The facts relating to this are as follows:

II.  The astronomical dating of Takerat II's 15th year is fixed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>859 B.C.</td>
<td>The 15th year of Takerat II began.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The astronomical dating of Ramessu III and Uasarkon II are fixed by Table XI and Annotations.

1. In 859 B.C. a full moon occurred on 15th March (Julian) = Egyptian Day 25 Month XII.
2. By Table XXIV the 15th year of Takerat II began in 859 B.C.
3. This gives 58 years' duration for the reign of Psamtek I.
4. The record obviously states that on the day of Full Moon an eclipse of the moon did not take place.
5. An eclipse of the moon can only take place at full moon. Hence the importance of the identity of the place. Calculations show that an eclipse did not take place. It is of importance to remember that an eclipse of the moon can only take place at full moon.

II.  The Problem of the Reign of Psamtek I and Its Solution.

The facts relating to the solution:

1. In 667 B.C., Psamtek I was appointed king of Athribis. When therefore, Psamtek I, father of Psamtek, was killed in the siege. Psamtek I and other Delta princes retired into the marshes.
2. Takarqa, having reigned as a powerful coregent for many years, determined to assert his own supremacy at a coronation (Petrie, "Hist. Egypt," VI, p. 90).
3. This gives 58 years' duration for the reign of Psamtek I. A record of Tanutamen's 3rd year at Luqsor is accounted for. The first dating of Psamtek I at Thebes is of his 9th year, 655 to 654 B.C., this indicating that by 654 B.C. Psamtek I had established himself as king of all Egypt.
4. Taharqa, therefore, began his reign as sole ruler in 694 B.C., and celebrated a coronation (Petrie, "Hist. Egypt," VI, p. 90). Table XXIV shows the 9th year of Psamtek I.
5. Hearing of the Assyrian reverses in Egypt, Esarhaddon advanced against Egypt but died on the march, the Tartan (general) of the Assyrian army continued the campaign, and was joined by a second army compelled, a year or so later, to flee into the marshes and abroad into Syria for 4 years; that these 4 years are accounted for. The operations in the meanwhile being completed during the first half of 667 B.C.
6. The Tartan (general) of the Assyrian army continued the campaign, and was joined by a second army.
7. During the Assyrian advance, the Assyrians intercepted messengers between the Delta princes and Taharqa. The messages disclosed a plan of revolt which the Assyrians immediately took effective steps to suppress.
8. Assurbanipal states that Taharqa continued his flight to Ethiopia and died there; the Assyrian garrison in Memphis was reinforced and a fresh expedition was organized against Egypt. Thebes was captured and pillaged. Tanutamen was too decisively overthrown, and Psamtek I – obviously with the Assyrian army – restored as viceroy of Egypt. Nekau I, the father of Psamtek, was killed in the siege. Psamtek I and other Delta princes retired into the marshes.
9. In the same year, 667 B.C., Psamtek I was appointed king of Athribis. When therefore, Psamtek I, father of Psamtek, was killed in the siege. Psamtek I and other Delta princes retired into the marshes.
10. Taharqa, therefore, began his reign as sole ruler in 694 B.C., and celebrated a coronation (Petrie, "Hist. Egypt," VI, p. 90). Table XXIV shows the 9th year of Psamtek I.
11. The annals of Assurbanipal confirm the Dream Stele of Tanutamen, and the traditions relating to the earliest evidence of Tanutamen at Thebes. This gives the 58 years' duration for the reign of Psamtek I.
12. The Tartan (general) of the Assyrian army continued the campaign, and was joined by a second army.
13. Now 665 B.C. is the earliest date for Tanutamen's 3rd year dating appearing at Thebes. This dating too is the earliest evidence of Tanutamen at Thebes. The date fixes the time of his invasion of Egypt under Assurbanipal. The Assyrian data fix the date as 661 B.C.
14. With 665 B.C. as the date of Psamtek I's banishment, and 661 B.C. as the date of his reinstatement, the dates of his reign are fixed as 667 B.C. to 661 B.C. This gives 58 years' duration for the reign of Psamtek I.
15. The Tartan (general) of the Assyrian army continued the campaign, and was joined by a second army.
16. The first dating of Psamtek I at Thebes is of his 9th year, 655 to 654 B.C., this indicating that by 654 B.C. Psamtek I had established himself as king of all Egypt.

II.  The Astronomical Data:

- The Resulting Statement of the Sequence of Historical events:

  1. In 859 B.C. a full moon occurred on 15th March (Julian) = Egyptian Day 25 Month XII.
  2. By Table XXIV the 15th year of Takerat II began in 859 B.C.
  3. This gives 58 years' duration for the reign of Psamtek I.
  4. The record obviously states that on the day of Full Moon an eclipse of the moon did not take place.
  5. An eclipse of the moon can only take place at full moon. Hence the importance of the identity of the place. Calculations show that an eclipse did not take place. It is of importance to remember that an eclipse of the moon can only take place at full moon.

The Problem of the Reign of Psamtek I and Its Solution:

1. The facts relating to the solution:
2. In 667 B.C. Psamtek I was appointed king of Athribis. When therefore, Psamtek I, father of Psamtek, was killed in the siege. Psamtek I and other Delta princes retired into the marshes.
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