Priests and High Priests, Melchizedek to Today

Every priest and high priest in the record, from Melchizedek to the fall of the Temple, and after it the Patriarchs, the rulers of the Mount, the Samaritan high priests and the Western Wall, to today.

The register opens before the Temple, with Melchizedek, the patriarchs, Moses and Aaron, the line of Eleazar, the judges, and the divided priesthood that follows them: Dan, Shiloh and Nob, and the king's priests. The First Temple period sets Judah and the northern kingdom of Israel side by side. **The premise of this register: correct judgment cannot be made apart from God.** Judgment is God's (Deut 1:17); the judge judges for the LORD, and the LORD is with the judge (2 Chr 19:6; Judg 2:18); to judge is to inquire of God (Ex 18:15–16), and the judges are called *elohim* (Ex 21:6; 22:8–9; Ps 82:1). The law places judgment with the priests at the sanctuary (Deut 17:8–12). On this premise the judges held the priesthood, and the high judge is the high priest: Eli is both (1 Sam 4:18); the high priest judges disputes in Josephus's account of the law (*Against Apion* 2.194); and Ananias the high priest sits "to judge according to the law" (Acts 23:3). For each person before the Temple a role tag gives what the text itself records: called priest , offered sacrifice , built altar , judged , high priest of the Tabernacle , wore the ephod , or *tradition* where the attribution is later Jewish or Christian tradition. The law gives judgment to the priests (Deut 17:9; 19:17; 21:5; Ezek 44:24; 2 Chr 19:8). Rows shaded blue carry dates that are modern reconstructions, not dated records. Herodian and Roman appointees are grouped by the ruler who appointed them. The Herodian high priests are set against the Julius houses in The Julian Web, section 6; the people of Herod's house are in the Register of Persons. A printable PDF is available.

Salem Melchizedek · Patriarch · Prophet · Aaron · Eleazar · Aaron · Ithamar Eli's house · Judge · Dan · King's house · Israel the northern kingdom · Baal · Zadokite the line of Zadok: to Jason in Jerusalem; Onias IV at Leontopolis · Line not stated placed in the line by later lists, not by the source · Benjamin · Hasmonean · Boethus from Alexandria · Annas house of Ananus ben Seth · Phiabi · Other · Nasi · Revolt · Muslim custody · Latin church · Templar · Western Wall · Samaritan · dates reconstructed · DISPUTED listed by some, not by the primary source

Sanctuary Tabernacle · Temple I · Temple II · Temple II · Herod · Leontopolis · Sanhedrin · Temple Mount · Dome · al-Aqsa · al-Aqsa · Templum Domini · Western Wall · Gerizim · where the priest served; △ rows mark each building, destruction and rededication

Ruling power Canaan · The tribes · Kingdom of Israel · Judah · Israel, north · Assyria · Egypt · Babylon · Persia · Macedon · Ptolemaic Egypt · Seleucid Syria · Independent · Rome · Parthia · Jewish revolt · Byzantium · Sasanian Persia · Caliphate · Crusader · Ayyubid · Mamluk · Ottoman · Britain · Jordan · Israel · the coloured bar on each row shows the power ruling Judaea when the priest held office

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
Before the Temple Melchizedek to Abiathar · no dates: the text gives order and lengths of office only							
BEFORE THE LAW: MELCHIZEDEK AND THE PATRIARCHS							
CANAAN **CANAAN: THE CITY-KINGS** no single power over the land; Melchizedek king of Salem (Gen 14)							
1	**Melchizedek**	Abram's time	Salem	Salem	—	called priest · *tradition* King of Salem, "priest of God Most High"; blesses Abram and receives a tenth. The first person the text calls priest. Tradition identifies him with Shem and has the priesthood pass from him to Abraham.	Gen 14:18–20; Ps 110:4; Heb 7; b. Nedarim 32b
2	**Abraham**	patriarchal age	—	Patriarch	—	built altar · offered sacrifice · *tradition* Builds altars at Shechem, Bethel and Hebron; offers the ram on Moriah. Not called priest in Genesis; the Talmud gives him the priesthood taken from Shem.	Gen 12:7–8; 13:18; 22:13; b. Nedarim 32b
3	**Isaac**	patriarchal age	—	Patriarch	—	built altar Builds an altar at Beersheba.	Gen 26:25
4	**Jacob**	patriarchal age	—	Patriarch	—	built altar · offered sacrifice Offers sacrifice in the hill country of Gilead and at Beersheba; builds altars at Shechem and Bethel.	Gen 31:54; 33:20; 35:7; 46:1
THE TABERNACLE: MOSES, AARON AND THE LINE OF ELEAZAR							
EGYPT **EGYPT, THEN THE WILDERNESS** the Exodus; Joshua takes the land							
5	**Moses**	the Exodus	Tabernacle	Prophet	—	called priest · offered sacrifice · judged Builds the altar at Sinai and has the covenant offerings made; consecrates Aaron; sits to judge the people. Psalm 99 counts him "among his priests".	Ex 18:13; 24:4–6; Lev 8; Ps 99:6
6	**Aaron**	the Exodus to Mount Hor	Tabernacle	Aaron · Eleazar	Moses, by command	high priest of the Tabernacle Brother of Moses. Robed and anointed as the first high priest; dies on Mount Hor and his garments pass to Eleazar.	Ex 28–29; Lev 8; Num 20:25–28
7	**Eleazar**	Mount Hor to Joshua's death	Tabernacle	Aaron · Eleazar	Moses	high priest of the Tabernacle Divides the land with Joshua.	Num 20:28; Josh 14:1; 24:33

