AN EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHIC DICTIONARY.

WITH AN INDEX OF ENGLISH WORDS, KING LIST AND GEOGRAPHICAL LIST WITH INDEXES, LIST OF HIEROGLYPHIC CHARACTERS, COPTIC AND SEMITIC ALPHABETS, ETC.

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THIS BOOK
IS
DEDICATED TO
THE MEMORY OF
SAMUEL BIRCH,
AUTHOR OF THE
FIRST EGYPTIAN DICTIONARY
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dedication</th>
<th>facing ii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Authorities quoted or referred to</td>
<td>lxxv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Hieroglyphic Characters</td>
<td>xcvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coptic, Semitic, and Persian Cuneiform Alphabets</td>
<td>cxlviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian Dictionary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Kings' Names</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Countries, Cities, Towns, etc.</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of English Words</td>
<td>1067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Kings' Names</td>
<td>1257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Geographical Names</td>
<td>1271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Names in Coptic, Greek, Hebrew, Assyrian, Syriac, Arabic, etc.</td>
<td>1279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Coptic Words quoted in the Dictionary</td>
<td>1287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of non-Egyptian Words quoted in the Dictionary—Greek, Hebrew, Assyrian, Syriac, Arabic, etc.</td>
<td>1305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Egyptian Hieroglyphic Characters in the Fount of Messrs. Harrison and Sons; with Appendix</td>
<td>1315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION.

It may be taken for granted that, from the time when Åkerblad, Young and Champollion le Jeune laid the foundation of the science of Egyptology in the first quarter of the nineteenth century down to the present day, every serious student of Egyptian texts, whether hieroglyphic, hieratic or demotic, has found it necessary to compile in one form or another his own Egyptian Dictionary. In these days when we have at our disposal the knowledge which has been acquired during the last hundred years by the unceasing toil of the above-mentioned pioneers and their immediate followers—Birch, Lepsius, Brugsch, Chabas, Goodwin, E. de Rougé and others—we are apt to underrate the difficulties which they met and overcame, as well as to forget how great is the debt which we owe to them. I therefore propose, before passing on to describe the circumstances under which the present Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary has been produced, to recall briefly the labours of the "famous men" who have preceded me in the field of Egyptian lexicography, and "who were honoured in their generations, and were the glory of their times."

The Abbé J. J. Barthélemy (1716–1795) as far back as 1761 showed satisfactorily that the ovals in Egyptian inscriptions which we call "cartouches" contained royal names. Zoega (1756–1809) accepted this view, and, developing it, stated that the hieroglyphs in them were alphabetic letters.1 Had Åkerblad (1760–1819) and S. de Sacy (1758–1838) accepted these facts, and worked to develop them, the progress of Egyptological science would have been materially hastened. They failed, however, to pay much attention to the hieroglyphic inscriptions of which copies were available, and devoted all their time and labour to the elucidation of the enchorial, or demotic, text on the Rosetta Stone, the discovery of which had roused such profound interest among the learned men of the day. Their labours in connection with this text were crowned with considerable success. To Åkerblad belongs the credit of being the first European to formulate a "Demotic Alphabet," and to give the values of its characters in Coptic letters, but neither he nor S. de Sacy seems to have suspected the existence of a hieroglyphic alphabet. Both these eminent scholars produced lists, or small vocabularies, of demotic

words, and added translations of them which are surprisingly correct considering the period when they were compiled. And both were able to read correctly the demotic equivalents of several Greek royal names, e.g., Alexander, Ptolemy and Berenice. Their failure to apply the method by which they achieved such success to the hieroglyphic inscriptions is inexplicable. It has been suggested that their scholarly minds revolted at the absurd views, theories and statements about the Egyptian hieroglyphs made by Athanasius Kircher (1601–1680), Jablonski (1673–1757), J. de Guignes (1721–1800), Tychsen (1734–1815) and others, and the suggestion is probably correct. After the publication of his famous “Letter” to S. de Sacy, Åkerblad seems to have dropped his Egyptological studies. At all events, he published nothing about them. De Sacy, though he did not consider that he had wasted the time that he had spent on the demotic text on the Rosetta Stone, refrained from further research in Egyptology, and nothing of importance was effected in the decipherment of the Egyptian hieroglyphs until Dr. Thomas Young (June 13th, 1773–May 10th, 1830) turned his attention to them.

Young’s Hieroglyphic Alphabet and Vocabulary.

In 1814 Young began to study the inscriptions on the Rosetta Stone, and, according to his own statement, succeeded in a few months in translating both the demotic and the hieroglyphic texts. His translations, together with notes and some remarks on Åkerblad’s Demotic Alphabet, were printed in Archaeologia for 1815, under the title “Remarks on Egyptian Papyri and on the Inscription of Rosetta.” With respect to the Egyptian Alphabet he says, “I had hoped to find an alphabet which would enable me to read the enchorial inscription. . . . But . . . I had gradually been compelled to abandon this expectation, and to admit the conviction that no such alphabet would ever be discovered, because it had never been in existence.” During the next three or four years he made striking progress in the decipherment of both demotic and hieroglyphic characters. The results of his studies at this period were published in his article Egypt, which appeared in Part I of the fourth volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica in 1819. It was accompanied by five plates, containing inter alia a hieroglyphic vocabulary of 218 words, a

1 Lettre sur l’Inscription Égyptienne de Rosette, adressée au citoyen Silvestre de Sacy, Paris (Imprimerie de la République Française) and Strasbourg, an X (1802), 8vo. With a plate containing the Demotic Alphabet.
"supposed enchorial, i.e., demotic alphabet," and "specimens of phrases." The VIIth Section of the letterpress contained the "Rudiments of a Hieroglyphic Vocabulary," and thus Young became the "father" of English compilers of Egyptian vocabularies. In this article, which formed a most important and epoch-making contribution to Egyptology, Young gave a list containing a number of alphabetic Egyptian characters, to which, in most cases, he assigned correct phonetic values, i.e., values which are accepted by Egyptologists at the present day. In fact, he showed that he had rightly grasped the idea of a phonetic principle in the reading of Egyptian hieroglyphs, the existence of which had been assumed and practically proved by Barthélemy and Zoega, and applied it for the first time in the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphs. This seems to me to be an indisputable fact, which can easily be verified by any one who will take the trouble to read Young's article, Egypt, in the "Supplement" to the Encyclopaedia Britannica and study his correspondence and papers which John Leitch reprinted in the third volume of the Miscellaneous Works of the late Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S., London, 1855. Those whom such evidence will not satisfy may consult the five volumes of his papers that are preserved in the British Museum (Additional MSS. 27,281–27,285). In the first volume (Add. 27,281) are all the principal documents dealing with his work on the Rosetta Stone, and in the second (Add. 27,282) will be found his copies of a series of short vocabularies of Egyptian words. Without wishing in any way to reopen the dispute as to the merits and value of Young's work in comparison with that of Champollion, it may be pointed out that scholars who were contemporaries of both and who had competent knowledge of Egyptology couple together the names of Young and Champollion, and place Young's name first. Thus Kosegarten groups Young, Champollion and Peyron\(^1\); Birch speaks of the "discoveries of Dr. Young and M. Champollion"\(^2\); and Tattam says that the sculptured monuments and papyri of Egypt have long "engaged the attention of the Learned, who have in vain endeavoured to decipher them, till our indefatigable and erudite countryman, Dr. Young, and, after him, M. Champollion, undertook the task."\(^3\)

\(^1\) Debitas vero gratias refero Youngio, Champolliono, Peyronio, viris praeclarissimis, quo quoties aliquid ad hoc studiorum genus pertinens ab ipsis sciscitarem, toties benevole semper et promte quae desiderarem mecum communicaverunt. De Priscis Aegyptiorum Litteratura Commentatio prima. Weimar, 1828, p. iv.


\(^3\) Coptic Grammar. London, 1830, p. ix.
The great value and importance of Young's application of the phonetic principle to Egyptian hieroglyphs has been summed up with characteristic French terseness and accuracy by Chabas, the distinguished Egyptologist, who wrote, "Cette idée fut, dans la réalité, le FIAT LUX de la science."

Curiously enough Young did not follow up his discovery by a continued application of his phonetic principle to Egyptian inscriptions other than those on the Rosetta Stone, but seems to have been content to leave its further application and development to Champollion le Jeune. And for some reason he made no attempt to add to the Egyptian Vocabulary containing 218 words which he published in his article EGYPT in the Encyclopædia Britannica, or if he did, his additions were never printed. On the other hand, he devoted himself to the preparation of a Demotic Dictionary and this work occupied the last ten years of his life. The "Advertisement" is of considerable interest, for it shows that it was only his inability to decide upon the system of arrangement that ought to be employed in an Egyptian Dictionary, that prevented him from publishing the work during his lifetime. His difficulty is described by him thus:

"From the mixed nature of the characters employed in the written language or rather languages of the Egyptians, it is difficult to determine what would be the best arrangement for a dictionary, even if they were all perfectly clear in their forms, and perfectly well understood: at present, however, so many of them remain unknown, and those which are better known assume so diversified an appearance, that the original difficulty is greatly increased. Every methodical arrangement, however arbitrary, has the advantage of bringing together such words as nearly resemble each other: and it appears most likely to be subservient to the purposes of future investigation, to employ an imitation of an alphabetical order, or an artificial alphabet, founded upon the resemblance of the characters to those of which the phonetic value was clearly and correctly determined by the late Mr. Åkerblad; and to arrange the words that are to be interpreted according to their places in this artificial order; choosing, however, in each instance, not always the first character that enters into the composition of the word, but that which appears to be the most radical, or the most essential in its signification, or

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1 Incription de Rosette, p. 5.
2 See Advertisement to Dr. Young's Egyptian Dictionary printed in Rudiments of an Egyptian Dictionary, which formed an Appendix to Tattam's Coptic Grammar. London, 1830, 8vo, and was reprinted by Leitch, op. cit., p. 472 ff.
Introduction.

To place? \( H27.xvii. \)

Shall be placed. \( H27.xvi. \text{ENIKEIΣΩΝ XULL}, \)

Enemies. \( H26.xi. \)

Upon. \( H27.xvii. \)

\( H27.xvii. \)

\( H32.Li In? At? \)

\( H32.Li. \)

\( H32.xvii. \) For this; therefore; on purpose.

What had been done. \( H30.x. \)

Illustrious. \( H26.xi. \text{EΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ}. \)

Honours. \( H24.xiv. \text{TATIMIA}. \)

\( H24.xiv. \)

\( H25.xvi. \text{TAYΝΑΡΧΟΝΤΑΤΙΜΙΑ}. \)

\( H30.xv. \)

\( H30.xv. \text{Most honourable. ΤΗΜΙΟΝΤΑΤΑ}. \)

Veneraté. \( H30.xvii. \)

Enter; be sent. \( H17.iv. \) \( \pi \epsilon \rho ? \)

\( H20.xii. \)

Glorious. \( H16.ξ. \text{MEΓΑΛΟΔΟΣΟΥ}. \)
sometimes that which is merely the most readily ascertained or distinguished.”

Now although Young was the first to apply the phonetic, or alphabetic, principle to Egyptian hieroglyphs, it is quite clear from the above that he failed to see its value in arranging Egyptian words in a dictionary. Speaking of Champollion’s alphabet, which was in reality his own with modifications and considerable additions, he says: “His system of phonetic characters may often be of use in assisting the memory, but it can only be applied with confidence to particular cases when supported in each case by the same kind of evidence that had been employed before its invention. His communications have furnished many valuable additions to this work, all of which have been acknowledged in their proper places.” So then rejecting his own system of phonetic, i.e. alphabetic, characters, and Champollion’s development of it, he drew up his “Rudiments of the Egyptian Dictionary in the ancient Enchorial Character,” intending the work to appear as an Appendix to the “Coptic Grammar,” which Henry Tattam was then writing. Whilst the printing of the “Rudiments” was in progress he fell ill, but his interest in the work was so great that in spite of his illness he continued to prepare its pages for the lithographer and to correct the proofs. When he had passed for press six sheets, i.e. 96 pages, death overtook him, and Tattam corrected the last 14 pages (pp. 97-110) of proof, saw them through the press, and compiled an Index to the work, which appeared with Tattam’s “Coptic Grammar” in

1 Writing to M. Arago on July 4th, 1828, Young says, “Now of the nine letters which I insist that I had discovered, M. Champollion himself allows me five, and I maintain that a single one would have been sufficient for all that I wished to prove; the method by which that one was obtained being allowed to be correct, and to be capable of further application. The true foundation of the analysis of the Egyptian system, I insist, is the great fact of the original identity of the enchorial with the sacred characters, which I discovered and printed in 1816 [in the Museum Criticum No. VI, pp. 155-204], and which M. Champollion probably rediscovered, and certainly republished in 1821; besides the reading of the name of Ptolemy, which I had completely ascertained and published in 1814, and the name of Cleopatra, which Mr. Bankes had afterwards discovered by means of the information that I had sent him out to Egypt, and which he asserts that he communicated indirectly to M. Champollion [see H. Salt, Essay on Dr. Young’s and M. Champollion’s Phonetic System of Hieroglyphics, London, 1825, p. 7]; and whatever deficiencies there might have been in my original alphabet, supposing it to have contained but one letter correctly determined, they would and must have been gradually supplied by a continued application of the same method to other monuments which have been progressively discovered and made public since the date of my first paper.” Leitch, Miscellaneous Works of the late Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S., Vol. III, p. 464 ff.
Tableau des Signes Phonétiques
des écritures hiéroglyphique et Démotique des anciens Égyptiens

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<th>Lette</th>
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Champollion's Table of Hieroglyphic and Demotic phonetic signs. From his *Lettre à M. Dacier relative à l'Alphabet des Hiéroglyphes Phonétiques*. Paris, 1822. Plate IV.
1830. The "Rudiments," to paraphrase Kosegarten's words, contains a valuable and well-arranged collection of all the most important groups of enchorial characters hitherto deciphered. These Young selected from enchorial texts which had been published by himself, and by Champollion and Kosegarten, and from letters which he had received from Champollion describing the contents of unpublished papyri at Paris. The progress of Egyptology suffered a severe set-back by the death of Young on May 10th, 1830, and by the death of Champollion on March 4th, 1832, and there was no scholar sufficiently advanced in the science to continue their work. With the exception of books and papers of a polemical character, some authors championing Young's system of phonetics, and others loudly proclaiming the superior merits of that of Champollion, and others advocating the extraordinary views of Spohn and Seyffarth (1796–1885), no important work on Egyptological decipherment appeared for several years. Soon after the death of Champollion a rumour circulated freely among the learned of Europe to the effect that the great Frenchman had left in manuscript, almost complete, many works which he was preparing for press when death overtook him, and that these were to appear shortly under the editorship of his brother, Champollion-Figeac (1778–1867). It was widely known that Champollion had been engaged for

1 In his Observations on the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Alphabets (Coptic Grammar, p. ix ff.) Tattam describes briefly and accurately the various steps in the early history of Egyptian decipherment. He shows that Young was the first to read correctly the names of Ptolemy and Berenice, that Bankes, with the help of Young, discovered the name of Cleopatra, and says that the system of letters thus discovered was 'taken up, and extended, by M. Champollion, and afterwards by Mr. Salt, our late Consul-General in Egypt.' He then gives the Hieroglyphic Alphabet as constructed from the researches of Young, Bankes, Champollion and Salt.

2 Das Werk (Nro. 2), mit welchem der treffliche Young seine literarische Laufbahn und zugleich sein Leben beschlossen hat, enthält eine schätzbare, wohlgeordnete Sammlung aller wichtigsten bisher erklärten enchorischen Schriftgruppen. Er hat diese Sammlung aus den von ihm selbst, von Champollion, und von mir bekannt gemachten enchorischen Texten ausgewählt, aber auch briefliche Mittheilungen Champollion's aus noch nicht herausgegebenen Pariser Papyrusrollen benutzt. Er leitete den Druck und die Correktur dieser Schrift, welche ihm sehr am Herzen lag, und die gleichsam sein Vermächtniss über die Aegyptischen Untersuchungen liefert, noch auf seinem letzten Krankenbett, so schwer ihm auch zuletzt das Schreiben schon ward. Als er bis zur 66sten Seite mit der Correktur gelangt war, erlief ihn der Tod; die Correktur der letzten Seiten, und die Indices besorgte daher Hy. Tattam. See Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Kritik, Jahrgang 1831, Bd. II, Stuttgart und Tübingen, 410, Col. 771.
The "Phonetick Alphabet." From Tattam's Compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Language, as contained in the Coptic and Sahidic Dialects. London, 1830.
Champollion’s many years in compiling a Hieroglyphic Dictionary; that he had been assisted by his friend, Salvador Cherubini (1760–1842); that Charles Lenormant (1802–1859) had helped him in transcribing the slips; and that Ippolito Rosellini (1800–1843?) had made a copy of this Dictionary before Champollion set out on his last journey to Egypt. But when year after year passed and Champollion-Figeac failed to issue any of his brother’s works, many scholars came to the conclusion that the manuscripts did not exist.

**Richard Lepsius and Samuel Birch.**

Meanwhile two young men, C. R. Lepsius (1810–1884) and Samuel Birch (1813–1885), had turned their attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphs, and succeeded in completing Champollion’s system of decipherment and establishing it. Lepsius first studied in Berlin under Bopp (1791–1867), and having received his doctor’s degree in philosophy in 1833, departed to Paris, where he won the Volney prize in 1834. In 1835 he published the two Dissertations1 which established his reputation as a comparative philologist. He went to Rome, where he became an intimate friend of Ippolito Rosellini, the Egyptologist and friend and travelling companion of Champollion. Here he wrote and published in the “Annali dell’ Instituto Archeologico di Roma” (Vol. IX, 1837) his famous “Lettre à M. le Professeur Rosellini sur l’Alphabet Hiéroglyphique.” In this letter, which created widespread interest, he succeeded in removing many of the defects of Champollion’s development of Young’s system of phonetics, and treated the whole question of Egyptian decipherment in such a masterly manner that all adverse criticism of a serious character was silenced once and for all. It is unnecessary to refer here to the great works to the publication of which he devoted the remaining forty-eight years of his life, for they do not concern the question under discussion.

Whilst Lepsius was perfecting Champollion’s system, Birch was studying the whole question of Egyptian decipherment from an entirely different point of view, namely, that of a Chinese scholar. It will be remembered that so far back as 1764 Joseph Zwei Sprachvergleichende Abhandlungen. I. Ueber die Anordnung und Verwandtschaft des Semitischen, Indischen, Aethiopischen, Alt-Persischen und Alt-Aegyptischen Alphabets. II. Ueber den Ursprung und die Verwandtschaft der Zahlwörter in der Indo-Germanischen, Semitischen, und der Koptischen Sprache. Berlin, 1835–6. 8vo.
## I. Alphabet phonétique général

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## II. Signes devenus phonétiques au commencement de certains groupes.

de Guignes (1721–1800), an eminent Sinologist, tried to prove that the epistolographic and symbolic characters of the Egyptians were to be found in the Chinese characters, and that the Chinese nation was nothing but an Egyptian colony. Following in his steps, M. le Comte de Palin (or Pahlin) held that the Chinese and Egyptian characters were identical in origin and meaning;¹ he believed that if either the ancient forms of Chinese characters, or those which their values indicate, were given to them, true hieroglyphs similar to those that exist on the Rosetta Stone would very often be found. And he thought that if the Psalms of David were translated into Chinese, and they were then written in the ancient characters of that language, the inscriptions in Egyptian papyri would be reproduced.² Now whatever may have been the opinions held by Young and Champollion about the relationship of the Chinese language to the ancient Egyptian language, or the similarity of the principles on which Chinese and Egyptian writing had been developed, these scholars could neither affirm nor deny effectively the statements of de Guignes and de Palin, for both of them were ignorant of the Chinese language. With Birch the case was very different, for he studied Chinese under a competent master when still at the Merchant Taylors’ School, with the direct object of obtaining an appointment in the Consular Service in China. The friend of the family who had promised to obtain this appointment for him died unexpectedly in 1831, with the result that Birch remained in England. He continued his Chinese studies, and began to read the works of Young and Champollion, thinking that his knowledge of Chinese would enable him to read the Egyptian texts easily. In 1834 he became an assistant in the Public Record Office, and worked in the Tower until January, 1836, when he entered the service of the Trustees of the British Museum. There he was able to make use of his knowledge of Chinese and Egyptian, and his first official task was to arrange and describe the Chinese coins.³ When this work was completed he was directed to describe

¹ See his Essai sur le moyen de parvenir à la lecture et à l’intelligence des Hiéroglyphes Égyptiens in Mémoires de l’Académie. tom. XXIX, 1764; tom. XXXIV, 1770.


³ Some of the descriptions which he wrote at this time are still in the coin trays of the Department of Coins and Medals, and by the courtesy of my colleague, the Keeper of the Department, Mr. G. F. Hill, I have been able to examine them.
the Collections of Egyptian monuments and papyri for the official Guide to the British Museum, and his account of them was published in the "Synopsis" for 1838. Long before he entered the Museum he conceived the idea of compiling a Hieroglyphic Dictionary, and began to write down, each on a separate slip of paper, the hieroglyphic words which he found in the texts published by James Burton,1 Gardner Wilkinson,2 Champollion,3 Rosellini4 and Salvolini.5

**Birch's "Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary."**

This work of word-collecting had been somewhat interrupted by his duties in the Public Record Office in 1834-5, but soon after he entered the Museum he took it up with redoubled zeal, and he copied every hieroglyphic text and transcribed every hieratic papyrus which the Museum possessed. In 1837, the year in which Lepsius published his famous Letter to Rosellini, Birch revised his slips carefully, and decided to attempt to publish a "Hieroglyphical Dictionary." In those days no fount of hieroglyphic type existed, and lithography was expensive, and publishers were not eager to spend their money on a dictionary of a language of which scarcely a dozen people in the whole world had any real knowledge. At length Messrs. William Allen & Co., of Leadenhall Street, London, were induced to consider the publication of a hieroglyphic dictionary, but they decided to issue first of all a few specimen pages, with a short Preface by Birch, with the view of finding out how far the work would be supported by the learned and the general public. Thereupon Birch prepared for the lithographer twelve small quarto pages containing ninety-three words, and having written a Preface of two pages to explain his system of arrangement of the words, they were published in the autumn of 1838 under the title of "Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary. Part I. Hieroglyphs and English. Division I. Phonetical Symbols. Vowels."

In his Preface Birch says that he has drawn up his work to help the student of hieroglyphs in his researches, and that he intends it to be used as a manual which "all who appreciate the value of the phonetic system may use, and by which, at one glance, may be seen the extent of the discoveries of Dr. Young and

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1 *Excerpta Hieroglyphica.* Cairo, 1825–1837, fol. (privately printed).
2 *Materia Hieroglyphica.* Malta, 1824–1830 (privately printed).
4 *I Monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia.* Pisa, 1832 ff.
5 *Campagne de Rhamsès le Grand contre les Shéta et leurs alliés.* Paris, 1835.
Introduction.

16. πτωτ. B or δαλορ. B 'Two eyes, eyes' ζ ζ ζ ζ 'eyes' of the king official title (Stele BM) η η η 'eyes' Plur. form (Papyr D'Athanasi dedication slabs).

17. ἱονοι, ἰονού (eyes & mouth).

18. ιονια ιονιαν (Ch. Gr. Eq. p. 131).

19. επ-νγ-απιον 'he celebrated' or on the celebration of Ros Set 10 η η η the same (Stele of Tiberius, BM).

20. επ-πρι 'to do, make, perform' (Ch. Satyr. Ros. Wilk).

21. πτ, βοτ 'son or daughter' ζ ζ ζ ζ ζ ζ ζ 'Son of Neb-Haiket (Ptolemaic). Son of the Abode of Glory, Son of the Most Holy Pharaoh of Amoun-Ne' Triouerou (Br Sital Case TBM).

22. πι or βαλ 'eye' (Ch. Gr. Eq. p. 93). ι ι ι ι ι ι 'Eye' Plur. form (Ch. Har. Eq. (eye of Horus) Osiris.

Introduction.

6. **'harassing on his left hand' (Ros. M.R.) analogous to **

41. **'linen, to make linen.'**

**I have made linen - wove.' (Rit. Cad. 6)**

42. **'Now' name of a Goddess**

(Rit. Cad. 15.) apparently a form of Athor.

**'Nahom abau' (Burton. Ex Her. XLI)**

43. **e to chasite,'**

(Bur. Ex Her. XLI)

'Chastising the Land' (Ros. M.R. CXIII.)

44. **'Flesh'**

45. **'Hand.' flesh,'**

AB, AQ, superintendent of the royal scribes of the Land (Coffin of Hapien. E.M.)

46. **'Flesh. Hand' (See Gr. Ras. A.

A.11.)

47. **'to purify pure' (Ch. Mon. de l'Ep. T. I. XIII)**

M. Champollion, and of their application to the monuments of the Egyptians.” The dictionary does not claim even comparative perfection, “but it has been judged that the publication of such a work might be of slight service to those who are desirous of possessing, in a compendious form, the results of much labour, comparison and instruction.” The matter contained in the work is not entirely original, but the arrangement is, and “if not scientific, [it is] perhaps the only one by which tyros could at once find the particular group or word which they seek. It may be termed ideophonic, as it embraces both principles of ideal and phonetic classification, and its arrangement has been borrowed from a language very cognate in its construction—the Chinese.”

The hieroglyphical and English part of the Dictionary was to be divided into two parts. Part I was to contain words “commencing with symbols, representatives of sounds, or phonetic,” and Part II words “whose initial character is the equivalent of an idea, or ideographic.” Part I was to be “subdivided into symbols, having the power of vowels or consonants, the vowels forming (on account of one symbol frequently having the force of many) one large class, and the consonants, according to their position in the Coptic alphabet.” That is to say, Division I of Part I was to contain symbols or characters some of which Birch held to be polyphonous, and Division II symbols to which he had given consonantal values, and these were to be arranged in the order of the letters of the Coptic Alphabet. The internal classification of the characters or symbols was to be strictly ideographical, “taking the symbols in their arrangement, according to the rank they hold in natural and other sciences, as the human form, limbs, animals, inanimate objects, etc.” At the end of the Dictionary Birch intended to give “all the symbols in a similar classification, and in a tabular view,” and this section was to form the key to the whole work. With the view of illustrating the way in which he intended his Dictionary to be used, he says, “Suppose, for example, it were required to find the meaning of a group beginning with a human eye [œœ]—as the eye is a component part of the human body, it will be found in that division in the table, and there will be affixed to the depicted eye, vide Nos 13–43.” In this group of words will be found all those words in which an eye [œœ] is the first character; and the eye generally represents a vowel. These remarks will be clear to the reader after examining the two pages from Birch’s “Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary,” which are reproduced on pp. xviii
and xix. The twelve-paged specimen which he published only illustrates the plan and arrangement of what he called the "Phonetic Division" of his Dictionary, and it is much to be regretted that he did not issue specimens of the other Divisions.

The above extracts from Birch's Preface and the specimen pages which are here given prove beyond all doubt that he had grasped the importance of the "phonetic principle" for lexicographical purposes, and that he was the first to apply it to the arrangement of the words of the Egyptian language. He says that he borrowed [the idea of] his "ideo-phonetic arrangement" from the Chinese, a statement which should be noted. My colleague, Mr. L. Giles, the Sinologist, informs me that though the Chinese had no alphabet they developed a phonetic principle. Some eighty per cent. of the characters of the language are made up of two parts, one part serving as a phonetic and giving a clue to the sound of the word, and the other as a "classifier," which gives a clue as to its meaning; the "classifiers" are in number about 214, and the phonetic symbols between 1,600 and 1,700. In the case of Egyptian the signs which are now called "determinatives" are the equivalents of the "classifiers," and the alphabetic characters are the equivalents of the phonetic symbols in Chinese texts.

Sad to relate, Birch's "Sketch" did not meet with sufficient encouragement to induce the publisher to continue the publication of the "Hieroglyphical Dictionary," and no more parts appeared.

