

** Abiathar's mother had to be an Eli daughter married to Ahimelech, for Abiathar at once to be both a grandson of Eli and a son of (Ahitub-) Ahimelech.

II. Source Quotations.

(a) ABIATHAR

(1) David formed divisions under "Zadok of the sons of Eleazar, and Ahimelech of the sons of Ithamar," *1 Chronicles* 24:3, 6, 31.

(2) "But escaped [from the Nob massacre] one son of Ahimelech, the son of Ahitub, and his name was *Abiathar*." *1 Samuel* 22:20. "*Abiathar*, the son of Ahimelech, who alone could be saved out of the family of priests slain by Saul, fled to David." *Josephus AJ*, VI, XII.8.

(3) "[W]hen fled *Abiathar*, the son of Ahimelech, to David...an ephod¹⁰ came down in his hand." *1 Samuel* 23:6-9. (David said to Abiathar, 'Bring near the ephod.'¹¹)

(4) "Eli, the grandfather of *Abiathar*," *Josephus AJ*, VIII.I.3.

(5) David "appointed Zadok, of the family of Phinehas, to be high priest together with *Abiathar*." *Josephus AJ*, VII.V.4.

The order of the appointments is not clear, altogether--the order of their names is given in the texts as "Zadok and Abiathar." [See Zadok's joining with David's army--items 10 below (*1 Kings* 2:35) and (i)(1).]

(6) When finally David reigned, "Zadok the son of Ahitub, and Ahimelech the son of *Abiathar*, [were] priests"/ "Zadok the son of Ahitub, and Ahimelech¹² the son of *Abiathar*, [were] priests;" *2 Samuel* 8:17/*1 Chronicles* 18:16.

(7) When Solomon succeeded David, "Zadok and *Abiathar*, priests;" *1 Kings* 4:4.

(8) "And drove, Solomon, *Abiathar* [who had supported Adonijah] from being priest," *1 Kings* 2:27. "[A]nd Zadok, the priest, put the king [Solomon] in the place of *Abiathar*," *1 Kings* 2:35; Solomon told Abiathar to go to "Anathoth,¹³ to your fields...."

(9) "And it happened [Jesus] in the sabbaths to be proceeding through the grainfields, ...plucking the heads of grain. And the Pharisees were saying to him, 'See; why are they [your companions] doing to the sabbaths which not is lawful?'" Jesus replied, "Never did you read what did David when need he had and he got hungry, he and [those] with him? How he entered into the house of God upon *Abiathar*, chief priest, and the loaves of the presentation he ate, which not is lawful to eat [except for priests], and he gave also to [those] with him?" (*Mark* 2:23 ff.; *Matthew* 12:3ff. and *Luke* 6:3ff. also tell of David and his men eating of the shewbread but do not name the priest.)

(b) AHIJAH/AHIAH

(1) (Hezron-Jerahmeel-) *Ahijah*. *1 Chronicles* 2:25; Appendix 1A, Attachment 1, (mm) *Jerahmeel*; see also Appendix 1C, Attachment 2, "Charter Explorations, Benjamin and Manasseh," column (1), (Ehud-) *Ahiah*.

(2) "*Ahiah*[*Ahijah*], the son of Ahitub, the brother of Ichabod, the son of Phinehas, the son of Eli, the priest of [Tet.] at Shiloh was carrying an ephod [when (Saul-) Jonathan overtook the Philistine's outpost]"--the lineage after "Ichabod" has been taken referring to him; *1 Samuel* 14:3.

(3) See Appendix 2C, III, fn. 6, regarding a seal, "*Ahiyahu*, [son of] *Sm*[?]."

(4) Saul said "to *Ahijah*, 'Bring near the ark,'" *1 Samuel* 14:18.

(5) At some point in the contention between (Solomon-) Rehoboam and Jeroboam (who became the north's first king), Jeroboam met with "...*Ahijah* the Shilonite,¹⁴ the prophet," who told Jeroboam, "ten the tribes [to you], and the tribe of one shall be to [Rehoboam].... ...and you shall...be king over Israel." *1 Kings* 11:29-39; paralleled at *2 Chronicles* 10:15:19.

¹⁰ Appendix 2A, *Ephod*.

