polycratia of Argos**. Philip next married **Polycratia of Argos**.

Children from this marriage were:

- 14 M i. **Demertius I Soter King Of Syria**.
- 15 F ii. **Laodice VI Princess of Macedonia**.

LG NOTE: At the end of this book is a Direct Lineage list from Ptolemy V via his daughter Cleopatra II to us.

Sixth Generation (3rd Great-Grandchildren)

11. Cleopatra II Queen Of Egypt (*Ptolemy V Epiphanes King Of Egypt*⁵, *Arsinoe III Queen Of Egypt*⁴, *Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya)*³, *Magas*², *Berenice I*¹) was born in 185 B.C. and died in 116 B.C. at age 69.

Cleopatra married **Ptolemy VI Philometor King Of Egypt**, son of **Ptolemy V Epiphanes King Of Egypt** and **Cleopatra I Syra Queen Of Egypt**. Ptolemy was born in 186 B.C. and died in 145 B.C. at age 41.

Children from this marriage were:

- 16 F i. **Cleopatra III Queen Of Egypt** was born in 161 B.C. and died in 101 B.C. at age 60.
- 17 F ii. **Cleopatra Thea Princess Of Egypt** died in 120 B.C. in Murdered by son.

12. Ptolemy VI Philometor King Of Egypt (*Ptolemy V Epiphanes King Of Egypt*⁵, *Arsinoe III Queen Of Egypt*⁴, *Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya)*³, *Magas*², *Berenice I*¹) was born in 186 B.C. and died in 145 B.C. at age 41

Ptolemy married someone.

Ptolemy married **Cleopatra II Queen Of Egypt**, daughter of **Ptolemy V Epiphanes King Of Egypt** and **Cleopatra I Syra Queen Of Egypt**. Cleopatra was born in 185 B.C. and died in 116 B.C. at age 69.

(Duplicate Line. See Person 11 on Page 2)

13. Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (Physcon) King Of Egypt and Cyrene (69th ggu) (*Ptolemy V Epiphanes King Of Egypt*⁵, *Arsinoe III Queen Of Egypt*⁴, *Berenice II Princess of Cyrene (Libya)*³, *Magas*², *Berenice I*¹) was born in 182 B.C. and died in 116 B.C. at age 66.

Ptolemy married **Cleopatra III Queen Of Egypt**, daughter of **Ptolemy VI Philometor King Of Egypt** and **Cleopatra II Queen Of Egypt**. Cleopatra was born in 161 B.C. and died in 101 B.C. at age 60.

The child from this marriage was:

- 18 F i. **Cleopatra Tryphaena Princess Of Egypt** was born in 141 B.C. and died in 111 B.C. at age 30.

Cleopatra married **Antiochus VIII Philometer King Of Syria**, son of **Demetrius II Nicator King Of Syria** and **Cleopatra Thea Princess Of Egypt**. Antiochus was born in 143 B.C. and died in 0096 B.C. at age 47.

Ptolemy next married **Eirene**.

The child from this marriage was:

- 19 M i. **Ptolemy Apion King of Cyrene (Libya)** (2nd cousin 68 times removed) was born in 150 B.C. and died in 0096 B.C. at age 54.

Berenice I of Egypt

Berenice I (c. 340 BC-between 279-274 BC) was a [Greek Macedonian](#) noblewoman and through her marriage to [Ptolemy I Soter](#), became the first Queen of the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#) of [Egypt](#).

Berenice I from "Promptuarii Iconum Insigniorum"



Family

Berenice was the daughter of an obscure local nobleman called Magas, and Antigone. Her maternal grandfather was a nobleman called Cassander who was the brother of [Antipater](#) and through her mother was a relation to his family.

First Marriage

In 325 BC, Berenice married an obscure local nobleman called Philip. There is a possibility that Philip may have been previously married and had other children. Through her first marriage, she bore Philip: daughter [Antigone](#) who married as one of the wives of King [Pyrrhus of Epirus](#), son King [Magas of Cyrene](#) and possibly a third child a daughter called Theoxena.

Magas dedicated an inscription to himself and his father, when he served as a Priest of [Apollo](#). Pyrrhus gave her name to a new city called *Berenicis*. Philip had died.

Second Marriage to Ptolemy

Head of Ptolemy II and his mother Berenice I



After the death of her first husband, Berenice travelled to Egypt as a lady-in-waiting for her mother's first cousin [Eurydice](#) who was the wife of Ptolemy I. Ptolemy I was one of the generals of King [Alexander the Great](#) and founder of the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#) of [Ancient Egypt](#). Ptolemy I caught the eye of Eurydice's cousin, whom he later married in 317 BC. Berenice bore Ptolemy I: a daughter [Arsinoe II of Egypt](#), a son [Ptolemy II Philadelphus](#) and a daughter called Philotera.

In an unknown Olympiad, she was a victor in the chariot races. Ptolemy II was recognized as his father's heir in preference to Eurydice's children to Ptolemy I. A port was built in the [Red Sea](#) and it was named [Berenice](#). After she died, Ptolemy II and later [Ptolemy IV Philopator](#) decreed divine honors to her.

Magas of Cyrene

Magas of Cyrene (flourished 3rd century BCE, ruled 276–250 BCE) was a [Greek Macedonian](#) King of [Cyrene](#) (in modern [Libya](#)). He managed to wrestle independence for Cyrene from the Greek [Ptolemaic dynasty](#) in [Egypt](#). Magas was the son of the noblewoman [Berenice I of Egypt](#) and an obscure local nobleman called Philip. Magas dedicated an inscription to himself and his father, when he served as a Priest of [Apollo](#). He had one sister [Antigone](#) who married as one of the wives of King [Pyrrhus of Epirus](#) and possibly another sister called Theoxena. After the death of his father, his mother married [Ptolemy I Soter](#). Through his mother's second marriage, he was the older half brother to [Arsinoe II of Egypt](#), the second king of the Ptolemaic dynasty [Ptolemy II Philadelphus](#) and Philotera.

