

paratively easy to find valuable things in Upper Egypt where so much is on the edge of the desert region and there is no competition with modern life. Since most of the events of in connection with Biblical history took place in lower Egypt and most of our remains from ancient Egypt are found in Upper Egypt, the only way that we would expect much connection with these events would be if they were included which Pharaoh would be proud to mention on his monuments in Upper Egypt. The reader of Exodus well knows that there is nothing there which a Pharaoh would rejoice to celebrate at his ancestral home. In the tomb of Napoleon in Paris there are monuments to ^{many of} his great battles, but no mention of the Battle of Waterloo. It is not to be expected, and neither would one expect to find mention of the exodus of the Israelites on the monuments of the Pharaohs in Upper Egypt. Even on what monuments remain in lower Egypt, one would naturally not have much expectation of finding such a mention except in the most incidental of fashion. This is particularly true in Egypt, since the Egyptians were great boasters and very proud of that which they had cause to celebrate, but preferred to forget what which was unpleasant to them. Although a foreign group conquered Egypt and held it for over 100 years, the Egyptians put up no monument to celebrate the driving out of that group and the freeing of the land. It is only ^{from} ~~the~~ very incidental mention in the statements of the Pharaohs or in tomb inscriptions by nobles who had a part in driving them out that much has been learned about the period of the so-called Hyksos, and yet it is precisely in this period that it is most likely that the events recorded in the life of Joseph occurred, are to be placed.

From the viewpoint of the Biblical archaeologist, however, there must be placed over against these disadvantages the advantage of the fact that materials are better preserved in Egypt than in anywhere else in the world. Only there has papyrus been kept from ancient times. These, however, have been almost entirely confined to upper Egypt and to ~~the~~ graves, very often tombs of school children. The great bulk of the papyrus of ancient Egypt as carried on in the business of and military communications and political communications has entirely disappeared, while the similar communications in Mesopotamia, being on clay tablets, cheap to make and easy to preserve, have been kept. As a result of the dryness of the Egyptian climate and the great amount of mater-