¹¹ The query David wished to pose to [Tet.] was whether he and his men could trust the men of Keilah not to aid Saul, who David had heard was coming after him; the answer being 'no,' David took his men to other strongholds.

¹² This non-conformity with other related verses is taken as a copyist's error.

¹³ See fn. 20.

¹⁴ See Appendix 1E at fn. 100 and this volume's Introductory Summary at fn. 13.

(6) When northern king Jeroboam I's [unnamed] wife went to *Ahijah* to plead for their sick son, "*Ahijah* was not able to see, for were set his eyes because of his old age."¹⁵ *1 Kings* 14:4.

(7) "And the rest of the acts of Solomon, the first and the last, not they are written in the words of Nathan the prophet, and in the prophecy of *Ahijah the Shilonite*, and in the visions of Iddo the seer as to Jeroboam?"¹⁶ *2 Chronicles* 9:29.

(8) *Ahijah*, one of David's mighty men.

(9) *Ahijah*, a Levite over the treasury during David's reign. *1 Chronicles* 26:20.

(10) (Seraiah/Sheva/Shavsha/Shisha-) *Ahiah* and his brother Elihoreph* were scribes for Solomon. *1 Kings* 4:3.

(11) (Issachar...*Ahijah*-) king Baasha, north king #3 (Appendix 2C).

(12) *Ahijah*, among the "heads of the people" at the time of the sealing of the Nehemiah covenant (Appendix 3B, II, part V).

(c) AHIMELECH

(1) "[C]ame David to Nob, to *Ahimelech, the priest*" [who allowed David to take Goliath's sword, after David's final break with Saul]. *1 Samuel* 21:1. "David...came to the city Nob to *Ahimelech, the high priest*" and obtained Goliath's sword and shew bread to eat for himself and his men. *Josephus AJ*, VI.XII.4-6.

(2) *Ahimelech* "the Hittite," who accompanied (Zeruiah-) Joab, when David proposed sneaking into Saul's camp. Joab agreed to accompany David, but nothing more is said about an *Ahimelech* "the Hittite." (*1 Samuel* 26:6).

(3) "[S]ent the king [Saul] to call *Ahimelech, the son of Ahitub*," and confronted him, saying, "You shall surely die...you and all the house of your father." *1 Samuel* 22:11.

(4) Saul "slew *Ahimelech* and all his family, who were in all three hundred and eighty-five." Saul destroyed "the family of *Ahimelech* the high priest, with *Ahimelech himself*, and the city of the priests." *Josephus AJ*, VI.XII.6, 9. *1 Samuel* 22:18ff. does not name any of the murdered priests.

(5) "But Abiathar, the son of *Ahimelech*, who alone could be saved out of the family of priests slain by Saul, fled to David." *Josephus AJ*, VI, XII.8.

(6) "[E]scaped one son of *Ahimelech*, the son of Ahitub, and his name was Abiathar." *1 Samuel* 22:20.

(7) "And divided them, David, even Zadok of the sons of Eleazar, and *Ahimelech* of the sons of Ithamar, according to their offices in their service." *1 Chronicles* 24:3, 6, 31.

(8) When finally David reigned, "Zadok the son of Ahitub, and *Ahimelech* the son of Abiathar, [were] priests,"/ "Zadok the son of Ahitub, and *Ahimelech* the son of Abiathar, priests." *2 Samuel* 8:17/ *Chronicles* 18:16. As noted in the introduction to this attachment, it has been taken that the latter part of this verse should read, "...Abiathar the son of *Ahimelech*."

(d) AHITUB

(1) "Arophaeus's son was *Ahitub*; and Ahitub's son was Zadok." *Josephus AJ*, VIII.I.3; refer also to Appendix 3B, II, part II, A.

(2) "Ahiah/[Ahijah], the son of *Ahitub*, the brother of Ichabod, the son of Phinehas, the son of Eli, the priest of [Tet.] at Shiloh was carrying an ephod [at the time of (Saul-) Jonathan's overtaking the Philistine's outpost]." *1 Samuel* 14:3; qualifiers after "Ichabod" are taken as referring to him, not Ahitub.