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
THE TRIBES	**THE TRIBES IN THE LAND** after Joshua						
8	**Phinehas**	after Joshua	Tabernacle	Aaron · Eleazar	—	high priest of the Tabernacle Given "the covenant of an everlasting priesthood"; serving before the ark at Bethel.	Num 25:7–13; Judg 20:28
9	**Abishua**	period of the judges	Tabernacle	Aaron · Eleazar	—	high priest of the Tabernacle Josephus's Abiezer.	1 Chr 6:4–5; Ezra 7:5; Ant. 8.12
10	**Bukki**	period of the judges	Tabernacle	Aaron · Eleazar	—	high priest of the Tabernacle	1 Chr 6:5; Ezra 7:4; Ant. 8.12
11	**Uzzi**	period of the judges	Tabernacle	Aaron · Eleazar	—	high priest of the Tabernacle After Uzzi, Josephus says, the office passed to the house of Ithamar with Eli.	1 Chr 6:5–6; Ant. 5.361–362; 8.12
THE JUDGES							
THE TRIBES	**THE TRIBES UNDER THE JUDGES** foreign oppressions in the record: Aram-naharaim, Moab, Jabin of Canaan, Midian, Ammon, the Philistines (Judges 3–13)						
12	**Othniel**	judged 40 years	Tabernacle	Judge	raised up by God	judged Kenizzite, of Judah; nephew of Caleb.	Judg 3:9–11
13	**Ehud**	rest of 80 years	Tabernacle	Judge	raised up by God	judged Benjaminite.	Judg 3:15–30
14	**Shamgar**	—	Tabernacle	Judge	—	judged Son of Anath.	Judg 3:31
15	**Deborah**	rest of 40 years	Tabernacle	Judge	—	judged Prophetess; "judged Israel" under the palm between Ramah and Bethel, with Barak as commander.	Judg 4:4–5; 5:31
16	**Gideon**	rest of 40 years	Tabernacle	Judge	called by the angel	built altar offered sacrifice wore the ephod Manassite of Ophrah. Builds an altar and offers a bull on it; makes an ephod at Ophrah.	Judg 6:24–28; 8:27–28
17	**Tola**	judged 23 years	Tabernacle	Judge	—	judged Of Issachar.	Judg 10:1–2
18	**Jair**	judged 22 years	Tabernacle	Judge	—	judged Gileadite.	Judg 10:3–5
19	**Jephthah**	judged 6 years	Tabernacle	Judge	the elders of Gilead	judged Gileadite. Vows a burnt offering of whatever first comes out of his house; his daughter comes out.	Judg 11:1–40; 12:7
20	**Ibzan**	judged 7 years	Tabernacle	Judge	—	judged Of Bethlehem.	Judg 12:8–10

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
21	**Elon**	judged 10 years	Tabernacle	Judge	—	judged Of Zebulun.	Judg 12:11–12
22	**Abdon**	judged 8 years	Tabernacle	Judge	—	judged Of Pirathon in Ephraim.	Judg 12:13–15
23	**Samson**	judged 20 years	Tabernacle	Judge	—	judged Danite; a Nazirite from birth.	Judg 13:24–16:31
AFTER THE JUDGES: THE PRIESTHOOD DIVIDES from the end of the judges to Solomon there is more than one priesthood at once, at more than one sanctuary							
DAN: THE TRIBAL SHRINE							
THE TRIBES **THE TRIBES** Dan's shrine from the judges to the captivity							
24	**Jonathan, son of Gershom**	from the judges to the captivity	Dan	Dan	the Danites	called priest A Levite hired by Micah of Ephraim, then taken by the Danites to their new city. He and his sons are priests to the tribe of Dan "until the day of the captivity of the land". The Hebrew writes his grandfather's name with a raised *nun*, so it reads Manasseh for Moses.	Judg 17–18; 18:30
SHILOH AND NOB: THE LINE OF ITHAMAR							
THE TRIBES **THE TRIBES, UNDER PHILISTINE PRESSURE** the ark taken at Aphek (1 Sam 4); Saul falls to the Philistines (1 Sam 31)							
25	**Eli**	judged 40 years	Tabernacle	Aaron · Ithamar	—	high priest of the Tabernacle judged Priest at Shiloh and judge of Israel: the first of Ithamar's house in the office, in Josephus.	1 Sam 1–4; 4:18; Ant. 5.361–362
26	**Samuel**	all the days of his life	Tabernacle	Judge	—	offered sacrifice judged Raised at Shiloh under Eli; offers the burnt offerings at Mizpah and judges Israel on circuit.	1 Sam 3; 7:9–17; 1 Chr 6:27–28, 33
27	**Ahitub**	under King Saul, c. 1050–1010 BC	Tabernacle	Aaron · Ithamar	—	high priest of the Tabernacle Grandson of Eli.	1 Sam 14:3; 22:9
28	**Ahijah**	under King Saul, c. 1050–1010 BC	Tabernacle	Aaron · Ithamar	Saul	wore the ephod Wears the ephod in Saul's camp.	1 Sam 14:3, 18
29	**Ahimelech**	under King Saul, c. 1050–1010 BC	Tabernacle	Aaron · Ithamar	—	called priest Priest at Nob; gives David the shewbread and Goliath's sword. Killed with the priests of Nob.	1 Sam 21–22