**Champollion's "Dictionnaire Égyptien en Écriture Hiéroglyphique."**

Nothing more was done in the field of Egyptian lexicography until 1841, when the "Dictionnaire Égyptien en écriture hiéroglyphique" of Champollion appeared at Paris under the careful editorship of Champollion-Figeac. In a lengthy "Préface" the editor describes the history of the Dictionary and the plan on which it is arranged, and the untoward events which delayed its publication; and from it the following summary has been made. Even before 1822, the year in which Champollion published his

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1 See his article on the Chinese Language in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, last edition.
2 A list of them is given in Dr. J. Marshman's Elements of Chinese Grammar. Serampore, 1814. 4to, pp. 9-14. The "phonetic stage" in Chinese writing is described and discussed in W. Hillier, The Chinese Language and how to learn it, 2nd edit., London, 1910, p. 3 ff.; and in Dr. H. Allen Giles' China and the Chinese, New York, 1902, p. 29 ff., and 35.
Introduction.

Lettre à M. Dacier relative à l'Alphabet des Hiéroglyphes Phonétiques employés par les Égyptiens pour inscrire sur leurs Monuments les titres, les noms et les surnoms des souverains Grecs et Romains, he had made one list containing all the hieroglyphic characters he had found, and another list containing all the characters the meaning of which appeared to be manifest. He wrote each character on a separate card, and afterwards tabulated them systematically. Already in 1818–19 he had made a manuscript list of hieroglyphic words entitled, Premier essai d'un Dictionnaire des Hiéroglyphes Égyptiens, adding the legend, Davus sum, non Edipus. When later he learned to distinguish three classes of characters, figurative, symbolic and phonetic, and was able to prove that they were employed simultaneously in the texts of all periods, he began to compile an Egyptian Dictionary. He first wrote each word on a separate slip of paper, or card, and then copied each on to a separate sheet of small folio paper, ruled in five columns. Col. 1 gave the character in outline and its hieratic form, Col. 2 its name, Col. 3 its graphic character (symbolic, figurative or phonetic), Col. 4 its actual meaning or value, and Col. 5 a reference to the text in which it had that value. Thus the Dictionary existed in duplicate, in slips and in sheets, and it had assumed very large proportions before Champollion went to Egypt in 1838. At this time Rosellini, who was a great friend of Champollion long before he became his fellow traveller, was allowed to make a copy of the Dictionary, presumably for his own use. It must be this copy which he bequeathed to the Biblioteca dell’ Imperiale e Reale Università of Pisa, and which is thus described in the Inventory of the bequest by Dr. Giuseppe Dei: "No. 4 casette, divise in caselle contenenti il non ultimato ma molto avanzato Dizionario dei Geroglifici, eseguito in parecchie migliaia di cartelle fatte per ordine alfabetico pei caratteri fonetici, e metodico per i figurativi e ideografici simbolici."

When Champollion went to Egypt he took with him both copies of his Dictionary, and while in that country he added to both very considerably; MM. Salvador Cherubini and Lenormant wrote many slips for him, and their contributions formed part of the original manuscript. On his return from Egypt he continued his labours on the Dictionary and added largely to it.

1 Born 1742, died 1833. He was the Permanent Secretary to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, and was well known as a classic and historian.
2 Biographia del Cav. Prof. Ippolito Rosellini, Florence, 1843, p. 15.
Champollion died on March 4th, 1832, and when his brother wished to take steps to publish the Dictionary he found that as a result of "funestes conseils des plus funestes passions," one half of each copy of the Dictionnaire had been carried off, but by whom Champollion-Figeac does not say in his edition of the Dictionnaire. All that he says on the subject there is that in spite of all opposition he succeeded in 1840 in regaining possession of 329 folios of the copy of the Dictionnaire, which was written out fairly on sheets of paper, and a large number of the slips belonging to the copy, which was kept purposely in slip form. And that having these in his hands he felt justified in thinking that he was in possession of both manuscript copies of the Dictionnaire in a nearly complete state. In a footnote he refers to a pamphlet in which he tells us how he regained possession of the parts of the two manuscript copies of the Dictionnaire which had disappeared, and as the pamphlet is now very rare, and his story is not generally known, I summarise it here.

Champollion-Figeac's pamphlet is entitled, Notice sur les Manuscrits Autographes de Champollion le Jeune perdus en l'Année 1832, et retrouvés en 1840. Paris, March, 1842. He says that when in April, 1832, he set to work to arrange his brother's literary effects with the view of offering the MSS. to the Government, he found at once that several of the most important of them were missing. He devoted himself to the task of making enquiries for them among his brother's friends, but they could give him no information about them, and the only result of his labour was to make widely known the fact that they were lost. The savants of the day, remembering how freely Champollion lent his writings to his intimate friends, hoped that they were not lost but only mislaid by some friend who had forgotten all about them. A year passed, and nothing was heard of the lost manuscripts. Meanwhile Champollion-Figeac began to suspect that one of his brother's friends, a man who was peculiarly indebted to him, had them in his possession. This friend was a young Italian called Salvolini, a native of Faenza, who came to Paris to study Egyptology in 1831, and who became a close friend of Champollion and his family. Champollion-Figeac's suspicions were aroused by the fact that a few months after the death of his brother, Salvolini sent him a prospectus of a work on the inscriptions on the Rosetta Stone, the Book of the Dead, etc., which he intended to publish in three volumes quarto. That a young man, 22 years of age,
who had only studied Egyptian for a year could produce an elaborate work on difficult Egyptian texts in three volumes quarto was absurd on the face of it, and as Champollion-Figeac knew that his brother had written monographs on the very texts that were mentioned in the prospectus, he came to the conclusion that Salvolini had stolen the missing manuscripts. This was quite possible, for Salvolini had had free access to the study of Champollion, and was constantly in his house during his last illness. In August, 1833, at a public meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions Silvestre de Sacy solemnly called upon the man or men who had the missing manuscripts in their possession to restore them to their author's family, and Salvolini had the audacity to join him in mourning the loss of them, and with tears in his eyes he implored the man who had them to give them up. And at that moment he was announcing the publication of them under his own name! Still nothing was heard of the missing manuscripts. In February, 1838, Salvolini died, aged 28. Champollion-Figeac tried to find out what papers he had left behind, and was told that they had been claimed by a foreign messenger, and that they had been sent beyond the Alps. As a matter of fact, they had never left Paris, where they remained forgotten in some rooms. When Salvolini died his relatives commissioned an artist, Luigi Verardi, to wind up his affairs, and when this gentleman examined the effects the manuscripts on which was inscribed the name of François Salvolini seemed to be the most valuable parts of them. Verardi really believed that the manuscripts were the work of Salvolini, and wishing to do the best he could for his friend's family, tried to sell them, but no one would buy them. Finally, not knowing what else to do with the manuscripts, he wished to show them to Charles Lenormant, the friend and fellow traveller of Champollion, and to take his advice on the subject. At first Lenormant refused to look at them, but after a time, to oblige his friend Verardi, he agreed to do so. As soon as Lenormant began to turn over the leaves of the bundles of manuscripts which bore on them Salvolini's name, he recognised at once two of the works of Champollion, the loss of which had been publicly deplored by Silvestre de Sacy at the meeting of the Académie mentioned above. There was no longer any doubt about the matter. Salvolini had stolen the manuscripts of his friend and master, and as he made no response to de Sacy's appeal for their restoration, it was quite clear that he had intended to keep them. With the manuscripts of Champollion were several
papers that were the work of Salvolini, but when Lenormant showed Verardi a whole volume which Champollion had written in French with his own hand, and pointed out to him the title, "Storia d'Egitto par F. Salvolini," which Salvolini had written on the title sheet, Verardi was convinced that he had been deceived by his dead friend. He realised quickly that Champollion's manuscripts must be given up to his heirs, and showed himself amenable to Lenormant's representations. Lenormant agreed to give him 600 francs for the documents, and with this sum Salvolini's family had to be content. Lenormant took possession of all Champollion's stolen manuscripts, and handed them over to the Government, who, by a special resolution passed on the 24th of April, 1833, had ordered their acquisition in the interests of science. Salvolini published the first volume of the "Analyse Grammaticale" in 1836; the second and third volumes did not appear. His papers fill five volumes. See Catalogue des Papyrus Égyptiens de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, No. 331, MS. 4to. See also the two letters to M. C. Gazzera in Des principales expressions qui servent à la Notation des Dates sur les Monuments de l'Ancienne Égypte. Paris, 1832-3. 8vo.

Champollion's manuscripts, however, needed a great deal of alteration and arrangement before they could be printed. And their editor describes in detail how he was himself obliged to make a copy of the Dictionary in which he incorporated the contents of both the slips and the folios, as well as very many important particulars from his brother's Grammaire Égyptienne. Having written out all his material, he had to decide how to arrange the words. This was no easy matter, and finally he adopted the system which was foreshadowed in his brother's "Mémoire sur l'Écriture Hiératique," and was printed in 1821. At that time Champollion was endeavouring to classify and arrange the Egyptian hieroglyphs, and found great difficulty in doing so. He believed that the ancient Egyptians must have had some system of arrangement for them, though he had no support for this view, and no evidence on the subject was forthcoming from native sources, and none from the works of classical writers. Finally he adopted a "methodical, or so to say, natural classification," that is, he grouped into sections the figures of men, human members, animals, birds, fish, reptiles, plants, etc. This method was a modification of the system of arrangement of words in their Vocabularies by the Copts, for Champollion argued that if the Copts, who are racially the descendants of the ancient...
Egyptians, and whose language is substantially the same as that of the ancient Egyptians, arranged their Vocabularies in this way, they must be reproducing a system that had been in use among their remote ancestors thousands of years earlier. Champollion-Figeac accepted his brother's arguments, and arranged the words of the Dictionary according to the order of the Sign-list composed by him, and printed in his earlier work.

The following paragraph will explain the general system of arranging words in a Coptic Vocabulary, the common native names for which are ἰῆοκι or ἰἄκι, and σᾶοσ or σᾶοοσε, i.e. Scala, "steps" or "stair." A typical example of such a Scala is given in the bilingual Coptic and Arabic MS. in Brit. Mus. Orient 1325, fol. 90 ff,† where we find the Scala Magna (Copt. †μογγ† ἰῆοκι, Arab. ﷶ ﷴ ﷵ ﷶ ﷵ ﷵ ﷵ ﷵ ﷵ of Ibn Kabir. It is divided into ten Gates or Doors (πο = †), and each gate contains several Chapters (κεφάλεον). The First Gate (fol. 90a) contains four Chapters. The First Chapter gives the names of the Creator, πυράκ ἰτε πρεφίσουτ, the names of the Son from the Holy Scriptures, and the names of the Holy Spirit. The Second Chapter gives the names of the world which is above, πικοκέος ἐτε πενι, and of its orders and ranks, πελλε πεπταξικ πελλε πεπταμες. The Third Chapter gives the names of the Firmament, and its towers, and its stars, πιτεραμες πελλε πεπταυροσ πελλε πεπωβγ, and of its orders and ranks, πελλε πεπταμε. The Fourth Chapter deals with the world as it exists and its physical constitution and its Elements, πικοκεος ἐτ γον πελλε πεπφυκικ πελλ επετοιαχιον. The Second Gate (fol. 97a) contains seven Chapters, and deals with men, their worship, their qualities, occupations, grades, clothing, etc. Then follows a series of Chapters giving the names of beasts and animals (fol. 118a), birds (fol. 119a), the monsters and fish of the sea (fol. 120a), trees and fruits (fol. 121a), scents and unguents (fol. 122a), seeds and grain (fol. 125a), precious metals, stones, etc. (fol. 127a), colours, names of countries (fol. 128a), rivers (130a), churches (Gate VII, fol. 130b), persons mentioned in Holy Scripture (fol. 132a), foreign words in Holy Scripture (Gate IX, fol. 135b), miscellaneous series of words (Gate X, fol. 138b).

† For a full description of the MS. see Rieu, Catalogue of Arabic MSS., Supplement, No. 47, and Crum, Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts in the British Museum, No. 920.

‡ See also Kircher, Lingua Ægyptiaca restituta, p. 41.
Introduction.

28. (a), (b), caractère figuratif, représentant une tête imberbe, tête de femme.

29. (c), apte, tête barbue avec une coiffure caractéristique, signifie les chefs (étrangers). G. 279:

30. (d), caractère figuratif, représentant une mèche de cheveux, une chevelure, Comme:

A. (e) Variante du précédent. (Musée du musée royal).

Such was the arrangement of words in the model which Champollion-Figeac took as a guide for the arrangement of words in his brother's Egyptian Dictionary, and he asks the question "L'expérience ou le raisonnement indiquaient ils une autre méthode?" Experience, he says, suggests a single example only, namely the Chinese, but having described at some length the differences that exist between the Chinese and Egyptian languages, he decides that even if analogies and a similitude between these two languages did exist originally they do so no longer. The Chinese Dictionary must not be employed as the model for a Hieroglyphic Dictionary, only the Coptic Scala is any use for this purpose. Champollion-Figeac then goes on to mention that another system has been proposed and even tried, namely that advocated by Samuel Birch in his "Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary." Having examined the Preface to this work he says, "Though the specimen, which I owe to the courtesy of Mr. Birch, is brief, it seems to me to be sufficient to make clear the defect in the general plan adopted by this scholar. The phonetic characters are divided into vowel characters and consonantal characters; the symbolic or ideographic characters are separated and form a section by themselves. He who would search for the value of one of the eight hundred Egyptian characters would then be obliged to know first of all whether it is a symbolic or phonetic character, and when the character forms one of this second series, to know also whether its value is that of a vowel or a consonant, that is to say, to know beforehand all that he seeks to learn in the Dictionary. The general table proposed by Mr. Birch will undoubtedly facilitate his searchings, but would it not be more advantageous to spare students (1) the labour of searching; (2) the trouble of finding the human eye belonging to the vowel i, the arms belonging to the vowel a, the leg belonging to the consonant b, the two arms raised belonging to the consonant k, the hand belonging to the consonant t, the mouth belonging to the consonant r, the head full-faced belonging to the aspirated consonant ɔ; and (3) the inextricable confusion of forms and expressions that results from the mixing-up of the members of the human body with quadrupeds, and fish and flowers? On the other hand, would not all the analogous characters which the natural or rational system would write in the same series, or the members of the human body, or animals, or vegetables, placed together and each species grouped in a single chapter, characterise more clearly a system which is truly natural and, in consequence,
preferable to any other? This is the actual system which was adopted by the author of our *Dictionnaire Hiéroglyphique*, and it is necessary to hope that Mr. Birch will not deny to it his suffrage.¹ In the general order of the divisions [of the *Dictionnaire*] the characters are placed according to the order of merit of the object which they represent; heaven before the stars which appear therein; man before all other animated creatures; the products of the divine creation before the products of human invention; plants before objects of art and fantastic emblems. Finally, the whole before its parts, and these even in a certain order of relative pre-eminence, which is regulated by the customs or opinions of the world. . . . Each hieroglyphic character is followed by the groups of which it is the primitive character, the key-character, and in the arrangement of these groups, the order of priority adopted for the general classification of the characters has been followed. . . . Moreover, this order for the second character is followed equally for the third, the fourth, etc., just as is done for the second, third and fourth letter of the words of our dictionaries arranged in the order of the alphabet."²

However "natural" and "rational" this system may have been from Champollion's point of view, there is no doubt that the beginner and student with only a limited knowledge of hieroglyphs would find it very difficult to get from his Dictionary much help in reading even an ordinary historical inscription, or a formula from the Book of the Dead. This will be apparent to the reader if he will examine the extract from it which is printed on pp. xxviii, xxix, even after making due allowance for the imperfect knowledge of the interpretation of hieroglyphs which Egyptologists possessed in 1832. At all events Champollion's system was not adopted by the Egyptologists of the day, though all admitted his *Dictionnaire* to be a fine monument of research and learning.

In the Preface to his "Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary," Birch stated that he did not intend to proceed with the publication of his work until the second part of Champollion's *Grammaire Égyptienne* had appeared. This decision is easily understood and it is only natural that he should wait to see what further details of Champollion's incomplete works might be contained in manuscripts which Champollion-Figeac was publishing as fast as possible. The last fascicule of the *Grammaire Égyptienne* appeared in 1841, and Champollion's *Dictionnaire Égyptien* in

1842, and Birch and his great contemporary Lepsius spent some years in digesting these works. Birch told me more than forty years ago that the more he studied the monuments, and the more he copied hieroglyphic and hieratic papyri, the more he became convinced that Champollion's "natural and rational" system of arranging words in the Egyptian Dictionary was hopelessly unpractical. He had profound respect for Champollion's learning and ability, but he could not give his "suffrage" to the Dictionnaire as Champollion-Figeac hoped he would. In the end he decided once and for all that in continuing his lexicographical labours he must adopt a purely phonetic, i.e., alphabetic arrangement, even though it implied the rejection of the "ideophonetic" arrangement which he himself had proposed in 1838. Moreover, his own study of the Sallier and Anastasi Papyri, which the British Museum acquired about that time, convinced him of the fact that the time for the publication of a really useful Egyptian Dictionary had not yet come. Material out of which a dictionary might be compiled existed in abundance, but it was unpublished. What was most wanted was good copies of texts on which scholars in every country could work, and the Trustees of the British Museum rendered Egyptology great service when they published the wonderfully good copies of the Sallier and Anastasi Papyri, made by Mr. Netherclift under the superintendence of Birch.\footnote{1} Dr. Leemans urged the Government of the Netherlands to publish the monuments and papyri at Leyden, and they wisely did so,\footnote{2} and Lepsius put an end to vague talk about the Book of the Dead when he published a facsimile of the famous Turin Codex, containing the Saite Recension of this important work. Further, the last-named scholar, having persuaded the Prussian Government of the importance of collecting the fast-perishing inscriptions in Egypt, was despatched to that country in 1842 to carry out the work, and so was able to place at the disposal of Egyptologists throughout the world his great Corpus of Egyptian texts and papyri, Nubian inscriptions, etc., called the "Denkmäler."\footnote{3}
Birch's Dictionary of Hieroglyphics.

Birch's decision to adopt a purely alphabetic arrangement in his Egyptian Dictionary was induced largely by the results of the careful study of the alphabetic hieroglyphs which Edward Hincks carried out after the appearance of Champollion's *Dictionnaire Égyptien*. Whilst making this study he was in frequent communication with Birch, who was greatly impressed with his clearness of thought and the ease with which he recognised the difficulties of the problem, and found their true solution. Birch was at that time engaged in preparing a list of Egyptian characters for the first volume of Bunsen's "Aegyptens Stelle," and the matter for the last three Sections in it, and, judging from Bunsen's remark, Birch's official duties left him very little leisure for the compilation of his Dictionary. Hincks published the results of his investigation in 1847, and in that year Birch, as he himself told me, began to write the slips for his Egyptian Dictionary, and to arrange them alphabetically in boxes. The work of publishing and reading new texts occupied him for several years, but at length the large mass of material which he had collected justified him in considering the publication of his work. Thereupon arose the two difficult questions: Was the Dictionary to be printed or lithographed? Who would undertake the expense of publication? To print it was impossible, for there was no fount of Egyptian type in existence. It might, of course, be lithographed, but that pre-supposed the writing out of the whole Dictionary on transfer paper by Birch himself, a work that would require a vast amount of time and labour. As no immediate solution of the difficulty seemed possible, Birch continued to write slips and revise his manuscript.

Meanwhile Bunsen had published further additions to his voluminous "Historical Investigation into Egypt's Place in

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1 This list contained about 830 characters, and was printed on eight plates in the first volume of Bunsen's work (Hamburg and Gotha, 1845. 8vo).

2 Bunsen thanks his friends for their help (Vorrede, p. xxvi, Vol. I) "und Samuel Birch am Britischen Museum (in welchem ein grosser Theil der drei letzten Abschnitte des ersten Buches geschrieben ist), sagen wir Dank mit freudigen Wünschen."


4 See his paper, *An attempt to ascertain the number, names and powers of the letters of the Hieroglyphic ancient Egyptian Alphabet, grounded on the establishment of a new principle in the use of phonetic characters* in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. Dublin, 1847. 4to.
Universal History," which excited general interest not only on the Continent, but in England, and an English edition was called for. Negotiations with Messrs. Longman were entered into, presumably by Bunsen himself, and the outcome of them was that, at a very heavy cost, they undertook to cast a fount of hieroglyphic type in order to print Birch's Egyptian Sign-List, Grammar, Dictionary and Chrestomathy as essential portions of the English edition of the first and fifth volumes of Bunsen's work.1 Thus a firm of publishers undertook to perform, at their own private expense, a task which abroad would have been heavily subsidised by the Government. The designs for the bold, handsome type (see a specimen page of the Dictionary on p. xxxvii) were drawn by Mr. Joseph Bonomi, the matrices were cut by Mr. L. Martin, and the casting was carried out by Mr. Branston, all under Birch's direction. When the printing of Birch's Egyptian Dictionary began I have been unable to find out, but I remember his saying that it took nearly three years to pass the sheets through the press, even after the greater number of the types were cast and ready for use. The English translation of the fifth volume of "Egypt's Place in Universal History" appeared in the first half of the year 1867, and the official date stamp of the copy in the British Museum reads "11 Ju[ly] 67." It was seen through the press by Birch after the death of Bunsen and Cottrell, the English translator, and in the Preface Birch says that "a few words are required to indicate the additional labours which have been bestowed upon it, and the introduction of certain portions which are not to be found in the German Edition." The first 122 pages were revised by Bunsen, who was enabled to use the English translation of the Turin Codex of the Book of the Dead which Birch had made and placed in his hands. The Hieroglyphic Grammar, Chrestomathy and Dictionary, which according to the original plan of the work

1 Writing at Highwood on September 27th, 1847, Bunsen says in the Postscript to the first English edition of Vol. I, "This English edition owes many valuable remarks and additions to my learned friend, Mr. Samuel Birch, particularly in the grammatical, lexicographical, and mythological part. That I have been able to make out of the collection of Egyptian roots, printed in the German edition, a complete hieroglyphic dictionary, is owing to him. To him also belong the references to the monumental evidence for the signification of an Egyptian word, wherever the proof exhibited in Champollion's dictionary or grammar is not clear or satisfactory. Without any addition to the bulk of the volume, and without any incumbrance to the text, the work may now be said to contain the only complete Egyptian grammar and dictionary, as well as the only existing collection and interpretation of all the hieroglyphical signs; in short, all that a general scholar wants to make himself master of the hieroglyphic system by studying the monuments."
were to form parts of the fifth volume, were not completed when Bunsen died on November 28th, 1860. The unfinished translation of the comparative vocabularies was completed by Birch and Dr. Rieu, Assistant Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts in the British Museum, who also inserted Bunsen's additions and corrections. Birch's translation of the Book of the Dead, together with his Introduction, fills 209 pages (pp. 125-333), the Egyptian Dictionary fills 250 pages (pp. 337-586), and the Hieroglyphic Grammar and Chrestomathy fill 153 pages (pp. 589-741). Thus the original matter supplied by him to the fifth volume fills 612 pages, or nearly three-quarters of the whole volume. The number of entries on a page of the Egyptian Dictionary averages eighteen, and the total number of entries is therefore about 4,500.

"The Dictionary," Birch says in his Preface, "is phonetic in its arrangement, the words being placed under the phonetic value[s] of the signs at the time of compilation. It is important to remember this, as Egyptologists give a different power to a few signs, or regard others as polyphone[s]. The ideographic and determinative hieroglyphics, having been already given in the first volume, have not been repeated in this, and the student must seek them in their appropriate places. It is also to be borne in mind that the meaning of all Egyptian words has not yet been determined, and that the researches of Egyptologists continue to enrich the number of interpreted words. A reference to the place where it is found is given with each word, but it was not possible, without exceeding the limits of this work, to give in every instance the name of the scholar who discovered its meaning [here follows

1 Bunsen says ("Egypt's Place," Vol. I, p. 503), "I have, together with Mr. Birch, submitted to the test of accurate criticism all the hieroglyphical signs hitherto collected and explained, and have classified each of them in its proper place, according to that arrangement. [The general arrangement is laid down in the text.] At the same time I have requested that gentleman to add his own valuable remarks to this collection, so as to complete and correct it. . . . Through his assistance I am enabled to give, not only a more critical, but also a more complete exposition of the hieroglyphical signs, than has hitherto been embodied in previous works, all of which are very expensive, and some very rare. Where the Grammar or Dictionary of Champollion is not quoted, the signs and interpretations are supplied by Mr. Birch from other authorities or his own researches. . . . The arrangement is the natural one, proposed and adopted by Champollion, in the early stages of the study of hieroglyphics: viz., signs of astronomical or geographical objects; human forms, animals—from the quadruped down to the worm—plants, stones, instruments, etc., and signs as yet undeciphered." The List contains: A. IDEOGRAPHICS, 890 characters. B. DETERMINATIVES, 201 characters. C. PHONETICS, C. I., 153 characters; C. II, 135 characters. D. MIXED CHARACTERS, 70 characters.
Introduction.

Contemporary Egyptologists.

mention of Hincks, Goodwin and Le Page Renouf in England, Chabas, E. de Rouge, Devéria in France, H. Brugsch, Dümichen, Lauth, Lepsius and Pleyte in Germany, as being the men to whom the advance of the study of Egyptology is principally due. The advantage of [Messrs. Longmans'] hieroglyphic type to the present volume cannot be too highly appreciated, as it has rendered it practicable to print the Egyptian Dictionary, the Grammar, and the Chrestomathy in a form which renders the study of the hieroglyphs accessible both to the student and general enquirer. The Dictionary is the only one hitherto printed in this country, nor has any hieroglyphical dictionary appeared elsewhere, except that of Champollion, published in 1841 [read 1842], which contained only a few of the principal words. Its phonetic arrangement will, it is hoped, render it particularly easy of consultation. It has been a great labour to compile and print it, and the execution of it has been a task of many years. Other Egyptologists, indeed, have attached vocabularies to their labours on particular inscriptions, but no dictionary on a large scale has as yet been attempted, although the absolute want of one has been long felt." This Preface is dated April 13th, 1867. The publication of the first Egyptian Dictionary arranged on phonetic, i.e., alphabetic, principles, and printed in hieroglyphic type, was a great triumph for English Egyptology and the craft of the typographer, and to Birch the compiler and Spottiswoode the printer, and Longmans the publishers, every Egyptologist owes a debt of gratitude.