(3) *Ahitub* is referred to as the "ruler/chief of the house/temple" in the lineage lists (Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1, "Chief Priesthood Lineage, Aaron to Josedek/Jehozadak, As Variously Given"). According to all other data this would place him as such at Shiloh; yet he is not addressed by the texts except for the aforementioned appellation in the lineage lists (associated issues being further confounded by the *1 Chronicles* 6:3ff. data, which appears to contain repetitions).

¹⁵ Taking David's regnal years at both Hebron and Jerusalem to be 40-1/2 years, an estimated number of years to Jeroboam's emergence would be 41; timewise, this aged Ahijah could be (Ahitub-) Ahijah.

¹⁶ Written words of Nathan did not survive; but see Appendix 2A, Nathan, and Appendix 3B, I, Iddo.

(4) *Ahimelech, the son of Ahitub*; 1 Samuel 22:11.

(5) "But escaped one son of Ahimelech, the son of *Ahitub*, and his name was Abiathar." 1 Samuel 22:20.

(6) When finally David reigned, "Zadok the son of *Ahitub*, and Ahimelech the son of Abiathar, [were] priests;"/ "Zadok the son of *Ahitub*, and *Abimelech* the son of Abiathar, priests." 2 Samuel 8:17/1 Chronicles 18:16. As noted in the introduction to this attachment, it has been taken that the latter part of this verse should read, ..."Abiathar the son of Ahimelech."

(7) "*Ahitub's* son was Zadok, who was first made high priest in the time of David." Josephus AJ, VIII.I.3.

(8) Per Josephus, after Abiathar was banished by Solomon, the high priest office "was transferred to the family of Phineas, to Zadok." *loc. cit.*

(e) ELI

(1) Only use as a name in this form, *but see* Appendix 4C, "Names/Places/Relationships," *Heli/Eli*, and *Heli* in Esdras high priest lineage list, Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 1, at fn. 6.

(2) *Eli* "judged Israel forty years." 1 Samuel 4:18.

(3) "*Eli*, the grandfather of Abiathar," Josephus AJ, VIII.I.3.

(4) "Ahiah/[Ahijah], the son of Ahitub, the brother of Ichabod, the son of Phinehas, the son of *Eli*, the priest of [Tet.] at Shiloh was carrying an ephod." 1 Samuel 14:3.

(f) ICHABOD

(1) Eli's "daughter-in-law, the wife of Phinehas" gave birth to a son of Phinehas after Phinehas had been killed; "she called the child *Ichabod*."¹⁷ 1 Samuel 4:19-21

(2) "Ahiah, the son of Ahitub, the brother of *Ichabod*, the son of Phinehas, the son of Eli, the priest of [Tet.] at Shiloh was carrying an ephod." 1 Samuel 14:3. (Qualifiers after "Ichabod" are taken as referring to him, not to Ahitub.)

(g) PHINEHAS #1

(1) (Elisheba + Aaron-Eleazar + a daughter of Putiel-) *Phinehas* in the Aaron-Eleazar priesthood lineage (Exodus 6:25; refer to Appendix 3B, II, A; (also Appendix 1C, Attachment 1, fn. 23, the Eleazar vs. Cozbi incident).

Per Josephus, after Abiathar was banished by Solomon, the "transfer" of the high priest office "to the family Of Phineas, to Zadok" (AJ, VIII.I.3) is taken to mean the family of (Eleazar-) Phinehas #1.

(h) PHINEHAS/PHINEAS/PHINEES #2

(1) "*Phinehas*, son of Eli," 1 Samuel 2:34.

(2) Eli's "daughter-in-law, the wife of *Phinehas*" gave birth to a son of Phinehas after Phinehas had been killed; "she called the child Ichabod." 1 Samuel 4:19-21.

(3) "Ahiah/[Ahijah], the son of Ahitub, the brother of Ichabod, the son of *Phinehas*, the son of Eli, the priest of [Tet.] at Shiloh was carrying an ephod." 1 Samuel 14:3.

(i) ZADOK

(1) While David was campaigning out of Hebron, among the multitude who joined him was "Zadok, the high priest, with 22 captains of his kindred." Josephus AJ, VII.II.2.