Magas received the governorship of Cyrene from his mother Berenice. Following the death of Ptolemy I, however, Magas tried on several occasions to wrestle independence for Cyrene, until he crowned himself king around 276 BCE.

[Berenice II](#), was the daughter of Magas of Cyrene.



Magas then married [Apama II](#), his third maternal cousin and the daughter of the [Seleucid Empire](#) king [Antiochus I Soter](#), and used his marital alliance to foment a pact to invade Egypt. Apama and Magas had a daughter called [Berenice II](#), who was their only child. He opened hostilities against [Ptolemy II Philadelphus](#) in 274 BCE, attacking Egypt from the west, as Antiochus I was attacking [Palestine](#). However, Magas had to cancel his operations due to an internal revolt of the Libyan nomad Marmaridae. In the east, Antiochus I suffered defeat against the armies of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Magas at least managed to maintain the independence of Cyrene until his death in 250 BCE, upon which the kingdom was almost immediately reabsorbed by Ptolemaic Egypt.

Apama II

Apama II, sometimes known as **Apame II** (c. 292 BC-sometime after 249 BC) was a Syrian [Greek](#) Princess of the [Seleucid Empire](#) and through marriage was a Queen of [Cyrenaica](#).

Apama II was of [Greek Macedonian](#) and [Persian descent](#). She was one of the daughters and among the children born to the second Seleucid King [Antiochus I Soter](#) and Seleucid Queen [Stratonice of Syria](#). Among her siblings were [Stratonice of Macedon](#) and the Seleucid King [Antiochus II Theos](#). Her paternal grandparents was the first Seleucid King [Seleucus I Nicator](#) and his wife Queen [Apama I](#) while her maternal grandparents was the King from the [Antigonid dynasty](#) [Demetrius I of Macedon](#) and his wife Queen [Phila](#). Apama was the name sake of her paternal grandmother and paternal aunt of the same name. Apama was born and raised in the Seleucid Empire.

Around 275 BC, Apama married her maternal third cousin the Greek King [Magas of Cyrene](#). The maternal grandmothers of Apama and Magas were paternal first cousins. The fathers of their grandmothers were brothers. Although her marriage to Magas was a dynastic one, Antiochus I arranged this marriage to occur as a part of a political alliance between him and Magas to invade [Egypt](#). Through her marriage to Magas, Apama became Queen of Cyrenaica. In Cyrenaica, there is a surviving honorific inscription dedicated to Apama, as a monarch and wife of Magas.

After 270 BC, Apama bore Magas a daughter called [Berenice II](#), who would be their only known child. In 250 BC, Magas and Apama had betrothed Berenice II, to her paternal cousin and [Ptolemaic prince](#) [Ptolemy III Euergetes](#). Magas and the father of Ptolemy III, were maternal half brothers.

Either in 250 BC or 249 BC, Magas had died. Apama had become a widower and a powerful Greek monarch. In order to protect Cyrenaica from the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#), Apama summoned her maternal uncle the Greek Macedonian prince [Demetrius the Fair](#) to Cyrenaica. Apama offered Demetrius, her daughter in marriage to him; in return he would become King. Demetrius agreed to his niece's request and married her daughter. When Demetrius became king, there was no opposition in his rise to the throne. When Demetrius became king, he became so ambitious it reached the point of recklessness.

Sometime after Demetrius married his great niece, Apama and Demetrius became lovers. Berenice became jealous of her mother's affair with her husband, she argued with both her mother and her husband fatally stabbed Demetrius who died in Apama's arms. The poem *Coma Berenices* by Greek poet [Callimachus](#), apparently refers to her killing of Demetrius: "Let me remind you how stout-hearted you were even as a young girl: have you forgotten the brave deed by which you gained a royal marriage?"

After the death of Demetrius, Cyrenaica became a part of the Ptolemaic Empire. Berenice II left Cyrenaica and travelled to Egypt where she married her cousin Ptolemy III and through her marriage became Queen of Egypt. Apama had travelled with Berenice II to Alexandria where eventually she settled there with her daughter and her family.

Antiochus I Soter

Gold stater of Antiochus I minted at [Ai-Khanoum](#), c. 275 BCE. Obverse: Diademed head of Antiochus right. Reverse: Nude [Apollo](#) seated on omphalos left, leaning on bow and holding two arrows. Greek legend: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ANTIOXOY (of King Antiochos). A monogram of Ai-Khanoum in left field.



Antiochus I Soter (unknown - 261 BC), was a king of the [Hellenistic Seleucid Empire](#). He reigned from 281 BC - 261 BC.

Antiochus I was half [Persian](#), his mother [Apama](#) being one of the eastern princesses whom [Alexander the Great](#) had given as wives to his generals in 324 BC. In 294 BC, prior to the death of his father [Seleucus I](#), Antiochus married his stepmother, [Stratonice](#),

daughter of [Demetrius Poliorcetes](#). His elderly father reportedly instigated the marriage after discovering that his son was in danger of dying of lovesickness. Stratonice bore five children to Antiochus: Seleucus, Laodice, [Antiochus II Theos](#), who was to succeed his father as king (Seleucus having been executed for rebellion); [Apama II](#), married to [Magas](#), king of [Cyrene](#); and [Stratonice of Macedon](#).

