

ANNOTATIONS (D) TO TABLE XV.

THE EVOLUTION OF FICTITIOUS EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY FROM THE ORIGINAL ASTRONOMICAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

(1) THE ENOCH-ABRAM PHOENIX EPOCH AND THE 1461 years cycle of Genesis:

There are two chronological Epochs associated with the House of Enoch. These are :

- (i) The Epoch of origin at 622 A.K. (Table V), and
- (ii) The Phoenix Epoch, 365 years later, at 987 A.K. (Table V).

The former Epoch is the date of origin of a prophetic interval of 1461 solar years, observed as follows :

(a)	The origin of the House of Enoch	622 A.K.
	Sacred Cycle of 4 x 365¼ Solar Years	<u>1461 years.</u>
(b)	Call of Abram (¶¶ 39 and 317, and Tables XXII and XXVIII and Annotations to latter)	2083 A.K.

The Biblical date, as Annotations to Table XXVIII, is given as 2083½ A.K. This, as Table XV, is the beginning of the 7th year of Senusert III. In his 7th year, Senusert III records a festival of the observation of the heliacal rising of Sirius on Day 17, Month VIII. In ¶ 317, it is shown, by the Calendar rules of Table III and Plate LIX, that Day 17, Month VIII at 2083½ A.K. coincided with 18th July (Julian) when, by Oppolzer's data of Plate LX, Sirius rose heliacally. That Senusert III recognised that a Sacred period of 1461 *Solar* years ended then, and that the period began at the Epoch of the House of Enoch, 622 A.K is proved by two facts. These are :

- (i) That this is the first Egyptian reference to the heliacal rising of Sirius, and
- (ii) That, in later times, as the following data show, cycles of 1461 years were dated from the 7th year of Senusert III.

(2) THE PHOENIX LEGEND RELATING TO SESOSTRIS AND ITS PYRAMID EPOCHS :

Breasted (in his "History of Egypt," p. 189) specifically identifies Senusert III as the *original* Sesostris of Egyptian legend. He, in fact, names him Sesostris III in preference to Senusert III. Thus, Senusert III is variously styled in the Lists, Sesostris, Sosis, Sesorthis, Tosorthos, and from his *Suten Bat* name, Kau-Kha-Ra, is named Kankharis or Concharis in the Lists. Egyptian tradition held that the 1st Phoenix cycle is to be referred to his reign (Tacitus *Annales* VI, 28). One form of the tradition, therefore, referred his Epoch back to the primary Epoch of Enoch. Thus the Egyptian version, preserved by Africanus, identifies the Sesostris of tradition with Sesorthis or Tosorthos, placed as the 2nd king of Manetho's Dynasty III, placing him chronologically as follows :

End of reign of 3 rd Dynasty king, Sesorthis (the Epoch of Enoch)	..	622 years.
Interval of 15 Phoenix cycles .. .. .	..	<u>4935 years.</u>
Termination of Egyptian Chronology at Epoch of Okhos ¶ 253)	..	5557 years.

Here the Pyramid Epoch 5556.23 A.K. (¶ 249) is confused with the date of the Epoch of Okhos, which is also a Pyramid Epoch, 3652-3 A.K. (¶ 250-254).

(3) THE PHOENIX AND SOTHIC CYCLES IN THE EGYPTIAN "Book OF THE SOTHIS":

In ¶ 379 it is shown that, the period of 4935 years (or 15 Phoenix cycles) is a Pyramid chronological interval between two Pyramid Epochs, *i.e.*, between the Epoch 987 A.K. and the Epoch 5922 A.K. This accounts for the interval 4935 years appearing as the date of the 1st year of Amasis II in the List of the Egyptian *Book of the Sothis*, and as terminating 1460 years from the date given by the latter List for the last year of Senusert III. Since a cycle of 1461 years ended in the reign of Senusert III, the theory was formulated that a new cycle of 1461 years began then. The alleged new cycle was then identified with the Sothic Cycle of 1460 years. The statement of the *Book of the Sothis* is therefore as follows:

Correct summation for the terminal year of Kankharis (= Kha-kau-Ra = Senusert III)	
but stated as 3477 Anno Mundi	3476 A.M.
Summation of reigns to 1 st year Amasis II	1459 years.
1 st year of Amasis II as correctly added, but stated as 4936. 15 Phoenix Cycles	
= the Pyramid period of 4935 years	4935 A.M.

The error of 1 year in the *Book of the Sothis*, in adding the totals occurs first at Kankharis, and was clearly intentional, and for the purpose of representing the 1459 years above as 1460 years. This shows that the item of 4935 years preceded a later interpolated item of 1460 years. Tacitus (*Annales* VI, 28) states that the first Phoenix period was identified with Sesostris (Senusert III) and the last period with Amasis II. He remarks that the Phoenix cycle was confused and identified with the Sothic cycle of 1460 years. This accounts for the above statement in the *Book of the Sothis*.