But it is quite impossible to hide the fact that the inclusion of Birch's Egyptian Dictionary in the fifth volume of the English translation was a great misfortune for the Dictionary itself and for the beginner in Egyptology for whom the work was primarily intended. There was an interval of seven years between the publication of the fourth and fifth volumes of the English translation of Aegyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte, and there seems to be no doubt that public interest in Bunsen's scheme of chronology drooped when its author died in 1860, the year which saw the appearance of the fourth volume, and was practically dead when the fifth volume was published in 1867. According to Birch, the volume fell "flat," and its editor and publishers were greatly disappointed. Whether the edition was a small one or not I have no evidence to show, but it was certainly the fact that for some reason or other copies of the volume were difficult to get in the early "seventies." It was said at the time that the publishers, being dissatisfied with the sales, had "disposed" of the sheets
**DICTIONARY OF HIEROGLYPHICS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MA</th>
<th>ME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>māt. Open, unwind, unfold.</td>
<td>mākhi. Balance S 8. c B. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māt. Unfold L T xxii 58. 2.</td>
<td>mākhi. Balance P S 127; L T 125. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātet. Unfold unwind.</td>
<td>mākhi. Go E R 6655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māten. Road L D iii 5.</td>
<td>mākhā. Balance S c B M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātāi. Tie. L T 82. 4.</td>
<td>mākkā. Vessel, boat. L. T. xxxviii. 106. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māt. Road, path. Ch. P. H. 221.</td>
<td>māsh. Copper. D. 140.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

of a large number of copies. The natural result was that when people found out that the volume contained Birch’s Dictionary and Grammar and Chrestomathy the copies that found their way into the market fetched relatively very high prices, or at all events prices which effectively placed the book beyond the reach of the ordinary student. When I attended Birch’s Egyptian classes in 1875–76 and needed the book urgently, I was obliged to trace each page of it on a separate sheet of tracing paper, omitting the references, and when these sheets were bound I used them for some years with great benefit. Moreover, the fifth volume of the English translation of Bunsen’s work formed a veritable tomb for Birch’s Dictionary. The title-page of it sets forth quite clearly that the “Historical Investigation” was by Bunsen, and that it was translated from the German by Charles H. Cottrell, Esq., M.A., and that it contains “Additions by Samuel Birch, LL.D.” But who could possibly imagine from this last remark that Birch’s contribution was 594 pages, i.e., nearly three-quarters of the whole volume, or that his contribution included an Egyptian Dictionary, the first ever published arranged on phonetic principles (!), and containing about 4,500 entries of Egyptian words, and names of gods and places, with references and translations, and an Egyptian Grammar and Chrestomathy? Or, again, take the case of the student who wants to consult these works and who, hearing that copies of them are to be seen in the British Museum Library, goes to the Reading Room to see them. He turns up the entry Birch, Samuel, LL.D., of the British Museum, in the Great Catalogue, but fails to find any mention of the Dictionary of Hieroglyphics or Grammar and Chrestomathy, because they are not mentioned in any one of the columns of names of the other books and papers which Birch wrote. All that he will find connecting Birch with an Egyptian Dictionary is the entry, “Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary, London, 1838,” and unless he receives further instruction he will conclude that the “Sketch” published in 1838 is useless to him, and that Birch’s Egyptian Dictionary never appeared. The same is the case with Birch’s translation of the Book of the Dead, the first ever made and published, which also appeared in the fifth volume of “Egypt’s Place,” and his List of Hieroglyphic Characters which appeared in the first volume, first with plates of characters, and secondly with the hieroglyphic characters printed in the new type. The only mention of Birch in the Great Catalogue in connection with the Book of the Dead is contained in the title of the Trustees’ publication of the texts
on the coffin of Amamu. The fault lies not with any of the generations of the learned and devoted men who have spent their lives in compiling that wonderful Great Catalogue, with its millions of entries of books in every printed language of the world, but with those who buried in their own books Birch's greatest works so effectually that they have no mention under his name in the authors' great Book of Life, the British Museum Catalogue. In his admirable Bibliography, The Literature of Egypt and the Soudan, 2 vols., London, 1886, 4to, Prince Ibrâhîm Hilmy rightly mentioned the translation of the Book of the Dead, and the Dictionary of Hieroglyphics and the Hieroglyphic Grammar under the entry Birch, Samuel, LL.D., etc. But even so, he refers the reader for particulars of these works to the entry Bunsen, C. C. J.

HEINRICH BRUGSCH AND HIS "HIEROGLYPHISCH-DEMOTISCHES WÖRTERBUCH."

The publication of Bunsen's Aegyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte in 1845 fired the imagination of a young German called Heinrich Brugsch,¹ who was at that time a pupil in the Real Gymnasium at Cologne, and he devoted himself ardently to the study of the Egyptian inscriptions in the demotic character. In 1849 he published the paper, Die demotische Schrift der alten Aegypter und ihre Monumente, in the Zeitschrift of the German Oriental Society (Bd. III, pp. 262–272), and in 1850 he received his Doctorate from the University of Berlin for his Thesis De Natura et Indole Linguæ Popularis Aegyptiorum, Berlin (Dümmner, 1850, 8vo). In the same year he published Die Inschrift von Rosette, nach ihrem Aegyptisch-demotischen Texte sprachlich und sachlich erklärt, with an Appendix containing a series of hitherto unpublished demotic texts. In 1851 he published the hieroglyphic text of the Rosetta Stone,² with a Hieroglyphic-Coptic-Latin vocabulary and a list of hieroglyphic characters, and after a Mission to Egypt in 1853–54 he published his famous Grammaire Démotique.³ Ten years later he published his epoch-making work on the Rhind Papyri,⁴ and proved himself to be an expert in translating very difficult hieratic and demotic texts. Brugsch did not confine his studies to demotic, and between 1855 and 1865 he was engaged in drawing up a

¹ Born and died in Berlin (February 18th, 1827—September 9th, 1894).
² Inscription Rosettana Hieroglyphica. Berlin, 1851. 4to.
⁴ Henry Rhind's Zwei Bilingue Papyri, hieratisch und demotisch, übersetzt und herausgegeben. Leipzig, 1865. 4to.
Introduction.

History of Ancient Egypt under its native kings, and in publishing a series of geographical texts, etc. He was attached to the Mission to Persia of the Baron Minutoli in 1850–51, and served as Prussian Vice-Consul in Cairo from 1864 to 1866, but in spite of the official duties attached to these posts he managed to find time to undertake the compilation of a Hieroglyphic Dictionary. It is more than probable that he knew that Birch was engaged on a similar task, but if he had this knowledge, it did not prevent him from making arrangements for the publication of his work. That Birch knew of these arrangements is quite certain, for his name appears in the list of subscribers issued by the publisher. Each scholar naturally wished to be the first in the field with his Egyptian Dictionary, so that he might claim the credit of being the first to publish a really large collection of ancient Egyptian words arranged alphabetically. In this race for priority Birch was the winner, for he dated his short Preface to the fifth volume of "Egypt’s Place" on April 13th, 1867, and his whole Dictionary was then printed off. In the other case only the first volume of Brugsch’s Hieroglyphic-Demotic Dictionary, containing the letters ꜱ, Ꜳ, ꜱ, and ꜱ, was printed off at that time, and the publisher’s advertisement on the cover is dated "Ende April 1867," though Brugsch’s Preface is dated März 1867.

The Hieroglyphic-Demotic Dictionary of Brugsch is, with the exception of the Introduction, lithographed throughout. The first four volumes form the Dictionary proper and contain 1,707 pages, and the last three form the Supplement, and contain 1,418 pages. The number of words treated in the Dictionary proper is 4,637, not counting the additions in the Supplement, which were derived from newly published texts. Whilst writing out his Dictionary for the lithographer, Brugsch’s object seems to have been to make the work as large as possible. He states his views on points of Egyptian Grammar at great but unequal length, and many of his paragraphs are filled with

1 Histoire d’Égypte sous les Rois indigènes. Paris, 1859.
extracts from Egyptian texts followed by translations and wordy comments. In some respects his work resembles an Encyclopædia of Egyptology rather than a Dictionary, and contains a great deal of information which, it seems to me, should have been given elsewhere. As no publisher could afford to defray the cost of printing the Dictionary, even on the Continent, where great scholarly works are often subsidized by the Government, it was decided to reproduce Brugsch's manuscript by lithography, which in those days was a tolerably inexpensive method of publication; and Brugsch undertook to write the transfers for the lithographer with his own hand. Thus he was given practically a free hand by his publisher, and a Dictionary containing 3,125 pages is the result. The amount of Egyptological knowledge which he displays in this truly great work is marvellous, and his familiarity with the contents of the most difficult texts, whether hieroglyphic, hieratic or demotic, is phenomenal. He was the greatest Egyptologist that Germany had produced, and his energy and zeal and devotion and power of work must ever command our warmest admiration. Brugsch, like Birch, arranged the words in his Hieroglyphic Dictionary alphabetically, and it is an interesting fact that both scholars, apparently independently, came to the conclusion that Champollion's "natural and rational" system of arrangement must be rejected. Birch, as we know from his Preface to the fifth volume of "Egypt's Place," had no high opinion of Champollion's Dictionnaire Égyptien as a Dictionary, for he says that it "contained only a few of the principal words." Brugsch dedicated his Dictionary to the Manes of Champollion, and in his Introduction says that Champollion's Dictionary, which was published five and twenty years ago, after its author's death, under the name of Dictionnaire Égyptien, could and can lay claim to-day at the very least to this name. He goes on to say that it was published without the will and intention of the immortal French scholar, and that it consists of little more than an epitome of the words and groups in his Grammaire Égyptienne, and that it contains mistakes of which the master, had he been alive, would never have allowed himself to be guilty.\footnote{\"Das unter dem Namen eines Dictionnaire Égyptien vor fünf und zwanzig Jahren nach dem Tode Champollion's veröffentlichte Wörterbuch konnte, und kann am allerwenigsten heut zu Tage, Anspruch auf diesen Namen machen. Ohne Absicht und Willen des unsterblichen französischen Gelehrten publicir, enthält es beinahe einen Auszug der Wörter und Gruppen der Grammaire Égyptienne, dazu mit Irrthümen, deren sich niemals der lebende Meister schuldig gemacht haben würde.\" Einleitung, p. III.}
Whilst Birch was preparing the manuscript of his Dictionary for the printer, and seeing the sheets through the press, other Egyptologists, e.g., Goodwin, E. de Rougé, Chabas, Devéria, Dümichen, Lepsius and Pleyte were actively engaged in publishing and translating hieroglyphic, hieratic and demotic texts. And long before he had finished printing his Dictionary, Birch had come to the conclusion that he must prepare a second edition in which he could give all the new words and forms that appeared in the newly published texts. As he read these texts he noted every word and form that ought to be in the new edition, and he continued to write slips for many years. Those who have visited him in his room in the British Museum may remember the glass box containing slips for this new edition; this always stood in front of his inkstand and was added to daily. More than one publisher was ready to publish the new edition of his Dictionary, but his multitudinous duties and advancing years prevented him from reading all the texts that were published. And he did not see that if ever he was to publish the new edition he must at some time or other cease from the writing of slips and adding to his manuscript, and so he rejected the advice both of his publisher and his friends, and continued to write ever more and more slips.

In 1882 Maspero began to publish the hieroglyphic inscriptions from the Pyramids of Šaḵḵarāh in the Recueil de Travaux, and in them Birch found whole paragraphs of Egyptian text similar to passages in the funerary texts on the coffin of Amamu, which he was preparing for publication by the Trustees. Naturally he was anxious to include in his new edition as many as possible of the words and forms from these very ancient texts, and he set to work to read them and to extract from them additional matter for his Dictionary. He found his task more difficult than he imagined it would be, for though he doubted the accuracy of many of the readings of Maspero’s text, he had no means in the shape of photographs or paper “squeezes” whereby to control them. Moreover, he was seventy years of age and his health was failing. But he struggled on gallantly and continued to write slips for the new edition of his Dictionary (which he was certain he would live to see) until death overtook him on December 26th, 1885. When his books and literary effects were being sold several boxes containing many thousands of slips were put up to be bid for as a separate lot, and a bidder bought them for ten shillings. Thus the labour of twenty years was wasted.
Introduction.

Pierret’s "Vocabulaire Hiéroglyphique."

The difficulty of obtaining copies of Birch’s Dictionary of Hieroglyphics, and the expense of both that work and Brugsch’s Wörterbuch practically left the students of the ancient Egyptian language without a dictionary. The first scholar who made any serious attempt to help the beginner and the advanced student out of their difficulty was Paul Pierret, Conservateur adjoint des Antiquités Égyptiennes au Musée du Louvre, and he set to work to compile the handy and comparatively inexpensive Vocabulaire Hiéroglyphique, which so many students have found to be a useful book of reference. It consists of 759 lithographed pages in which the words are arranged alphabetically, and an index to all the French words by which the hieroglyphic words are translated in the volume, which fills forty-eight double-columned pages. It contains, in a condensed form, the substance of the Dictionaries of Birch and Brugsch, and most of the 987 royal names which Lepsius published in his Königsbuch der alten Aegypter, Berlin, 1858, fol., and most of the 2,000 geographical names given by Brugsch in his Dictionnaire Géographique, Leipzig, 1877, fol. In his Preface Pierret calls attention to the fact that Brugsch’s Dictionary cost 600 francs, and this was without the Suppement, which cost about 500 francs more when it was completed in 1882. He justifies his inclusion of geographical names in his Vocabulaire by pointing out what every one has found who has tried to use the Dictionnaire Géographique, how difficult it is to find a given name in that "merveille d’érudition." He claims no special merit for his Vocabulaire, and says, "Mon but est de fournir aux commençants un moyen d’aborder directement les textes, et à tous un manuel commode et pratique."

There is no doubt that he succeeded in his aim.

Simeone Levi’s "Vocabolario Geroglifico Copto-Ebraico."

For a few years after the appearance of the last volume of Brugsch’s Wörterbuch in 1882 no attempt was made to publish in a collected form the lexicographical material that could be collected from the editions of hitherto unpublished texts, which were appearing frequently in England, France, Germany, Russia and Italy. But meanwhile this material was being diligently

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1 Vocabulaire Hiéroglyphique comprenant les mots de la Langue, les Noms géographiques, divins, royaux et historiques, classés alphabetiquement. Paris, 1875. 8vo.

2 His Suppement to this work, containing 1,420 pages, appeared in 1879-80.
collected by one scholar at least who was dissatisfied with the existing Egyptian Dictionaries, and was determined to publish a new one. This was Simeone Levi, an Italian Egyptologist, who was well known for the very useful list of hieratic characters which he published in 1880. Under the title of *Pa Uatch-ur en Metchut*, i.e., *The Great Sea of Words*, he began to publish a Coptic-Hebrew Hieroglyphic Vocabulary with translations of the hieroglyphic words in Italian and numerous quotations of Coptic and Hebrew words which he held to be cognate to the ancient Egyptian words.

The *Vocabolario* proper consists of six parts folio, which were published in 1887–88 and contain 1,705 lithographed double-columned pages; the Supplement consists of two parts, and contains 696 pages; Part I was published in 1889, and Part II in 1894. In a very closely written Preface, which fills 30 pages, Signor Levi discusses the grammar and the structure of the ancient Egyptian language, which he treats as though the speech that is revealed to us by the hieroglyphic, hieratic and demotic texts belonged to the Semitic family of languages. It was a mistake on his part to do this, for he assumed to be a fact that which has never been proved; to him Egyptian, Coptic and Hebrew are substantially forms of one and the same language. He adopted an unusual arrangement of the alphabet, placing h  and  after tch  and  , or , and  after sh  and  and  ( ) ; and  and  at the end of the alphabet, etc. Thus the arrangement and the values of the letters of his alphabet are as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a} & = \text{a} & \text{f} & = \text{f} & \text{m} & = \text{m} \\
\text{b} & = \text{b} & \text{g} & = \text{g} & \text{n} & = \text{n} \\
\text{c} & = \text{c} & \text{h} & = \text{h} & \text{o} & = \text{o} \\
\text{d} & = \text{d} & \text{i} & = \text{i} & \text{p} & = \text{p} \\
\text{e} & = \text{e} & \text{j} & = \text{j} & \text{q} & = \text{q} \\
\text{f} & = \text{f} & \text{k} & = \text{k} & \text{r} & = \text{r} \\
\text{g} & = \text{g} & \text{l} & = \text{l} & \text{s} & = \text{s} \\
\text{h} & = \text{h} & \text{n} & = \text{n} & \text{t} & = \text{t} \\
\text{i} & = \text{i} & \text{p} & = \text{p} & \text{v} & = \text{v} \\
\text{j} & = \text{j} & \text{q} & = \text{q} & \text{x} & = \text{x} \\
\text{k} & = \text{k} & \text{r} & = \text{r} & \text{z} & = \text{z} \\
\text{l} & = \text{l} & \text{s} & = \text{s} & \text{y} & = \text{y} \\
\text{m} & = \text{m} & \text{t} & = \text{t} & \text{z} & = \text{z} \\
\text{n} & = \text{n} & \text{u} & = \text{u} & \text{y} & = \text{y} \\
\text{o} & = \text{o} & \text{v} & = \text{v} & \text{z} & = \text{z} \\
\text{p} & = \text{p} & \text{w} & = \text{w} & \text{z} & = \text{z} \\
\text{q} & = \text{q} & \text{x} & = \text{x} & \text{z} & = \text{z} \\
\text{r} & = \text{r} & \text{y} & = \text{y} & \text{z} & = \text{z} \\
\text{s} & = \text{s} & \text{z} & = \text{z} & \text{a} & = \text{a} \\
\text{t} & = \text{t} & \text{a} & = \text{a} & \text{b} & = \text{b} \\
\text{u} & = \text{u} & \text{c} & = \text{c} & \text{d} & = \text{d} \\
\text{v} & = \text{v} & \text{e} & = \text{e} & \text{e} & = \text{e} \\
\text{w} & = \text{w} & \text{f} & = \text{f} & \text{g} & = \text{g} \\
\text{x} & = \text{x} & \text{g} & = \text{g} & \text{h} & = \text{h} \\
\text{y} & = \text{y} & \text{h} & = \text{h} & \text{i} & = \text{i} \\
\text{z} & = \text{z} & \text{i} & = \text{i} & \text{j} & = \text{j} \\
\end{align*}
\]

1 *Raccolta de Segni eteratici Egizi nelle diverse Epoca, con i corrispondenti Geroglifici ed i loro differenti valori fonetici*. Turin, 1880. 4to.

Introduction.

This system seems to represent an attempt to show that the ancient Egyptians adopted the Hebrew alphabet. By some curious oversight Levi failed to find an equivalent for the Hebrew letter י.

HAGEMANS "LEXIQUE FRANÇAIS-HIÉROGLYPHIQUE."

The list of published Egyptian Dictionaries ends with the Lexique Français-Hiérogllyphique that was compiled by M. G. Hagemans and was published at Brussels in 1896. It is an octavo volume of 923 lithographed, double-columned pages, which contain a French-Egyptian Dictionary and Supplement, a hieroglyphic, hieratic-demotic alphabet, and a list of determinatives.

THE PRESENT EGYPTIAN DICTIONARY.

It will probably be admitted by all that the compiler of an Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary should know at first hand every collection of Egyptian monuments and papyri in the world, that he should have visited every great Museum on the Continent and in Egypt, England and America, and copied, or collated with printed editions, every hieroglyphic, hieratic and demotic text of importance, that he should know well the histories of Egypt written by classical writers, and the works of the Arab geographers, and Coptic in all its dialects, and that he should have had at his disposal unlimited time, in short that he should have been able to devote his whole life to the making of his Egyptian Dictionary. That he should also have one or more assistants to help him in his laborious task also goes without saying. I am conscious that, unfortunately, I possess none of the qualifications necessary for such a great work except in a very limited degree. Nevertheless I have written this Dictionary and how I came to do so the following paragraphs will show.

Between the years 1880 and 1883 the Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum, Bloomsbury, to the new buildings which were specially constructed to receive them at South Kensington. Thereupon several of the rooms of the First and Second Northern Galleries, and the long room that ran parallel to the fourth room of the First Northern Gallery and had contained the studies and workrooms of the Natural History Staff, were allotted to the Department of Oriental Antiquities. When Dr. Birch, Keeper of the Department, had removed the Collections of Egyptian and Semitic Antiquities into them, and rearranged the Egyptian Collections, he took...
in hand a task which he had contemplated for many years, namely, the compilation of a detailed description of the Egyptian hieroglyphic and hieratic funerary papyri. The English translation of the Saite Recension of the Book of the Dead according to the Turin Papyrus,\(^1\) which he published in 1867,\(^2\) had aroused universal interest, and he was urged to supplement it with a version of the older Theban Recension translated from the rich collection of XVIIth dynasty papyri in the British Museum. The smaller papyri had been cut up into sections and mounted under sheets of glass, and were at that time arranged in drawers in the Table-Cases in the public rooms. The longer papyri, \textit{i.e.}, those which measured from 5 to 30 feet in length, had been mounted in black glazed wooden frames and hung upon the walls of the North-West Staircase. But as in this position it was well-nigh impossible to consult them, and as it was feared that they might suffer injury through damp, they were taken down and, where possible, were cut up into sections, mounted under sheets of glass and stored with the shorter papyri. During the general rearrangement of the papyri which followed these alterations Birch seized the opportunity of re-examining and describing with minute care the papyri which Professor Naville had selected as authorities for the text of his edition of the Theban Recension of the Book of the Dead, and he directed me to assist him in this work. He was chiefly anxious to collect variant readings, and unusual forms of words, and new words, and to make lists of the papyri in which particular Chapters appeared. The work was long and difficult, chiefly because we possessed no concordance of the words of the Theban Recensions, and therefore could not easily identify the Chapters in which they occurred in mutilated papyri. So long as we were dealing with papyri containing the Saite Recension we found Lieblein’s little "Index"\(^3\) very useful, but for identifying Chapters and passages in the Theban Recension it afforded no help. Having grouped the funerary papyri chronologically, \textit{i.e.}, according to dynasties, Birch began to write his descriptions of the papyri, and he directed me to make a concordance to them, and intended to incorporate the slips that I wrote with those which he was heaping up as material for the new edition of his "Dictionary

\footnote{1 For the Egyptian text see Lepsius, \textit{Das Todtenbuch}. Leipzig, 1842.}

\footnote{2 In the fifth volume of \textit{Egypt’s Place in Universal History}. London, 1867, pp. 161-326.}

of Hieroglyphics," which he fully believed he would one day publish (see p. xlii).

When I had been engaged on this work, officially and unofficially, for nearly two years, Birch died, but I continued to write slips for the concordance to the Theban Recension, and began to collect words from the Bremner (Rhind) Papyrus (Brit. Mus. No. 10,188), and other funerary works. It was now quite certain that the new edition of Birch's "Dictionary of Hieroglyphics" could never appear, and my friends advised me to go on collecting Egyptian words with the view of publishing a "Vocabulary" on much the same lines as Pierret's "Vocabulaire." By that time the slips which I had written amounted to many thousands, and I soon found that the work of arranging them and of incorporating the new ones consumed a vast amount of time. It was impossible to continue the work on the scale on which I had begun, and I foresaw that the task of making a concordance to Egyptian literature could not be carried out by any man who could not devote his whole time to the work.

Between 1888 and 1892 the British Museum acquired the Papyrus of Ani, the Papyrus of Nu, the Papyrus of Nekht and other remarkable Codices of the Theban Recension of the Book of the Dead. The first edition (500 copies) of the Facsimile of the Papyrus of Ani was sold in less than two years, and it became a part of my official work to prepare a second and more correct edition of the Facsimile and to write the volume of English text which was published with it in 1894. I made a Vocabulary to the Egyptian text, but want of space prevented its inclusion in the volume of English translations. I then began to make a Vocabulary to the Papyrus of Nu, and in working through it I was so much impressed with the importance of this Codex that I decided to publish an edition of the Theban Recension, and to make it and the Papyrus of Nebseni the principal authorities for the Egyptian text. I have described the Papyrus of Nu at length elsewhere, and it is only necessary to say here that it contains 131 Chapters, i.e., more than any other copy of the Book of the Dead now known. The whole papyrus is carefully written, Nu himself probably having been the scribe. The father of Nu was called Amen-hetep and his mother Sen-seneb, and it is probable that she was no other than the lady Senseneb, the wife of Nebseni the scribe, whose copy of the Book

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2 The Papyrus of Nebseni contains 77 Chapters.
of the Dead in the British Museum (No. 9900) has so much in
common with that of Nu. Taking 115 Chapters from the Papyrus
of Nu, 25 from the Papyrus of Nebseni, 27 from the Papyrus of
Ani, and some half-dozen hymns, etc., from the Papyri of Hunefer,
Mut-hetep and Nekht, I prepared an edition of the Egyptian texts
and translated them. When I ventured to suggest to Messrs.
Kegan Paul, who undertook to publish the edition, that text
and translation should be accompanied by a Concordance they
demurred, saying that no one would buy the Concordance, or
Vocabulary, for no one wanted such a thing. Finally they
decided to print 750 copies of the Egyptian text and Vocabulary,
and 1,000 copies of the Translation, thinking there would be a larger
demand for it than for the first two volumes of the work. Two
years later they wrote to me saying that the whole edition of the
Egyptian text and Vocabulary was sold, and that as about 230
copies of the Translation were unsold they had decided to sell
them as a "remainder," and they did so. Thus it was proved
that there was a considerable demand for an Egyptian Vocabulary
to the Theban Recension of the Book of the Dead, and that there
were students who would not buy the Translation unless they
could have the Vocabulary with it. In printing the Vocabulary
I adopted a plan hitherto untried. I placed the transliteration of
the Egyptian words in the first instead of in the second column
as was usual, for it seemed to me that it would enable the beginner
to find the word he wanted more easily and quickly. This plan
has been much approved of in England, and as it has been adopted
in an "Aegyptisches Glossar" published in Berlin in 1904 it has
evidently seemed useful to the practical Teutonic mind.

The success of the Vocabulary to the Book of the Dead
and the encouragement of many friends emboldened me to write
an Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary,¹ and with this object
in view I began to collect words from Egyptian literature
generally. I first laid under contribution the Dictionaries of
Birch, Brugsch and Pierret and verified, as far as possible, all
doubtful readings. From the Vocabularies published with editions
of special texts I obtained much material, and from my own
reading of texts, both published and unpublished, I obtained a

¹ As Brugsch died in 1894, all hope of a new edition of his Wörterbuch had
to be abandoned. His private copy of this work was purchased by the British
Museum, and is now in the Library of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian
Antiquities. It is interleaved in several volumes, and the extensive notes
and additions in his own handwriting suggest that he contemplated the issue of
a new edition.
great deal more. The result of all this work was that I filled many boxes and drawers with slips on each of which a word was written, with its certain or problematical meaning, and a reference to the text or monument where it was to be found. In 1908 I had written over three hundred thousand slips, and in spite of the constant help of my wife in arranging them and in making incorporations, I realised that the publication of such a mass of material was impossible. No one man could write the fair copy of it for press, and no publisher could afford to undertake its publication. I therefore set to work to revise the slips, and to destroy all that had redundant references, and references to words the meanings of which were commonly accepted. In this revision I got rid of more than one-half of the slips, but even then the compilation was far too large, and further revision was necessary. I then cut out all the numerous quotations from texts, and nearly all comments, abbreviated the references to published works, and, at the risk of making a somewhat bald Egyptian Vocabulary, eschewed, except in very rare cases, any attempt to discuss theoretical renderings of words. This second revision was completed in 1913, and the slips which I proposed to print numbered nearly 28,500.

The question of publication then arose. During the early stages of the writing of this Dictionary an understanding existed between Mr. Blackett, Manager of Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., and myself that his firm would endeavour to include it among their publications, but by the time the manuscript was ready for the printer, he had left their service, and they were not in a position to fulfil his wish. I talked the matter over with Mr. Horace Hart, Printer to the Oxford University Press, and showed him the manuscript of the Dictionary, and, having made a rough calculation of the probable cost of printing it, he came to the conclusion that no publisher ought to undertake the work without a subsidy. He thought that the cost of production might be lowered by printing it in Vienna, and spoke highly of the Austrian firm of Messrs. Adolf Holzhausen, who had already printed several books of mine, and with whose excellent typography I was well acquainted. Further enquiry made by me among printers and publishers showed the correctness of Mr. Hart’s opinion, and I accepted it as final. I decided that it was unwise to attempt to reproduce my manuscript by lithography, because works of reference printed by lithography are often very unsatisfactory and difficult.
to use, and I lacked the skill of Brugsch in writing the transfers.

Soon after my conversation with Mr. Hart I had the opportunity of placing my difficulty before a friend—an English gentleman who has been all his life intensely interested in the ancient languages of the Near East, and has proved himself to be a generous patron and supporter of English archaeological enterprise in Egypt and Western Asia for many years past. This gentleman, who persists in his determination to remain anonymous, gave me a sympathetic hearing, and a few days later wrote and offered to defray the cost of printing the Dictionary in Vienna. With heartfelt gratitude I accepted this munificent offer, and made preparations to take the manuscript, which filled seven large tray-boxes, each about two feet three inches in length, to Vienna in May, 1914. The completing of a piece of work on which I was then engaged made it necessary for me to postpone my journey from the spring till the early autumn, when I hoped to conclude my negotiations with Messrs. Holzhausen speedily, and to begin to print before the end of the year. The delay was providential for the Dictionary, for the Great War broke out early in August, and my manuscript was safe in England; had it been in Vienna it would have been impossible to regain possession of it for a very considerable time, and even if I had eventually succeeded in recovering it, its publication must have been delayed for some years. As things were, I was able, with the consent of my friend and benefactor, to open negotiations with Messrs. Harrison and Sons for the printing of the book, and very soon after their completion the printing began.