On the assassination of his father in 281 BC, the task of holding together the empire was a formidable one. A revolt in [Syria](#) broke out almost immediately. Antiochus was soon compelled to make peace with his father's murderer, [Ptolemy Keraunos](#), apparently abandoning [Macedonia](#) and [Thrace](#). In [Anatolia](#) he was unable to reduce [Bithynia](#) or the Persian dynasties that ruled in [Cappadocia](#).

In 278 BC the [Gauls](#) broke into Anatolia, and a victory that Antiochus won over these hordes is said to have been the origin of his title of *Soter* ([Gr.](#) for "saviour").

At the end of 275 BC the question of [Coele-Syria](#), which had been open between the houses of Seleucus and [Ptolemy](#) since the partition of 301 BC, led to hostilities (the [First Syrian War](#)). It had been continuously in [Ptolemaic](#) occupation, but the [house of Seleucus](#) maintained its claim. War did not materially change the outlines of the two kingdoms, though frontier cities like [Damascus](#) and the coast districts of Asia Minor might change hands.

On March 27th 268 BC Antiochus I laid the foundation for the Ezida Temple in [Borsippa](#). His eldest son Seleucus had ruled in the east as viceroy from 275 BC (?) till 268/267 BC; Antiochus put his son to death in the latter year on the charge of rebellion. Circa 262 BC Antiochus tried to break the growing power of [Pergamum](#) by force of arms, but suffered defeat near [Sardis](#) and died soon afterwards. He was succeeded in 261 BC by his second son [Antiochus II Theos](#)

Stratonice of Syria



"Antiochus I and Stratonice", a painting by Jacques-Louis David (1774).

Stratonice of Syria was the daughter of king [Demetrius Poliorcetes](#) and [Phila](#), the daughter of [Antipater](#). In 300 BC, at which time she could not have been more than seventeen years of age, her hand was solicited by [Seleucus](#), king of [Syria](#), and she was conducted by her father Demetrius to Rhodus, on the [Pierian](#) coast (in [Macedonia](#)), where her nuptials were celebrated with the utmost magnificence. Notwithstanding the disparity of their ages, she appears to have lived in perfect harmony with the old king for some years, and had already borne him one child, a daughter called Phila, when it was discovered that her stepson [Antiochus](#) was deeply enamoured of her, and Seleucus, in order to save the life of his son, which was endangered by the violence of his passion, in 294 BC gave up Stratonice in marriage to the young prince, whom he at the same time constituted king of the eastern provinces.

The union seems to have been a prosperous one, but we find little subsequent mention of Stratonice. She bore five children to Antiochus: Seleucus, Laodice, [Antiochus II Theos](#), who was to succeed his father as king (Seleucus having been executed for rebellion); [Apama II](#), married to [Magas](#), king of [Cyrene](#); and [Stratonice of Macedonia](#). The city of [Stratonikeia](#) in [Caria](#) was named after her by Antiochus.

Berenice II

Queen Berenice II of Egypt



Berenice II (267 or 266 BC – 221 BC) was the daughter of [Magas](#) of [Cyrene](#) and Queen [Apama II](#), and the wife of [Ptolemy III Euergetes](#), the third ruler of the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#) of [Egypt](#).

In about 249 BC, she was married to [Demetrius the Fair](#), a Macedonian prince, soon after her father died. However after coming to Cyrene he became the lover of her mother Apama. In a dramatic event, she had him killed in Apama's bedroom, but Apama lived on afterwards. She had no children with Demetrius.

Afterwards she married Ptolemy III. Their children were: [Ptolemy IV Philopator](#), [Magas](#), Lysimachus, Alexander, [Arsinoe III](#) and Berenice.

Berenice is said to have participated in the Nemean Games (between 245 and 241 BC) and to have competed in Olympic games at some unknown date. Soon after her husband's death (221 BC) she was murdered at the instigation of her son Ptolemy IV, with whom she was probably associated in the government.

During her husband's absence on an expedition to [Syria](#), she dedicated her hair to [Aphrodite](#) for his safe return, and placed it in the temple of the goddess at [Zephyrium](#). The hair having by some unknown means disappeared, [Conon of Samos](#) explained the phenomenon in courtly phrase, by saying that it had been carried to the heavens and placed among the stars. The name [Coma Berenices](#) or *Berenice's hair*, applied to a [constellation](#), commemorates this incident. **The predecessor of the modern city [Benghazi](#) was refounded by her and received her name: Berenice.** The asteroid [653 Berenike](#), discovered in 1907, is also named after Queen Berenice.

Benghazi



[Maydan al-Shajara](#), in central Benghazi in 1964

Benghazi [Turkish](#): *Bingazi*; also: [Berenice](#) and [Hesperides](#)) is the [second largest city](#) in [Libya](#), the main city (or capital) of the [Cyrenaica](#) region (or ex-Province), and the provisional capital of an [interim Libyan government](#). The wider metropolitan area (which includes the southern towns of Gimeenis and [Suluq](#)) is also a [district](#) of Libya. The port city is located on the [Mediterranean Sea](#). During the Kingdom era of Libya's history, Benghazi enjoyed a sort of joint-capital status (alongside [Tripoli](#)), possibly because the [King](#) used to reside in the nearby city of [Al Bayda'](#) and the [Senussis](#) (royal family) in general were associated with Cyrenaica rather than [Tripolitania](#).

Demetrius the Fair

Demetrius the Fair or surnamed **The Handsome** ([285 BC-249 BC](#) or [250 BC](#)), also known in modern ancient historical sources as **Demetrius of Cyrene**, was a [Hellenistic](#) king of [Cyrene](#).