(2) "And divided them, David, even Zadok of the sons of Eleazar, and Ahimelech of the sons of Ithamar, according to their offices in their service." 1 Chronicles 24:3, 6, 31.

(3) David "appointed Zadok, of the family of Phinehas, to be high priest together with Abiathar." Josephus AJ, VII.V.4.

(4) "Arophaeus's son was Ahitub; and Ahitub's son was Zadok, who was first made high priest in the time of David." Josephus AJ, VIII.I.3.

(5) When finally David reigned, "Zadok the son of Ahitub, and *Ahimelech* the son of Abiathar, [were] priests;"/ "Zadok the son of Ahitub, and *Abimelech* the son of Abiathar, priests." 2 Samuel 8:17/ Chronicles 18:16. As noted in the introduction to this attachment, it has been taken that the latter part of this verse should read, ..."Abiathar the son of

¹⁷ After which time she said, "Has departed the glory from Israel."

Ahimelech.”

(6) “Abiathar and *Zadok*, the high priests,” were persuaded by David to stay behind and keep tabs on things in Jerusalem, when he crossed the Jordan during Absalom’s insurrection. He took along their sons, Ahimaaz the son of *Zadok* and Jonathan the son of Abiathar, for faithful ministers. *Josephus AJ*, VII.IX.2.

(7) When Solomon succeeded David, “*Zadok* and Abiathar, priests.” *1 Kings* 4:4.

(8) “And drove, Solomon, Abiathar from being priest,” *1 Kings* 2:27. “[A]nd *Zadok*, the priest, put the king [Solomon] in the place of Abiathar.” *1 Kings* 2:35.

(9) Per *Josephus*, after Abiathar was banished by Solomon, the high priest office “was transferred to the family of Phineas, to *Zadok*.” *AJ*, VIII.I.3.

(10) *Zadok*, father of Jerusha who was the mother of (Uzziah-) Jotham, southern king #11--Appendices 2C.

(11) *Continued in Appendix 3B, II, Attachment 4, Zadok.*

III. Timetable As Estimatedly Derivable.

	<u>Dates</u> ¹⁸ b.c.	<u>Estimated Intervening Years</u>
a) The tabernacle and ark were at Shiloh from the time of Joshua until Shiloh was taken by the Philistines. <small>Shiloh’s taking mainly is deduced from <i>Jeremiah</i> 7:12-14; Eli and Samuel are described together in the sanctuary, with the ark, in Eli’s advanced age--<i>1 Samuel</i> 3:3.</small>		
b) Eli’s 40-year tenure began:	c. 1089	
c) The Philistines took Shiloh; (Eli-) Phinehas died in battle (at Aphek); Eli died the same year.	c. 1049	40
d) The Philistines returned the Ark after several months. <small>(Subsequently, it was lodged with one Abinadab at Kirjath-jearim for 20 years.) <i>1 Samuel</i> 7:2.</small>		
e) Samuel called an assembly at Mizpah.	c. 1048	<u>1</u>
f) After the Mizpah assembly, the Philistine were driven back. <small>And “were restored, the cities which had taken, the Philistines, from Israel, to Israel, from Ekron even to Gath, and their border delivered...from the hand of the Philistines; ...and judged, Samuel, Israel, all the days of his life.” <i>1 Samuel</i> 7:5-14. (Samuel’s seat was in Ramah, where he “built an altar” and from where he judged...traveling a circuit....” Samuel is identified as a judge-commander, not chief or high priest.)</small>		
g) It is not known whether the Shiloh tabernacle temporarily was revived; but at some point a sanctuary/tabernacle ¹⁹ had been or then was established, “in the high place that in Gibeon,” seemingly also referred to as (or near) “Nob,” “the city of the priests.” <small>The precise location of Nob is not known but taken as near <i>Anathoth</i>, based on <i>Nehemiah</i> 11:31-32, “[T]he sons of Benjamin from Geba...and their villages, <i>Anathoth</i>, Nob, Ananiah, Hazor, Ramah, etc.”--Anathoth’s likely proximity to Nob also being echoed in <i>Isaiah</i> 10:30-32.²⁰</small>		

[Sub-total: 41]

¹⁸ Not all of the dates on this derived timetable jibe with dates commonly advanced.