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
30	**Abiathar**	King David to King Solomon, c. 1010–c. 970 BC	Tabernacle	Aaron · Ithamar	David	high priest of the Tabernacle Sole survivor of Nob; serves David alongside Zadok: two chief priests at once, one of each line. Removed by Solomon to Anathoth, ending Eli's house in the office.	1 Sam 22:20–23; 2 Sam 8:17; 15:24–29; 1 Kings 2:26–27
THE KING'S PRIESTS: SAUL, DAVID AND SOLOMON							
KINGDOM OF ISRAEL **THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL** Saul, David and Solomon							
–	**Saul**	king, c. 1050–1010 BC	Tabernacle	King's house	anointed by Samuel	king offers sacrifice Offers the burnt offering and peace offerings at Gilgal. Builds an altar after the battle at Michmash.	1 Sam 13:8–14; 14:35
–	**David's sons**	under King David, c. 1010–970 BC	Tabernacle	King's house	David	king's priest "David's sons were priests" (*kohanim*). Chronicles, in the parallel list, calls them "chief officials at the king's side".	2 Sam 8:18; 1 Chr 18:17
31	**Ira the Jairite**	under King David, c. 1010–970 BC	Tabernacle	King's house	David	king's priest "David's priest", named apart from Zadok and Abiathar.	2 Sam 20:26
32	**Zabud, son of Nathan**	under King Solomon, c. 970–931 BC	Tabernacle	King's house	Solomon	king's priest "Priest, the king's friend", among Solomon's officials.	1 Kings 4:5
–	**David**	king, c. 1010–970 BC	Tabernacle	King's house	–	king offers sacrifice wore the ephod Brings the ark to Jerusalem wearing a linen ephod, offers the burnt and peace offerings and blesses the people.	2 Sam 6:13–18
–	**Solomon**	king, c. 970–931 BC	Tabernacle	King's house	–	king offers sacrifice Offers a thousand burnt offerings at Gibeon; dedicates the Temple and offers on its altar. Removes Abiathar and installs Zadok.	1 Kings 2:26–35; 3:4; 8:62–64
First Temple and the two kingdoms c. 970–586 BC · dates are modern reconstructions							
THE UNITED KINGDOM							
KINGDOM OF ISRAEL **THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, UNITED** David and Solomon							
33	**Zadok**	970–931 BC	Tabernacle	Zadokite	David; Solomon	Anointed by Solomon in place of Abiathar; head of the line	1 Kings 2:35; 1 Chr 6:8

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
△ c. 966–959 BC: Solomon builds the **First Temple**, begun in his fourth year and finished in seven (1 Kings 6:1, 37–38). Zadok serves the Tabernacle and then the Temple.							
JUDAH: THE TEMPLE IN JERUSALEM, 931–586 BC the line of Zadok: the sequence follows the genealogy of 1 Chr 6:8–15 and the list in Josephus, Ant. 10.152–153							
JUDAH **JUDAH, INDEPENDENT** from the division, 931 BC							
34	**Ahimaaz ben Zadok**	931–913 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—		1 Chr 6:8–9
35	**Azariah ben Zadok**	913–911 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—	Named among Solomon's officials	1 Kings 4:2
36	**Johanan ben Azariah**	911–870 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—		1 Chr 6:9–10
37	**Amariah**	under Jehoshaphat, c. 870–849 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	Jehoshaphat	chief priest Chief priest "over you in all matters of the LORD". Named in Chronicles; not placed in the later lists' sequence.	2 Chr 19:11
38	**Joash ben Johanan**	870–849 BC	Temple I	Line not stated	—	Name from the later lists	compiled lists
39	**Jehoiarib ben Joash**	849–842 BC	Temple I	Line not stated	—	Name from the later lists	compiled lists
40	**Jehoshaphat ben Joash**	842–841 BC	Temple I	Line not stated	—	Name from the later lists	compiled lists
41	**Jehoiada**	841–836 BC	Temple I	Line not stated	—	Led the coup that crowned Joash and killed Athaliah	2 Kings 11–12; 2 Chr 22–24
—	**Zechariah, son of Jehoiada**	under Joash	Temple I	Line not stated	—	called priest Stoned in the Temple court on the king's order. Not called high priest.	2 Chr 24:20–22
42	**Axioramos**	836–816 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—	Name from Josephus's list	Ant. 10.153
43	**Pediah ben Axioramos**	816–796 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—	Phideas in Josephus	Ant. 10.153
44	**Zedekiah ben Pediah**	796–751 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—	Sudeas in Josephus	Ant. 10.153
45	**Azariah ben Johanan**	751–740 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—	Opposed King Uzziah burning incense in the Temple	2 Chr 26:17–20

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
46	**Jotham ben Azariah**	740–732 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—		Ant. 10.153
ASSYRIA	**ASSYRIA: JUDAH PAYS TRIBUTE, FROM AHAZ, C. 732 BC** 2 Kings 16:7–8						
47	**Uriah ben Jotham**	732–716 BC	Temple I	Line not stated	—	Built the Damascus-pattern altar for Ahaz	2 Kings 16:10–16
48	**Neriah ben Uriah**	716–687 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—		Ant. 10.153
49	**Azariah**	under Hezekiah, c. 716–687 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	Hezekiah	chief priest "Chief priest, of the house of Zadok". The later lists give Neriah for these years.	2 Chr 31:10
50	**Hoshaiah ben Neriah**	687–643 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—	Odeas in Josephus	Ant. 10.153
51	**Shallum ben Zadok**	643–641 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—		1 Chr 6:12–13
52	**Hilkiah ben Shallum**	641–609 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	Josiah	Found the book of the law in the Temple, 622 BC	2 Kings 22:8; 1 Chr 6:13
EGYPT	**EGYPT, 609 BC: NECHO DEPOSES JEHOAHAZ** 2 Kings 23:33–35						
BABYLON	**BABYLON, FROM 605 BC: JEHOIAKIM MADE VASSAL** 2 Kings 24:1						
53	**Azariah ben Hilkiah**	609–598 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—		1 Chr 6:13–14
54	**Seraiah ben Azariah**	598–586 BC	Temple I	Zadokite	—	Taken at the fall of Jerusalem and executed at Riblah	2 Kings 25:18–21; 1 Chr 6:14
	ISRAEL: BETHEL, DAN AND SAMARIA, 931–722 BC no succession of chief priests is recorded; dates follow the kings						
ISRAEL, NORTH	**ISRAEL, THE NORTHERN KINGDOM, INDEPENDENT** from 931 BC						
—	**Jeroboam I**	king, 931–910 BC	Bethel · Dan	King's house	—	king offers sacrifice Sets up the shrines at Bethel and Dan and offers at the Bethel altar.	1 Kings 12:28–33; 13:1
—	**Jeroboam's priests**	from 931 BC	Bethel · Dan	Israel	Jeroboam	called priest Appointed by Jeroboam for the shrines at Bethel and Dan.	1 Kings 12:31–32; 13:33; 2 Chr 11:13–15; Ant. 8.225–229