Demetrius was of Greek [Macedonian](#) descent. He was surnamed *The Fair*, because he was an attractive man. He was born and raised in Macedonia. Demetrius was named after his father and was the youngest of the children of King [Demetrius I of Macedon](#) and his wife, Ptolemais. Demetrius I married Ptolemais as his fifth wife around 287 BC/286 BC in [Miletus](#), while this was Ptolemais' first marriage. Demetrius was the only child born into the marriage as in 283 BC his father had died. From his father's previous marriages, Demetrius had various paternal half siblings, who included king [Antigonus II Gonatas](#), princess and later queen of the [Seleucid Empire](#) [Stratonice of Syria](#).

Not much is known about him until 249 BC. Greek Cyrenaean king [Magas of Cyrene](#) died in 249 BC or 250 BC. His widow, was the powerful Greek monarch [Apama II](#). Apama was Demetrius' niece, who was a daughter of his paternal half sister [Stratonice of Syria](#) from her marriage to [Greek](#) king of the [Seleucid Empire](#) [Antiochus I Soter](#).

Apama summoned Demetrius from Macedonia. She offered Demetrius, her daughter with Magas (and only child) princess [Berenice II](#) in marriage to him. Demetrius in return, would become King of [Cyrenaica](#) and protect [Cyrenaica](#) from the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#). Demetrius agreed to Apama's request and married Berenice. When he married Berenice and became king, there was no opposition in his rise to the throne. When Demetrius became king, he became so ambitious it reached the point of recklessness.

Sometime after his marriage to Berenice, Demetrius and Apama became lovers. Jealous of her husband's affair with her mother, Berenice argued with both of them and fatally stabbed Demetrius who died in Apama's arms. The poem *Coma Berenices* by Greek poet [Callimachus](#) (lost, but known in a Latin translation or paraphrase by [Catullus](#)), apparently refers to her killing of Demetrius: "Let me remind you how stout-hearted you were even as a young girl: have you forgotten the brave deed by which you gained a royal marriage?"

Marriages and Children

- First marriage to a Greek noblewoman from [Larissa](#) named Olympias the daughter of a Greek nobleman Polycletus or Polyclitus of Larissa. Olympias married Demetrius at an unknown date in the 3rd century BC. She probably died before 249 BC.

Their children:

- [Antigonus III Doson](#) - later Greek Macedonian King
- Echecrates - Not much is known of this nobleman apart from the fact that he had a son whom he named after his brother Antigonus. A few months before his paternal second cousin Greek King [Philip V of Macedon](#)'s death Echecrates' son Antigonus revealed to Philip that Philip's son prince [Perseus of Macedon](#) had made false accusations against his brother, Philip's other son, Demetrius, whom Philip had then had put to death. Philip, indignant at Perseus' conduct appointed Antigonus as his successor. When Philip died in 179 BC and Antigonus became king, Perseus ousted Antigonus and had him executed.
- Second marriage to his great niece, Greek Cyrenaean princess and future Greek queen of Egypt [Berenice II](#). They married either in 249 BC or 250 BC. Berenice killed Demetrius, out of jealousy and revenge because Demetrius and her mother became lovers.

Ptolemy III Euergetes

Ptolemy III Euergetes, (reigned 246 BC – 222 BC) was the third ruler of the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#) in [Egypt](#).

Statue of Ptolemy III in the guise of Hermes wearing the chlamys cloak. Ptolemaic Egypt.



Euergetes ("Benefactor") was the eldest son of [Ptolemy II Philadelphus](#) and his first wife, [Arsinoe I](#), and came to power in [246 BC](#) upon the death of his father. He married [Berenice of Cyrene](#) in the year corresponding to 244/243 BC; and their children were:

- [Arsinoe III](#), born in ca 246/245 BC. She later married her brother Ptolemy IV
- [Ptolemy IV Philopator](#), born ca 244 BC
- [Magas](#), probably born in ca 241 BC. Scalded to death in his bath by Theogos or Theodotus, at the orders of Ptolemy IV.

Ptolemy III Euergetes was responsible for the first known example of a series of decrees published as [bilingual](#) inscriptions on massive stone blocks in three [writing systems](#). Ptolemy III's stone [stela](#) is the [Canopus Stone](#) of 238 BC. Other well-known examples are the Memphis Stele (Memphis Stone), bearing the [Decree of Memphis](#), about 218 BC, passed by his son, [Ptolemy IV](#), and the famous [Rosetta Stone](#) erected by [Ptolemy Epiphanes](#), his grandson, in 196 BC.

The Rosetta Stone in the British Museum



Ptolemy III's stone contains decrees about priestly orders, and is a memorial for his daughter Berenice. But two of its 26 lines of [hieroglyphs](#) decree the use of a [leap day](#) added to the [Egyptian calendar](#) of 365 days, and the associated changes in festivals.

Due to a falling out at the Seleucid court, his eldest sister [Berenice Phernophorus](#) was murdered along with her infant son. In response Ptolemy III invaded Syria During this war, the [Third Syrian War](#), he occupied [Antioch](#) and even reached [Babylon](#) In exchange for a peace in 241 BC, Ptolemy was awarded new territories on the northern coast of Syria, including Seleucia Pieria, the port of Antioch. The Ptolemaic kingdom reached the height of its power.

This war is cryptically alluded to in [Daniel 11](#):7-9.

Ptolemy IV Philopator

Ptolemy IV Philopator (reigned 221–205 BCE), son of [Ptolemy III](#) and [Berenice II of Egypt](#) was the fourth Pharaoh of the Ptolemaic Egypt. Under the reign of Ptolemy IV, the decline of the [Ptolemaic kingdom](#) began.

