The previous part of article (issue no. 3, 21-47) dealt with the High-priests of Memphis (HPPM): their professional title (wr hpr.w hmw.wt) and its translations, as well as their costume ('Gepard'-skin), symbols (such as s''h-necklace), and the side lock. The first part of the new sequence dating list started with the first one in the Second Dynasty and stopped at the End of the New Kingdom; while the present part of article continuing this aim, begins from the Twenty-First Dynasty till the End of the Ancient Egyptian History (Thirtieth Dynasty), with new HPPM such as no. 78: ḫr.t.i3j (Twenty-First Dynasty), and no. 104: ḫt J)d-f¡/ (Thirtieth Dynasty).
The HPPM names and their ordering are as follows:

N.B. (*) in text below indicates the photos/figure with its caption related to HPPM number.

IV. Third Intermediate Period

Two major genealogical documents from the core of our knowledge of Memphite pontiffs for this period, and (combined with contemporary data) have an important and direct bearing on the Twenty-first Dynasty chronology. These are the remarkable genealogies of Memphite priests, one of which is in Berlin (23673: Fig. C in issue no. 3, 32) and the other is a parallel from the Serapeum of Saqqara, which is now in the Louvre ('96'; Cat. 52: Fig. D in issue no. 3, 32).

Dynasty of "sst-jh.t I. [No 76] contains, Pwpw I. [No 77], [maybe H3.t.jlj / H.t.wy, No 78 ?], Hr-sjt-Js.t I. [No 79], Pwpw II. [No 80], "sst-jh.t II. [No 81], "nh.f-nj-Shmt I. [No 82], Sd-sw-Nfr-tm [No 83], S3tk I. [No 84], and Wsrkn [No 85]. While the Dynasty of S3tk II. [No 87] contains, Mr-n-Pth [No 86], Tkr [No 88], P3-dj-Js.t [No 89], Pij-tsw-Wbjs[t [No 90], Hr-sjt-Js.t II. [No 91], and "nh.f-nj-Shmt II. [No 92].

Most of those HPPM were not buried in tombs at Saqqara, but in cenotaphs (burial chambers) in Memphis itself beside the enclosure of the great temple of Ptah.

76- Hr-n-l.s]., son of P3-sj-Jh.t I., He was mentioned on Berlin 23673: I/15. 267 as a son of Hr-n-l.s] Pth-m-jh.t I. [HPPM No 64] son of Mr-n-Pth-m-jh.t I [No 63] son of Hr-n-l.s] Pth-m-jh.t I [No 61] according to Berlin 23673: 2/1-3. Temp. Twenty-First Dynasty: Amenophis (according to Wildung), 209 or Amen-em-cipet>nisu (Nfr-k3-Rc - Hk3-Wist) (according to Berlin 23673: 1/15, and to K.A. Kitchen). 270

77- Hr-n-l.s] Nfr(j)-hpr-Rc-mrj-Pth also known as Pwpw I. 271 Louvre 96: 11 (Fig. D, line 3, 33); 272 lintel of Cairo Museum CG. 40033*. 273 lintel of Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg, Glyptothèque A 746*2. and was also mentioned as P3 Pp on Berlin 23673: 1/14*3. 275 Temp. Pasebkhanut (P3-sb3-hc-niwt: Psusennes) I ('hpr-Rc stp-n-lmn) according to Berlin 23673 and to K.A. Kitchen, 276 while Hermann Kees stated that Pwpw (I) practiced his duties since the final years of Pasebkhanut I reign and during his successors: lmn-m-ipt (Wsr-mfr-Rc stp-n-lmn), Oserkon the Elder ('hpr-Rc mry-lmn), and the first years of the reign of Siamun (Nhfr-hpr-Rc mry-lmn), 277 but according to Dieter Wildung he practiced his duties only during the reign of Siamun. 278

78- Hr-n-l.s] Nfr(j)-hpr-Rc-mrj-Pth or Hr-n-l.s] Hl.t.wy(?), the High-priest of Ptah at Memphis (wr hpr.w hnw.wt) and the sh-priest, who was also called Hr-n-l.s] Hr(j)-m-W3s(t), the father of 'God's father, Secretary of Ptah', etc. 278 Hr-n-l.s] "nh.f-nj-mw.t, on a lintel dating to the reign of Siamun (21st Dynasty) found in 'Kom Rabic-a' or 'Kom Rabbi' around Hathor Chapel at Mit-Rahinah: Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg Glypt. Æ.I.N. 1012, Bristol, City Museum H 3568-3569, 279 and was also the father of a man who had a common name during this period which is Hr-n-l.s] [H]r-(s3)-l, who served under 'the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, the Lord of the Two Lands (Siamun)' whose name was lost among the remaining inscriptions on an inscribed small limestone object. This last object was discovered in 1987 by SCA in 'Kom el-Fakhry', in the area of 'Saqiet el-Khateeb' and 'Muslims cemetery' (Register Book of the Antiquities Inspectorate at Mit-Rahinah, No. 3982*). 281

79- Hr-n-l.s] Nfr(j)-hpr-Rc-mrj-Pth also called Pwpw I