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
–	**The priests of Baal**	under Ahab, 874–853 BC	Samaria	Baal	Ahab	priest of Baal Ahab builds a temple of Baal in Samaria. Jehu kills Ahab's priests in Jezreel and the priests of Baal in the temple in Samaria, 841 BC.	1 Kings 16:31–32; 2 Kings 10:11, 19–25
–	**Elijah**	under Ahab	Carmel	Prophet	–	built altar offered sacrifice A prophet, not a priest: rebuilds the altar on Carmel and offers the bull.	1 Kings 18:30–38
ASSYRIA	**ASSYRIA: JEHU PAYS TRIBUTE, 841 BC** the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III; Samaria falls to Assyria, 722 BC						
55	**Amaziah**	under Jeroboam II, 793–753 BC	Bethel · Dan	Israel	Jeroboam II	called priest Priest of Bethel, "the king's sanctuary"; orders Amos out of Israel.	Amos 7:10–17
–	**A priest of Israel**	after 722 BC	Bethel · Dan	Israel	the king of Assyria	called priest One of the exiled priests, sent back to Bethel to teach the settlers how to fear the LORD.	2 Kings 17:27–28
BABYLON	**BABYLON: THE EXILE, 586–539 BC** Persia takes Babylon, 539 BC						
△ 586 BC: Babylon burns the **First Temple** (2 Kings 25:9).							
586–538 BC: no Temple and no high priest in office until the return.							
Between the dynasties 538–153 BC · Persian, Ptolemaic and Seleucid rule							
PERSIA	**PERSIA, 538–332 BC** the decree of Cyrus, Ezra 1:1–4						
56	**Joshua ben Jehozadak**	538–? BC	Temple II	Zadokite	return under Persia	High priest of the return; rebuilt the altar and the Temple with Zerubbabel	Haggai 1:1; Ezra 3:2; Zech 3
△ 538–515 BC: the altar rebuilt (Ezra 3:2–3); the **Second Temple** finished in the sixth year of Darius, 516/515 BC (Ezra 6:15).							
57	**Joiakim ben Joshua**	486–460 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	–		Neh 12:10, 26
58	**Eliashib ben Joiakim**	460–433 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	–	High priest under Nehemiah; rebuilt the Sheep Gate	Neh 3:1; 12:10
59	**Joiada ben Eliashib**	433–410 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	–	A son married a daughter of Sanballat	Neh 12:10; 13:28
60	**Johanan ben Joiada**	410–371 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	–	Named as high priest in a letter from the Jews of Elephantine, 407 BC	Neh 12:22; Elephantine papyri (TAD A4.7)
△ 410 BC: the Jewish temple at Elephantine in Egypt is destroyed; its priests write to Johanan the high priest for help, 407 BC (TAD A4.7).							

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
61	**Jaddua ben Johanan**	371–323 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	—	Received Alexander at Jerusalem in Josephus's account	Neh 12:11, 22; Ant. 11.302–347
△ c. 332 BC: the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim built, in Josephus's account by Sanballat for his son-in-law Manasseh, brother of Jaddua (Ant. 11.302–325).							
MACEDON **ALEXANDER AND HIS SUCCESSORS, 332–301 BC** Jaddua receives Alexander at Jerusalem, Ant. 11.329–339							
62	**Onias I**	323–300 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	—		Ant. 11.347; 1 Macc 12:7–8
PTOLEMAIC EGYPT **PTOLEMAIC EGYPT, 301–200 BC** Ptolemy I takes Judaea							
63	**Simon the Just**	300–260 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	—	Praised in Ben Sira 50 as Simon son of Onias; which Simon is meant is disputed	Ant. 12.43; Sirach 50:1–21
64	**Eleazar ben Onias**	260–245 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	—	Sent the translators of the Septuagint, in the Letter of Aristeas	Ant. 12.44–57
65	**Manasseh**	245–240 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	—	Uncle of Onias II	Ant. 12.157
66	**Onias II**	240–221 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	—	Withheld tribute from Ptolemy III	Ant. 12.158–166
67	**Simon II**	221–204 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	—		Ant. 12.224
SELEUCID SYRIA **SELEUCID SYRIA, FROM 200 BC** Antiochus III takes Judaea after Panium							
68	**Onias III**	204–175 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	—	Deposed by Antiochus IV; killed c. 171 BC	2 Macc 3–4; Ant. 12.225–237
69	**Jason**	175–172 BC	Temple II	Zadokite	Antiochus IV, for payment	Brother of Onias III; built a gymnasium in Jerusalem	2 Macc 4:7–26
70	**Menelaus**	172–162 BC	Temple II	Benjamin	Antiochus IV, for payment	Brother of Simon, "of the tribe of Benjamin", governor of the Temple. Outbid Jason; executed by Antiochus V	2 Macc 3:4; 4:23–50; 13:3–8
△ 167 BC: the Temple renamed for Olympian Zeus; the "abomination of desolation" set on the altar, 15 Kislev (1 Macc 1:54; 2 Macc 6:2).							
—	**Judah Maccabee** DISPUTED	165–162 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	—	Josephus calls him high priest; 1 and 2 Maccabees do not	Ant. 12.414
△ 164 BC, 25 Kislev: the Temple cleansed and the altar rededicated (1 Macc 4:52–59).							
71	**Alcimus**	162–159 BC	Temple II	Other	Demetrius I	An Aaronite outside the Zadokite line; opposed by the Maccabees	1 Macc 7:5–25; 9:54–57