Gold octadrachm issued by Ptolemy IV Philopator, British Museum



His reign was inaugurated by the murder of his mother, and he was always under the dominion of favourites, male and female, who indulged his vices and conducted the government as they pleased. Self-interest led his ministers to make serious preparations to meet the attacks of [Antiochus III the Great](#) on [Coele-Syria](#) including [Judea](#), and the great Egyptian victory of [Raphia](#) (217), where Ptolemy himself was present, secured the northern borders of the kingdom for the remainder of his reign.

Philopator was devoted to orgiastic forms of religion and literary dilettantism. He built a temple to [Homer](#) and composed a tragedy, to which his favourite [Agathocles](#) added a commentary. He married (about 220 BC) his sister [Arsinoë III](#), but continued to be ruled by his mistress [Agathoclea](#), sister of Agathocles.

Ptolemy is said to have built a giant ship known as the [tessarakonteres](#) ("forty"), a huge type of galley. The forty of its name may refer to its number of banks of oars. The only recorded instance of this type of vessel, in fact, is this showpiece galley built for Ptolemy IV, described by [Callixenus of Rhodes](#), writing in the 3rd century BCE, and by [Athenaeus](#) in the 2nd century AD. Plutarch also mentions that Ptolemy Philopator owned this immense vessel in his *Life of Demetrius*. The current theory is that Ptolemy's ship was an oversize catamaran galley, measuring 128 m 420 ft.

Lionel Casson, professor of history at New York University, believes that Ptolemy's ship was an oversize [catamaran](#) galley, measuring 128 m, or 420 ft. The dual hull arrangement with a central working platform was designed for stability in sea battles with catapults and could carry 3 to 4 thousand marines.

Images for Tessarakonteres



- Length: **425 feet** (128 m) (280 Greek cubits)
- Beam: **58 feet** (17.5 m)
- Height (from tip of sternpost to waterline): **80 feet** (24 m)
- Length of steering oars: **45 feet 6 inches** (13.5 m)
- Longest rowing oars used: **57 feet 8 inches** (18 m)
- Oarsmen: **4000**
- Marines: **2850**

Record-holder

The [Guinness Book of Records](#) recognizes it as the world's *Largest Human Powered Vessel*.

Ptolemy V Epiphanes

Ptolemy V Epiphanes (reigned [204–181 BC](#)), son of [Ptolemy IV Philopator](#) and [Arsinoe III of Egypt](#), was the fifth ruler of the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#). He became ruler at the age of five, and under a series of regents the kingdom was paralyzed.

Tetradrachm issued by Ptolemy V Epiphanes, [British Museum](#)



Regency infighting

Ptolemy Epiphanes was only a small boy when his father, Ptolemy Philopator, died. The two leading favorites of Philopator, [Agathocles](#) and [Sosibius](#), fearing that Arsinoe would secure the regency had her murdered before she heard of her husband's death, which secured the regency for themselves. In 202 BC however [Tlepolemus](#), the general in charge of [Pelusium](#), put himself at the head of a revolt. Once Epiphanes was in the hands of Tlepolemus he was persuaded to give a sign that the killers of his mother should be killed. According to Bevan the child king's consent was given more from fear than anything else and Agathocles along with several of his supporters being killed by the Alexandrian mob.

Ptolemaic Empire in 200 BC, during the reign of Ptolemy V (before the second invasion of Antiochus III).

The Egyptian Revolt



Great cruelty and treachery were displayed in the suppression of the native rebellion, and some accounts represent him as personally tyrannical. In 197 BC Lycopolis was held by the forces of [Ankmachis](#), (also known as [Chaonnophris](#)) the secessionist pharaoh of Upper Egypt, but was forced to withdraw to Thebes. The war between North and South continued until 185 BC with the arrest of [Ankmachis](#) by Ptolemaic General Conanus.

In 183 BC/184 BC the rebels in Lower Egypt surrendered on the basis of terms that Epiphanes had given his personal to honour. However, showing himself in the opinion of Bevan treacherous and vindictive he had them put to death in a cruel manner.

The [Rosetta Stone](#) was a statement of thanks to the Egyptian priesthood for help during the crisis.

Succession

The elder of his two sons, [Ptolemy VI Philometor](#) (181–145 BC), succeeded as an infant under the regency of his mother [Cleopatra the Syrian](#). Her death was followed by a rupture between the [Ptolemaic](#) and [Seleucid](#) courts, on the old question of Coele-Syria.

Ptolemy VIII Physcon

Silver didrachma of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (Physcon) - obverse



Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II (c. 182 BC – June 26, 116 BC), nicknamed **Physcon** ("Sausage", "Potbelly" or "Bladder") for his obesity, was a king of the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#) in [Egypt](#). His complicated career started in 170 BC, when [Antiochus IV Epiphanes](#) invaded Egypt, captured his brother [Ptolemy VI Philometor](#) and let him continue as a [puppet monarch](#). Then [Alexandria](#) chose Ptolemy Euergetes as king.

After Antiochus left (169 BC), Euergetes agreed to joint rule with his older brother [Ptolemy VI Philometor](#) and [Cleopatra II](#). This arrangement led to continuous intrigues, lasting until October 164 BC, when Philometor went to [Rome](#) to gain support from the [Senate](#), who were a somewhat helpful with the arrangement, but Physcon's sole rule was not popular, and in May 163 BC the two brothers agreed to a partition that left Physcon in charge of [Cyrenaica](#).

Although the arrangement lasted until Philometor's death in 145 BC, it did not end the sparring. Physcon convinced the Senate to back his claim on [Cyprus](#), but Philometor ignored this. After Physcon's attempt to conquer the island failed, in 161 BC, the Senate sent Philometor's ambassadors home. Sometime around 156 BC/155 BC Philometor tried to have Physcon assassinated. However this failed and Physcon went to Rome, displayed the scars of wounds he received in the attempt, and despite the opposition of [Cato the Elder](#), received the Senate's support and some resources for another attempt on Cyprus. During this time he met [Cornelia Africana](#), who was recently widowed following the death of her husband [Tiberius Gracchus Major](#), and asked for her hand in marriage, which she refused. (An [inscription](#) records that Physcon had bequeathed Cyrenaica to Rome if he died childless, an act not mentioned by any literary source.)

