

which the conquest of Egypt by a Babylonian king is a historical impossibility. His date should be a century and a half or two centuries earlier, in the stormy time that marks equally the beginning of the sixth, and of the twelfth dynasty, in other words, that which became known as the period of the Shepherd invasion. I have a suspicion that Acharchel and his father Harum represent the Babylonians at this time in some connection by marriage with the line of Coz, and I should not be surprised to find that Harum is the Naram-Sin who actually conquered Egypt. If this be the case, Acharchel may be represented by one of the Babylonian Kurigalzus, as well as by the Egyptian Archles.

I have also discovered in the record of Chronicles the successors of Jabez on the throne of the Pharaohs. The sixth dynasty of Manetho gives us as his successor, and perhaps his son or grandson, Menthesuphis or Methosuphis, whom Mr. Osburn makes the founder of Thebez, the city named after his father, and who, as Mentuhotep, is erroneously placed by the Egyptologists in an eleventh dynasty. This Menthesuphis, called "pure gold of the gods," I identify with Mezahab, *the golden*, who is mentioned in First Chronicles i. 50, and Genesis xxxvi. 39, as the father of a Queen Matred, who, again, is the mother of Princess Mehetabel, the wife of Hadar, an Edomite king that held his court at Pai. In Matred I recognize the so-called Nitocris who follows Menthesuphis in Manetho, and in the list of Eratosthenes is the second from Apappus the Great. The twelfth dynasty of Manetho also ends with the name of a queen, who, however, is called Scemiophris. She is made the successor of an Ammenemes, whose reign lasted but eight years. Mr. Sharpe identifies queen Nitocris with Mykera or Mytera, by whose marriage with Thothmes II., the kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt were brought under one sceptre, and whose son Thothmes III. was one of the greatest of the Pharaohs. It was a sister of this Thothmes III., named Mehetabel, who married Hadar, King of Edom, and thus gave to the kings that knew not Joseph a valuable ally on the borders of Palestine. On the death of Jabez, the southern tributaries, descended from an ancient line of local Egyptian monarchs, gained sufficient strength to take possession of the entire Upper Kingdom. By marriage with the heiress of the