(4) THE ASTRONOMICAL EPOCH OF SENUSERT III AND ITS DISPLACEMENT IN THE KING LISTS:

As explained in ¶ 319 and note, and Table XXII, the Lamaris of Manetho's Dynasty XII is Senusert III, the real Sesostris of tradition. The Version of Africanus shows that the 1461 years of the Old Testament cycle, item (1) above, were erroneously reckoned, in the Version of Africanus, not from the 1st Epoch of Enoch at 622 A.K., but from the 2nd Epoch of Enoch at 987 A.K. = termination of 3 Phoenix cycles (Table V). Thus:

(a) 2 nd Epoch of Enoch		987 A.K.
Sacred Cycle of 4 x 365¼ Solar years .. .. .	..	<u>1461 years.</u>
(b) Africanus Book I .. .. .	..	2308 years.
Do. { Dyn. XII to 7th years } .. .. .	..	<u>139 years.</u>
Do. { Lamaris (Senusert III) } .. .. .	..	Total = 2447 years.
		{ 2448 A.K. } { alleged

The difference of 1 year is obviously due to the Lists reckoning the 1461 years as vague years, and therefore equal to 1460 Sothic years. This identity confirms our deduction. The observed heliacal rising of Sirius, in the 7th years of Senusert III, was associated with the termination 1461 Solar years from an Epoch of Enoch, as item (1) above, and ¶ 317.

(5) THE PHOENIX EPOCH AND THE SOTHIC CYCLES OF THE FICTITIOUS KING LISTS:

The above explanation of the origin of the later theory of the Sothic cycle is confirmed by the complete application of the theory in Manetho's King Lists. This application of the theory, as found in the Version of Africanus, is as follows :

	Alleged A.K. Chronology.
Primary Epoch of Enoch, and alleged end of reign of Sesorthis (Dynasty III) as item (2) above	622 A.K.
¼ Sothic cycle interval	<u>365 years.</u>
Total in Castor's Version of the King Lists to the 1 st year of Dynasty V	987
A.K. Sothic cycle interval	<u>1460 years.</u>
Total in Africanus to 7th year Lamaris (Senusert III) as item (4) above	2447 A.K.
Sothic cycle interval	<u>1460 years.</u>
Total in Africanus for Dyns. I to XVI incl. with Book I, 2308 years and Dyns. XII to XVI incl. 1599 years. The basal fact of identity is that the last Hyksos king of Dyn. XVI introduced the vague year that governed the Sothic cycle (Table XI, Annotations Col. 1) ..	3907 A.K.
Sothic cycle interval	1460 years.
Total in Africanus (from his stated totals of Dyns.) from Dyn. I to the reign of Amasis II (actually to his 30 th year)	5367 A.K.

The above Summations of Africanus include his 182 years for the Harris Papyrus Interregnum between Dynasties XIX and XX.

The 182 years are obtained from the difference between the stated total of Africanus for Book III (*i.e.*, Dynasties XX to XXXI) and the summation of his stated Dynastic totals *i.e.*, 1050 - 868 = 182. By indicating the 30th year of Amasis II at 5367 A.K., his 25th year, when the Phoenix cycle ended (Table XI), is indicated as 5362 A.K. The actual date (as Table XI) is 3454½ A.K. The number of chronological years added to the A.K. reckoning in this version is, therefore, 1907½ years. This addition relates to the original Egyptian astronomical and calendar chronology. A similar addition or shift, of the extent of 1904 years, in the case of the evolution of the Egyptian fictitious chronology, from the Pyramid's precessional and perihelion chronology was explained in ¶¶ 49 to 254 and Plate XLII b.

In the system tabulated in item (3), to the left, the theory depends upon there having been one Sothic cycle from Senusert III to Amasis II. As in the system, tabulated at above, however, a cycle preceded Senusert III. The initial cycle of the system of item (3), therefore, began at 2016 A.K., which is the actual date of the cycle of 120 years ending in the 33rd year of Senusert I when a *Sep tep sed heb* was celebrated as shown on Table XV. The 3 alleged Sothic cycles to Amasis II as Tabulated in this item also form the basis of the Version of Eusebius to Amasis II as in Plate XVI, Table A. In the latter, however, the 3 Sothic cycles form the period from Dynasty I inclusive to Amasis II inclusive; the Harris Papyrus Interregnum being ignored.

Again, at a later date, when Alexander conquered Egypt, the Version preserved by Africanus was adapted to give the period of 5367 years of this item ending at the Epoch of Okhos or at Alexander's conquest. This was obtained by ignoring the Harris Papyrus Interregnum, the summation of Dynasties then giving 5368 for Books I to III inclusive of Manetho, as shown on Plate XVI, Table C, Col. 5.