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
–	**The Teacher of Righteousness** DISPUTED	c. 159–153 BC	–	Other	–	A Dead Sea Scrolls figure proposed for the vacant years; Josephus says the office was empty for seven years	Ant. 20.237; Qumran pesharim
PTOLEMAIC EGYPT	**EGYPT: THE TEMPLE OF ONIAS AT LEONTOPOLIS, C. 160 BC – AD 73**	the Zadokite line outside Judaea					
72	**Onias IV**	c. 160 BC – ?	Leontopolis	Zadokite	Ptolemy VI and Cleopatra II, by permission	Son of Onias III. Fled to Egypt and built a temple to the God of Israel at Leontopolis, near Heliopolis, with a settlement of Jewish soldiers.	Ant. 12.387–388; 13.62–73; War 7.423–432
AD 73: Rome closes the temple at Leontopolis (War 7.433–436).							
Hasmonean	153–37 BC						
SELEUCID SYRIA	**SELEUCID OVERLORDSHIP, TO 142 BC**	Jonathan appointed by Alexander Balas					
73	**Jonathan Apphus**	153–143 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	Alexander Balas	First Hasmonean high priest	1 Macc 10:18–21
INDEPENDENT	**INDEPENDENT, 142–63 BC**	"the yoke of the heathen was taken away from Israel", 1 Macc 13:41					
74	**Simon Thassi**	142–134 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	the people, by decree	Confirmed as high priest and leader "for ever"	1 Macc 14:41–47
75	**John Hyrcanus I**	134–104 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	–	His coins read "Yehohanan the high priest"	Ant. 13.230–300; coins (A37; attribution open)
△ c. 112/111 BC: John Hyrcanus destroys the temple on Mount Gerizim (Ant. 13.255–256).							
76	**Aristobulus I**	104–103 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	–	Took the title of king	Ant. 13.301–319
77	**Alexander Jannaeus**	103–76 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	–	King and high priest	Ant. 13.320–404; coins (A37)
78	**Hyrcanus II**	76–66 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	his mother, Salome Alexandra		Ant. 13.408
79	**Aristobulus II**	66–63 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	–	Removed by Pompey	Ant. 14.4–79
ROME	**ROME, FROM 63 BC**	Pompey takes Jerusalem					
△ 63 BC: Pompey enters the Holy of Holies and leaves the treasure untouched (Ant. 14.72).							

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
–	**Hyrcanus II, again**	63–40 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	Pompey	Also ethnarch; taken captive by the Parthians, 40 BC	Ant. 20.244
PARTHIA	**PARTHIA, 40–37 BC** the Parthians install Antigonus						
80	**Antigonus II Mattathias**	40–37 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	the Parthians	King and high priest; executed at Antioch on Antony's order	Ant. 20.245–246; coins (A37)
Herodian and Roman 37 BC – AD 70 · appointed by Herod's house and by Rome							
ROME	**HEROD THE GREAT, 37–4 BC**						
81	**Ananelus (Hananel)**	37–36 BC	Temple II	Other	Herod	Herod chose priests "of no eminent families"	Ant. 20.247; 15.22
82	**Aristobulus III**	36 BC	Temple II	Hasmonean	Herod	Brother of Mariamme I; the last Hasmonean high priest; drowned at Jericho	Ant. 20.248
–	**Ananelus, again**	35–30 BC	Temple II	Other	Herod		Ant. 15.56
83	**Joshua ben Fabus**	30–23 BC	Temple II	Phiabi	Herod	Removed to make way for Simon ben Boethus	Ant. 15.322
84	**Simon ben Boethus**	23–5 BC	Temple II	Boethus	Herod	From Alexandria; father of Herod's wife Mariamme II	Ant. 15.320
△ 20/19 BC: Herod begins rebuilding the Temple, in his eighteenth year (Ant. 15.380); "forty and six years was this temple in building" (John 2:20); finished c. AD 63 (Ant. 20.219). It is counted as the Second Temple, rebuilt.							
85	**Matthias ben Theophilus**	5–4 BC	Temple II · Herod	Other	Herod	Deposed after the golden-eagle affair	Ant. 17.78, 164
86	**Joseph ben Ellemus**	one day, 5 BC	Temple II · Herod	Other	substitute	Served one Day of Atonement when Matthias was unfit	Ant. 17.165–167
87	**Joazar ben Boethus**	4 BC	Temple II · Herod	Boethus	Herod	Brother of Mariamme II	Ant. 17.164
ROME	**ARCHELAUS, ETHNARCH, 4 BC – AD 6**						
88	**Eleazar ben Boethus**	4–3 BC	Temple II · Herod	Boethus	Archelaus		Ant. 17.339; 20.249
89	**Joshua ben Sie**	3 BC – ?	Temple II · Herod	Other	Archelaus	Some lists end his term in AD 1	Ant. 17.341

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
—	**Joazar ben Boethus, again**	? – AD 6	Temple II · Herod	Boethus	unclear	Removed by Quirinius	Ant. 18.3, 26
ROME	**ROMAN PREFECTS OF JUDAEA, AD 6–41**						
90	**Ananus ben Seth (Annas)**	AD 6–15	Temple II · Herod	Annas	Quirinius	Head of the house that held the office longest under Rome	Ant. 18.26
91	**Ishmael ben Fabus**	AD 15–16	Temple II · Herod	Phiabi	Valerius Gratus		Ant. 18.34
92	**Eleazar ben Ananus**	AD 16–17	Temple II · Herod	Annas	Valerius Gratus	Son of Annas	Ant. 18.34
93	**Simon ben Camithus**	AD 17–18	Temple II · Herod	Other	Valerius Gratus		Ant. 18.34
94	**Joseph Caiaphas**	AD 18–36	Temple II · Herod	Annas	Valerius Gratus; kept by Pilate	Son-in-law of Annas; at the trial of Jesus	Ant. 18.35, 95; John 18:13
95	**Jonathan ben Ananus**	AD 36–37	Temple II · Herod	Annas	Vitellius	Son of Annas; later murdered at Felix's instigation	Ant. 18.95; 20.162–164
96	**Theophilus ben Ananus**	AD 37–41	Temple II · Herod	Annas	Vitellius	Son of Annas	Ant. 18.123
ROME	**AGRIPPA I, KING, AD 41–44**						
97	**Simon Cantheras ben Boethus**	AD 41–43	Temple II · Herod	Boethus	Agrippa I		Ant. 19.297
—	**Jonathan ben Ananus, again** DISPUTED	AD 43/44	Temple II · Herod	Annas	Agrippa I, offered	In some lists. Josephus says Jonathan declined a second term and named his brother	Ant. 19.313–316
98	**Matthias ben Ananus**	AD 43	Temple II · Herod	Annas	Agrippa I	Son of Annas	Ant. 19.316
99	**Elioneus ben Cantheras**	AD 43–44	Temple II · Herod	Boethus	Agrippa I		Ant. 19.342
ROME	**HEROD OF CHALCIS, AD 44–48**						