The present Dictionary of Egyptian Hieroglyphs contains nearly twenty-three thousand forms of Egyptian words collected from texts of all periods between the time of the IIIrd Dynasty and the Roman Period. Strictly speaking, the words belonging to each of the great periods of Egyptian literature should have been printed in separate sections, but the time for making such a series of Egyptian Dictionaries has not yet arrived, it seems to me. Birch excluded from his Dictionary the names of deities and the names of places, and printed lists of them as Appendices to his Dictionary of words. Pierret included in his "Vocabulaire" the names of deities, kings and places, and made it to contain practically all the essential parts of the Hieroglyphic Dictionaries of Birch and Brugsch, Champollion's "Panthéon
Introduction.

Égyptien," 1 Lepsius' "Book of Kings," 2 and Brugsch's "Geographical Dictionary." 3 And Brugsch, expecting the student to refer at first hand to these works, devoted all the space in his Wörterbuch to registering and explaining Egyptian words. Though there is much to be said in favour of following this plan strictly, I have nevertheless included in the Dictionary of Egyptian words the names of all the gods and goddesses, and other mythological beings that I have been able to collect, and thus the total number of entries in this section of the book amounts to 23,889.

Pierret's instinct, which told him that a "Vocabulaire Hiéroglyphique" that was intended to help beginners in the study of Egyptology, ought to contain the names of kings, was undoubtedly correct, but it seems to me that he made a mistake in scattering them throughout his work. As the "Königsbuch" of Lepsius, and the "Livre des Rois" of Brugsch and Bouriant 4 are out of print and scarce, and the edition of my own "Book of Kings" 5 is rapidly becoming exhausted, I have printed a full list of the names of Egyptian kings as Part II of this work. This was necessary, for of Das Handbuch der Aegyptischen Königsnamen by Pieper and Burchardt only one part has appeared (Berlin, 1912, 8vo), and few students can ever hope to possess the splendid but expensive Le Livre des Rois de l'Égypte, which Gauthier has published in the Mémoires of the French Archæological Institute of Cairo, in five parts, folio (Cairo, 1902–16). My List contains 439 entries, which give the names of all the known kings, from Menâ, the first king of all Egypt, to the Roman Emperor Decius. It includes all their principal Ka and Nebti names, and their names and titles as the Horus of Gold, the King of the South and North, and the Son of Râ. It illustrates at a glance the development of the use of these names and titles, which in many cases resemble the "strong names" that were adopted by the kings

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5 The Book of the Kings of Egypt or the Ka, Nebti, Horus, Suten Bât and Râ names of the Pharaohs with transliterations, from Menes, the first dynastic king of Egypt, to the Emperor Decius, with Chapters on the Royal Names, Chronology, etc. London, 2 Vols., 1908. 8vo.
of Dahomey. Some of the abnormally long strings of bombastic epithets which the later Pharaohs loved to see prefixed to their names as Kings of the South and North I have omitted, for they only contain quite ordinary titles.

The importance to the beginner of having a list of geographical names available for handy reference is so obvious that no apology is needed for devoting a section of this work to a register of the names of countries, districts, localities, cities, towns, etc., in Egypt, the Egyptian Sudan and Western Asia. Brugsch's *Dictionnaire Géographique*, Leipzig, 1887–80, and the three volumes of his *Geographische Inschriften Allägyptischer Denkmäler*, Leipzig, 1857–60, contain a vast amount of information, but the facts needed re-stating and supplementing in the light of the studies of modern Egyptologists. In drawing up the Geographical List, which forms Part III of this Dictionary, and contains nearly 3,500 entries, I have derived much help from Müller's *Asien und Europa nach Allägyptischen Denkmäler*, Leipzig, 1893, and Burchardt's *Die Altkanaänischen Fremdworte und Eigennamen im Aegyptischen*, Leipzig, 1909–10. In the first of these the writer has treated the geography of Egypt and her colonies historically and chronologically, and has grouped, in a clear and systematic manner, all the facts that were available at the time when he wrote the book. In the second, the author collected a mass of material of the utmost importance for the student of Egyptian Geography and Philology. His work is of peculiar value because he possessed a good working knowledge of Hebrew and other Semitic dialects, and was able to use it authoritatively in dealing with Egyptian forms of Semitic words and place-names. Every Egyptologist must lament the untimely death of this sound scholar. I have also obtained much help in identifying the original names of Syrian and Palestinian places mentioned in Egyptian texts from Knudtzon's *Die El-Amarna Tafeln*, Leipzig, 1907, and Winckler's complete edition of the texts from the Tall al-'Amârânah Tablets (*Der Thontafelfund von El Amarna*, Berlin, 1889). Wherever possible I have added the cuneiform originals in the Egyptian Geographical Lists from the Tall al-'Amârânah Tablets and from the historical inscriptions of the kings of the later Assyrian Empires which flourished between 1350 and 620 B.C. The exact positions of scores of places must always remain unknown because their conquerors, whether Egyptian or Assyrian, often destroyed cities and towns utterly, and in a generation or two their sites would be forgotten.
Introduction.

The last section of this Dictionary contains a series of Indexes. The First Index contains a complete alphabetical list of all the English words, with references, which are used to translate the Egyptian words, and it forms a kind of English-Egyptian Dictionary. I have found the French Index in Pierret's *Vocabulaire Hiéroglyphique* very useful in reading Egyptian texts, and I hope that mine, which is much larger and fuller, and contains over sixty thousand references, will be acceptable to the beginner.

The Second Index ought to assist in the identification of royal names when they occur in mutilated texts. In it many of the prenomens, which begin with Rā or some other god's name, are given under two forms; thus (𓊘𓊚𓊚𓊚 GIVEN Gods), the prenomen of Seti I, will be found both under Rā-men-Maat and Men-Maat-Rā. The Hebrew and Greek forms of Egyptian royal names, the identifications of which are tolerably certain, are also given.

The Third Index contains a list of geographical names, with references, under the ordinary forms in which they are found in English books. These are followed by lists of the forms in which they occur in Coptic Literature, in the works of Greek writers, in the Hebrew Bible, in Semitic texts, and in the cuneiform inscriptions, both Assyrian and Persian.

The Fourth Index contains a list of all the Coptic words, with references, that occur in the Dictionary, and the Fifth Index consists of lists of all the non-Egyptian words, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Amharic and Greek, that are quoted or referred to in it.

The system on which the words are arranged in the Dictionary is alphabetical, like that followed by Birch in his "Dictionary of Hieroglyphics," and by Brugsch in his "Wörterbuch," and by the makers of Vocabularies to editions of special texts, e.g., by Stern1 and Erman2 in Germany, Lieblein3 in Norway, Piehl4 in Sweden, Schiaparelli5 in Italy, Maspéro6 and Moret7 in

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3 *Index alphabétique de tous les Mots contenus dans le Livre des Morts*. Paris, 1875. 8vo.

4 *Dictionnaire du Papyrus Harris*, No. 1. Upsala, 1882. 8vo.

5 *Il Libro dei Funerari*. Turin, 1880–83. 4to.


France, by Griffith, and by Griffith and Thompson in their Demotic Glossaries, and by myself in England. In the case of several words belonging to the late period here and there inconsistency will be found, but this is due chiefly to the fact that many signs which had syllabic values under the Middle and New Empires were used as mere letters in the late texts. And Egyptian scribes were themselves inconsistent in their spellings. Throughout this book the transliteration of the Egyptian word is placed first in the entry, according to the plan followed in my Vocabulary to the Theban Recension of the Book of the Dead. Then follows the Egyptian word in hieroglyphs, frequently with a reference to the text where it is found, and their the meaning. Now, the exact meaning of many words is unknown, and can only be guessed at by the context. In some cases the context makes the meaning of an unknown word comparatively certain, but in others, especially where no probable Coptic equivalent is forthcoming, it does not, and then any meaning suggested is little else than the result of guesswork. In many cases, then, the English words that are set down as translations of rare and difficult Egyptian words must only be regarded as suggestions as to the probable meanings. This is especially the case with certain words in the Pyramid Texts. The meaning of some of them is tolerably clear from the determinatives, but there are a considerable number of words in these difficult documents for which no one has so far proposed meanings that may be considered correct. The spells and magical formulæ which abound in these Texts are not only difficult to translate because of the words of unknown meaning in them, but also because it is not always clear where one word ends and the next begins. Even Maspero found himself unable to translate whole sentences and passages in them, and as none of the translations of them promised by German scholars has yet appeared, it seems as though the difficulties which they belittled in describing Maspero’s edition of the Pyramid Texts have vanquished them.

The order of the letters in Birch’s “Dictionary of Hieroglyphics” is as follows: $\text{I}$, $\text{O}$, $\text{T}$, $\text{R}$, $\text{L}$, $\text{X}$, $\text{L}$, $\text{M}$, $\text{T}$, $\text{C}$, $\text{S}$, $\text{E}$, $\text{F}$, $\text{C}$, $\text{G}$, $\text{H}$, $\text{A}$, $\text{J}$, $\text{K}$, $\text{W}$, $\text{Y}$, $\text{Z}$, $\text{O}$, $\text{P}$, $\text{Q}$, $\text{R}$, $\text{S}$, $\text{T}$, $\text{U}$, $\text{V}$, $\text{W}$, $\text{X}$, $\text{Y}$, $\text{Z}$.

Introduction.

In other words, he tried to make their order approximate to that of Birch, the letters of the English Alphabet.

In E. de Rouge's Egyptian Alphabet (Chrestomathie Égyptienne, Part I, Paris, 1867) the order of the letters is as follows:

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\begin{align*}
\text{fl, } & \text{Ik', } \text{V', } \text{XN}, \text{e', } \text{J', } \text{%*', } \text{D', } \text{^'^', } \text{U}, \text{ffl, } \\
\text{*, } & \text{ci, } \text{A, } \text{c, } \text{^3, } \text{~"Y, } \text{J, } \text{V, } \text{^=, } \text{^-wwwA, } \text{O, } \text{<c, } \text{^a, } \\
\end{align*}
\]

In Stern's "Glossar" the order is as follows:

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\begin{align*}
\text{^v, } & \text{|, } \text{o, } \text{J, } \text{^i-^, } \text{m, } \text{|, } \text{\|, } \text{(|, } \text{^*, } \text{ffl, } \text{-2^, } \text{j^, } \\
\end{align*}
\]

The order followed in this Dictionary is:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Budge.} & \quad \text{or } \text{|, } \text{^v, } \text{or } \text{c, } \text{J, } \text{^l, } \text{\|, } \text{\|}, \text{or } \text{^3, } \text{\|, } \text{\|}, \text{\|, } \text{\|, } \text{\|, } \\
\text{or } \text{^l, } \text{\|, } \text{\|, } \text{\|, } \text{\|, } \text{\|, } & \quad \text{Demotic words: }
\end{align*}
\]

Among the words given in this Dictionary are many which are derived from demotic texts. As my knowledge of this branch of Egyptology is rudimentary I have relied for the correctness of their transcription into hieroglyphs chiefly upon the works of that erratic genius, E. Revillout, and Professor F. Ll. Griffith. These scholars have shown that Demotologists are able to transcribe demotic texts into hieroglyphs, and Birch's view that they were unable to do this is no longer tenable. About the correctness of the meanings of many demotic words given by them there can be no doubt, for the equivalents of a great number of them, and their counterparts in form, are to be found even in the existing Coptic "Scalae" and in the printed Coptic Vocabularies and Dictionaries of Peyron, Tattam and Parthey.

The references to original documents and to published editions of them in this Dictionary are, in respect of number, unsatisfactory. They represent a compromise, and will suffer the fate of all compromises, that is to say, they will satisfy nobody. In the great collection of slips which I made first of all there were to some words as many as sixty references, and the slips that contained only from six to twelve references were very few. To print all these was manifestly impossible, for the references would have occupied far more space than the Egyptian words and their meanings. It seemed at first that each word ought to be followed by a reference, but even so the
references required as much space as the Egyptian words, and I decided that many references to the older printed literature must be cut out, and only a limited number to recent publications admitted. Further, it was clear that the names of authors and their papers printed in the Recueil de Travaux, the Transactions and Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Aegyptische Zeitschrift, and other scientific journals of the kind, would have to be omitted, and the name of the journal quoted in an abbreviated form. A list of the abbreviations of the titles of all books actually quoted will be found on pp. lxxv–lxxxvii. This is followed by a list of all the principal books that have been used or consulted in the writing of this Dictionary, so that the beginner may know to what books to turn in the prosecution of his studies.

Following the meaning of the word and at the end of the entry is often given the equivalent of an Egyptian word in the latest stage of the language, i.e., Coptic. In selecting these Coptic equivalents I have not copied them straight out of a Coptic Dictionary, but have satisfied myself that they bear the meaning which the Egyptian words have in passages in the Coptic versions of the Bible, and in Coptic patristic literature generally. Had the great Corpus of Coptic words upon which Mr. W. E. Crum has been at work for so many years been available the number of Coptic equivalents quoted in this Dictionary would probably have been quadrupled. The Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic and other Semitic words quoted in the entries stand in a different relationship to the Egyptian, for they merely represent borrowings of words, usually by the Egyptians from the Semites, whilst the true Coptic words are native Egyptian. They seem to me to stand in quite a different category from the pronouns which were borrowed at a very early period by the Egyptians from the people whom, for want of a better name, we may call "Proto-Semites." And the greater number of them were certainly introduced into Egyptian texts after the Egyptians founded Colonies in Syria and Palestine by scribes who either knew no Egyptian words that were exactly suitable for their purpose, or who wished to ornament their compositions by the use of Semitic words or to show their erudition.

1 When the Great War broke out in 1914 Mr. Crum was in Vienna, and had his enormous mass of material with him. He succeeded in leaving the city, but his manuscripts remained there for a considerable time afterwards, and his work has been hampered in consequence, and the publication of his Coptic Dictionary delayed for five years.
Introduction.

In the transliterations of the Egyptian words in this Dictionary, I have followed the order of the letters of the Egyptian words, but I cannot think that these transliterations always represent the true pronunciation of the words. Thus in the word आआम, a plant, it is impossible to think that the Egyptians took the trouble to pronounce two long vowels having exactly the same sound and to give its value, always supposing it had a phonetic value in this word. The analogies in Coptic suggest that we should read the word simply आम, nevertheless the scribe wrote आआम. Again in the word ननि or Nui[t] ननि, the primeval watery mass, we have न + en + न + nu, i.e., four न sounds; that any Egyptian ever took the trouble to pronounce all of them in this word is inconceivable. It is possible that the scribe wished the reader to understand that one न had to be pronounced like the Spanish ń or the Amharic ወ, and wrote न four times to make certain that he did so. In many transliterations of Egyptian words I have added the letter e, not because I think it represents the vowel which the Egyptians used in these places, but merely to make the words pronounceable and therefore easy to remember. Thus the word कन ले कन, or कन ले कन, is transliterated कन by me, but the Coptic equivalent कन shows that the vowel sound between the two consonants was not an e, but something like an o. On the other hand in कन, "to submerge," the Coptic equivalent कन suggests that in this word at least the vowel sound was that of some kind of a. And in नेटचेम नेटचेम, or नेटचेम, "sweet," "pleasant," the Coptic equivalent नटचेम suggests the first vowel sound in the word was उ or ओ and the second that of some kind of ए or ऑ.

Without vowels of some kind how can the name of the god ए ए ए, or ए ए ए, or ए ए ए, be pronounced? In transliterating ए ए I have written en or ne, and there is good authority for doing so, namely the most ancient Coptic papyrus Codex of the Book of Deuteronomy and the Acts of the Apostles. Thus in ए ए ए ए, प्रवें, प्रवें, प्रवें, प्रवें, ए, ए, ए (Deut. 13, 10) the line over the ए and the ए proves that the reader had to

1 Brit. Mus. MS. Oriental No. 7594. It was written not later than the middle of the fourth century of our Era. See my Coptic Biblical Texts in the Dialect of Upper Egypt. London, 1912. 8vo.
supply some vowel when pronouncing these letters, either an a or an e, probably the latter. And this was the case with several other letters besides n and m, for we have \\( \text{ετηπονυμφ} \) (Deut. 1, 41), \\( \text{εμπρ} \) (ibid. 42), \\( \text{ετηπονυμφ} \) (ibid.), \\( \text{εκν πη} \) \\( \text{εκασμ} \) (ibid. 4, 15), \\( \text{ηπεκραπτηπε} \) (ibid. 20), \\( \text{εκει κεπ} \) \\( \text{ελο} \) (ibid. 23), \\( \text{πηοκτεπε} \) \\( \text{ορ} \) (ibid. 26), \\( \text{κατα τε} \) \\( \text{θηπ} \) (ibid. 5, 33), \\( \text{ε τουτκ} \) (ibid.), \\( \text{γεκατει} \) \\( \text{ε δολ} \) \\( \text{εκεπρωου} \) (ibid. 8, 24), \\( \text{πη} \) \\( \text{εει} \) \\( \text{κωδικ} \) (ibid. 25, 19), \\( \text{ερ} \) \\( \text{ονωρ} \) (Acts 5, 23), \\( \text{παλατ} \) \\( \text{ετι} \) (Acts 10, 3), etc. From these examples we see that lines were written over the letters \( \text{a}, \text{λ}, \text{ι}, \text{π}, \text{c}, \text{τ}, \text{k}, \text{v}, \text{γ}, \text{ς} \) and \( \text{x} \), and that in certain positions in words a helping vowel was necessary for their pronunciation.

The whole question of the use of the separate vowels which we find in Egyptian words is one of considerable difficulty, and it seems to me quite clear from the statements that are made on the subject by Egyptologists that no one has yet succeeded in solving the problem. It is quite obvious that the scribes systematically wrote certain words without vowels and expected the reader to supply them, e.g., the name of the god \( \text{φθη} \). No, it is impossible to pronounce this name without adding one vowel at least, but there is nothing in Egyptian to show what that vowel must be or where it is to be placed. In the case of Pth, the Greeks, who spelt the name \( \text{θπα} \), or \( \text{θπά} \), supply the vowel, and suggest that the Egyptians pronounced it something like "Pth." Or, take the name of the god Horus, which the Egyptians wrote \( \text{Ηερ} \) (M. 454) which was held by one Egyptologist to prove that the god's name terminated in \( \text{u} \); but, according to M. Naville's view, which is probably correct, the \( \text{υ} \) is really the vowel that is wanting in the name, which we ought to read "Huri," or "Hor," as in Hebrew, Coptic and Greek. This same scholar thinks that another example of the use of the \( \text{υ} \) in this way is found in \( \text{αυτοποιεοι} \), or \( \text{αυτοποιεοι} \), variants of \( \text{αυτορ} \), \( \text{αυτορ} \), \( \text{αυτορ} \), \( \text{αυτορ} \), \( \text{αυτορ} \), and \( \text{αυτορ} \). As the Coptic form of the word is \( \text{εωτυποιο} \), the ancient Egyptian form of the word clearly included
the vowel ő, and this is proved by the ő or ő in the first two forms of ő ő quoted above. It has seemed to me for several years past that the vowel signs which we find in many Egyptian words were intended not to be read necessarily as parts of the words, but only to indicate or limit their signification. But the subject is too large to discuss in an Introduction to a Dictionary, and demands a book to itself. Meanwhile, I understand that M. Naville is preparing a volume on the whole question, and as there is every reason to believe that he will present in a new light many important facts bearing upon Egyptian phonetics, its appearance is eagerly awaited.

The system of transliteration which I have used in this Dictionary is a modification of that which was employed by Birch and some of the older Egyptologists, and by Brugsch until the last years of his life. The following is the transliteration of the letters of the Egyptian Alphabet which Brugsch printed in the first volume of his Wörterbuch (1867):

<table>
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<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>h</th>
<th>k</th>
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<td>š</td>
<td>š</td>
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<tr>
<td>ü, ua (w)</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>k</td>
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In 1880, the following modification of this Alphabet appeared in the fifth volume of his Wörterbuch (Folge und Umschreibung der alphabetischen Zeichen):

**a. Vowels and half-vowels:**

a. ã (N). ã (y). ì i. ñ i, y (r). ő u, ö.

ü, w (θ).
Introduction.

Consonants:

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
\text{v, v} & \text{s} \\
\text{b, b} & \text{š, š, š} \\
p & \text{s} \\
f & k, q, q \\
m & k, g, k, \varepsilon \\
n & \text{t} \\
r & \theta, \tau, \tau \\
l & \tau, \tau \\
h & \text{t, t, t} \\
\h & \text{t, t, t} \\
\chi (\text{m, e}) & \chi (\text{m, e}) \\
\end{array} \]

In 1891 (Die Aegyptologie, p. 94) he published a further modification of the Egyptian Alphabet which reads as follows:

1. \[ \text{a} \]
2. \[ \text{a} \]
3. \[ \text{i} \]
4. \[ \text{i} \]
5. \[ \text{ä} \]
6. \[ w \]
7. \[ b \]
8. \[ p \]
9. \[ f \]
10. \[ m \]
11. \[ n \]
12. \[ r, l \]
13. \[ r, w \]
14. \[ h \]
15. \[ h \]
16. \[ h \]
17. \[ s \]
18. \[ š \]
19. \[ g \]
20. \[ k \]
21. \[ q \]
22. \[ t \]
23. \[ t \]
24. \[ d \]
25. \[ d \]

1 b contains a list of double vowels and half-vowels.
In 1894 Dr. Erman proposed some modifications of this system of transliterating the Egyptian Alphabet, and printed the following (Egyptian Grammar, London, 1894, p. 6):

<table>
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In 1911 he made the following changes and addition (Aegyptische Grammatik, Berlin, 1911, p. 20):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\texttt{Y}} & = y. \quad \text{\texttt{R}} = r \text{ and } \texttt{b}. \quad \texttt{H} = \texttt{n}. \quad \texttt{h} = \texttt{n} \\
\text{\texttt{h}} & = \texttt{c}. \quad \text{\texttt{h}} = \texttt{s}. \quad \text{\texttt{h}} = \texttt{w}. \quad \text{\texttt{k}} = \texttt{p} \\
\text{\texttt{k}} & = \texttt{d}. \quad \text{\texttt{t}} = \texttt{n}. \quad \text{\texttt{d}} = \texttt{v}. \quad \text{\texttt{d}} = \texttt{d} \quad \text{\texttt{y}} = \text{\texttt{y}} \quad \text{\texttt{y}} = \text{\texttt{y}} (\text{\texttt{little yodh}}) \\
\end{align*}
\]

From these we see that Dr. Erman introduces the sign \texttt{h} as a letter of the Egyptian Alphabet, and distinguishes between the two sibilants \texttt{h} and \texttt{S}; that he gives \texttt{y} as an alternative value to \texttt{Y}, and regards \texttt{y} as a "little yodh," and that he retains \texttt{j}, \texttt{l} and \texttt{t} as the transliterations of \texttt{h}, \texttt{l} and \texttt{t} respectively. It is also to be noted that his system includes the letters \texttt{b}, \texttt{h}, \texttt{s}, \texttt{t}, and \texttt{d}, making with \texttt{j} and \texttt{l} seven new characters which must be specially cut for the compositor's use. There are many objections that might be urged against this system of transliteration, but the innovations in it are not worth discussion. It is sufficient to say that when the actual mistakes in the older system that was used by Birch, Lepsius, Brugsch and others are eliminated it remains, in my opinion, the best that has yet been proposed. The modifications which I have made in it for the purposes of this book are not in any way intended to be improvements or even corrections; they were made solely with the view of simplifying the transliteration for the use of the beginner, and of reducing the labour of the compositor. I have tried to get rid of as many letters with diacritical marks as possible, because they often

\text{The Egyptian Alphabet in 1894.}

\text{The Egyptian Alphabet in 1911.}

\text{The simplified transliteration used in this book.
break off in the process of printing; but I have retained á for ç, å for ö, h for ū and ť for û; three of these, å, h and ť, are familiar to every student of Oriental languages. I have rejected ç; and é and à; and letters with lines or a semi-circle under them, i.e., h, h, ť, d, and s with an accent (š), I have eschewed entirely for the reasons given in the following paragraphs.

Maspero with infinite pains collected in his Introduction à l'Étude de la Phonétique Égyptienne, Paris, 1917, a number of examples illustrating the various vowel sounds which the Egyptians themselves gave to the signs 𓊦, 𓊧 and 𓊨. And from his conclusions it is clear that even though we transliterate 𓊦 by A, the A will not represent all the various modified sounds which the human mouth can give to that letter 1 and this is also the case with 𓊧 and 𓊨. According to him the primitive phonetic value of the sign 𓊧 in Pyramid times was "un A moyen" like the French A in patte, cage, that is to say, an Ā, or an open Ā which borders on Ė as in the popular pronunciation MontpÈnasse for MontÈnasse; 𓊦 A is Ā grave bordering on Ō, as in the popular Parisian pronunciations gÔr for gAre, or in the English All, wOs for wAs; 𓊨 is Ā guttural which recalls the sound of y = ç, but does not correspond to it exactly and turns sometimes to the Ā aigu, and sometimes to the Ā grave. In fact, we see that in archaic Egyptian "les phonèmes variés de la langue postérieure ne s'étaient pas produits encore, et qu'il n'y avait sous chacun d'eux, ainsi que sous chacun des signes reconnus pour consonnes par tous les savants 𓊦, 𓊧, 𓊨, 𓊩, 𓊪, etc., qu'un phonème unique, ou, si l'on veut, les groupes de nuances vocaliques que nous avons l'habitude de désigner par un signe unique." Accepting these conclusions heartily it has seemed to me quite unnecessary to use any other signs to represent 𓊦, 𓊧 and 𓊨 than a, á and ă respectively.

1 "Si donc nous disons que le signe A anglais figure une voyelle, il n'y a pas de raison pour que les signes 𓊧, 𓊨, 𓊩 ne figurent pas des voyelles. Bien entendu, je n'ai pas la prétention d'affirmer que, si 𓊦 par exemple sonnait A, il n'y avait sous ce signe qu'un seul des A possibles. Comme chaque modification de forme dans la bouche humaine produit une voyelle ou une nuance de voyelle différente, le nombre des voyelles et de leurs nuances est très considérable; aussi les signes que nous appelons signes-voyelles communément A, E, I, etc., représentent en réalité des groupes de nuances vocaliques différant très légèrement l'une de l'autre et l'on considérera les signes qui représentent chacun d'eux, 𓊧, 𓊨, 𓊩, en Égyptien comme couvrant chacun de ces groupes" (p. 119).
The sign ב is transliterated " throughout; it is no doubt equivalent both to ו and מ, and I think it is a mistake to transliterate it always by w. The correct transliteration of ב ל, or ו מ, or מ מ is a matter of difficulty. That ב was sounded in some way different from מ is clear, otherwise it would appear in words more frequently. It seems possible that the sign מ מ or מ מ added to the מ was intended to show that the מ was to be pronounced in one of the many ways in which מ is sounded in African languages, but what that way was is not evident. When מ מ occurs at the end of an Egyptian transcription of the name of a locality in Palestine or Syria it may represent מ מ. In this book I have often transcribed מ מ by מ', and as regards מ מ, when the Egyptian wrote מ מ the n was probably pronounced like the Spanish n or the Amharic g n.

The signs מ and מ מ are transcribed throughout by k and kha respectively. According to some authorities מ is represented in Coptic by ק and מ מ by ב, but the Copts did not observe this distinction carefully, for we find in Coptic texts ב מ י and ב מ י ב and ב מ י ב, ב מ י ב, ב מ י ב, ב מ י ב, ב מ י ב and ב מ י ב, etc. The absoluteness of the statement that מ מ can become in Coptic k and ב but never מ מ, but that מ can become מ מ or מ מ, or מ מ or מ מ, has been disproved by Maspero, and nothing more need be said about it here. In this Dictionary the words beginning with מ and those beginning with מ מ are separated into two distinct groups for the convenience of the beginner, but it has been thought unnecessary to use any specially distinctive signs for מ and מ מ. As he will always have the Egyptian text before him, he can make no mistake. The מ is, of course, dropped.

