

sequently, the very date of it is still uncertain. There are factors in it of considerable complexity, and it is a problem which it is well for us to hold open for the future to solve.

It is interesting that the name, Moses, is a good Egyptian name, \_\_\_\_\_ and Rameses being names of Egyptian kings, and one of them actually ~~was~~ being called Moses. The Biblical statement, "I shall call him Moses because I drew him from the water", is not to be taken that that is the meaning of the word, but rather that it was a good Egyptian name to select for one who had the ~~the~~ characteristics which the Hebrew sound of it would fit. Such Egyptian names are not found in later Israelite history. I Kings \_\_\_\_\_ tells us how Pharaoh Shishak came into the land of Palestine and took Jerusalem and conquered many cities of the land. Shishak himself has put up a monument in Egypt to celebrate his conquest in Palestine, and it may be mentioned here that in Megiddo in northern Palestine a monument has been found that he put up there to celebrate his taking of the city.

One of the sad events in later Israelite history is that of the good king Josiah in the hands of Pharaoh Neco, who was on his way to participate in the international events centering around the death throes of the Assyrian empire. The Egyptian records give us this Pharaoh's name and tell us the events, ~~which are also~~ It is also evidenced from Mesopotamian sources. There has been some question raised because the Bible in our English version says, he said to Josiah, "I am not coming up against you but against the king of Assyria.", ~~while~~ while the Babylonian records makes clear that he went up to help the king of Assyria rather than to oppose him. Whatever difficulty exists here exists only in the English version. The Hebrew word can just as well be translated "concerning". "I am coming not to fight you, but in connection with a matter involving the king of Assyria," just as we can speak of two nations fighting with each other when they are opponents or when they are allies. However, if there is a contradiction here between this statement and the actual event as shown, it would merely prove that Pharaoh Neco lied, as kings both in ancient and modern times have been known to lie.

A discovery in Egypt of great importance was made beginning about 1900 with the recovery of the so-called Elephantine Papyri. Papyri found in far south Egypt buried in the soil in that very dry climate, which are written in the Aramaic language and put there