

on the monuments. Manetho's original list was therefore as follows :—

	Yrs.	Mths.
1. Misaphris Tothmosis III., after the exodus,	25	4
2. Amenophis II.,	30	10
3. Tothmosis IV.,	9	8
4. Amenophis III.,	36	5
5. Horus or Osarsiph,	13	0
Total,	115	3

Consequently Manetho placed the Hebrew exodus 115 years 3 months before dynasty 19, that is, in (1323 + 115) 1438 B.C., and the chronology down to 14 Sesonchis I. is as follows :—

Misaphris Tothmosis III., after the exodus,	25 yrs. 4 mths.	1438 B.C.
Amenophis II., his son,	30 „ 10 „	1413 „
Tothmosis IV., his son,	9 „ 8 „	1382 „
Amenophis III., his son,	36 „ 5 „	1373 „
Horus or Osarsiph, a usurper,	13 „ 0 „	1336 „
Ramesses I., son of Amenophis I.,	1 „ 0 „	1323 „
Sethos I., his son,	59 „ 0 „	1322 „
Ramesses II., Miamun, his son,	66 „ 0 „	1263 „
Menophath, his son,	20 „ 0 „	1197 „
End of dynasty 19 (198th year),		1126 „
Dynasty 20, 12 Ramessides,	188 „ 0 „	1125 „
Dynasty 22 begins; Sesonchis, first king,	13 „ 0 „	937 „
Invasion of Judah, in 5th year of Rehoboam,		924 „

II. The monuments offer the following proofs of the correctness of this table. It will be noticed that, with only two exceptions, all our arguments are based on astronomical evidence—the most absolutely certain of all proofs—

(a) Gladstone has shown¹ that the legend of the Pseudo-dusseus has been borrowed from the account of the expedition of the Achaiusha (Achaians) and other Grecian tribes in the 5th year of Minptah, and elsewhere,² he says: “that expedition took place shortly before, or near [rather “after”] the date of the War of Troy.” In our table Minptah's accession coincides exactly with the year of the fall of Troy (sec. 18).

(b) The building of Tyre, by which we should probably understand its rebuilding, and, as Movers supposes, the transference of the Phœnician hegemony from Sidon to Tyre, took

¹ *Time and Place of Homer*, 183-187.

² *Ibid.*, 187.