In 1892, Professor Hommel pointed out in the Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache (Bd. 30, s. 9 ff) that the Egyptians used two sibilants which were represented by the signs מ מ and מ מ, and the fact is beyond dispute, as all will admit. But the texts prove conclusively that they ceased to distinguish between them in writing, except in the case of a few words at an early period, and that they used מ מ and מ מ indiscriminately when they wished to express the letter s. There is no doubt that מ מ must sometimes have had a somewhat different sound from מ מ for we find the

1 Introduction à l'Étude de la Phonétique Égyptienne, p. 46 ff.
word for "jackal" written \( \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \uparrow \downarrow \varepsilon \) or \( \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \downarrow \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \) sab or sb, and the Hebrew word for the animal is \( z \varepsilon b h \). But we also find a form beginning with the \( n \), thus \( \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \uparrow \downarrow \varepsilon \), and, as several variants of this form begin also with \( \downarrow \), the form that begins with \( \downarrow \) is not a very sure ground for the statement that \( \leftrightarrow = \uparrow \). The sound must have been very rare in Egypt, for most of the words under \( z \) in the Coptic Dictionaries are of Greek origin; \( \varepsilon \u03a7 \varepsilon \tau \) for \( \varepsilon \u03a7 \varepsilon \tau \) (see Parthey’s Vocabularium) seems to have been the result of careless pronunciation. When the Egyptians merged the sound of \( \uparrow \) in that of \( \downarrow \) is not known, but the merging must have happened long before the Christian Era began, for the Copts represent both signs by \( c \). And the Egyptian transcriptions of Canaanite geographical names prove that both \( \uparrow \) and \( \downarrow \) represent \( \varepsilon \) and \( \xi \). In their transliterations of the signs \( \uparrow \) and \( \downarrow \) the German Egyptologists distinguish \( \uparrow \) by \( s \) and \( \downarrow \) by \( \xi \), but in this Dictionary I have followed the example of Birch and Brugsch and Maspero, and regarded them as having practically one and the same sound. Nevertheless, remembering the large number of words that begin with the signs \( \leftrightarrow \) and \( \downarrow \), and with the view of simplifying the task of the search who may use this Dictionary, I have printed all the words beginning with \( \uparrow \) in one section, and all those beginning with \( \downarrow \) in the section following.

By transliterating \( \Delta \) by \( q \), a letter with a diacritical point (k) has been got rid of and, though the transliterating of \( \Delta \) by \( g \) does not seem quite satisfactory, I have followed the example of the older Egyptologists in this particular. The signs \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are both transliterated by \( t \), and by using \( \theta \) for \( \leftrightarrow \) the Greek \( \theta \) and a letter with a line under it (\( l \)) are eliminated. In the case of \( \leftrightarrow \) I have retained the transliteration \( t \) and have not adopted \( d \) by which it is now sometimes transliterated. Maspero has shown that in Semitic geographical names in the XVIIIth dynasty \( \leftrightarrow \) often represents the Hebrew \( \tau \), e.g., in \( \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \), Heb. \( \psi \text{p} \), and \( \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \downarrow \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \), but other names show that \( \tau \) is represented in Egyptian by \( \downarrow \), e.g., \( \downarrow \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \downarrow \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \), Heb. \( \psi \text{p} \). At a later period \( \leftrightarrow \) is transliterated by \( \uparrow \), e.g.,

1 In one Coptic word, \( \kappa \cdot \mu \), "reed," the \( \kappa \) represents \( \Delta \), for the hieroglyphic form is \( \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \overrightarrow{\varepsilon} \); see Erman, Aegyptisches Glossar, p. 139, and Maspero, Introduction, p. 39.
in the name ʼalten, the Aramean transcription of which is $\text{θ}$ or $\text{t}$. 

In the Greek period $\text{θ}$ represents the Greek $\text{T}$, as in Κλεοπάτρα $\text{θ}$, and $\text{Δ}$, as in Δίος $\text{θ}$. In the Coptic period, when the hieroglyphs were no longer in use, the scribes wrote all the names which in the old language had a $\text{Δ}$ or a $\text{θ}$ with $\text{θ}$. Finally, as Maspero admits that the sound of $\text{θ}$ was not exactly that of the Greek $\text{Δ}$ or the Arabic $\text{ʃ}$, I have thought it best to retain $\text{t}$ as the transliteration of $\text{θ}$. It is possible that the sound of the Greek $\text{Δ}$ did exist at one time in Egyptian, but when the Copts formulated their alphabet it had disappeared from the mouths of ordinary folk;

There remains to mention now only the transliteration of $\text{θ}$, which in some recent works appears as $\text{t}$ or $\text{d}$ with a line under it, $\text{d}$. In the transcription of Semitic geographical names $\text{θ}$ represents both $\text{Z}$ and $\text{t}$, e.g., $\text{θ} \text{e} \text{θ} \text{e} \text{θ}$, $\text{θ} \text{θ} \text{θ}$, and $\text{Δ} \text{θ} \text{θ} \text{θ}$. But there is abundant proof that it may be correctly transliterated by both $\text{ts}$ and $\text{tch}$, and I have adopted the latter, which is pronounced like the $\text{ch}$ in "child," or the $\text{c}$ in "cicerone."

**EGYPTIAN AN AFRICAN LANGUAGE FUNDAMENTALLY.**

During the years which I spent in collecting the materials for this Dictionary I looked eagerly in the texts for any evidence that would throw light on the relationship of the ancient Egyptian language to the Semitic languages and to the languages of North Eastern Africa. Though the subject is one of considerable importance philologically, it has never been, in my opinion, properly discussed, because the Semitic scholars who have written about it have lacked the Egyptological knowledge necessary for arriving at a decision, and the Egyptologists, with the exception of the lamented Burchardt, have had no adequate knowledge of Semitic languages and literature. Benfey came to the conclusion that the ancient Egyptian language had close affinity with the Semitic family of languages, but then he also said that the Semites belonged to a great group of peoples which not only included the

References:

1. *Introduction*, p. 30, Notre $\text{θ}$ est donc, je pense, l'intradentale faible $\text{Δ}$, et il est à $\text{t}$ ce qui $\text{θ}$ a été un moment à $\text{Δ}$. 

The alleged relationship of Egyptian to the Semitic languages.

Benfey's opinion.
Egyptians, but all the peoples of Africa, which is obviously absurd. Although his excursions into Coptic had disastrous results so far as his reputation was concerned, his view that there was a close affinity between the Egyptian and Semitic languages found acceptance with many scholars, among them being E. de Rougé, Ebers and Brugsch, all of whom were Egyptologists. Birch's view was that the "greater portion of the words [in the ancient Egyptian language] are an old form of the Coptic; others, no longer found in that tongue, appear (to be) of Semitic origin, and have been gradually introduced into the language from the Aramaic and other sources. A few words are Indo-Germanic." Brugsch stated categorically that the oldest form of the ancient Egyptian language is rooted in Semitic, and he prophesied that one day philological science would be astonished at the closeness of the relationship which existed between Egyptian and the Semitic languages. He was convinced that they had a mother in common, and that their original home was to be sought for on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. Brugsch held these views practically to the end of his life, for in his Die Aegyptologie, Leipzig, 1891, p. 91, he quotes from his Wörterbuch the words which he wrote in the preface in 1867. Stern, the eminent Coptic scholar, also declared that the Egyptian had an affinity with the Semitic languages, which shows itself in the pronominal formations and in the roots which are common to all, but thought that it separated itself from its Asiatic sisters at a very early period and developed along lines of its own.

These views, which the older Egyptologists expressed in general terms, were crystallized by Erman in a paper which he contributed to the Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen

1 Benfey, Über das Verhältniss der Aegyptischen Sprache zum Semitischen Sprachstamme. Leipzig, 1844.
3 Es steht mir nämlich fest, dass die altägyptische Sprache, d. h. die älteste Gestaltung derselben, im Semitischen wurzelt. ... Im voraus kann ich es weissagen, dass die Sprachforschung eines Tages erstaunt sein wird über das enge Band der Verwandtschaft, welches die ägyptische Sprache mit ihren semitischen Schwestern zusammenknüpft, und über die mir jetzt schon feststehende Thatskache, dass alle eine gemeinsame Mutter haben, deren Ursitze an den Ufern des Euphrat und Tigris zu suchen ist." Wörterbuch, Bd. I, p. ix.
4 Es besteht eine alte verwandtschaft zwischen der ägyptischen, welche dem hamitischen stamme angehört, und den semitischen sprachen, wie sich unverkennbar noch in der pronominalbildung und in manchen gemeinsamen wurzeln zeigt; doch scheint sich das ägyptische von den asiatischen schwester wieder getrennt zu haben und seinen eigenen weg gegangen zu sein, Koptische Grammatik, p. 4.
Introduction.

\textit{Gesellschaft} in 1892.\footnote{\textit{Das Verhältniss des Aegyptischen zu den semitischen Sprachen} (Bd. XLVI), p. 93 ff.} In this he pointed out in a systematic manner the details of Egyptian Grammar that have their counterparts in the Semitic languages, and printed a List of the words that were common to the Egyptian and Semitic languages. Most of these words had been remarked upon by Brugsch in his \textit{Wörterbuch}, but Erman's List heightens their cumulative effect, and at the first sight of it many investigators would be inclined to say without any hesitation, "Egyptian is a Semitic language." A very able comparative philologist of the Semitic Languages, Carl Brockelmann, impressed by the remarks of Brugsch quoted above and by this List, says that Egyptian must certainly be included among the Semitic Languages, and that the more the oldest form of it, such as that made known by the Pyramid Texts, is investigated, the more convincingly apparent becomes its similarity to the Semitic Languages. Like Brugsch, he thinks that it separated itself from its sister tongues thousands of years ago, and went its own way. According to him the Egyptian language developed more quickly than the languages of the other Semites, which was due partly to the mixing of the people caused by the invasion of the Nile Valley by Semites, and the rapidity with which the Egyptian civilization reached its zenith, much in the same way as English has gone far away from the other Germanic languages.\footnote{Es scheint sehr vieles dafür zu sprechen, dass die Aegypter eigentlich in diesen Kreis hineinzubeziehen sind. Je mehr die Forschung den ältesten Formenbau des Aegyptischen, wie er in den Pyramidentexten vorliegt, erschliesst, desto überraschender tritt Ähnlichkeit mit dem Semitischen zu Tage. . . Durch die Vermischung der einwandernden Semiten mit den älteren, anderssprachigen Bewohnern des Niltals und durch die frühe Blüte ihrer Kultur sei das Aegyptische viel schneller und durchgreifender fortentwickelt, als die Sprachen der anderen Semiten, ähnlich wie das Englische sich unter denselben Umständen so weit von den anderen germanischen Sprachen entfernt hat. \textit{Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprachen.} Berlin, 1908, p. 3.} Wright thought that the connection between the Semitic and the Egyptian languages was closer than that which can be said to exist between the Semitic and the Indo-European. But he called attention to the fact that the majority of Egyptian roots are monosyllabic in form, and that they do not exhibit Semitic triliterality. He was prepared to admit that the "not a few structural affinities" might perhaps be thought sufficient to justify those linguists who hold that Egyptian is a relic of the earliest age of Semitism, \textit{i.e.}, of Semitic roots.

\textit{Recent views based on Brugsch's opinion.}
speech as it was before it passed into the peculiar form in which we may be said to know it historically.¹

Now no one who has worked at Egyptian can possibly doubt that there are many Semitic words in the language, or that many of the pronouns, some of the numbers, and some of its grammatical forms resemble those found in the Semitic languages. But even admitting all the similarities that Erman has claimed, it is still impossible to me to believe that Egyptian is a Semitic language fundamentally. There is, it is true, much in the Pyramid Texts that recalls points and details of Semitic Grammar, but after deducting all the triliteral roots, there still remains a very large number of words that are not Semitic, and were never invented by a Semitic people. These words are monosyllabic, and were invented by one of the oldest African (or Hamitic, if that word be preferred) peoples in the Valley of the Nile of whose written language we have any remains. These are words used to express fundamental relationships and feelings, and beliefs which are peculiarly African and are foreign in every particular to Semitic peoples. The primitive home of the people who invented these words lay far to the south of Egypt, and all that we know of the Predynastic Egyptians suggests that it was in the neighbourhood of the Great Lakes, probably to the east of them. The whole length of the Valley of the Nile lay then, as now, open to peoples who dwelt to the west and east of it, and there must always have been a mingling of immigrants with its aboriginal inhabitants. These last borrowed many words from the newcomers, especially from the "proto-Semitic" peoples from the country now called Arabia, and from the dwellers in the lands between the Nile and the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, but they continued to use their native words to express their own primitive ideas, especially in respect of religious beliefs and ceremonies. Words like tef "father," sa "son," sen "brother," af "flesh," qes "bone," tep "head," ab "heart," a "hand," tches "self," ka "double," ba "soul," aakh "spirit," and scores of others that are used from the earliest to the latest times, are African and have nothing to do with the Semitic languages. When they had invented or borrowed the art of writing, they were quick to perceive the advantage of adding to their pictures signs that would help the eye of the

¹ Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages. Cambridge, 1890, pp. 33-34
reader, and convey to his mind an exact conception of what the writer intended to express. The names of the cardinal numbers show that the people who invented the words quoted above counted by fives, for they have words for "one" ב, "two" א, "three" ג, "four" ד, and "five" ה, and their next number is "ten" ג. When they came in contact with the Semites they borrowed from them the numbers "six" י, "seven" ק, "eight" ה, "nine" ט. 

In a similar manner they borrowed ת as a sign of the feminine, and several of the pronouns, and at a much later period many of the Semitic words that were current at the time in Syria and Palestine. And it has always seemed to me that some of the aboriginal words of the primitive Egyptians found their way into neighbouring countries, where they still live. Thus the common Egyptian word khefti ל, "enemy," which has its equivalent in the Coptic shaft ꔪ, is also found in Amharic under the form shaftă ꔪ. The Egyptian word ḫeng ꔪ, "pygmy," seems to be preserved in the Amharic denk ꔪ: The Egyptian word ḫuat ꔨ, "morning," seems to survive in the Amharic ḫuwt ꔨ; and with the Egyptian Sa (?) ꔪ or ꔪ ꔪ, "man," "person," may be compared the Amharic saw ꔲ: "man or woman," "person."

As none of the literature of the peoples who lived on each side of the Valley of the Nile has been preserved, we have no means of finding out how much they borrowed linguistically from the Egyptians or the Egyptians from them, but I believe the Egyptians were as much indebted to them as to the Semites. I do not for one moment suggest that such literature as the modern inhabitants of the Valley of the Nile and the neighbouring countries possess, whether it be those on the east or those on the west of the Nile, can be utilized for explaining ancient Egyptian texts, but the comparatively small amount of attention which I have been able to devote to the grammars and vocabularies of some of the languages now spoken in the Eastern Sūdān has convinced me that they contain much that is useful for the study of the language of the hieroglyphs. The ancient Egyptians were Africans, and they spoke an African language, and the modern peoples of the Eastern Sūdān are Africans, and they speak African languages, and there is in consequence much in modern native...
Sudani literature which will help the student of ancient Egyptian in his work. From the books of Tutschek,\(^1\) Krapf,\(^2\) Mitterutzner,\(^3\) and from the recently published works of Captain Owen\(^4\) and Westermann,\(^5\) a student with the necessary leisure can collect a large number of facts of importance for the comparative study of Nilotic languages both ancient and modern.

**The Introduction, Indexes, Semitic Alphabets, etc.**

In the introductory section of this book I have given a list of the commonest Egyptian signs, with their values as phonetics and determinatives, arranged practically according to the Lists of Egyptian Hieroglyphic Signs published by the eminent printing firms of Theinhardt in Berlin,\(^6\) Holzhausen in Vienna,\(^7\) and Harrison & Sons in London.\(^8\) Certainly none of these lists is absolutely correct since the classification of several of the signs is the result of guesswork, for the simple reason that Egyptologists do not know what objects certain signs are intended to represent. The only native Egyptian List of Hieroglyphs known was published by Griffith, *Two Hieroglyphic Papyri from Tanis*, London, 1889, 4to, but this does not help us much in the identification of the hieroglyphs. The first printed List of Hieroglyphs was published by Champollion in his *Grammaire Égyptienne*, Paris, 1836, and contains 260 hieroglyphs. In 1848 Birch published a fuller List with detailed descriptions (see above p. xxxiii) in the first volume of the German and English editions of Bunsen's "Aegyptens Stelle." This he revised and enlarged, and reprinted in 1867, in the second edition of the first volume of the English edition, pp. 505-559. It contained 890 hieroglyphs and 201 determinatives were grouped separately. In 1851 E. de Rougé issued a List of hieroglyphs in his *Catalogue des signes hiéroglyphiques de l'Imprimerie Nationale*, Paris, 1851, and he reprinted it with explanations and descriptions in the first part

\(^1\) *Grammar of the Galla-Language*. Munich, 1845; and his *Lexicon*. Munich, 1841.
\(^3\) *Die Dinka-Sprache in Central Afrika* (with Wörterbuch). Brixen, 1866.
\(^6\) *Liste der Hieroglyphischen Typen aus der Schriftgesserei*. Berlin, 1875. This list was arranged by Lepsius.
\(^7\) *Hieroglyphen*. Vienna (no date). This List contains all the unusual types which were specially cut to print Maspero's edition of the Pyramid Texts.
\(^8\) *List of Egyptian Hieroglyphics*. London, 1892.
of his Chrestomathie Égyptienne, Paris, 1867. This contained about 340 hieroglyphs. A much fuller and more accurate List was published by Brugsch, Index des Hiéroglyphes Phonétiqnes y compris des valeurs de l'Écriture Secrète, Leipzig, 1872, and it contained 600 signs and their phonetic values, accompanied by references to pages of his Wörterbuch, and 147 determinatives. After the Lists given by Rossi in his Coptic Hieroglyphic Grammar¹ and by von Lemm² in his Egyptian Reading Book, no further attempt was made to discuss hieroglyphs generally until Griffith described 104 Egyptian characters in Beni Hasan III, London, 1896. Two years later he published A Collection of Hieroglyphs, London, 1898, which contained descriptions and identifications of 192 hieroglyphs illustrated by really good coloured pictures of the objects which they represented, copied chiefly from coffins and tombs of the XIIth dynasty. The most recently published List of Hieroglyphs is that given by Erman in the third edition of his Aegyptische Grammatik, Berlin, 1911. It contains about 660 hieroglyphs, not reckoning variants, selected from Theinhardt's List. In the List of Hieroglyphs given in the present work I have followed their order in the List of Messrs. Harrison & Sons, but have been obliged to alter the numbers of the characters. I have given all the ordinary phonetic values which the signs have when forming parts of words generally, but have made no attempt to give the word-values when they are used as ideographs. The values which many of the signs had when used in the so-called "enigmatic writing," and in the inscriptions of the Ptolemaic Period are not given. Want of space made it impossible to include in this Introduction a list of the hieratic forms of hieroglyphs; for these the beginner is referred to Pleyte's Catalogue Raisonné de Types Égyptiens Hieratiques de la Fonderie de N. Tetterode, Leyden, 1865 (which contains 388 signs), and the works of Simeone Levi³ and G. Möller.⁴

I have also given in the Introduction reproductions by photography of the Egyptian Alphabet as formulated by Young,

¹ Grammatica Copto-Geroglifica con un' appendice dei principali segni sillabici e del loro significato. Rome-Turin-Florence, 1877. It contains 386 phonetic signs and 124 determinatives.
² Aegyptische Lesestücke.
³ Raccolta dei Segni Iteratici Egizi nelle diverse epoche con i corrispondenti Geroglifici ed i loro differenti valori fonetici, Turin, 1880 (contains 675 signs).
Champollion, Lepsius, and Tattam, and reproductions of pages of Birch's *Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary*, Young's *Rudiments of an Egyptian Dictionary in the ancient Enchorial Character*, Champollion's *Dictionnaire Égyptien*, and Birch's *Dictionary of Hieroglyphics*. These works are not to be found in every public, still less private, library, and I believe that many a reader will examine and study them, if only from the point of view of the bibliographer.

The indexes to the Coptic and to the non-Egyptian words and geographical names which are at the end of the book will show that a considerable number of Coptic, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Amharic, Assyrian and Persian words and names are quoted in this Dictionary. The beginner who wishes to examine these words will need to learn the alphabets of the principal Semitic languages, and as I know of no Egyptological work in which they are to be found, I have included them in this Introduction, and they follow the List of Egyptian Hieroglyphs.

**APOLOGLIA AND THANKS.**

In the preparation of the manuscript of this Dictionary for the printer I have not spared labour, or trouble, or time or attention, and I have made every effort during the proof reading to reduce misprints to a minimum. I have copied too many texts in the course of my life not to know how easy it is for the attention to be distracted, and the eye to be deceived, and the hand to write something which it ought not to write when doing work of this kind. The professional copyists of the Book of the Dead, and the monastic scribes who laboriously transcribed Coptic, Syriac, Arabic and Ethiopic texts in Egypt, Ethiopia and Syria, made many mistakes, mis-spelt the words of the archetypes in their copies, omitted whole lines, and made nonsense of many passages by omitting parts of words and mixing together the remaining parts. It seems to me obvious from these facts that every one who undertakes a long and very tedious work like the making of an Egyptian Dictionary, must be guilty of the perpetration of mistakes, blunders, and errors in his copying, however careful he may be. In my work there will be found inconsistencies, misunderstandings, and misprints, and probably downright misstatements, and as Maspero said in his edition of the Pyramid Texts, "je le regrette sans m'en étonner. . . . C'est une infirmité de la nature humaine dont on finit par prendre son parti, comme de bien d'autres." Notwithstanding such defects I hope and believe that this Dictionary will be useful to the
Introduction.

beginner, and will save him time and trouble and give him help, and if my hope and belief be realized, the purpose of my friend who made the printing of the book possible will be effected, and my own time and labour will not have been wasted. Many, many years must pass before the perfect Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary can, or will, be written, and meanwhile the present work may serve as a stop-gap.

It is now my pleasant duty to put on record my thanks and gratitude to those who have enabled me to produce this book. First and foremost they are due to the gentleman, who having discussed with me my plan for the proposed Dictionary and suggested certain modifications of it and additions to it, decided to defray the entire cost of its production. In spite of my entreaties he persists in remaining anonymous, and wishes to be known only as an English gentleman who is interested in everything that concerns the history, religion, language and literature of ancient Egypt, and in the language and literature of the Copts, that is to say, of the Egyptians who embraced Christianity. He is also deeply interested in the exploration of Western Asia, and has liberally supported all the endeavours made by the English to excavate the sites of the ancient cities mentioned in the Bible. Owing to the great advance in the price of materials, and the various rises in wages in the printing trades that have taken place during the War, twice or thrice I was on the verge of being obliged to stop the printing of this book, but my friend decided that the work should go on, and that the original plan as approved by him should be neither altered nor curtailed, and he furnished the means for continuing the work. What this means will be evident from the fact that since we began to print in July, 1916, the cost per sheet has increased by not less than 125 per cent. In addition to this generous act I am indebted to my anonymous friend for ready help and sympathy during the last forty years.

I owe my wife many thanks for constant help in the sorting and incorporation of slips, and for assistance in the reading of proofs. She has also read for and with me the proofs and revises of every sheet of the book, and its completion is due largely to her help and encouragement.

To Mr. Edgar Harrison, partner in the firm of Harrison & Sons, I am indebted in another way. From start to finish he has taken the deepest interest in the printing of the Dictionary, and has done everything he could, both officially

\begin{quote}
Thanks to those who have made the publication of this Dictionary possible.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Great rise in wages and cost of production of this Dictionary.
\end{quote}

Mr. Edgar Harrison.
and privately, to forward my work. During the War, when the resources of the Firm were strained to their utmost to carry out the urgent work which was thrust upon them by the Government, and when every available hand was pressed into this service, he somehow managed to keep going the composition of this book, and found means of machining each sheet when ready for press. Besides this, he had many hundreds of new characters cut, and spared no trouble in reproducing my manuscript, and whenever necessary he cast great quantities of new type to enable the composing to continue, and so avoided delay during the distribution of the type of worked-off sheets. At the present time his fount of Egyptian type is the largest and most comprehensive and complete in the world. At my request he has prepared a list of his Egyptian Hieroglyphic types which will be found at the end of the volume. On the Continent great printing firms like Harrison & Sons, who enlarge and complete their founts of Oriental types, receive subsidies from Governments, or from Academies, but in England no subsidies or contributions are given to printers, and the satisfaction which they feel when they have done a public-spirited act of this kind is their sole reward. That Messrs. Longman cast at their own expense the fount of solid Egyptian type that was used for printing Birch’s “List of Hieroglyphics,” and his “Dictionary of Hieroglyphics,” and that Messrs. Harrisons have cut, at their own expense, the very extensive and complete fount of linear hieroglyphic types used in the printing of the present work, will ever redound to the credit of the great company of English publishers and master-printers.

Dedication: the coloured border was drawn by Mr. Alfred Caton.

Finally, I mention with gratitude the help which I have received from Mr. A. E. Fish, the able compositor in the employ of Messrs. Harrisons who set the type of this Dictionary. He has shown great zeal and interest in the work, and his skill and great experience have triumphed over many difficulties, and made the proof reading easier. He is a worthy successor of Mr. Mabey, Messrs. Harrisons’ great Oriental Compositor, who set the type for George Smith’s monumental work The History of Assurbanipal, London, 1871, and of Mr. Fisher who set the type for my text volume of the Book of the Dead, London, 1894, published by the Trustees of the British Museum.

ERNEST WALLIS BUDGE.

BRITISH MUSEUM,

February 25th, 1920.
A LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS DICTIONARY, AND OF THE ABBREVIATIONS OF THEIR TITLES BY WHICH THEY ARE INDICATED.
A LIST

Of the principal works used in the preparation of this Dictionary, and of the abbreviations of their titles by which they are indicated:


Ämen.     ..       .. The Book of Precepts of Ämen-em-apt, the son of Ka-nekht, according to the Papyrus in the British Museum (No. 10474).


Aram. Pap.  ..       .. Ungnad, A., Aramäische Papyrus aus Elephantine. Leipzig, 1911. 8vo. (No. 4 of Hilfsbücher zur Kunde des alten Orients.)

Asien     ..       .. Müller, W. Max, Asien und Europa nach altägyptischen Denkmälern. Leipzig, 1893. 8vo.


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B. D. (Saite) ... The hieroglyphic text of the Book of the Dead according to the Papyrus of Auf-ankh. It was published by R. Lepsius, Das Todtenbuch der Aegypter nach dem hieroglyphischen Papyrus in Turin. Leipzig, 1842.


Beh. ... Rawlinson, H. C., The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun deciphered and translated. London, 1846. 8vo. (Forming vol. x. of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.) See also The Sculptures and Inscriptions of Darius the Great on the Rock of Behistün in Persia. Edited and translated by the late Prof. L. W. King, assisted by Mr. R. C. Thompson. London, 1907. 4to.


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Stern, L., Glossarium Hieroglyphicum quo papyri Medicinalis hieratici Lipsiae asservati et a clarissimo Ebers editi. (Printed in the second volume of the preceding work.)

Edfu


Edict


El Amarna


Eg. Res.


E. T.


Excom. Stele


Famine Stele

Brugsch, H., Die biblischen sieben Jahre der Hungersnoth. Leipzig, 1891. 8vo.

Festschrift

AEGYPTIACA. Festschrift für Georg Ebers zum 1 März, 1897. Leipzig, 1897. 8vo.

Festschrift, Leemans.