The second attempt on Cyprus also failed, and Philometor captured Physcon, but spared him, offering him the hand of his daughter [Cleopatra Thea](#), and sent him back to Cyrenaica.

When Philometor died on campaign in 145 BC, Cleopatra II had her son proclaimed [Ptolemy VII](#), but Physcon returned, proposed joint rule and marriage to Cleopatra II, his sister. He then had the unlucky youth assassinated during the wedding feast. He then took the throne as "Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II", the name deliberately recalling his ancestor [Ptolemy III Euergetes](#), and had himself proclaimed as [pharaoh](#) in 144 BC.

Physcon took his revenge on the intellectuals of [Alexandria](#) who had opposed him, engaging in mass purges and expulsions that included [Aristarchus of Samothrace](#) and [Apollodorus](#), leaving Alexandria a changed city. In 145 BC, "he expelled all intellectuals: philologists, philosophers, professors of geometry, musicians, painters, schoolteachers, physicians and others, with the result that these brought 'education to Greeks and barbarians elsewhere,' as mentioned by an author who may have been one of the king's victims". He then seduced and married [Cleopatra III](#) (who was his wife's daughter) without divorcing Cleopatra II, who was infuriated, and by 132 BC or 131 BC, the people of Alexandria rioted and set fire to the royal palace. Physcon, Cleopatra III, and their children escaped to Cyprus, while Cleopatra II had their twelve-year-old son Ptolemy Memphitis acclaimed as king. Physcon was however able to get hold of the boy and killed him, sending the dismembered pieces to Cleopatra.

The ensuing civil war pitted Cleopatra's Alexandria against the countryside, who supported Physcon. Cleopatra offered the throne of Egypt to [Demetrius II Nicator](#), but he got no further than [Pelusium](#), and by 127 BC Cleopatra left for Syria, leaving Alexandria to hold out for another year.

After further intrigues, Cleopatra II ended up back in Egypt in 124 BC, and about this time Physcon sent his second daughter by Cleopatra III, [Tryphaena](#), to marry [Antiochus VIII Philometor](#). A formal amnesty decree followed in 118 BC, but it was insufficient to improve government, and the Romans would soon be forced to intervene after his death in 116 BC.

When he died, he left the throne to Cleopatra III and one of her sons, whichever she preferred. She would have chosen her younger son Alexander to have reigned with her. However, the Alexandrians wanted her older son Philometor Soter, governor of Cyprus, to co-reign. She reluctantly complied, with Philometor taking the name Ptolemy IX, though her younger son would also rule at one point.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ptolemy_Apion

Ptolemy Apion

Portrait of a Ptolemaic ruler, maybe Ptolemy Apion, 1st century BC, from the temple of [Apollo](#) at [Cyrene](#), [British Museum](#)



Ptolemy Apion or simply known as **Apion** (between 150 BC & 145 BC - 96 BC) was the last Greek [Cyrenaean King](#) and was a member of the [Ptolemaic dynasty](#). Ptolemy was [Greek Macedonian](#) and native [Egyptian](#) in descent. His second name *Apion* is a name of [ancient Egyptian](#) origin and could be a name from his maternal ancestry.

Ptolemy was a son and was the first child among from the children of Egyptian Greek prince, Cyrenaean King and future Pharaoh of Egypt [Ptolemy VIII Physcon](#). Ptolemy's paternal uncle was the Egyptian Greek Pharaoh [Ptolemy VI Philometor](#) and his paternal aunt was the Egyptian Greek princess and queen [Cleopatra II of Egypt](#). His paternal grandparents were Egyptian Greek Pharaoh [Ptolemy V Epiphanes](#) and Egyptian Greek Queen who was a Greek princess of the Seleucid Empire [Cleopatra I of Egypt](#).

Ptolemy's mother was a native Egyptian woman called Eirene (Irene) or according to the [Roman Jewish historian Josephus](#) her name was Ithaca. Eirene originated from Cyrenaica and not much is known on her origins. She was a mistress of Physcon's and was among his [concubine](#). Eirene served as Physcon's mistress from 150 BC til 127 BC. Eirene accompanied Physcon in 145 BC to Egypt when he became pharaoh and succeeded his brother Ptolemy VI.

Ptolemy was most probably born in Cyrene, the capital of Cyrenaica, however was raised and educated in his father's court in Egypt. Until 116 BC, he most probably lived in Egypt. Ptolemy never held a royal Egyptian title. In 116 BC, Ptolemy's father had died. From Physcon's will, Ptolemy inherited Cyrenaica and in that year, he became king of Cyrenaica. When he became king, Ptolemy succeeded without any political opposition.

Unfortunately, little is recorded of Ptolemy's reign of Cyrenaica. Ptolemy died in 96 BC and he implemented the terms of his father's will for Cyrenaica. He never married and had no heirs. In Ptolemy's will, he left Cyrenaica and his ancestral royal estates to the rule of the [Roman Republic](#). Physcon had planned this for Cyrenaica after Ptolemy's death.