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
100	**Joseph ben Camydus**	AD 44–46	Temple II · Herod	Other	Herod of Chalcis		Ant. 20.16, 103
101	**Ananias ben Nedebaeus**	AD 46–58/59	Temple II · Herod	Other	Herod of Chalcis	Presided at Paul's hearing; killed by rebels, AD 66	Ant. 20.103; Acts 23:2
ROME	**AGRIPPA II, AD 48/53–66**						
102	**Ishmael ben Fabus II**	AD 58/59–61	Temple II · Herod	Phiabi	Agrippa II	Detained at Rome over the Temple-wall dispute	Ant. 20.179, 194–195
103	**Joseph Cabi ben Simon**	AD 61–62	Temple II · Herod	Other	Agrippa II		Ant. 20.196
104	**Ananus ben Ananus**	AD 62	Temple II · Herod	Annas	Agrippa II	Son of Annas; had James, brother of Jesus, executed; deposed after three months	Ant. 20.197–203
105	**Jesus ben Damneus**	AD 62–63	Temple II · Herod	Other	Agrippa II		Ant. 20.203
106	**Jesus ben Gamaliel (ben Gamla)**	AD 63–64	Temple II · Herod	Other	Agrippa II	Married Martha of the house of Boethus	Ant. 20.213
107	**Matthias ben Theophilus**	AD 65–66	Temple II · Herod	Other	Agrippa II	The last appointed by a Herodian king	Ant. 20.223
JEWISH REVOLT	**THE REVOLT, AD 66–70**						
108	**Phannias ben Samuel**	AD 67–70	Temple II · Herod	Other	chosen by lot by the Zealots	The last high priest	War 4.155
	August AD 70: Titus's army takes and burns the Temple. The office of high priest ends.						
After the Temple AD 70 – today · the Patriarchs, the rulers of the Mount, the Samaritan high priests and the Western Wall							
ROME	**ROME, AD 70–324** the Patriarchs (Nasi) of the Sanhedrin, at Yavneh, Usha, Beit Shearim, Sepphoris and Tiberias						
109	**Yohanan ben Zakkai**	AD 70–80	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—	Founds the academy at Yavneh after the fall of Jerusalem.	Mishnah; b. Gittin 56a–b
110	**Gamaliel II**	AD 80–118	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—	Rabban Gamaliel of Yavneh; of the house of Hillel, which rabbinic tradition traces to David.	Mishnah; y. Kilayim 9:3

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
111	**Eleazar ben Azariah**	AD 118–120	Sanhedrin	Nasi	the sages	A priest, tenth in descent from Ezra in the Talmud; set in Gamaliel's place for a time.	b. Berakhot 27b–28a
△ c. AD 130–135: Hadrian founds Aelia Capitolina, "and on the site of the temple of the god he raised a new temple to Jupiter" (Dio 69.12).							
112	**Eleazar the priest**	AD 132–135	—	Revolt	the revolt	Named on the first-year coins of the revolt beside "Simeon, prince of Israel"; the silver shows the Temple front and "Jerusalem". Identity unknown; some take him for Eleazar of Modi'in.	Bar Kokhba coins, year 1
AD 135: Jews barred from Jerusalem, entering only to mourn on the 9th of Av (Eusebius, Church History 4.6).							
113	**Simeon ben Gamaliel II**	AD 142–165	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—	At Usha in Galilee.	Mishnah
114	**Judah I (ha-Nasi)**	AD 165–220	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—	Compiles the Mishnah; at Beit Shearim and Sepphoris.	Mishnah; Talmud
115	**Gamaliel III**	AD 220–230	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—		Talmud
116	**Judah II**	AD 230–270	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—	At Tiberias.	Talmud
117	**Gamaliel IV**	AD 270–290	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—		Talmud
118	**Judah III**	AD 290–320	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—		Talmud
BYZANTIUM **BYZANTIUM, 324–614**							
119	**Hillel II**	AD 320–365	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—	The fixed Jewish calendar is credited to him in tradition.	Talmud; later tradition
△ AD 333: on the Mount, "two statues of Hadrian" and "a bored-through stone, to which the Jews come every year and anoint it", lamenting and tearing their clothes (Bordeaux Pilgrim).							
△ AD 363: Julian orders the Temple rebuilt under Alypius of Antioch; "fearful balls of fire" break out at the foundations and the work stops (Ammianus 23.1.2–3).							
120	**Gamaliel V**	AD 365–385	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—		Talmud
121	**Judah IV**	AD 385–400	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—		Talmud
△ c. AD 392: Jerome sees "the statue of the mounted Hadrian, which stands to this very day on the site of the Holy of Holies"; at the yearly mourning "guards demand pay for the right to weep".							
122	**Gamaliel VI**	c. AD 400–425	Sanhedrin	Nasi	—	The last Patriarch; deprived of his honorary rank by Theodosius II in 415.	Codex Theodosianus 16.8.22
c. AD 425: the patriarchate ends with Gamaliel VI; its tax is taken into the imperial treasury (Codex Theodosianus 16.8.29).							

