

## A CORRECTION

During the editorial and/or proofing stages for the *AUSS* Spring issue of this year (vol. 30, no. 1), a serious error crept into Leslie McFall's article on "Some Missing Coregencies in Thiele's Chronology." On pages 54-55 the statement appears (with reference to Jehu's dynasty): "This was a dynasty guaranteed to last for four generations and thus to terminate with Jeroboam II." McFall's original statement concluded after the word "generations," with no mention here of Jeroboam II. As McFall has correctly pointed out, Jehu's dynasty terminated, not with Jeroboam II, but with Jeroboam's son, **Zechariah**.

As editor, I should have caught this obvious error in my final checking of page proofs, and I apologize to Dr. McFall and to our readership for whatever confusion and distress the incorrect statement may have created. In order to be certain that the statement is now clear in its context, I supply here the complete paragraph as it reads in the original edited version of McFall's manuscript.

If, in contrast to Thiele's reconstruction, the scribe understood the 37th year of Joash as a regnal year under the nonaccession-year system, then we have in 2 Kings 13:10 the first recorded instance of a coregency in the Northern Kingdom. This is not surprising, given the fact that it occurs in Jehu's dynasty. This was a dynasty guaranteed to last for four generations. Jehoash had made his son Jeroboam II coregent with himself in 793 B.C.

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