Pleyte, W. (and others), Études Archéologiques dédiées à C. Leemans. Leyden, 1885. 4to.

Gen. Epist.


G. I.


Gnostic


Gol.

Golenischeff, W., Epigraphical Results of an excursion to Wadi Hammâmât. St. Petersburg, 1887, pp. 65–79, plates 1–18.

Gol. Pap.


Goshen.


Greene


Harris I.

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- Wreszinski, W., *Der Londoner Medizinische Papyrus und der Papyrus Hearst*. Leipzig, 1912. 4to.

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- Maspero, G., *Hymne au Nil publié et traduit après les deux textes du Musée Britannique*. Paris, 1868. 4to (lithographed); and *Hymne au Nil*. Cairo, 1912.

Hymn of Darius
- The text was published by Brugsch, *Reise nach der grossen Oase Khargah*. Leipzig, 1878, pl. 25–27.

Hymn to Uraei

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- Schäfer, H., *Die Mysterien des Osiris in Abydos unter König Sesosstris III*. Leipzig, 1904. 4to. [In vol. iv of Sethe’s *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte und Altertumskunde Aegyptens*.]

Inscription of Darius
- See under Hymn of Darius.

Inscript. of Hlenu

Israel Stele
- The inscription of Mer-en-Ptah, which is found on the back of a stele of Amen-hetep III (now in Cairo); published by Spiegelberg, *Äg. Zeit.*, Bd. xxxiv, p. 1 ff.

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Jour. As.

Jnl. E. A.

Kahun

Kûbbân Stele
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Lanzone ... Lanzone, R. V., Dizionario di Mitologia Egizia, pts. i–v. Turin, 1881 f. 8vo.


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Metternich Stele .... Golénscheff, W., Die Metternichstele in der Originalgröße zum ersten Mal herausgegeben. Leipzig, 1877. 4to.


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Revue Égyptologique, ed. Revillout; see under Rev.

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<tr>
<td><strong>Stele of Nekht Menu</strong></td>
<td>6. Lepsius, C. R., <em>Denkmäler</em>, Abth. iii, Bl. 68; and see Erman’s summary of the readings of all the copies in vol. vi of the <em>Sitzungsberichte</em> of the Prussian Academy, p. 428 ff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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A LIST

Of the most frequently used Hieroglyphic Characters with their Phonetic Values, together with their Significations when employed as Determinatives and Ideographs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inactivity, inertness, inanition, exhaustion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>á</td>
<td>address, cry out, invoke. As an interjection, hai m, hi m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>deprecate, propitiate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>tua * s, áau l</td>
<td>pray, worship, adore, entreat, praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>hen m</td>
<td>praise, exult, chant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>qa s, háa l</td>
<td>high, lofty; exult, make merry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>án m</td>
<td>go back, turn back, turn round.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>call, beckon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>see No. 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>án l</td>
<td>run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td></td>
<td>ab l</td>
<td>dance, perform gymnastics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MEN (Standing, Sitting, Kneeling, Bowing, Lying Down).
## A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kes</td>
<td>bow, pay homage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>run away or run after something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pour out, micturate, <em>peng</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>make friends, be in league with someone, <em>heter</em>; be on brotherly terms with, <em>sensen</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hide, to conceal, <em>amen</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dwarf, pygmy, <em>teng</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, 28</td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>image, figure, statue, <em>tut</em>; mummy, transformed dead body, <em>sau</em>; to establish a custom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ur, ser</td>
<td>eternity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>great, great one, a chief official, prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>old, aged, <em>dau</em>; senior <em>sensu</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image11.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strong, strength, <em>nekht</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image12.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>beat (?) strike (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image13.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>shepherd (?) hunter (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image14.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>to repulse, to drive away, <em>seher</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><img src="image15.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>to perform a ceremony (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image16.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>shepherd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image17.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the <em>ahi</em>-priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td><img src="image18.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— — — — — —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image19.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strong, strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image20.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>harper, play a musical instrument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>break up ground, plough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44, 45</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>present, make an offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>nini 𓊫 𓊫</td>
<td>pour out water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>purificatory priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sow grain; to use a throw-net in hunting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>skipping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khus 𓊫 𓊫</td>
<td>build.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>work a boring tool (?), drill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qes 𓊫</td>
<td>build.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>suspend, stretch out the sky, ḫkh 𓊫.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54, 55</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>fa</td>
<td>carry, bear on shoulders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>= kheštēb 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, lapis lazuli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57, 58</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qes 𓊫</td>
<td>restrain, bind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>= ḫeq 𓊫 𓊫, governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60, 61</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>statue of king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62, 63</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>king of Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>king of Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66, 67, 68</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>king of Upper and Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>foreign potentate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>= ḫt ē 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 king, prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>child, infancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73, 74</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75, 76</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>royal child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>...........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78, 79.</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>enemy, death, the dead, slaughter, = khefti ꜣ “enemy.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḫāā</td>
<td>soldier of every kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>m'šā</td>
<td>soldier of every kind = menfī ꜣ।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>prisoner, captive, foreigner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>criminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84, 85.</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>execution, death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>man, sa Ꜣ။, 1st person sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>invoke, address, cry out to, interjection O or Oh! Hail! etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>eat, drink, speak, and of everything which is done with the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>inactivity, inertness, rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>praise, hen ꜣ।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91, 92, 93</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>pray, worship, adore, entreat; praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>hide, āmen ꜣ, conceal, protect (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>play an instrument of music, harper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>drinking, offering (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97, 98.</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>offering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
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<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hide, conceal, ämen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uāb</td>
<td>priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105, 106, 107</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pour out water, make a libation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>carry a load, atep, bear, support, ja, var. of (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110, 111</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḫēh</td>
<td>great but indefinite number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the blessed or holy dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a god or divine person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114, 115, 116</td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the king holding the sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117, 118</td>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>the king holding the sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td><img src="image11.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the king holding the whip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td><img src="image12.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the king holding the whip and sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td><img src="image13.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the king wearing the White Crown and holding the whip and sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td><img src="image14.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the king wearing the Red Crown and holding the whip and sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td><img src="image15.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the king wearing the Red Crown and holding the whip and the ankhl &quot;life.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td><img src="image16.png" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the king wearing the White and Red Crowns and holding the sceptre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the Red Crown and holding the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the White and Red Crowns and holding the sceptre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shepherd, nomad, sentry, guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130, 131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132, 133</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sit as a king or noble, seat oneself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134, 135</td>
<td></td>
<td>sheps ⦓</td>
<td>noble, honourable, revered, the sainted dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136, 137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>swim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138, 139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lie, recline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fall, defeat, slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td>kher ⦓</td>
<td>sickness, vomit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>reap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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**II. WOMEN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>woman, <em>sa-t</em>, 1st and 2nd pers. sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>queen, lady of high rank, venerable woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>woman beating a tambourine and playing a harp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>āri ⦓</td>
<td>present at, in charge of, belonging to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Hieroglyph.</td>
<td>Phonetic Value.</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14,</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bend, bow, <em>geb</em> ḫ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pregnant woman, <em>beq</em> ḫ. Δ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>parturient woman, give birth to, <em>mes</em> 𓎌, <em>pāpā</em> ḫ. Δ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nurse, <em>menā</em> 𓊪, dandle, rear a child, <em>renn</em> 𓊫.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, 19</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
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III.

GODS AND GODDESSES.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
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<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Āsār</em> (Osiris); usually written ḫ or 𓎌.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Pth</em> (Ptah).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Ptah-Tanen</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Ptah-Seker-Āsār</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Menu</em> (Min, Khem Âmsu ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Āmen</em> (Ammon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Āmen holding the sceptre</em> ḫ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Āmen holding Maāt</em> ḫ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Āmen holding the scimitar</em> ḫ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Āmen holding the sceptre</em> ḫ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14,</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td><em>Horus the Elder, Horus-Rā, Rā, the Sun-god.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16,</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18,</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Āmen-Rā, or Rā-Amen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ḫeru-ākhuti (Harmakhis), or Horus of the Two Horizons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23, 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Āāh (var. ḫ), or Khensu (Ḫ), the Moon-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25, 26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tcheḥuti (Thoth).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Set (var. ḫ), or Setesh (Ḫ), or Sutekh (Ḫ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anpu (Anubis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30, 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khnemū (Khnoubis), Khnounis, Khnum, Khneph, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ḫep, or Ḫāpi, the Nile-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33, 34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shu, god of light and dryness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bes, a Sūdānī god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36, 37, 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Set as a warrior-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Bennu bird (phoenix).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mestā, son of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ḫāpi, son of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Qebhsenuf, son of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuamutef, son of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Hare-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ast or Set (Isis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nebt-ḥe-t (Nephthys).</td>
</tr>
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<td>51, 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the sunrise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>Isis, Hathor or any cow-goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57, 58</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>Net (Neith).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59, 60,</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess Maat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61, 62</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess Nut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess Serqet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess Sekhmet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65, 66</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess Anqet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess Sesheta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70, 71</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>of many goddesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72, 73</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>a guardian of one of the Seven Pylons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>goddess of Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>goddess of Lower Egypt.</td>
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</table>

### IV.

**MEMBERS OF THE BODY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Hieroglyph</th>
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<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tep, tchatcha</td>
<td>first, foremost, top of anything, nod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḫer ⲧ Ⲣ</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4, 5,</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>hair of men and animals, bald, lack, want, lacuna in manuscripts, colour, complexion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>lock of hair, side tress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>beard, khabes ⲧ Ⲣ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ār ⲧ</td>
<td>right eye, see, ān ⲯ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>see, ān 𓊠.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>eye-paint (kohl).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grief, tear, weep, rem 𓊝.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>left eye, see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>beautiful, ān 𓊠.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>see, behold, peter 𓊞.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>divine eye, right eye of Ra, utchat 𓊞 𓊠❼.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>divine eye, left eye of Ra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the two divine eyes, utchatṭi, 𓊠 𓊜 𓊝 𓊠❼, the eyes of Ra, i.e., the Sun and Moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, 19</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>need, what is required, tebk 𓊝.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ar 𓊞</td>
<td>tear-drop of divine eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pupil of the eye, death, destruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>see, maa 𓊠 𓊠 𓊠.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 24</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>eyebrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ear, mestcher 𓊞 𓊞.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>breathe, nose, nostril; the front of anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>r, ra</td>
<td>mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>lip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the two lips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30, 32</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>eject spittle, vomit, efflux, exudation, moisture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>jaw-bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the two jaws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>staff, to speak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35, 36</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37, 38, 39</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>backbone, hew in pieces, dismember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>chine, sacrum, hew in pieces, dismember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>breast, nurse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42, 43, 44</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>embrace, surround, happening, event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>the double, person (?); strength of the ka, beauty of the ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ka-priest, hem, ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>lack, want, need, nothing, no, not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>magnificent, splendid, tcheser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khan</td>
<td>paddle, row a boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>aha</td>
<td>fight, wage war, contend against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>present an offering.</td>
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<tr>
<td>55, 56</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>rule, direct, govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khu</td>
<td>splendour, strength (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59, 60, 61</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mak</td>
<td>give, erta or or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>a, tet</td>
<td>arm (remen), bear, carry, set in position, anything done with the arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>give, erta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67, 68</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>m, m'</td>
<td>wash, cleanse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>aai</td>
<td>strong, strength, nekht.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70, 71</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
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</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>strength, rule, direct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khu</td>
<td>rule, direct, govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shep</td>
<td>hand, take, receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75, 76</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kep</td>
<td>press-down (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77, 78</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>t</td>
<td>hand, palm of the hand, tcha-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79, 80</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shep (?)</td>
<td>take in the hand, receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>dew, ata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82, 83</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>grasp, lay hold on, amm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>finger, tcheba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ten thousand, tcheba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>right, true mean, middle, aqa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87, 88</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>witness, testimony, meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89, 90</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>take, take away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>men</td>
<td>nails, claws, talons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>present, offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>met</td>
<td>phallus, front, male, masculine, procreate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>procreate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>hen</td>
<td>procreate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96-97</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>lead, guide, seshem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>testicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>hem</td>
<td>female pudenda, female, woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>go, walk, enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td><img src="image23" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>run, walk quickly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>ⲡ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>come out, go out, go back, return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>gehes △</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>transgress, invade, attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>establish, falsehood, gerg Ⲣ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>ⲡ</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>unem Ⲣ</td>
<td>eat, devour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108, 109</td>
<td>Ⲣ, Ⲣ</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>..... Compounds are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tcheb Ⲣ, ab Ⲣ, teb Ⲣ, khab Ⲣ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110, 111, 112</td>
<td>Q, Q, Ⲣ</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>limb, flesh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V.

#### ANIMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bull, ka = Ⲣ, ox, āk Ⲣ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Apis Bull, sacred bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow charging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow lying down or bound for sacrifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow calving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow suckling her calf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>calf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>young ram, thirst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>āu Ⲣ</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ⲣ</td>
<td>ba Ⲣ</td>
<td>kudu, ram, soul, the god Khnum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>sacred ram of Amen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>goat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>nobleman, elder; var. <img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /> (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khan</td>
<td>interior, skin, hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20, 21</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ape, monkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>rage, fury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>dancing, merriment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 25, 26</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>sacred ape, praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>fight, quarrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ape bearing solar face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ape wearing Red Crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ape of Thoth bearing the solar Eye (ultch).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>hippopotamus-goddess (Ta-urt, Thoueris).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>hippopotamus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>lion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>re, ru</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35, 36, 37</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
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<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>neb</td>
<td>image, sphinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>sphinx (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>bolt of a door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the lion-gods of last evening and this morning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>leopard, cheeta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>cat, give, gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>wolf, wolf-god (?) Up-uat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>jackal-god, Anpu, judge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>fabulous animal, khekh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>set</td>
<td>hare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>wild animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>un</td>
<td>elephant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>bear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>rhinoceros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>giraffe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>Set, or Setesh, or Sutekh, evil personified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>pig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 64</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>mouse, rat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>Ämem-mit, a composite monster, one-third hippopotamus, one-third crocodile, and one-third horse, which devoured the hearts of the wicked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VI.
#### PARTS OF ANIMALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>ass's head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fore part of bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nose, breath, the front of anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the nose, breath, front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>throat and neck, head and wind-pipe, swallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow-goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>respect, reverence, <em>shefit</em> 🌾 □ □.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the Eight Gods (<em>Khemenu</em> ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂) of Hermopolis Magna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /> <img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wisdom, knowledge, <em>shesa</em> 🌾 ♂ ♂.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strength, power.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14, 15, 16</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /> <img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /> <img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
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<td>fore part, front.</td>
</tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the lion-gods of yesterday evening and this morning.</td>
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<td>18, 19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /> <img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /> <img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>set underworld.</td>
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<td>21, 22</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /> <img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
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<td>company, group.</td>
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<td>23, 24, 25, 26</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>strength.</td>
</tr>
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<td>27</td>
<td><img src="image27" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>moment, minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28, 29</td>
<td><img src="image28" alt="Hieroglyph" /> <img src="image29" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>horns of kudu.</td>
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<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30, 31</td>
<td></td>
<td>up</td>
<td>crown of the head, apex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Year's Day, <em>up renpit</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33, 34, 35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the god Khnum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rank, dignity, high position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37, 38, 39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>ab ⦰</td>
<td></td>
<td>tusk, tooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td>beh ⌈, hu ⌈</td>
<td></td>
<td>hear, ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>end, hinder part, attain, reach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>peh ⌈</td>
<td></td>
<td>incantation, enchantment, <em>heka</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>thigh, shoulder (?) strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pudenda of a cow, female.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>constellation Meskhet (Great Bear).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>repeat, bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52, 53, 54</td>
<td>kap ⌘</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>skin, hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>striped or variegated hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shoot, aim at, target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tail, rump, thorn, prickle, goad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bone and flesh, flesh, joint, heir, posterity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>nes ⌘ ⌘</td>
<td></td>
<td>tongue, leader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>sma ⌘ ⌘</td>
<td></td>
<td>the lung or lungs, unite, join together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the bull's skin in which the deceased was placed, <em>mesqat</em>.</td>
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</table>
### VII.
#### BIRDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>kite (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>.........</td>
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<tr>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>eagle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>neh</td>
<td>.........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ḫeru, Horus ; hawk, bāk ] [ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Horus with whip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Horus-Rā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hawk of gold, a royal title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>king of the South and North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>king-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rā-Harmakhis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>right, right-hand side, the West, Amen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under World, Kher-neter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Horus, uniter of the Two Lands, a royal title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the god Sep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>forms of Horus-Rā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Horus or Rā in his disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Hieroglyph.</td>
<td>Phonetic Value.</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26, 27</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Hathor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khu</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sacred bird and image of a god.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Horus-Sept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ner m[u]t</td>
<td>vulture, the goddess Mut, mother, year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goddess Mut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Nekhebit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddesses Nekhebit and Uatchit, the tutelary goddesses of Upper and Lower Egypt respectively, neb-ti.</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>māk</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
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<tr>
<td>36, 37</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
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<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
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<td>39, 40</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ma, mā (?) m', mi (?)</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
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<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mā as iāk</td>
<td>light, radiance, brilliance, shine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mer</td>
<td>before, em bah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
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<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>before, em bah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mer, met</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tekh</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>āakhir</td>
<td>light, radiance, brilliance, shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>gem</td>
<td>find, discover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>catch fish.</td>
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</table>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<td>51, 52.</td>
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<td>ibis, the god Thoth, <em>tchhuti</em></td>
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<td>53, 54</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><strong>ba</strong> <img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /> <strong>, bak</strong> <img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>soul, dig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>souls, divine souls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57, 58</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>nest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>lake with wild fowl, nest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><strong>ba (?)</strong></td>
<td>............</td>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
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<td>62</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>phoenix, <em>benn</em> <img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
</tr>
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<td>63</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
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<td>............</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>flood, inundate.</td>
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<td>65, 66</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>food, fatten.</td>
</tr>
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<td>67</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>red.</td>
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<td>69, 70</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><strong>sa</strong> <img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>goose and duck, birds in general, insects, son, the Earth-god Geb.</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>washermen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>72, 73</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>shake, tremble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>destroy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75, 76</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78, 79</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><strong>pa</strong> <img src="image23" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>duck, waterfowl, flying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80, 81</td>
<td><img src="image24" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>flying, flutter, hover, alight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of Hieroglyphic Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
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<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qema, then</td>
<td>flutter, hover, alight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tcheb <img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>brick, seal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ur</td>
<td>swallow, great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>small, little.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>menkh <img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>............</td>
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<tr>
<td>87, 88</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>people, mankind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>u</td>
<td>chicken, quail (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>āu</td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mau</td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ūu</td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tha</td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fear, terror.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95, 96</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ba</td>
<td>the beatified soul.</td>
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</tbody>
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### VIII.

**Parts of Birds.**

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goose, duck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bird of prey, masculine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>peq <img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>āakh <img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>bright, shining, etc., like <img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" />.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image23" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image24" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>āmakh <img src="image25" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>Eye of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 10</td>
<td><img src="image26" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image27" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flying, wings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shu = $\Lambda$</td>
<td>feather, truth, uprightness, integrity, $\textit{maat}$ $\frac{f}{t} \sigma$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Maāti, the two goddesses of Truth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>arm, cubit, carry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>sha (?) $\text{III} \Pi$</td>
<td>claw of bird, talon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cutting tool, nail, claw (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>women, goddesses, cities; son = $\Phi$.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IX.

AMPHIBIA (REPTILES).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>river turtle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>multitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>——-—-—-—-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>crocodile, wrath, rage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sacred crocodile, the Sun-god (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$\text{Sebek} \frac{\pi \Pi}{\Pi}$, a Crocodile-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>king, $\textit{Ati}$ $\frac{\Pi}{\Pi} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>k[α]m $\frac{\Pi}{\Pi}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>——-—-—-—-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>frog, the Frog-goddess, $\textit{Hegit}$ $\frac{\Pi \Pi}{\Pi} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tadpole, the number 100,000, $\textit{hefen}$ $\frac{\Pi}{\Pi} \frac{\Pi}{\Pi}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14, 15</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>serpent, goddess, priestess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fire-spitting serpent or goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Mehnit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>goddess. Isis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shrine of goddess, æter $|\text{।}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>worm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>tch</td>
<td>the loathly Worm Aapep $|\text{।}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compound of $| = \text{metch} \text{ &quot;ten,&quot;}$ and $|tch$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>eternity, tchet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compound of $|tch$ and $|\text{।}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>snail (?), slug (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a sign formed by adding $|\text{।}$ to $|\text{।}$ on a sarcophagus in the British Museum (No. 32).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$| + |\text{।}$ or $s + f$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to come out, per $= |\text{।}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>go in, ag $= |\text{।}$ or $|\text{।}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36, 37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spitting serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serpent's head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>collect, gather together, sag $|\text{।}$.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### X.
**FISH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ãn</td>
<td>fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fish, rise, mount up, foul, filthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fighting fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rise, mount up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>swim, shining, ãn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a deadly fish (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>dead body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cuttle fish (?) nār.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>latus fish (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>äntch mer, an old title of the governor of a district.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XI.
**INSECTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>bee, honey; hornet (?) ; king of the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>king of the South and North, Nesu Bat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>the flying beetle kheprer, scarabaeus sacer; become, kheper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of Hieroglyphic Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flying, the winged solar disk of Her-Beḥutet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>alighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>insect found in mummies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fly, ḫf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grasshopper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>scorpion, breathe; the goddess Serqít</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>scorpion with the sign for eternity, shen Q.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XII.

**TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, ETC.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tree, sweet, pleasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5, 6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>palm tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>plot of ground with a palm and an acacia tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khet Q</td>
<td>tree, wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cutting wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>growing grain plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flourish, blooming, year, time in general, last year of a king's reign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flourish, renp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Hieroglyph.</td>
<td>Phonetic Value.</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>spring plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>thorn, goad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess Nekhebit and her town Nekheb (Gr. Eileithyiaspolis, Arab. Al-Қāb).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>nen</td>
<td>written wrongly in later times <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>su <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>plant of the South, king of the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, 27, 28</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>res <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30, 31</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shemā <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qemā <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>play music, musician.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>see <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>á (ā, č, ĩ)</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>āi</td>
<td>go, advance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>sekh-t <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>field, garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>offering, oblation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40, <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>sha <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>field, garden, flood, inundation, <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /> = field in the south; <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /> = field in the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>plant, vegetable, head. up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42, 43</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>hen <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ha <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>cluster of papyrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>papyrus swamp, the swamps in the Delta, the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the South, Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uatch <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, uatch <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>papyrus stalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>a plant of the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Upper and Lower Egypt, the Two Lands, Taut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>lotus in bloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59, 60</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>variants of uiten, sacrifice, offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62, 63</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>un b</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>unto</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70, 71</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>part of a papyrus plant, leaf (?), the number one thousand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73, 74</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>shen</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>r = —</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76, 77, 78</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>hetch</td>
<td>mace, club; white, shining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79, 80</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>utch</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81, 82</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>khesef</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>spindle; repulse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>mes</td>
<td>fly-flapper made of the tails of foxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85, 86</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>spelt, dhurra (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ear of corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>growing grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89, 90</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grain, corn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91, 92</td>
<td>꧁, ꧂</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>granary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93, 94</td>
<td>꧃, ꧄</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>date, sweetness, pleasure, grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95, 96, 97</td>
<td>꧅, ꧆, ꧇</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>sweet, pleasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98, 99</td>
<td>꧈, ꧉</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100, 101</td>
<td>꧊, ꧋</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>fig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>꧌</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>tcher ꧍ ← bundle of plants or vegetables; boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103, 104</td>
<td>꧎, ꧏ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>vineyard, pergola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105, 106</td>
<td>꧐, ꧑</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>union of Upper and Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>꧒</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>heaver, Eath, Water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108, 109</td>
<td>꧓, ꧔</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>heaven, sky, ceiling, what is above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>꧕</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>the night sky with a star hanging like a lamp from it, darkness, night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
<td>꧖, ꧗, ꧘</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>the sky slipping down over its four supports, storm, hurricane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIII.

HEAVEN, EARTH, WATER.

1 | --- | --- | heaven, sky, ceiling, what is above. |
2, 3 | ꧉, ꧊ | --- | the night sky with a star hanging like a lamp from it, darkness, night. |
4 | --- | --- | rain or dew falling from the sky. |
5 | ꧋ | --- | the sky slipping down over its four supports, storm, hurricane. |
6 | ꧌ | --- | sparkle, shine, coruscate, lightning, blue-glazed faience. |
7 | --- | --- | one half of the sky. |
8, 9 | ꧊, ꧋ | --- | sun, the Sun-god Rā ꧊, day, period, time in general. |
10, 11, 12 | ꧌, ꧍, ꧎ | --- | the Sun-god Rā. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>shine, rise (of a luminary), beings of light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>shine, lighten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>prepared, ready; the Dog-star Septit ꜫꜫтвор]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18,</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>winged solar disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20,</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>walking disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>rise (of the sun), coronation of a king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>nearly full moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 25</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khā</td>
<td>crescent moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>span, shesp ꜫ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>moon, month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>the half-month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>star, morning star, hour, time for prayer, pray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32, 33,34</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Under World, Ṭuat ꜫ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>sba</td>
<td>land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Two Lands, Ṭani, i.e., Upper and Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37, 38</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>&quot;lands,&quot; Ṭaiu, the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>foreign country, the desert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>foreign land = ꜫ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>East.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><img src="image23" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image24" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image25" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tchu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>horizon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nome, district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>river bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the eastern and western banks of the Nile, i.e., Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>boundary, limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>, her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>travel, traveller, journey afar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57</td>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60, 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>grain, powder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td>mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>canal, any collection of water; written wrongly sometimes for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66, 67, 68, 69</td>
<td></td>
<td>sh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70, 71, 72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>horizon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the two horizons of the East and West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>island, áu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>áu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77, 78, 79</td>
<td></td>
<td>sen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80, 81, 82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pool, lake, sheet of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83, 84</td>
<td></td>
<td>kha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85, 86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
XIV.
BUILDINGS AND PARTS OF BUILDINGS.

<table>
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<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>☥, ☥</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>city, town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4,</td>
<td></td>
<td>☥, late p or pa</td>
<td>house, any building, to come forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>offerings to the dead, <em>i.e.</em>, offerings which appear at the command of the dead person, <em>per kheru</em> (<em>pert er kheru</em>), treasure-house <em>per hetch</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Mer, a name of Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>h</td>
<td>mansion with many rooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>mer, nem</td>
<td>house of the god, temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11,</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>&quot;Great House,&quot; castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>&quot;Lady of the house,&quot; <em>i.e.</em>, the goddess Nephthys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>shrine, tomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>&quot;House of Horus,&quot; <em>i.e.</em>, the goddess Hathor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>&quot;House of Nut,&quot; <em>i.e.</em>, the sky, heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>house of the king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>libation chamber.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>palace of the god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>door, gateway protected by uraei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>title of a legal official.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, 28,29, 30</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>court, usekht, of palace or mansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32, 33</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>overthrow, throw down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>&quot;White Wall,&quot; Aneb-ḥetch, i.e., Memphis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35, 36, 37</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fortress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>shrine of a god with the two doors open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>angle, corner, title of an official, qenbt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hide, conceal; var. ◊.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>hap □</td>
<td>funerary coffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pyramid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>obelisk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>memorial slab, boundary stone, landmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pillar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50, 51, 52</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pillars with lotus and papyrus-shaped capitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>capital of pillar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>decorate, adorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>object (flint?) used in birth ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>hall, council chamber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>bend, twist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60, 61</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>festival of renewing the king's life, heb set, &quot;festival of the tail&quot; (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 64</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>stairway, stepped throne, ascend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḫa</td>
<td>open; door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>door-bolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>travel, go, bring, carry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68, 69</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tches, thes</td>
<td>knot together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70, 71</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the god Menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72, 73</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qet</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74, 75, 76</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>funerary coffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>shrine of Ptaḥ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78, 79</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>door, gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>chapel of the Ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82, 83</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>door (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84, 85</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>great house, castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>angle block (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>funerary offerings of bread and beer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>door, gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90, 91</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92, 93</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94, 95</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96, 97</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a Sudânt kubbah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XV.**

**SHIPS, BOATS, SACRED BOATS, ETC.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boat, ship, to sail, travel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>capsize, overturn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uḥā [image]</td>
<td>a loaded boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boat of Rā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boat of the goddess Maāt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sailing, to sail upstream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wind, air, breeze, breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ahā [image]</td>
<td>stand up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>steering pole or oar, helm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rudder, voice, speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shesp [image], seshp [image], shep [image]</td>
<td>receive, take.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sacred boats for use in shrines and in religious processions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### XVI.