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
△ 6th–7th century: a Byzantine glass weight "of Euthalios" and a brass coin-weight from the Mount; the finders argue for a church on the Mount (Temple Mount Sifting Project).							
SASANIAN PERSIA **SASANIAN PERSIA, 614–629**							
△ AD 614: the Persians take Jerusalem; for about three years the Jews share in the city's rule (Sebeos; Antiochus Strategos).							
BYZANTIUM **BYZANTIUM RESTORED, 629–638**							
△ AD 630: Heraclius brings the True Cross back to Jerusalem; the Jews are expelled from the city.							
CALIPHATE **THE CALIPHS, 638–1099** custodians of the Mount (al-Haram al-Sharif)							
123	**Umar ibn al-Khattab**	AD 638	Temple Mount	Muslim custody	—	Receives Jerusalem from the patriarch Sophronius; the Arab accounts have the Mount cleared for prayer.	Britannica; al-Tabari
124	**Mu'awiya I**	AD 660/661	Temple Mount	Muslim custody	—	Proclaimed caliph at Jerusalem.	Maronite Chronicle
125	**Abd al-Malik**	AD 685–705	Dome · al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	—	Builds the Dome of the Rock over the Rock; its inscription is dated AH 72, AD 691/692.	Dome inscription
126	**al-Walid I**	AD 705–715	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	—	Builds the al-Aqsa mosque on the south of the Mount.	Aphrodito papyri
127	**The Abbasid caliphs al-Mansur and al-Mahdi**	c. AD 758–780	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	—	Rebuild al-Aqsa after the earthquake of the 740s.	Arab historians
128	**al-Ma'mun**	AD 831	Dome · al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	—	His name is set into the Dome's inscription in place of Abd al-Malik's; the date AH 72 is left.	Dome inscription
129	**al-Zahir, Fatimid caliph**	AD 1035	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	—	Rebuilds al-Aqsa after the earthquake of 1033.	al-Aqsa inscription
△ 11th century: Jews pray at the gates of the Mount and near its western side, facing the site of the Holy of Holies (Cairo Geniza).							
CRUSADER **THE CRUSADER KINGDOM, 1099–1187**							
130	**The canons of the Templum Domini**	1099–1187	Templum Domini	Latin church	the Latin patriarch	The Dome made a church, the Templum Domini, served by Augustinian canons; consecrated 1141.	William of Tyre; Britannica

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
131	**The Knights Templar**	c. 1119–1187	al-Aqsa	Templar	Baldwin II	Given the al-Aqsa mosque, called the Temple of Solomon, as their house, and named after it. Masters in Jerusalem from Hugues de Payens to Gerard de Ridefort.	William of Tyre 12.7
AYYUBID	**AYYUBID, 1187–1260**						
132	**Saladin**	1187	Dome · al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	—	Retakes Jerusalem; the cross taken down from the Dome; Nur al-Din's pulpit set in al-Aqsa.	Britannica; Imad al-Din
△	1229–1244: Frederick II receives Jerusalem by treaty; the Mount stays in Muslim hands. 1244: the Khwarazmians sack the city.						
MAMLUK	**MAMLUK, 1260–1516**						
133	**al-Nasir Muhammad, by his governor Tankiz**	1336/1337	Temple Mount	Muslim custody	—	The Gate of the Cotton Merchants into the Mount.	Mamluk inscriptions
△	14th century: Ishtori Haparchi records Jews praying at whichever wall of the Mount they can reach.						
134	**Qaitbay**	1482	Temple Mount	Muslim custody	—	The fountain and the Ashrafiyya college on the Mount.	Mamluk inscriptions
OTTOMAN	**OTTOMAN, 1517–1917**						
135	**Suleiman the Magnificent**	1520–1566	Dome · al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	—	Rebuilds the city walls (1537–1541) and re-faces the Dome in tiles. Tradition credits him with the Jews' prayer place at the Western Wall.	Britannica; NLI
△	16th–17th century: the Western Wall becomes the Jews' prayer place; the first clear evidence of prayer at the spot is 17th century (National Library of Israel).						
BRITAIN	**BRITAIN, 1917–1948**						
136	**Kamil al-Husayni**	1918–1921	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	the British military government	First Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.	Grand Mufti list
137	**Amin al-Husayni**	1921–1948	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner	Grand Mufti; head of the Supreme Muslim Council; exiled by the British in 1937.	Grand Mufti list
△	1929: riots over Jewish prayer at the Wall; a British commission rules the Wall Muslim property, with Jewish rights of access.						

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
138	**Yitzhak Avigdor Orenstein**	1930–1948	Western Wall	Western Wall	—	Rabbi of the Western Wall.	Rabbi of the Western Wall list
JORDAN	**JORDAN, 1948–1967**						
1948–1967: no Jewish access to the Western Wall.							
139	**Hussam ad-Din Jarallah**	1948–1952	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	Abdullah I	Grand Mufti.	Grand Mufti list
△ 20 July 1951: King Abdullah I of Jordan is assassinated at the door of al-Aqsa.							
140	**Saad al-Alami**	1952–1993	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	the Jerusalem Waqf	Grand Mufti.	Grand Mufti list
ISRAEL	**ISRAEL, FROM 1967** sovereignty with Israel; the compound administered by the Islamic Waqf						
△ June 1967: Israel takes the Old City; Rabbi Shlomo Goren sounds the shofar at the Wall; the Waqf keeps the administration of the Mount.							
△ 21 August 1969: fire in al-Aqsa destroys Saladin's pulpit.							
141	**Yosef Moshe Shechter**	1967–1978	Western Wall	Western Wall	—	Rabbi of the Western Wall.	Rabbi of the Western Wall list
142	**Yehuda Getz**	1981–1995	Western Wall	Western Wall	—	Rabbi of the Western Wall.	Rabbi of the Western Wall list
143	**Sulaiman Ja'abari**	1993–1994	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	the Waqf; the Palestinian Authority	Grand Mufti.	Grand Mufti list
144	**Ekrima Sa'id Sabri**	1994–2006	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	the Palestinian Authority	Grand Mufti; Jordan named a rival, Abdul Qader Abdeen, 1994–1998.	Grand Mufti list
145	**Shmuel Rabinovitch**	2000–today	Western Wall	Western Wall	—	Rabbi of the Western Wall and the Holy Places.	Rabbi of the Western Wall list
146	**Muhammad Ahmad Hussein**	2006–today	al-Aqsa	Muslim custody	Mahmoud Abbas	Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.	Grand Mufti list
MOUNT GERIZIM: THE SAMARITAN HIGH PRIESTS the one Israelite priesthood still in office; numbered in the Samaritans' own list; the bar shows the power at the end of each term							
147	**The line of Phinehas**	to 1623/24	Gerizim	Samaritan	—	The Samaritan high priests from Phinehas, son of Eleazar; the line ends when Shalma I ben Phinehas is murdered, 1623/24.	Samaritan chronicles