- 1 **Ptolemy V Epiphanes King Of Egypt**
m. Cleopatra I Syra Queen Of Egypt
- 2 **Cleopatra II Queen Of Egypt** b. 185 B.C. d. 116 B.C.
m. Ptolemy VI Philometor King Of Egypt b. 186 B.C. d. 145 B.C.
- 3 **Cleopatra Thea Princess Of Egypt** b. ____ d. 120 B.C.
m. Demetrius II Nicator King Of Syria d. 125 B.C.
- 4 **Antiochus VIII Philometor King Of Syria** b. 143 B.C. d. 0096 B.C.
m. Cleopatra Tryphaena Princess Of Egypt b. 141 B.C. d. 111 B.C.
- 5 **Laodice Thea Philadelphos Princess Of Syria** b. 120 B.C. d. 0089 B.C.
m. Mithridates I Callinicus King Of Commagene b. 130 B.C. d. 0070 B.C.
- 6 **Antiochus I Theos Dikaios King Of Commagene** b. 0086 B.C. d. 0038 B.C.
m. Isias Philostorgos Queen of Commagene
- 7 **Laodice Princess of Commagene** b. 0070 B.C.
m. Orodes II King Of Parthia b. 0090 B.C. d. 0039 B.C.
- 8 **Phraates IV King Of Parthia** b. 0060 B.C. d. 0002
m. Musa Queen of Parthia
- 9 **Orodes III King Of Parthia**
m. Daughter of Alexander Princess of Judea
- 10 **Vonones II King Of Parthia and Media** b. 0010 d. 0051
- 11 **Vologases I King Of Parthia** b. 0025 d. 0077
- 12 **Mithridates King of Armenia** b. 0045 d. 0076
m. Awde Princess of Osrehoene b. 0045
- 13 **Sanatroukes King of Armenia** b. 0065 d. 100
- 14 **Ghadana Queen of Iberia** b. 100
m. Pharasmenes II King Of Iberia d. 132
- 15 **Rhadamiste I King Of Iberia**
- 16 **Pharasmenes III King Of Iberia** b. ____ d. 185
- 17 **Nn Princess Of Iberia**
m. Vologases V The Great King Of Parthia b. 145 d. 208
- 18 **Artabanus V (IV) King Of Parthia**
- 19 **Daughter Of Artabanus V**
m. Ardashir I King Of Kings Of Persia d. 242
- 20 **Shapur I The Great King Of Persia**
- 21 **Narseh King Of Persia**
- 22 **Hormizd II King Of Persia** b. ____ d. 309
- 23 **Shapur II The Great King Of Persia**
- 24 **Shapur III King Of Persia** b. ____ d. 388
- 25 **Bahram IV King Of Persia**
- 26 **Yazdegerd I King Of Persia** b. ____ d. 421
- 27 **Bahram V King Of Persia**
- 28 **Yazdegerd II King Of Persia** b. ____ d. 457
- 29 **Peroz I King Of Persia** b. ____ d. 484
- 30 **Kavadh I King Of Persia** b. ____ d. 531
- 31 **Khosrau I Emperor Of Persia** b. 501 d. 579
- 32 **Hormizd IV King Of Persia** b. ____ d. 590
- 33 **Khosrau II Parvez Emperor Of Sasanian Persia** b. 590 d. 628
m. Maria Princess Of Byzantium
- 34 **Shahryar Prince Of Sasanian Persia**
- 35 **Yazdagird III Emperor Of Sasanian Persia**
m. Manyan Princess Of Byzantium
- 36 **Izdundad Princess Of Sasanian Persia**
m. Bustanai Ben Haninai Exilarch Of Jews
- 37 **Hisdai Shahrijar Exilarch Of Jews In Baghdad** b. ____ d. 665
- 38 **Daughter Of Hisdai Princess Of Exilarchs**
m. Natronai Ben Nehemiah Of Jewish Exile
- 39 **Habibai Of Jewish Exile** b. 700
- 40 **Natronai Al-Makir Theodoric Duke Of Toulouse** b. 730 d. 804
m. Alda (Hilda) Princess
- 41 **Redburga (Saint Ida) Queen Of England** b. 788
m. Egbert III King Of Wessex And Kent b. 769 d. Nov 838
- 42 **Aethelwulf King Of Wessex And Kent** b. 795 d. 13 Jan 858
m. Osburh (Osburga) Of Wright Queen b. 810 d. 852
m. Judith Princess Of Holy Roman Empire b. Abt 846
[Child of Aethelwulf King Of Wessex And Kent and Osburh (Osburga) Of Wright Queen]
- 43 **Aethelred I King Of Wessex** b. 843 d. 872
m. Wulfthryth Queen of Wessex
- 44 **Aethelhelm Ealdorman** b. 859 d. 898
m. Aethelgyth Of Mercia
- 45 **Aethelfrith Ealdorman** b. 890 d. 924
- 46 **Eadric Ealdorman Of Wiltshire**
m. Aethelgifu Of Wiltshire
- 47 **Aethelwerd "The Historian" Thegn** b. 920 d. 998
m. Aethelfled Of Wessex b. 920
- 48 **Aethelmaer Ciel "The Great" Thegn** b. 940 d. 1015
m. Aethelthryth Of Wessex b. 940
- 49 **Wulfnoth Thegn** b. 960 d. 1015
- 50 **Godwin Earl** b. 992 d. 15 Apr 1053
m. Gytha Thorkelsdottir, Countess
- 51 **Harold II Godwinson King Of England** b. Abt 1022 d. 14 Oct 1066