**FURNITURE (SEATS, TABLES, CHESTS, STANDS).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>s, hetem <img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>seat, throne; the goddess Isis, <img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /> Ast <img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" />.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>instrument for measuring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>chair, stool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5,</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>us <img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>litter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>lie down, recline, sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>dead body, bier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>couch of Horus or Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>pillow, head rest, raise up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /> or <img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>eight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>weaving tool or instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ser <img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>fractional number (⅝).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>= s-pekhar <img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><img src="image23" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td><img src="image24" alt="Hieroglyph" /> seshem <img src="image25" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image26" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>= <img src="image27" alt="Hieroglyph" /> seshem <img src="image28" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>offering, oblation, sacrifice; rest, set (of the sun).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image29" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>stand for a vessel, down, under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 24, 25</td>
<td><img src="image30" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image31" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27, 28, 29, 30, 31</td>
<td>[Hieroglyphs]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>sarcophagus, funerary chest or coffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>region, place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>tcheba, teba</td>
<td>substitute, substitution, supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>an, aun</td>
<td>pillar, light-tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>var. of preceding (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36, 37</td>
<td>[Hieroglyphs]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td>[Hieroglyphs]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>= “book,” or “offering.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>Shesmu, the headsman of Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44, 45</td>
<td>[Hieroglyphs]</td>
<td>metcher, m'tchet</td>
<td>squeeze, press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>clothing, apparel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>lamp-stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ceremonial umbrella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>shade, shadow of the living or dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>scales, balance, weigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>[Hieroglyph]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>measurer of the hour, unnu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52, 53</td>
<td>[Hieroglyphs]</td>
<td>utchā or</td>
<td>right, correct, just, equable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54, 55, 56, 57, 58</td>
<td>[Hieroglyphs]</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>raise up, exalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>maā</td>
<td>true, right, truth, integrity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stand for sacred images, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mirror.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>weigh, balance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XVII. SACRED VESSELS AND FURNITURE.**

1. altar with bread and beer on it.
2. stand with libation jars upon it.
3. altar.
4. altar.
5, 6. god, God.
7. divine mother.
8. Soter, Saviour-god.
10. mistake for 𓊞. 
11. tchet 𓊞, tet 𓊞. sacred object worshipped in the Delta, confounded with 𓊞 the sacrum of Osiris.
12. unite, join.
13, 14. two, friend, brother, associate.
15, 16. left āab 𓊞, left side, 𓊞. 
17, 18. what is in, who is in.
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>var. of $\text{un-fu}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess of Wisdom, Seshat $\text{\textsuperscript{2}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 24, 25</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>censer stands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, 27, 28</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>Khnemu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XVIII.

**CLOTHING, CROWNS, ORNAMENTS, ETC.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>k (late)</td>
<td>covering for head and neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the same with uraeus, symbol of royalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>royal war helmet, khepersh $\text{\textsuperscript{2}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>crown of the South or Upper Egypt. $\text{\textsuperscript{2}} + \bigotimes$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>net (late)</td>
<td>crown of the North or Lower Egypt. $\text{\textsuperscript{2}} + \bigotimes$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>crowns of the South and North united, sekhemti $\text{\textsuperscript{2}} + \bigotimes$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>cord measure, the number one hundred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>pair of plumes, shuti $\text{\textsuperscript{2}}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>u</td>
<td>helmet with plumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>helmet with disk and plumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>helmet with horns, plumes, and uraei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decoration of crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decoration of crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>decoration of crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plumed standard, often confounded with ♂.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>triple Atef crowns with horns and uraei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Atef ♂ ⚘ crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pectoral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pectoral, deep collar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plough ♂, acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>ah ♁</td>
<td>ploughman, ploughman's belt or strap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tunic, loincloth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the uterus, etc., symbol of Isis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33, 34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the goddess Sati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35, 36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>hep ♁</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td></td>
<td>mer ♁, nes ♁</td>
<td>tongue, overseer, guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sandal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ring, circle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kheb ![image2]</td>
<td>. . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>live, life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>seal-cylinder, seal, valuables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>seal-cylinder with cord, seal, what is put under seal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>“counterpoise” of collar, the <em>menat</em> ![image7], symbol of pleasure and gladness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>incense, cense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kap ![image10]</td>
<td>provide, supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52, 53</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sistrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mighty, powerful, direct, rule, emblem of authority, sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>present, offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59, 60</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>right side, the West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61, 62</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fan, fly-flapper, air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 64, 65</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image23" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image24" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>box that held the head of Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70</td>
<td><img src="image25" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image26" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>district of the head box of Osiris, Abydos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td><img src="image27" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rule, reign, govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td><img src="image28" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sheep and goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td><img src="image29" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uas ![image30], tchâm ![image31]</td>
<td>sceptre, fine gold, serenity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image32" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Thebes, <em>Uast</em> ![image33].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td><img src="image34" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strength, strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76, 77, 78</td>
<td><img src="image35" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image36" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image37" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>term of Horus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79, 80</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>symbol of Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81, 82</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>symbol of Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83, 84</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>whip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the firstborn son of Osiris, Baba ☐ ☐ ☐.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>White Crown with cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pectoral (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fringe of the “banner” of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Horus-names of kings, as in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐ (? )</td>
<td>ass’s load in a caravan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XIX.

WEAPONS AND ARMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boomerang, throw, foreign nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>keep watch, be awake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pillar support ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ the four pillars of heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>calamity, disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>carpenter’s axe, work in wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>battle-axe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>tep ☐</td>
<td>first, foremost, at the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>scimitar, short, curved sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mooring, post, arrive in port, to land, die, end a journey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cut, inscribe a name, designate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>knife and block, slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a gory knife, slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hone (?), slaughter, massacre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>razor (?), shave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nubian bow, symbol of Nubia and the Egyptian Sudan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, 27, 28, 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>extend, spread out, stretch out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>arrow, shoot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31, 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>symbol of the goddess Neith as huntress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>arrow in hide of a beast, hunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>arrows and target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spear, pike, stab, transfix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36, 37, 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>back, at the back of, hinder part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40, 41</td>
<td></td>
<td>sa /</td>
<td>great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>aā –</td>
<td>.............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>a collection of weapons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td>ēbl –</td>
<td>chariot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>target (?) memorial stele.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## XX.

**TOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>shut in, confine, restrain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>m $\bar{a}$ or $\bar{a}$</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>mā</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>tear drop from the Eye of Rā, part, portion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>adze and block, choose, select.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>⚡, ⚡</td>
<td>nu $\bar{a}$</td>
<td>blade of an adze, cut, hack, chop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>claws, nails, talons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>$= \bar{a}$ beat, slay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11,</td>
<td>⚡, ⚡</td>
<td>ma $\bar{a}$ or $\bar{a}$ or $\bar{a}$</td>
<td>sickle, reap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>maā $\bar{a}$</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15,</td>
<td>⚡, ⚡</td>
<td>mer $\bar{a}$, $\bar{a}$</td>
<td>love, plough, digging tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>ward off, keep away, storehouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>plough, fruit, seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>heb $\bar{a}$</td>
<td>finish, complete, bring to an end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>tem $\bar{a}$, $\bar{a}$</td>
<td>ore, wonder, marvel, astonish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21,</td>
<td>⚡, ⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>grain measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23,</td>
<td>⚡, ⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>t $\bar{a}$, tā $\bar{a}$</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Hieroglyph.</td>
<td>Phonetic Value.</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>metal, mineral, heavy substance, weighty, salt, soda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28, 29</td>
<td>[image], [image]</td>
<td>tcha [image]</td>
<td>fire stick or drill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>utcha [image]</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31, 32, 33</td>
<td>[image], [image], [image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>work in wood, excellent, fine, splendid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>mer [image]</td>
<td>sick, diseased, pyramid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>handicraft, workmanship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>ab [image]</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>uba [image]</td>
<td>open, make a way or passage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td>[image], [image]</td>
<td>= [image]</td>
<td>ward off, keep away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40, 41, 42</td>
<td>[image], [image], [image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rub down to a powder, grind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44, 45</td>
<td>[image], [image], [image]</td>
<td>uā [image]</td>
<td>pike, harpoon, the number one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46, 47</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Neith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>razor, shave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td>[image], [image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>follow as a friend or servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>qes [image], qers [image]</td>
<td>hollow reed, bone, to bury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>worker in stone or metal, metal founder, sculptor, artisan of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td>[image], [image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>claw, talon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>ḥap [image], ḥep [image]</td>
<td>= [image].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56, 57</td>
<td>[image], [image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>gold of every degree of purity (nub).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>gold, tchām [image].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
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<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>maa Αają</td>
<td>truth, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61, 62</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>weave, net (snare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>hém Αają</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XXI.**

**WOVENWORK, PLAITED ARTICLES.**

<table>
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<th>Signification</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>u Αają</td>
<td>measuring cord; the number one hundred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>set Αكاتب</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>claw, talon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>au Αكاتب</td>
<td>wide, broad, spacious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dignity, high rank, worth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shes א Why, qes 𧂱</td>
<td>tie, bind, cordage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>constrained, suffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shen א oficial</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>geb א Why</td>
<td>packet, small bundle, sachet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>germinate, grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>roll of papyrus, tie up, bind together, come to an end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fill, complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 17</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>take, accept, receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>sheṭ א oficial</td>
<td>= א, the goddess Neith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>antch אופי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the god Atem א opin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>foundation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>magical protection, amulet (sa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>shent</td>
<td>.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>knotted cord, magical knot (sa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>h</td>
<td>.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>her</td>
<td>.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>hä</td>
<td>.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33, 34, 35</td>
<td></td>
<td>sek</td>
<td>set, place, put, establish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>is often written for ⦃ or ⦄.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>offering, oblation, sacrifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a sign composed of ⦃ and ⦄.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It occurs on sarcophagus No. 32 in the British Museum, and was cut on it when the sarcophagus of Queen Ankhnesneferâbrâ was usurped by a man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>revolve, circle round, return, the bowels, the weight loben ⦄.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>th</td>
<td>.....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>seize, grasp, capture, conquer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>swathe a mummy, embalm a body with unguents, spices, etc., the dead, to count up, reckon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>incense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>skin of an animal (?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### XXII.

**VASES AND VESSELS, BASKETS, MEASURES, ETC.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>vases for unguents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>unguent, ointment, bitumen, naphtha; the goddess Bast and her city Bubastis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>libation jar, praise, commend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>coolness, refreshing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>the king's majesty, servant, kind of priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>servant of the god, <em>hem neter</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 9</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>jar stand; be in front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>consort with, be joined to, unite; the god Khnemu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>vase, vessel, pot, what is fluid, viscous, etc.; waiter, attendant, beer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>milk pot (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 17, 18</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>vase, vessel, pot, what is fluid or viscous, internal organ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>bring, bear, import.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>wine skin, wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>———</td>
<td>vase, vessel, pot, what is fluid or viscous, internal organ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>nu</td>
<td>heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Hieroglyph.</td>
<td>Phonetic Value.</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, 27.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>libation priest, clean, pure, holy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>clean, ceremonially pure, holy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>as, like, similar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30, 31</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>má <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, mer <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>vase, vessel, pot, goddess, queen, mistress; broad, spacious, wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32, 33</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ab <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>bread, cake, loaf, bread-offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34, 35, 36</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pottery lamp (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flame, fire, heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>vase of burning incense (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ba, b (in late times)</td>
<td>limit, boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tcher <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>g</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>neb <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>basket, receptacle for offerings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>k</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>variant of <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>vulva of cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pour out (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>title of a priest <em>kheri heb</em>, “he who hath charge of the festival.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>an offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grain of all kinds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57, 58, 59</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>ⲫ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61, 62, 63</td>
<td>ⲫ, Ⲯ, ⲫ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>vessels in stone, the city of Abu or Elephantine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65, 66</td>
<td>ⲫ, ⲳ, ⲭ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>pottery jars, stone jars with covers, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>ⲫ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>a kind of priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68, 69</td>
<td>ⲫ, Ⲯ</td>
<td>ta ⲭ</td>
<td>heat, fire, furnace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>ⲫ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>metal, especially copper or bronze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>ⲫ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>the goddess Neḥeb-ka.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XXIII.

OFFERINGS, CAKES, ETC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>ⲫ, Ⲯ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bread, cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ⲫ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>the town Nekhen (Eileithyias-polis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ⲫ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bread, cake; father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>ⲫ, ⲫ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bread, cake; shewbread; primeval time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td>ⲫ, ⲫ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>ennead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 10</td>
<td>ⲫ, ⲭ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>circle, disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ⲱ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td>ⲱ, Ⲱ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>sieve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ⲱ</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>river bank, land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ⲱ</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>give, present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### XXIV.

**WRITING AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, GAMES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>𓊧</td>
<td></td>
<td>scribe’s writing outfit, write, writing; rub down to powder, polish; variegated, stupid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>𓊩</td>
<td></td>
<td>roll of papyrus tied round the middle, book, deed, document, register; of the abstract; group together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>𓊪, 𓊪</td>
<td></td>
<td>bag, sack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>𓊨</td>
<td></td>
<td>harp, zither.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7, 8</td>
<td>𓊩, 𓊩, 𓊩</td>
<td></td>
<td>sistrum, castanets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>𓊩</td>
<td></td>
<td>goodness, happiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>𓊩</td>
<td></td>
<td>the god Nefer-Tem 𓊩𓊩𓊩.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>𓊩</td>
<td>saa 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩</td>
<td>recognize, know, understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>𓊩</td>
<td>men 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩</td>
<td>draughtboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>𓊩</td>
<td></td>
<td>draughtsman.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XXV.

**STROKES AND DOUBTFUL OBJECTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>𓊩</td>
<td></td>
<td>a sign added for purposes of symmetry, e.g., 𓊩, 𓊩, 𓊩, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3, 4</td>
<td>𓊩, 𓊩, 𓊩</td>
<td></td>
<td>sign of the plural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>𓊩, 𓊩</td>
<td>i 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩</td>
<td>sign of the dual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td>𓊩, 𓊩</td>
<td></td>
<td>a pair of tallies = 𓊩, count, tally, reckon, pass by, depart, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>𓊩</td>
<td></td>
<td>the number ten.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>objects of wood or wickerwork; terrify, terrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>divide, cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>t</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>territory, estate; to complete; head, chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the oval round a royal name, cartouche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>beat, kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>women's apartments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>nem</td>
<td>step, walk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### THE COPTIC ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coptic Letters</th>
<th>Coptic Names of the Same</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Numerical Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Α</td>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Β</td>
<td>Bida</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Γ</td>
<td>Gamma</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λ</td>
<td>Dalda</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ε</td>
<td>Ei</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ζ</td>
<td>Zita</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Η</td>
<td>Ητα</td>
<td>é</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Θ</td>
<td>Θita</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ι</td>
<td>Iauta</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ</td>
<td>Kappa</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λ</td>
<td>Laula</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Μ</td>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ν</td>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ξ</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td>x (ks)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ο</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
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<td>Π</td>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>Ro</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Σ</td>
<td>Sima</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τ</td>
<td>Tau</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Υ</td>
<td>Ue</td>
<td>u, y</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Phi</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>Chi</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ψ</td>
<td>Psi</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>Au (Ο)</td>
<td>ò</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ψ</td>
<td>Shei</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Υ</td>
<td>Fei</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>Chei (Xeii)</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ε</td>
<td>Hori</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>Djan-djia</td>
<td>dj</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τ</td>
<td>Tchima</td>
<td>tch</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τ</td>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>ti (di)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last seven letters are derived from Egyptian hieroglyphs (through Demotic); thus: Ψ from ꀻ, Ψ from ꀸ (f), Ρ from ꀸ, Ρ from ꀸ, Ρ from ꀸ, Ρ from ꀸ, Ρ from ꀸ, Ρ from ꀸ.

* This sign represents the Greek sign $\Phi$, and has the value $\text{coo}$, i.e., "six"; it is only used as a numeral.

† When a letter has a double line over it, its numerical value is increased a thousandfold, e.g., $\overline{\text{E}} = 1000$, $\overline{\text{E}} = 2000$, etc.
THE HEBREW ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEBREW LETTERS</th>
<th>HEBREW NAMES OF THE SAME</th>
<th>PHONETIC VALUE</th>
<th>NUMERICAL VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>א</td>
<td>Aleph</td>
<td>נָלָח</td>
<td>'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב</td>
<td>Beth</td>
<td>נָת</td>
<td>B, BH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ג</td>
<td>Gimel</td>
<td>גִּמְלָה</td>
<td>G, GH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ד</td>
<td>Daleth</td>
<td>דָלָה</td>
<td>D, DH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ה</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>אֵנה</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ו</td>
<td>Waw</td>
<td>נ</td>
<td>W, U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ז</td>
<td>Zayin</td>
<td>זָי</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ח</td>
<td>Kheth</td>
<td>חֶה</td>
<td>KH (CH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ט</td>
<td>Teth</td>
<td>טֶה</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>Yod</td>
<td>יו</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ק</td>
<td>Kaph</td>
<td>קַפָּה</td>
<td>K, KH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ל</td>
<td>Lamed</td>
<td>לָמְדָה</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מ</td>
<td>Mem</td>
<td>מֶמ</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נ</td>
<td>Nun</td>
<td>נּוּנ</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ס</td>
<td>Samgh</td>
<td>סָמְגַּה</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ע</td>
<td>Ayin</td>
<td>עֵי</td>
<td>'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>פ</td>
<td>Peh</td>
<td>פֶה</td>
<td>P, PH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>צ</td>
<td>Sadeh</td>
<td>צָדָה</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ק</td>
<td>Kohef</td>
<td>קְהֵף</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ר</td>
<td>Resh</td>
<td>רֶשֶׁה</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ש</td>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>שִׁנֶּה</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ת</td>
<td>Shin</td>
<td>שִׁנ</td>
<td>SH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Form at the end of a word.
### THE SYRIAC ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYRIAC LETTERS</th>
<th>SYRIAC NAMES OF THE SAME</th>
<th>PHONETIC VALUE</th>
<th>NUMERICAL VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaf</td>
<td>aḥ</td>
<td>'</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bēth</td>
<td>bē</td>
<td>b, v (β)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gāmal</td>
<td>gā</td>
<td>g, gh</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dālath, Dāladh</td>
<td>dāl</td>
<td>d, dh</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hē</td>
<td>hē</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāw</td>
<td>wā</td>
<td>w, u</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zai, Zen, ŏr Zayn</td>
<td>zā, zäh</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khēth</td>
<td>khē</td>
<td>kh (or) h</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tēth</td>
<td>tē</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yōdh</td>
<td>yō</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāf</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>k, kh</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lāmadh</td>
<td>lā</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mīm</td>
<td>mī</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nūn</td>
<td>nū</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
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<td>Semkath</td>
<td>sēm</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ē</td>
<td>ē</td>
<td>' (guttural)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pē</td>
<td>pē</td>
<td>p, for ph</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sādhē</td>
<td>sād</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōf</td>
<td>kōf</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rēsh (Rish)</td>
<td>rī, rī</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shīn</td>
<td>shīn</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāw</td>
<td>tāw</td>
<td>t, th</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
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</table>
# THE ARABIC ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABIC NAMES OF THE LETTERS</th>
<th>PHONETIC VALUE</th>
<th>UNCONNECTED</th>
<th>CONNECTED WITH PRECEDING LETTER</th>
<th>CONNECTED WITH FOLLOWING LETTER</th>
<th>NUMERICAL VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alif</td>
<td>'</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bā</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>٢</td>
<td>٢</td>
<td>٢</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tā</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>٣</td>
<td>٣</td>
<td>٣</td>
<td>٣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thā</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>٤</td>
<td>٤</td>
<td>٤</td>
<td>٤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jīm</td>
<td>g, j</td>
<td>٥</td>
<td>٥</td>
<td>٥</td>
<td>٥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hā</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>٦</td>
<td>٦</td>
<td>٦</td>
<td>٦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khā</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>٧</td>
<td>٧</td>
<td>٧</td>
<td>٧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dāl</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>٨</td>
<td>٨</td>
<td>٨</td>
<td>٨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhāl</td>
<td>dh</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
<td>٩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rā</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>١٠</td>
<td>١٠</td>
<td>١٠</td>
<td>١٠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zāy</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>١١</td>
<td>١١</td>
<td>١١</td>
<td>١١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>١٢</td>
<td>١٢</td>
<td>١٢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shīn</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>١٣</td>
<td>١٣</td>
<td>١٣</td>
<td>١٣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sād</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>١٤</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dād</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>١٥</td>
<td>١٥</td>
<td>١٥</td>
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<tr>
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<td>t</td>
<td>١٦</td>
<td>١٦</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zā</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>١٧</td>
<td>١٧</td>
<td>١٧</td>
<td>١٧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Ain</td>
<td>'</td>
<td>١٨</td>
<td>١٨</td>
<td>١٨</td>
<td>١٨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghain</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td>١٩</td>
<td>١٩</td>
<td>١٩</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fā</td>
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<td>٢٠</td>
<td>٢٠</td>
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<td>٢١</td>
<td>٢١</td>
<td>٢١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāf</td>
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<td>٢٢</td>
<td>٢٢</td>
<td>٢٢</td>
<td>٢٢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lām</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>٢٣</td>
<td>٢٣</td>
<td>٢٣</td>
<td>٢٣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mīm</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>٢٤</td>
<td>٢٤</td>
<td>٢٤</td>
<td>٢٤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nūn</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>٢٥</td>
<td>٢٥</td>
<td>٢٥</td>
<td>٢٥</td>
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<td>Hā</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>٢٦</td>
<td>٢٦</td>
<td>٢٦</td>
<td>٢٦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāw</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>٢٧</td>
<td>٢٧</td>
<td>٢٧</td>
<td>٢٧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yā</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>٢٨</td>
<td>٢٨</td>
<td>٢٨</td>
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THE ETHIOPIAN SYLLABARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETHIOPIAN NAME OF THE LETTER</th>
<th>PHONETIC VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ angered</td>
<td>Ṣ angered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ corrupted</td>
<td>Ṣ corrupted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ double</td>
<td>Ṣ double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ final</td>
<td>Ṣ final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ initial</td>
<td>Ṣ initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ medial</td>
<td>Ṣ medial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ new</td>
<td>Ṣ new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ old</td>
<td>Ṣ old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ newly</td>
<td>Ṣ newly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ neglected</td>
<td>Ṣ neglected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ process</td>
<td>Ṣ process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ progressive</td>
<td>Ṣ progressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ random</td>
<td>Ṣ random</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ restored</td>
<td>Ṣ restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ similar</td>
<td>Ṣ similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ single</td>
<td>Ṣ single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ variant</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ethiopic Diphthongs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diphthong</th>
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<th>Diphthong</th>
<th>Diphthong</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuā</td>
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<td>kuā</td>
<td>kuā</td>
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<tr>
<td>kuī</td>
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<td>kuī</td>
<td>kuī</td>
<td>kuī</td>
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<tr>
<td>kuē</td>
<td>kuē</td>
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<td>kuē</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Numerals.

<table>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ṣ</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ṣ</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ṣ</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ṣ</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṣ</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ṣ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ṣ</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE AMHARIC SYLLABARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 gi'z</th>
<th>2 kā'ib</th>
<th>3 sālis</th>
<th>4 rābi'</th>
<th>5 ħamis</th>
<th>6 sādis</th>
<th>7 sābi'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ር</td>
<td>ሸ</td>
<td>ሹ</td>
<td>ሺ</td>
<td>ሻ</td>
<td>ሼ</td>
<td>ሽ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ሾ</td>
<td>ሿ</td>
<td>ቀ</td>
<td>ቁ</td>
<td>ቂ</td>
<td>ቃ</td>
<td>ቄ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ቤ</td>
<td>ብ</td>
<td>ቦ</td>
<td>ቧ</td>
<td>ቨ</td>
<td>ቩ</td>
<td>ቪ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ቤ</td>
<td>ብ</td>
<td>ቦ</td>
<td>ቧ</td>
<td>ቨ</td>
<td>ቩ</td>
<td>ቪ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ቩ</td>
<td>ቪ</td>
<td>ቫ</td>
<td>ቬ</td>
<td>ቭ</td>
<td>ቮ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ቮ</td>
<td>ቲ</td>
<td>ታ</td>
<td>ቴ</td>
<td>ት</td>
<td>ቶ</td>
<td>ቷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ቸ</td>
<td>ቹ</td>
<td>ቺ</td>
<td>ቻ</td>
<td>ቼ</td>
<td>ች</td>
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<td>ች</td>
<td>ቾ</td>
<td>ቿ</td>
<td>ኀ</td>
<td>ኁ</td>
<td>ኂ</td>
<td>ኃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ኃ</td>
<td>ኄ</td>
<td>ኅ</td>
<td>ኆ</td>
<td>ኇ</td>
<td>ኈ</td>
<td>኉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>኉</td>
<td>ኊ</td>
<td>ኋ</td>
<td>ኌ</td>
<td>ኍ</td>
<td>኎</td>
<td>኏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>኏</td>
<td>ነ</td>
<td>ኑ</td>
<td>ኒ</td>
<td>ና</td>
<td>ኔ</td>
<td>ን</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amharic Diphthongs:

| ቼ | qua | ቼ | qui | ቼ | quà | ቼ | què | ቼ | què | ቼ | què |
| ቼ | xhaua | ቼ | xhui | ቼ | xhua | ቼ | xui | ቼ | xuè | ቼ | xuè |
| ቼ | gua | ቼ | gui | ቼ | guà | ቼ | guè | ቼ | guè | ቼ | guè |
THE PERSIAN CUNEIFORM ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>TH</th>
<th>RA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>DA</td>
<td>RU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>DI</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA</td>
<td>DU</td>
<td>VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KU (QU)</td>
<td>NA (I)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KH</td>
<td>NU</td>
<td>SH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA (GI)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GU</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C (TCH)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>TR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJ</td>
<td>MU</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

< sign for division between words.
\[ a \] in some respects = Heb. N.

\[ a \], an emphatic particle;

Peasant 181; Peasant 180; Peasant B.I. 125; Peasant 224. It seems to be used sometimes to mark a quotation like \( \) in Ethiopic (\( \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \triangleleft \)): Brit. Mus. Orient. No. 678, Fol. IIIa, 1).

\[ a \ ], Rev. 12, 17, = \( \triangle \), to come.

\[ a \ ] Berlin 2296, estate, farm.

\[ a-t \ ] = \( \triangle \), field.

\[ a-\] Westcar 9, 16; 12, 25 .

\[ at \ ] = \( \triangle \), Litanie, p. 85, to bring forth.

\[ aA = a-t \] field, ground, territory, region; var.

\[ at, aat \] stick, stave.

\[ aat \] back.

\[ aaa \] U. 321, 535; T. 294 .

\[ aa\ ] to sleep, slumber; var.

\[ aah-t \] field; Copt. 12, 2,

\[ aash \] B.D. (Saite)

115, 2, a god of slaughter; var.

\[ aati \] be strong, hostile.

\[ aati \] enemy.

\[ a-[t] \] N. 920, the uraeus of Horus.

\[ aa\ ] to come.

\[ aau \] stick, staff, pole.

\[ aa \] see

\[ aar \] to tie, to bind, to restrain, to keep in restraint, to oppress.

\[ aas \] bile, gall; var.

\[ aasb \] seat, throne, something fixed; compare \( \).

\[ a\ ] to beget.

\[ a\ ] grave, tomb; var.

\[ a\ ] seat, throne, something fixed; compare \( \).

\[ aau \] U. 564, the hands;

see

\[ a\ ] Rev. 11, 131, to come.

\[ a\ ] Lit. 17, journeyings, those who travel.

\[ a\ ] to sleep, slumber.

\[ a\ ] to punish, to do harm to someone.

\[ a\ ] to plaster, to build, to bespatter, to make a charge against.

\[ a\ ] Anastasi I, 28, 6 .

\[ a\ ] Israel Stele 22.

\[ a\ ] vase, vessel, measure; plur.
aāā
Rec. 14, 41, foreigner, interpreter (?).

aāā-tá
A.Z. 46, 143; Rec. 14, 42, foreigner, barbarian.

aāāa, Thes. 1203, to extinguish, to put out a fire.

aāu
case for a book; case for arms (Lacau).

aāb-t
Rev. 16, 109, IV, 510; Excom. Stele 8; A.Z. 1906, 70; opposition, resistance, vexations, entreaty, calamity, ruin.

aāābū
cup, bowl, vase, pail, measure.

aāābū, the little vase for incense which is attached to the handle of the censer.

aāāfī, Amen. 6, 15, 15, 9, a repulsive man.

aāāā, ape;

Aānī
B.D. (Saite), 5, 5, the Ape-god.

