

6. The chronological framework thus restored is confirmed by the following astronomical arguments derived from the Egyptian monuments :—

(1) A new moon on Pachons 21 in the twenty-third (nominal) year of Tothmosis III. indicates 1443 B.C. ;

(2) A manifestation of Sothis on Epiphi 28, in the latitude of Elephantine, in the second year of Tothmosis III. indicates 1450 B.C., which is the second year of his sole reign according to Manetho.

(3) Another Sothis date, on Mesore 12 in the thirty-third year of his sole reign, confirms the two preceding dates, as it can refer only to 1419 B.C. ;

(4) The coronation of Amenophis III. on Epiphi 13 (= a new moon, according to Floigl) agrees with Manetho's date of his accession in 1373 B.C. ;

(5) A panegyry of the waters on the 16th of the month Athyr of his eleventh year probably alludes to a festival at the completion of the rise of the Nile about Oct. 4-14, or about 1369-29 B.C., hence agreeing with Manetho's date, 1363 B.C., for the eleventh year ;

(6) *Menophres*, who reigned in 1322 B.C., according to the astronomer Theon, is the throne name (*Menpehora*) of Ramessu I., who reigns in 1323 B.C., according to Manetho.

(7) *Nem mesu*, a title of Seti I., who was associate king in 1322, B.C., probably refers to the renewal of the Sothic cycle of that year, since it means "new birth," or *renaissance*.

(8) According to Riel, the Ramesseum indicates a rising of Sothis on Thoth 16 in the reign of Ramessu II. This indicates the years 1265-2 B.C., and agrees with the year of the sole reign of Rameses II., according to Manetho, in 1263 B.C.

7. Two monumental facts point to Tothmosis III. as the pharaoh of the exodus : (1) a representation of the *making of bricks by Semitic captives* ; and (2) fragments of bricks bearing his stamp, which, on being broken, show that they were made without straw.