¹⁹ *Josephus* refers to it as a “temple,” *AJ* VI.XII.7.

²⁰ “A number of geological authorities believe that Nob was on the east slope of Mount Scopus, not much over a mile N/NE of the Jerusalem mount” (*Aid*, page 1231). See Appendix 1E, “Saul Through Solomon,” fn. 88, for *Anathoth* (a somewhat-obscured priestly city which figured, also, in the Jeremiah/Hananiah priestly conflict; refer to Appendix 2C, VII, “Jeremiah”).

	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Estimated Intervening Years</u>
	b.c.	
	Forward:	41
h) Ahitub was “ruler of the house of [<i>Tet.</i>]” This is derived from all the data and lineage progression lists as variously given.		
i) Aged Samuel’s sons were not to the people’s liking; they asked for appointment of a king. Saul was chosen. Saul’s tenure is highly uncertain; sources give him 12 to 25 years; refer to note following item (m).	c. 1036	12
j) Ahitub’s end is not told, but (Ahitub-) Ahijah was his apparent first successor. Ahijah has been taken as coming from Shiloh, at the time of Saul’s last battle; that depends on the grammar of 1 Samuel 14:3: “Ahijah, the son of Ahitub, the brother of Ichabod, the son of Phinehas, the son of Eli, the priest [?who had been] at Shiloh...;” refer to item (l).		
k) Prior to Samuel’s anointment of David as king, Ahijah was wearing the high priest ephod [of Shiloh?].		
l) Samuel anointed David.	?	
m) Samuel died, “about this time [--when David ‘cut off Saul’s skirt’]. This estimate is based on Samuel’s commencement c. 1048, combined with the statement, Samuel “governed and presided over the people alone, after the death of Eli, the high priest, twelve years, and eighteen years together with Saul.” Josephus AJ, VI.XIII.5.	c. 1018	18
n) After David’s final break with Saul, (Ahitub-) Ahimelech, chief priest at Nob, aided David.		
o) Saul castigated Ahimelech; threatened death to all his house.		
p) Saul directed the massacre of Nob priests. Abiathar escaped to David. Zadok and “22 captains of his kindred” joined David at Hebron.		
q) “And divided them, David [into companies?], even Zadok of the sons of Eleazar, and Ahimelech of the sons of Ithamar, according to their offices in their service.” ²¹)		
r) Estimated date of Saul’s death. Per Josephus AJ, VI, XIV.9, Saul “reigned 18 years while Samuel was alive, and after his death two.”	c. 1016	<u>2</u>
s) As David began his rule, Zadok first appears as a priest along with Abiathar.		
t) David eventually captured Jerusalem’s heights from the Jebusites and made a tent in the “City of David” /Jerusalem, for the Ark. He “called...the priests,” Abiathar and Zadok, and the Levites, to transport the Ark. 1 Chronicles 15:11.		
u) The ark was brought to Jerusalem but the tabernacle remained in the Gibeon “high place.” Evidenced by the statement that, when Solomon succeeded he held a congregation at “the high place that in Gibeon, for there was the tent of meeting of [<i>Tet.</i>]... But the ark... had brought up, David, from Kirjath-jearim.” 2 Chronicles 1:3-4.		

Forward: 73

²¹ Refer to page one preceding fn. 6.

	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Estimated Intervening Years</u>
	b.c.	
	Forward:	73
v) "And [David] left there, before the ark...to minister before the ark..." Asaph and Obed-edom and their brothers, "and [he left] Zadok the priest, and his brothers...before the tabernacle...in the high place that in Gibeon." The lack of mention here of Abiathar cannot be explained unless David utilized the higher priestly position in another manner. Abiathar is not mentioned again until Solomon's banishment of him.		
w) Abiathar had a son, Jonathan, old enough to be involved at the time of Absalom's rebellion. "Zadok and Abiathar" were priests then also.	c. 978?	38
x) David's reign of "41" years ended; Solomon succeeded and banished Abiathar.		
y) The tabernacle remained at Gibeon until Solomon completed the temple at Jerusalem.		
z) Solomon's reign ended.	c. 926	<u>52</u>
Total, <i>Estimated Intervening Years</i> (1089 - 926 =)		163