- m. Edith (Ealdgyth) the Fair Swan-Neck b. 1025 d. Abt 1086
- m. Aldgyth (Edith) Of Mercia Queen d. Aft 1070
- [Child of Harold II Godwinson King Of England and Edith (Ealdgyth) the Fair Swan-Neck]
- 52 **Gytha Haraldsdotter Princess Of England** b. Abt 1053 d. 1 May 1107
 - m. Vladimir II "Monomach" Grand Duke Of Kiev m. 1074 b. 1053 d. 19 May 1125
- 53 **Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke Of Kiev** b. 1076 d. 15 Apr 1132
 - m. Christina Ingesdotter Princess Of Sweden b. Abt 1078 d. 18 Jan 1122
 - m. Liubava Dmitrievna
- [Child of Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke Of Kiev and Christina Ingesdotter Princess Of Sweden]
- 54 **Ingeborg Princess Of Russia** b. Abt 1099 d. 1140
 - m. Knud Eriksson Lavard King Of Denmark b. 12 Mar 1091 d. 7 Jan 1131
- 55 **Valdemar I The Great King Of Denmark** b. 14 Jan 1131 d. 12 May 1182
 - m. Sofiya Vladimirovna Princess Of Russia b. 1140 d. 5 May 1198
- 56 **Richiza Valdemarsdotter Princess Of Denmark** b. Abt 1178 d. 8 May 1220
 - m. Erik X Knutsson King Of Sweden b. 1180 d. 10 Apr 1216
- 57 **Märtha Eriksdotter Princess Of Sweden** b. Abt 1213
 - m. Nils Sixtensson Sparre Av Tofta b. Abt 1188
- 58 **Sixten Nilsson Sparre Av Tofta** b. ____ d. 1310
 - m. Ingrid Abjörnsdotter af Våxtorp b. Abt 1220
- 59 **Abjörn Sixtensson Sparre Av Tofta** b. Abt 1240 d. 1310
 - m. Ingeborg Ulfsson Ulf b. Abt 1258 d. Aft 1307
- 60 **Ulf Abjörnsson Sparre** b. ____ d. 1359
 - m. Kristina Sigmundsdotter Tre Klöverblad m. 1330 b. 1295 d. 1328
- 61 **Karl Ulfsson Sparre Av Tofta** b. ____ d. 1407
 - m. Helena Israelsdotter b. 1340 d. 1410
- 62 **Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre Av Tofta** b. 1381 d. 1429
 - m. Knut Tordsson Bonde b. Abt 1377 d. 1413
 - m. Steen Tureson Bielke m. 1414 b. 1380 d. 1431
- [Child of Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre Av Tofta and Knut Tordsson Bonde]
- 63 **Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King Of Sweden** b. 1409 d. 15 May 1470
 - m. Unknown
 - m. Birgitta Turesdotter Bielke m. 1428 b. 1409 d. 1437
 - m. Katarina Karlsdotter (Gumsehuvud) Queen Of Sweden b. 1418 d. 1450
 - m. Christina Abrahamsdotter Queen Of Sweden m. 1470 b. 1432 d. 1492
- [Child of Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King Of Sweden and Unknown]
- 64 **Karin Karlsdotter Bonde** b. 1441
 - m. Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn
- 65 **Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn** b. 1465 d. 1500
 - m. Johan Henriksson Fleming till Tjusterby b. 1465 d. 1517
- 66 **Anna Johansdotter Fleming** b. ____ d. 1545
 - m. Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille b. 1489 d. 1535
 - m. Matts Larsson Poitz till Tervik d. Bef 1553
- [Child of Anna Johansdotter Fleming and Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille]
- 67 **Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman** b. 1465 d. 1535
 - m. Ludolf Boose b. 1465 d. 1535
- 68 **Johan Ludolfsson Boose** b. Abt 1500 d. 1596
 - m. Ingeborg Henriksdotter d. 1596
- 69 **Kerstin Johansdotter Boose** b. 1576 d. 1652
 - m. Bertil Von Nieroht b. 1582 d. 1651
- 70 **Maria Bertilsdotter Von Nieroht** b. 1612 d. 1682
 - m. Carl Henriksson Von Lindelöf b. 1605 d. 1668
- 71 **Carl Carlsson Von Lindelöf** b. 1635 d. 1704
 - m. N.N. Laurisdatter Laurentz
- 72 **Anna Maria Carlsdotter Von Lindelöf** b. 1670 d. 1 Feb 1747
 - m. Ericus Christierni Orenius b. Abt 1658 d. 2 Mar 1740
- 73 **Margareta Eriksdotter Urnovius (Orenius)** b. 16 Jan 1710 d. 1804
 - m. Johan Urnovius b. 1706 d. 1783
- 74 **Christina Margareta Urnovia** b. 1744 d. 1829
 - m. Johan Flinck m. 20 Dec 1781 d. 1820
 - m. Matts Olofsson m. 1769 d. 1770
- [Child of Christina Margareta Urnovia and Johan Flinck]
- 75 **Johan (Flinck) Årenius** b. 12 Jan 1787 d. 6 Nov 1823
 - m. Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon m. 15 Mar 1810 b. 9 Jun 1784
- 76 **Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius** b. 5 Jun 1810
 - m. Johanna Carolina Röring b. 24 Jun 1802 d. Abt 1839
 - m. Anna Helena Roswall m. 2 Nov 1839 b. 2 Jul 1799
- [Child of Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius and Johanna Carolina Röring]
- 77 **Charlotta Constantia Renlund** b. 4 Jun 1830 d. 28 Jan 1905
 - m. Erik Eriksson Käll m. 19 Mar 1854 b. 24 Jun 1829 d. 23 Jan 1905
- 78 **Johanna Karolina Eriksdotter Käll** b. 9 Jan 1863 d. 8 Nov 1934
 - m. Karl-Johan Granholm m. 24 Mar 1887 b. 14 Mar 1866 d. 22 Jun 1920
- 79 **Erik Anton Granholm** b. 28 May 1906 d. 29 Jan 1959
 - m. Karin Hildegard Kasén m. 20 Aug 1933 b. 3 Jul 1914 d. 2004
- 80 **Lars Erik Granholm** b. 28 Jul 1934