

5. That Minptah is not the same king as Menophres is clear: (1) from the difference of names, for Menophres is as purely Egyptian as Minptah, and there is no necessity whatever for emending it to Menephthes, with Lepsius; (2) because Minptah, as will be shown in a later section (§§116, 19), reigned after the building of Tyre, hence not before 1198 B.C., and therefore he could not have been the same as king Menophres who reigned 124 years earlier, in 1322 B.C.; and (3) because the monuments offer us, in the throne name of one of the kings of dynasty 19, the exact equivalent of Menophres, and both Manetho and astronomical evidence prove that the king in question reigned in the year recorded by Theon.

6. The only remaining point to consider is, whether we are to identify the Amenophis of the leper exodus with the pharaoh of the Bible exodus, with Lieblein.¹ A brief analysis of Manetho's story is sufficient to show that this identification is impossible, and that the leper exodus refers to an entirely different event. Manetho says that a number of *Egyptian* lepers had been gathered from all parts of Egypt, and were sent to work in the quarries by Amenophis; that they were incited to revolt by an *Egyptian* priest named Osarsiph, who, with the aid of the shepherds who had been driven out of Egypt by Tothmosis to the city called Jerusalem, succeeded in usurping the throne for thirteen years, during which time Amenophis was living in Ethiopia, whither he had fled at the outbreak of the revolt; that Osarsiph and some other confederate *Egyptian* priests introduced a change of religion; that Amenophis took his [grand] son Sethos, the son of Ramesses, who was five years old at the time of the revolt, to Ethiopia; and that, at the end of the thirteen years, "the shepherds from Jerusalem and the polluted people were driven out of Egypt to the bounds of Syria"² by Sethos. In another extract³ Sethos and Ramesses are joined together as reigning at the same time after Amenophis. According to this story, the succession of kings was as follows:—Amenophis III., Osarsiph, Ramesses I., Sethos I. The monumental lists give us: Amen-

¹ *Egypt. Chronol.*, 117-125.

² Josephus, *Contra Apion*, i. 26.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 15.