

Sethos I. has only 55 years in Eusebius, whereas Manetho, as Josephus informs us, allowed him 59 years; hence we must consider 198 years as the original sum. Dynasty 20 has 178 years in Eusebius, but the same chronologist has 348 years for dynasty 18, in place of the 334 of Josephus—that is, 14 years more. Four of these 14 years were deducted from dynasty 19 as we have just seen, and the remaining 10 years were probably deducted from dynasty 20, which is anonymous in Eusebius. This conjecture is confirmed by two facts: (1) The Sothis book, which gives the reigns in detail, has 189 years, or only one year more. (2) The Old Chronicle, which generally follows Eusebius in the length assigned to each dynasty, gives only *two* kings in dynasty 23, with 19 years. On comparing with Eusebius we find that these are the last two kings of that dynasty. If we restore the first king, Petubastes, with 40 years, it will require a corresponding reduction from some other dynasty, and dynasty 20 has 228 years, or just 40 years more than the sum of the Sothis book and Eusebius. Dynasty 21, as we learn from the monuments, was contemporary with dynasties 20 and 21, and dynasty 22 immediately succeeded to dynasty 20. Even the Sothis list indicates this; for, after a number of kings named Ramesses (=dynasty 20), it follows with a king named Koncharis—a mutilated form of Sesoncharis (=Sesonchis), as another part of the same list proves. Now dynasty 22 begins with Sesonchis, the Shishak of the Bible, who invaded Judah in the 5th year of Rehoboam. There are two readings for the length of the reign of Sesonchis: Africanus has 21 years and Syncellus 34 years—a difference of 13 years. We hold that where there is a various reading in Manetho's lists, one of the numbers sometimes indicates a synchronism with Biblical or Grecian history. As these lists have reached us solely in the works of Jewish and Christian chronologists, the most important synchronism of the reign of Seconchis, from their point of view, naturally was his invasion of Judah. Hence the 14th year of Shishak was marked as the date of that invasion, *as the 13th year of Tothmosis was similarly marked as the date of the exodus*. Hence 14 Shishak = 5 Rehoboam, and Manetho placed dynasty