

associated his son Amenhotep II. with him.¹ How long this joint reign lasted is not recorded, but there is a clue on the obelisk of the Lateran which enables us to determine this point. Tutmes IV. completed this obelisk in the 7th year of his reign, probably shortly after the record of his alleged victories in the same year, on the 8th day of Athyr;² for the inscription on the obelisk alludes, in the usual grandiloquent style, to his great success in subduing his enemies. Now the obelisk also states that it had remained in the hands of workmen *after the death of Tutmes III.*, until it was completed by Tutmes IV., 35 years "and upwards."³ Amenophis II. reigned altogether 30 years 10 months, which, added to the 6 years 2 months of Tutmes IV., make exactly 37 years. If we allow only 4 months over the 35 years to account for the "upwards" of the inscription, we have (37-35 years 4 months=) 1 year 6 months as the duration of the associated reign of Tutmes III. and Amenhotep II. As the whole reign of Tutmes III. was 53 years 10 months, we can now divide his reign, with great exactness, into its component parts, as follows:—

1. With his sister Amenasu-hat,	14 yrs. 3 mths.	1465 B.C.	{ Pachons 4. April 20.
2. Alone until the exodus,	12 ,, 9 ,,	1451 ,,	{ Mesore 4. July 20.
3. Alone after the exodus,	25 ,, 4 ,,	1438 ,,	{ Pachons 4. April 20.
4. With his son Amenhotep II.	1 ,, 6 ,,	1413 ,,	{ Thoth 1. August 4.
Total,	53 yrs. 10 mths.	to 1411 B.C.	{ Phamenoth 30. February 3.

If we assume that Sethos was associated with his father Rameses I. on July 20, 1322 B.C., then the 116 years 3 months that Manetho reckons from this reign to the exodus, bring us to precisely the same point, April 20, 1438 B.C., as the above table.

¹ Wiedemann, *Ægypt Gesch.*, 321.

² Brugsch, *Hist. of Egypt*, i. 413.

³ *Records of the Past*, iv. 15.