(B) DPIP: The Dark Proto-Intermediate Period is a period of political instability in Egypt initiated by competing claims of second dy-nasty rulers and furthered by divisions among heirs of the first dynasty. The paucity of archaeo-logic evidence for this period, and even preceding it, as well as the obvious less than historiographic purpose of the Royal Annals dated to the end of Dynasty V, coupled with scribal errors, and propgan-distic purposes, mean that there are literally 10,000 arrangements of the chronology that modern scholarship could subscribe to without seriously contradicting actual facts. Scholars that dismiss the biblical timeline are likely to overlook the frontier status of the Nile valley and the nasces-sant state of Egyptian political development, and thus are biased toward a subset of speculative arrangements that serialize the chronology and overestimate the momentum and size of Egyptian administration. Assumptions and arrangements like this are accepted based on the wordly reputation of the top Egyptological names rather than informed by a sufficient basis for dogmatism, which isn't properly understood by the non-Egyptolo-gical laity.

(A) Ensis and Lugals rotated in and out of rulership. Sometimes a city had both an *ensi* and a *lugal*. The ensi was typically a priest in such cases, and the lugal the military king. Administrative tablets had not arrived at using only the top ruler to date matters by, but dating by either *lugal* or *ensi* was done at the same time. No doubt, chronology has been incorrectly lengthened because parallel rulerships are not recognized. The symbol ↕ means years may be added or shifted up or down. And ‖ means the years may be parallel to the previous term. There is a fair probability of this when one ruler is not the son of the former, and a greater probability when different titles are employed as *ensi* and *lugal*. Year counting of office holders was first used for ac-counting purposes, and never intended to be a framework for historical usage. Years only needed to be remembered for a few years for almost all commerce, loans being the longest, and always less than 7 years, usually a few seasons. Much was remembered by witnesses, and in fact, live witnesses were regarded as more valuable than anything written.

Due to the fragmentary nature of the archaeological evidence, and its fluxuating nature, and uncertain degrees of interpretation, there are many possible chronologies due to the state of the evidence. Of all the chronologies that may be construct-