

over Egypt who knew not Joseph."

During the interval, the Egyptians had driven the Hyksos out of Egypt. As we have already observed, they did their best to destroy the memory of the Hyksos so that the Hyksos period is the period of Egyptian history concerning which we know least. Very naturally they were ready to regard with antagonism these people who were related to the Hyksos rulers and who had been so favored by the Hyksos.

The Book of Exodus tells us how the Israelites were put at hard labor by Pharaoh. In Chap. I, verse 11, we read that they built for Pharaoh treasure cities Pythom and Raamses. The 5th chapter tells us of an incident when the people complained that they were being driven too hard. Pharaoh ordered that they should continue to make bricks with straw, but refused to give them the straw, telling them to go out and get straw themselves, but to produce just as many bricks as they had been making before. The people went out into the land gathering stubble to use instead of straw. They found it impossible to make as many bricks as they had been making when they could give their whole time to it, states that they were ordered to make just as many bricks as they had previously made.

In 1883, Edouard Neville excavated under the auspices of the Egyptian Exploration Fund at the territory which is generally regarded as having been the land of Goshen. There he discovered the remains of an ancient city in which there were inscriptions bearing the names Pi-Tum house of Atum. Here he found strongly built treasure chambers, separated by brick partitions, 8 to 10 ft. thick. Some of the bricks were made with straw and some without straw. It would seem entirely possible that this city is, as Neville maintained, the actual city of Pythom described in Exodus and that the fact that some of the bricks were made with straw and some without straw represents