#	PRIEST OR HIGH PRIEST	TERM	SANCTUARY	LINE OR HOUSE	APPOINTED BY	NOTES	SOURCE
148	**Tsedaka II ben Tabia**	1623/24–1650	Gerizim	Samaritan	—	First of the line of Ithamar, Eleazar's brother, which has held the office since.	Samaritan chronicles
149	**Aabed-El ben Asher ben Matzliach**	2013–today	Gerizim	Samaritan	—	The 133rd high priest in the Samaritan count.	Samaritan high priest list

Who held the office, 37 BC – AD 70, by house

HOUSE	PERSONS	TERMS	APPOINTED BY
Annas	7 (Annas, five sons, son-in-law Caiaphas)	c. 34 years	Roman officials; Agrippa I; Agrippa II
Boethus	5 (Simon, Joazar, Eleazar, Simon Cantheras, Elioneus)	c. 30 years, counting Joazar's second term	Herod; Archelaus; Agrippa I
Phiabi	3 (Joshua, Ishmael I, Ishmael II)	c. 11 years	Herod; Gratus; Agrippa II
Hasmonean	1 (Aristobulus III)	36 BC	Herod

What the register shows

- The premise: correct judgment cannot be made apart from God, so the judges held the priesthood and the high judge is the high priest (Deut 1:17; 17:8–12; 2 Chr 19:6; Judg 2:18; Ex 18:15–16; 1 Sam 4:18; Acts 23:3).
- Before the Temple the text calls Melchizedek priest, has Abraham, Isaac and Jacob build altars and sacrifice, robes Aaron as the first high priest, and passes the office through Eleazar and Phinehas to Uzzi; Josephus then has it pass to Eli of the house of Ithamar, priest and judge at Shiloh. Solomon removed Abiathar, the last of Eli's house, and the office passed to Zadok (1 Kings 2:26–35).
- After the judges the priesthood divides. The Danites keep their own priests at Dan from the period of the judges to the captivity; Eli's house of Ithamar serves at Shiloh and Nob; under David, Zadok and Abiathar serve as chief priests together, and David's sons, Ira the Jairite and later Zabud are named as the king's priests. After 931 BC Judah keeps the Zadokite line at Jerusalem, while Jeroboam appoints priests for Bethel and Dan. No succession of chief priests is recorded for the north.
- The king appoints and removes: Solomon removes Abiathar and installs Zadok; Jeroboam appoints priests for Bethel and Dan; Herod and Rome later appoint at will. Kings also act as priests: Melchizedek is king and priest; Saul offers at Gilgal; David wears the ephod and sacrifices; Solomon, Jeroboam and Ahaz offer at the altar; Uzziah burns incense in the Temple (2 Chr 26:16–21). The high priest Jehoiada is married to Jehosheba,

daughter of King Jehoram (2 Chr 22:11). From 104 BC the Hasmoneans hold kingship and high priesthood together.

- The line of Zadok held the office from Solomon to Onias III, broken only by the exile. Antiochus IV ended it in 175–172 BC by selling the office, first to Jason and then to Menelaus.
- The Hasmoneans took the office in 153 BC and joined it to the kingship from 104 BC.
- Herod ended the hereditary priesthood and chose priests "of no eminent families" (Ant. 20.247). From then the office followed whoever held power: Herod and Archelaus drew on the Boethus family, Rome's governors on the house of Annas, and Agrippa I returned it to Boethus.
- Josephus counts 28 high priests from Herod to AD 70 (Ant. 20.250); the count matches only when Joseph ben Ellemus, the one-day substitute, is included.
- First Temple and Persian-period dates are reconstructions from the genealogy in 1 Chronicles 6, Josephus's list (Ant. 10.151–153) and later Jewish chronology. The lists disagree on names and order before Hilkiah.

Sources

1. Hebrew Bible: Genesis 12–46; Exodus 18, 21–22, 24, 28–29; Leviticus 8; Numbers 20, 25; Deuteronomy 1, 17, 19, 21; Joshua 14, 24; Judges 2–16, 20; 1 Samuel 1–22; 2 Samuel 6, 8, 15, 20; 1 Kings 3–4, 8, 12–13, 16–18; 2 Kings 10, 16–17; 1 Chronicles 18; 2 Chronicles 11, 19, 22, 24, 26, 31; Amos 7; Psalms 82, 99, 110; Ezekiel 44; 1 Kings 2–4; 2 Kings 11–12, 16, 22, 25; 1 Chronicles 6:1–15; 2 Chronicles 22–26; Ezra 3; Nehemiah 3, 12, 13; Haggai 1; Zechariah 3.
2. Ben Sira 50; 1 Maccabees 7, 9–10, 12, 14; 2 Maccabees 3–4, 13.
3. Josephus, *Antiquities* 10.151–153, 11–20, with the summary at 20.224–251, and *Jewish War* 2, 4 (Ant. 20.224–251).
4. Material evidence: the Elephantine papyri (TAD A4.7, 407 BC), naming Johanan as high priest; Hasmonean coins naming the high priest.
5. The Dead Sea Scrolls, for the Teacher of Righteousness, whose identification with a high priest of 159–153 BC is a modern proposal.
6. New Testament: Hebrews 7; John 18:13, 24; Acts 23:2–3.
7. Babylonian Talmud, Nedarim 32b: the priesthood taken from Shem (Melchizedek) and given to Abraham. Josephus, *Antiquities* 5.361–362 and 8.11–12: the line from Phinehas to Uzzi, and the passing of the office to Eli; *Against Apion* 2.194: the high priest judges disputes.
8. Compiled lists: Jewish Virtual Library; List of High Priests of Israel. The dates in the reconstructed rows follow these lists.

BB (Boh Brett) Murrell · working register, 31 October 2026