Aāānū
the Ape-god Thoth.

aān (?), interpreter, foreigner.

aāās, a weapon.

Ai
Tuat X, an ass-headed god;

see

ai, stalled ox.

air

aish
Rev. 12, 44, truce; Copt. εὐγε.

aīq
Rev. 12, 45, reed, bulrush; var.

ai-[t]
Rec. 36, 203, Jour. As. 1908, 310, calamity, trouble, prejudice =

ait
a kind of bread, or cake.

au
U. 390, P. 336,
to be long, to be large, to be wide, to be spacious; Copt. wōy.

au, aui
length, totality, all, throughout.

au-t
length, largeness;

au-t
length of the earth;

au-t
length of eternity;

advanced in years; advanced in iniquity.

au
T. 339, N. 626, full of days;

aāā, Rec. 27, 219, long of stride;

aāā, P. 187, M. 349, N. 902, long of foot;

aāā, P. 215, abundant in offerings;

N. 802, 1155, long-haired.
au-t áb  

, dilatation of heart, swelling of heart, pleasure, joy, gladness; , A.Z. 1906, 127; , "his heart was glad to do," Stele of the Dream, 18; 

au-t áb , medicine for the heart (?).

au  

, to make an offering.

au-á, au-t-á , gift, present, offering, alms, oblation, i.e., "that of the open hand"; plur.

Au-á  

, the god of gifts, B.D. 99, 29;  

, Tuat IV, a title of Horus and Thoth.

Au-t-á  

, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

Au-áu-Uthes (?)  

, Tuat IV, a name of Thoth; see Uthesu.

au-her  

, Peasant 271, a man of broad face (i.e., sight).

Au-t-maátiu-kheru-maat  

, Tuat VI, a group of gods who gave alms when on earth.

Au-matu (?)  

, Tuat III, a god in the Herer Boat.

aui  

, to stretch out, extend, IV, 498, 612.

au  

, Rec. 30, 187,  

Rec. 26, 65,  

, to be strong, violent.

auit  

, Rougé I.H., pl. 256, something promulgated, a decree.

aut  

, a kind of ochre.

au-t  

, U. 508,  

IV, 173, food, offering, sepulchral meals, supplies of all kinds.

au  

, Rec. 20, 42, splendour.

auí  

, Rev. 11, 166;  

, Rev. 14, 21;  

, glory, splendour, words of praise; Copt. 66666.

auau  

, U. 539, T. 296, to rejoice.

au-t  

, rays of light, something bright.

au  

, sorrow, pain, care, misery, ruin, sadness, the opposite of , glory, splendour, words of praise; Copt. 66666.

au-t  

, Rec. 33, 32, slaughters, animals slaughtered for food.

au  

, ground, region.

au  

, IV, 967, administration.

auu  

, swamp, marsh.

Auit (?)  

, Wort. 32, 478, a goddess of nurses and children.

au  

, B.D. 130, 13,  

, children.

au  

, to be old.

auait  

, Supp. 383; A.Z. 1874, 90, a measure of land (?)

auas  

, to pull, to drag with a rope.

aui  

, to rebel, be violent, wicked.

auá  

, P. 176 = , N. 916.
auau, dog, jackal; compare עאואא.

aur, terror(?), restraint, violence.

aurf (?), net; Copt. λαουνε.

ausu, scales, balance.

ausek (ask), sceptre, stick, staff, rod.

ausa, balsam, incense, unguent of a light yellow colour.

ab-t, gift, offering, sacrifice.

abu, plural, elephant; Copt. e£ (in e£poc).

abu, Suppl. 514; elephant grass, or balsam.

ab, abu, tusk of ivory; plur. III, Pap. Koller 38; IV, 1149; var. of, IV, 1149; pure, i.e., not rotten, ivory, IV, 329; ivory tusks and tooth, IV, 373.

Abit, the town of Abydos personified as a goddess.

ab, variegated, marked with different colours, streaked, striped; having feathers of different colours, a title of Heru-Beḥuṭet.

abu, Rec. 30, 188, leopard.

ab, ab, abit, Edict 26, 36.
abtu, Rev. 11, 180, father; Heb. הָנָה.

aba-t, Rev. 14, 20, light; compare —.

aban, Rev. 12, 69, alim; Copt. ὀμην.

ab-lān-āthān-ālbā, Rev. 11, 180, a god. Gnostic ἈΒΛΑΘΑΝΑΛΒΑ.

abaḥi, Rev. 13, 21, tooth; Copt. ὕδατε.

abakh, to forget; Copt. ὑδάτε.

abash, Jour. As. 1908, 267, to forget; Copt. ὑδάτε.

Abaqer, Mar. M.D. 49, Rec. 36, 86, Sphinx 1, 89; Alt. K. 3, name of a Libyan dog of Antef-āa, the Slughī, كَبِس سَلْعُيِّ.

abatu, Rev. service, \( \sqrt{נְבַר} \).

abit, Mar. Karn. 53, 35.

abmer, pyramid tomb.

Abenti, Tuat I, a serpent-guide of the Boat of Af.

abekh, IV, 365, to mix with, to unite with, to penetrate, to enter in among, enter battle; see —.

abkhekh, T. 385, M. 402, to clap the hands.

abs, Annales 9, 156, a kind of plant.

abka, see —.

abt, Hymn of Darius 11, a kind of fish; see —.

abț, to shut, to bolt in.

apț, goose, duck; plur. У. 570, N. 940, P. 669; Tombos 8, IV, 877, water-fowl in general; green goose, P. 669; Copt. ὑδάτε.

apt, U. 570, N. 940, P. 669; Tombos 8, IV, 877, staff (?).

Aparius, Ἀπαρίους, a Macedonian name of a month, the Roman December.

Apuranițes, Ἀπορανίτης = Ἀπολλωνίτης.

aph, Leyden Pap. 8, 13.

apsu, birds.

apt, ἀφτ, to flutter, to alight as a bird.

apt, ἀφτ, goose, duck; plur. У. 570, N. 940, P. 669; Tombos 8, IV, 877, water-fowl in general; green goose, P. 669; Copt. ὑδάτε.

apt, U. 570, N. 940, P. 669; Tombos 8, IV, 877, staff (?).

af, B.D. 172, 36, offerings of birds and fish (?)

af-t, P.S.B. 14, 232, gift, offering, present.

af, Hymn of Darius 38, might, strength (?)

afa, ἀφά, glutton, greedy man.

afa-[t], greed, gluttony.

afaufu, a kind of balsam, or medicine.

af, afau, B.D. 78, 6, to trouble, to be troubled; those who are troubled, or those who give trouble.
afaf, to praise, to rejoice, to exult.

afit, flame, fire.

afu, to injure, to inflict an injury.

Afu, Tuat VII, the "Worm" Kheti.

afer, to burn, to be hot.

afri, Verbum Voc., smoke, hot vapour.

aft, Rev. 13, 38, foot soldier (?)

am, to bend the leg, to march, part of the leg.

am, amu, U. 177, Rec. 3, 46, to seize, to grasp.

amm, M. 742, Rec. 31, 17, A.Z. 1905, 36, to seize, to grasp.

amm-t, grasp, fist.

am, IV, 158, to understand, to know.

amam, Merenptah 2, to know, to understand.

am, Amen. 9, 19, to swallow.

am (read hem?) Jour. As. 1908, 305, artisan.

am, to grieve, lament, to mourn.

amiu, mourners.

am, amut, flame, fire; to burn, to consume.

amm, Rec. 16, 109, to burn, to consume.

am, amut, flame, fire;

plur.

amait, island (?), land.

ama, Rec. 3, 46, to see.

amá, ami, to mix together, to compound a medicine, to rub down drugs.

amá-t, something rubbed down, or crushed.

Amá, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra.

Amá-amí-ta, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 63).

amáu, Rec. 3, 46, to see.

amá-t (am-t), meal, pottage.

ami-t, Rev., the interior, nature; a good disposition.

Amu, Tuat 11, a dawn-god.

ames, amsu, N. 803, P. 169, 614, M. 781, N. 1138, rod of authority, sceptre, staff; A, T. 14, two sceptres; plur. the amulet of the sceptre.

ames-áb, Wort. 14.

ams-t, liver.

Amü, foreign tribes and peoples.
ani, Rev. 12, 19 = 1, to remove, to put aside.

an-t, Rev., removal.

anpa, Rev. 13, 14, an interrogative particle = 1.

ar, Rev., be captured, be put in restraint, to strangle, to shut up, be netted.

arut, Rec. 31, 11.

ark-t, Rev., removal.

anpa, Rev. 13, 14, an interrogative particle = 1.

arg, Rev. 11, 169, a member of the body; Copt. 2. 2. 2.

Artakhshassha, A.Z. 49, 8a, Artaxerxes.

Artakhshshs, Artaxerxes; varr.

Artikastika, B.D. (Saite) 165, 3, a form of Amen.

artá, Rev., to be safe, sure, security; Copt. upx.

artcha, Rev. 11, 157; Copt. upx.

ah, Rev. 13, 29;

ah, Rev. 11, 123, pain, grief, trouble, loss, sorrow, poverty, misery, debility, destitution, sadness, ruin, woe; Copt. 2. 2. 2.

ah, Peasant 249, a disturber, one who causes trouble.

ah, aha, Hymn of Darius 23, cow, any cow-goddess.

Ahait, L.D. 4, 82b, B.D. 162-4, (1) a form of Hathor; (2) wife of Osiris the Bull-god; and (3) mother of a Horus.

ahai, ahi, interjection O!

ahai, Mar. Karn. 55, 62, camp; Heb. TIN (?)
ahi, to go (?), to march (?)  
Ahit  B.D. (Saité) 142, 5, 22, a goddess.  
ahem  Rec. 16, 109, to advance.  
ahem-t  incense, unguent.  
ahet  Rec. 16, 108, to groan, to grieve.  
aẖu  Rec. 32, 216, weak, powerless, grief.  
ah-t  field, land, acre, ploughed or cultivated land; plur.  
ah-t stat  Thes. 1288, arura.  

Ahut-en-Ámentit  Tuat V, the estates of the blessed in Ament.  
ah-t  L.D. III, 220c, flax fields.  
ahā-t  the offering of a field.  
ah-t-nu-arr  Rec. 6, 7, vineyard; Copt.  
ah-het  Akten. p. 349, the pit, or shaft, of a tomb.  
ah  N. 281;  
ah  IV, 171, 754, a herb (?), a plant (?), a vegetable (?), pot-herb (?), a kind of bread, or cake.  
ah, ahu  meal, pottage; , food.  
ah-t  a kind of medicine.  
ah  Rev. 11, 139, 12, 33, 59, evil, grief, disaster, prejudice; var.  
ah-t  entreaty, petition, prayer.  
ah-ti  see .  
ah-ti  the two thighs = .

ahāh  to lighten (?)  
Aḥa, Aḥu  P. 204, M. 331, , N. 850, , Hh. 566, , N. 1320 = , M. 699,  
IV, 263, B.D. 40, 6, Rec. 29, 157, a form of Men.  
ahā   
ahnu  Rec. 12, 93 =  

ahs  Rec. 13, 42, to harvest, to reap.  
Ahs  P. 668, the name of a Sūdānī god; var. , M. 779.  

Akh-t  the first season of the year; see Aakh-t.  
akh  M. 683, Rec. 26, 74, to bloom, to blossom, become green, green.  
akh  reed, water-plant; Heb.  , Gen. xli, 2.  
akht  , N. 996, watered, or irrigated, land.  
akkakh  to become green, to put forth shoots, to blossom.  
akkahu  Amen. 6, 9, , , , Rec. 15, 161, blossoms, flowers.  
akkakh  flowers (of heaven); i.e., stars.  
akkakh  night, darkness.  
akkh-t  thing, affair, business, matter of the day; plur.  , , , Rec. 1, 48, Amen. 8, 7,  

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akhakh  

akh  

akhakh  

akhā  

akhā  

akha  

akha-t  

akh.a-t  

akhbit  

akhabit-ānkh-em-tesheri  

akhu  

akhef  

as  

asak  

asaka  

asaka  

asbi[t]  

asbus  

asbi[t]
Asbit, M. 237, N. 615, Denderah IV, 81, a fire-goddess.

Asbit the goddess of the fourth hour of the day.

Asb B.D. 69, B.D. 17, 41, B.D. (Saite) 147, 7, a fire-god.

Asm P. 375 = a sceptre.

Asen Rev. 13, 111, to breathe easily or freely.

Asch drum.

Aschh M. 224, N. 129, to reap, sickle; Copt. w2c wc5.

Aschh Décrets 34, slaughter chamber (?)

Asq Rev. 14, 19, delay; Copt. wck.

Asst clay, earth, chalk (?); potter's clay.

Ast Journ. As. 1908, 300, ground, earth; Copt. cht.

Asther Annales III, 178, star; Gr. *Aorj*.

Asṭa (?) to tremble; see

Asṭeb to eat; see

Ash evening; see

Ash, Ash-t dog, jackal; var. = an offering made by fire.

Ash, Ash-t, IV, 482, flower.

Asha to scatter [sand

Ashãhu B.D. (Saite) 42, 21, paralytic; Copt. w2c w2c (?)

Ashu B.D. 95, 2, a water-god.

Ashu for roast (meat)

Ashbu B.D. 144, a fire-god in the 5th Arit.

Ashep A.Z. 1900, 128 = day, light.

Asher to burn, to melt, to roast, to try by fire.

Asher-t N. 1348, U. 124, 295, roasted meat offering; plur.

Asher evening; see

Asliṭu plots of ground, estates.

Aq, Aqa Peasant 259, 295, to fail, to be weak, to be weary, to be tired, diminish, come to an end, be exhausted, perish, die; to run aground;

Aq, Aq; Peasant 111, 46, tired, weary; Aq ru, ruin, destruction; Copt. akw, and ako in tako.

Aqu Peasant 111, 23, destruction, ruin; Copt. ako.

Aq-ṭ-er-pet P. 645, name of the Celestial Ladder.
aqa  
steps, height, a high place; see §.

aqal  
filth, vomit =  

aqau  
a house-boat; Arab.

Aqan  
B.D. 99, Int. 4, the name of a god.

Aqau (?  
Hh. 482, part of a boat.

aqb-t  
arm, shoulder; see §.

Aqbut  
Tombos Stele 4, a foreign people.

Aqbi  
Book of Gates III, a serpent-god.

aqem  
Rev. 14, 10, to be sad; Copt. OKEE.

aqen  
; see §.

aqers-t  
tomb; see §.

aqretchna  
a weapon, axe; Heb. (?)

aqhu  
Rechnungen 70, 165, Mar. Karn. 42, 22, to work in wood, to be a carpenter, to hollow out a boat; Rec. 29, 21, 91, dressed timber; caus.

aqhu  
carpenter.

aqhu  
A.Z. 1905, 142, carpenter's adze, axe, battle-axe.

aqhau  
axe-men, soldiers.

aqh  
clay, earth.

aqs  
to move, to walk, to go.

aqs, aqs  
to tie, to bind; aqsu  bonds, fetters.

Aqetqet  
one of seven spirits who guarded Osiris.

ak  
to become weak, to feel pain or sorrow, destruction; Copt. A.KW.

aku-t  
boils, blains, sores, pustules, any inflamed swelling.

aki-t  
chamber, abode.

akniu  
aliens, foreigners, enemies.

Aker  

Akeru-tepu-ā-Akhabiu  
a group of Earth-gods who are said to be the ancestors of Rā and of the Akhabiu-gods, B.D. 153A, 11, 23.

Akriu  
B.D. 108, 13, a group of Earth-goddesses (?)

Akeru-tepu-ā-Akhabiu  
B.D. 153A, 11, the ancestor-gods who worked the net for catching souls.
Akeru-tepu-a-Rā, B.D. 1534, 23, the ancestor-gods of Rā.

akrāut, wagons; compare ḫwāUNET.

Akerta, U. 614, the name of a god.

ag, to lack, to want.

ag, U. 639, plant, shrub; see ḫwag; Copt. ḫKE, oēIK.

agg-t, a plant, a shrub.

agab, the Nile, waterflood, deluge; see ḫwagab.

agap, to destroy, to flood.

agb, U. 193, T. 73, N. 587, 605, M. 227, ḫwagb, Rec. 26, 77, the celestal waters, flood, stream, any large mass of water; ḫwagb, T. 56, M. 216; Copt. ḫwagb.

Agb, N. 706, ḫwagb, B.D. 189, 11, the primeval Water-god.

Agb-ur, P. l. 806, U. 608, T. l. 86, ḫwagb-ur, N. 617, the Great Agb.

agbā, U. 395, P. 384; see ḫwagbā.

agb, ḫwagb, an astronomical term.

ageb, knee; see ḫwagb, ḫwagb.
ati-t, Rec. 14, 2, vulva, uterus; plur. Rec. 14, 2, bed, diwân, couch, bier; var. Rec. 14, 2, bed, couch, cushion; plur. Rec. 14, 2, to nurse, nurse; see Rec. 14, 2, bed, couch, cushion; plur. Rec. 14, 2, back; Rec. 14, 2, Thes. 1206, high-backed, stiff-necked, var. Rec. 14, 2, B.D. 154, 15; Copt. wT (in šiwy).
at, standard, perch, resting place of a god or divine statue.

Ata-ra, Cairo Pap. 23, 4, a god in the form of a mummy.

atá, T. 200, P. 679, boat.
atá, Rev., a kind of fish; var. (9)

Ati, Tomb Rameses IV, 28, a god.
atita, ministrant (?)
atu, Shipwreck 112, to trouble oneself.
atutu, B.D. 145, 4, 16, a kind of wood.

ateb, land, region.

ateb, sceptre (?)

cap, to load, to be laden; master of a load, Copt. wTII. 

atep-t, A.Z. 49, 32, A.Z. 49, 32, Jour. As. 1908, 282, load, burden; Peasant 259; Copt. eTIIW.

atepu, bears of loads.

atep, chest for clothes.

atef, Rev. 27, 222, 31, 170, a crown of Osiris.

atf, incense, spices, sweet unguents.

atf, a tree.

atf, a cutting tool or instrument.

a-ten, or , A.Z. 1889, 71.

aten, Rev. 12, 10, ground, earth; Copt eTHR.

atr, river plants, papyrus.

ath, Rev. 14, 17, to draw a bow.

ath, U. 480, Rec. 26, 233, to nurse, to nourish.

ath-t, bed, couch, stool, chair, canopy.

athu, chair-bearer.

athu, Rec. 27, 85, air, wind.

athp, to load, be laden; see Athpu, Copt. wTII.

athput, burden, load; var. Copt. eTIIW.

Athpi, Tuat XI, a dawn-god.
at, a small portion of time, moment.

at-t, back, rump.

at, heart disease (?)

ači, to be wounded, be afflicted.

at-t, inflammation of the eyes.

at, calamity.

ata, Rec. 10, 136, to suffer injury or loss.

ač, Rec. 26, 12, 27, 10, 31, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 25, to be angry, to rage at.

at-t, Rec. 29, 157, wrath.

at-t, a man of wrath.

at-ta-t (?), a man of wrathful nature.

at-ta-t (?), Peasant 181, crocodile.

at-t, to make ready a bed, to prepare (?), Leyden Pap. 9, 1, 14, 2.

at, to burn; fire, flames.

ačātu, garment, apparel.

Ačātu, Rec. 27, 60, a god.

atāh, see ḫ; disease of the eyes.

atīt, disease of the eyes.

Aṭu, Rec. 27, 220, a class of divine beings.

aṭu, to run, to flee, to make one's escape.

aṭep, inflammation of the eyes.

aṭep, Amen. 12, 8, to load, be loaded; see ḫ.

aṭopu, geese.

aṭf, a kind of balsam tree.

aṭf, incense.

aṭm, N. 982 . . . . .

aṭh, papyrus swamp; see ḫ.

aṭsu, a kind of plant.

Aṭes-heri-she, the herald of the 6th Amt.

atch, calamity.

atcha, a bad act, wickedness, guile, fraud; Copt. ṧḏi.

atcha, chip of wood, splinter.

atchait, R.E. 4, 76, fraud, injustice, wickedness; Copt. ṧḏi.
á(á), represents a short sound of a, e and i in English.

á(á), Rec. 31, 16, |, |, |, |, |, |, |, |, pronominal suffix, 1st person, I, me, my, etc.

eck, U. 173, T. 333, |, |, |, |, |, |, |, |, P. 825, O, hail! i, o my heart!

á(á), he who, that which.

á(á), | = |, old man.

á(á), = áu, |, to come.

á(á), P. 643, M. 680, N. 1242, to wash.

á(á), A.Z. 1908, 16, an amulet.

á(á), a kind of plant.

á(á), |, |, |, |, Rec. 39, 71 = |, or |, Thoth.

á(á) = |, in the name |, |, Asien u. E. p. 313, Lieblein Dict. No. 553.

á(á) = |, Rec. 32, 84, 34, 182.


áááá(áááá) U. 609, acclamation; |, Amen. 14, 14, flattery.

ááááu(ááááu), cries of joy.

á(á), |, to cry out (?)

áá-t(áá-t), |, moment; see |, |.

áá-t(áá-t), old woman; see |, |, |, |.

áá-t(áá-t), |, |, |, rank, dignity; see |, |, |, |, |.

áá-t(áá-t), cattle; see |, |, |, |, |.

áá-t(áá-t), |, backbone.

áá-t(áá-t), (?), bounds (?), limits (?)

áá-t(áá-t), |, bier, grave; see áá-t.

áá-t(áá-t), she who embraces, nurse.

áá-t(áá-t), girdle (?)

áá-t(áá-t), pain of body or mind.

áá-t(áá-t), |, tomb, grave, sepulchre, dust heap; plur. |, |, |, |, P. 174, U. 208, |, |, |, |, U. 587, A.Z. 1883, 65, |, |, |, |, the tombs of Horus and Set;

áá-t(áá-t), P. 668, M. 778, |, |, |, |, the two tombs of Osiris;

áá-t(áá-t), the 14 Aats, B.D. 149 and 150, |, |, |, |, |, Book of Gates, 66; |, |, |, |, |, |, B.D. 85, 17, the Western Aat;

áá-t(áá-t), IV, 882; |, |, |, |, |, a sacred grove in Busiris; |, |, |, |, |, |, |, the tomb of Osiris in Busiris;

áá-t(áá-t), "Aat of Life," the necropolis of the 8th Nome of Lower Egypt; |, |, |, |, |, |, |, the tomb of Osiris in Mendes; |, |, |, |, |, |, |, the Holy Aat, a locality in the nome of Gynaecopolites;

áá-t(áá-t), Metternich Stele 97.

áá-t(áá-t), the name given to the sections of the Kingdom of Osiris as described in B.D. 149.
Aat Aakhu, B.D. 149, the 3rd and 5th sections of Sekhet-Aaru.

Aa-t, M. 689, the four Aats of Horus.

AA-t-en-uaabu, Rec. 31, 35, a mythological town.

AA-t-en-nt-mu, B.D. 149, B.D. (Nebseni) 17, the 13th Aat of Sekhet-Aaru.

AA-t-en-setch-t, (Nebseni) 17, 43, a district of fire in the Tuat.

AA-t-Heru, U. 208, P. 187, M. 351, N. 903, the divisions of the Kingdom of Horus in heaven.

AA-t-Heru-mehiti, P. 555, the domain of Horus of the North; P. 610, the domains of the North.

AA-t-Heru-resu, P. 555, the domain of Horus of the South; P. 610, the domains of the South.

AA-t Kher-aha, B.D. 149, the 14th section of Sekhet-Aaru.

AA-t Setesh-t, U. 208, P. 138, M. 351, N. 903, the divisions of the kingdom of Set, or Setesh, in heaven.

AA-t-sharâ, Rec. 31, 35, a mythological locality.

Aa, boat.

Aat, the great canal of Heliopolis.

Rec. 13, 22, island; plur. e.e.1, e.e.1, Heb. 'N;

IV, 1098, islands of the Mediterranean;

islands of the Eastern Mediterranean;

island of Senefru;

the necropolis of Philae;

the necropolis of Hermopolis.

AA-nsâsâ, N. 393, see Aaa-nseresrst.

AA-nseresrst, Rec. 27, 218; varr. 1, 217, 173.

Rec. 27, 217, Rec. 31, 173, the "Island of Flame," a region in the Kingdom of Osiris.

Aaa, ground, earth, rubbish-heap; plur. 1, Tutankhamen 7.

AA-t, region, ground; 1, Mar. Karn. 52, 4, rubbish-heap.

Aaut, waste lands. islands (?)

Aa, Stele of Horusatef 99, ox;

plur. 1, cattle.

Aa-t, De Hymnis 36, an animal.

Aa-t, P. 583, supports; P. 411, M. 593, N. 1198.

Aa-ti, two supports, U. 426, T. 244.
Àa-t ent Up-uvatu, B.D. 99, 16A, part of the magical boat.

áaa-t, P. 146, 364, 415, M. 185, 895, N. 1077, 1200, Rec. 31, 165, club, cudgel, mace, rod, sceptre, stick.

áa, pole, staff, stick.

áaa-t, Rec. 30, 191, 64, 401, plants, herbs, flax (?).

áaa-t, twig, branch, stick.

áaa-t, things with a strong smell.

áau, Hh. 550, things with a strong smell.

áaa, a kind of stone.

áaa, to glorify, to praise.

áaá-t, praise.

Áaait, B.D. (Saite) 145, R. a goddess in the 17th Pylon.

áaaá, to wash.

áaaú, P. 437, 440, M. 651, 655, flourishers of sticks.

áaár, to bind an animal for sacrifice.

áaa, to burn, flame, fire.

áaashed, to call, to cry out;
Copt. wwy.

áaáachtáu, young man, youth.

áaáachtá-t, maiden, virgin.

Àaai, Þuat IX, an ass-headed god, the opponent of Áapep and Sessi; the allies of the same.

Àaait, Þuat IX, a group of gods who bewitched Áapep.

áait, old age.

Áait, B.D. 63A, 3, the “old gods,” gods of olden time.

àaíu, second (?), moment (?), = (¿) (?).

áail, Rec. 21, 96, a horned animal; Assyr. ;} }, W.A.I. II, 6, Col. 4, 11; Heb. 550.

Áaau, Þuat I, a singing-god.

áaaú, parts of the magical boat.

áaau, Aaaú, part of the magical boat.

áaáur, to be old, old.

áaaú-t, old age.

áaáu, Aaaú, part of the magical boat.

áaaú, Aaaú, part of the magical boat.

áaaú, T. 325, U. 513,
A

áaut, old woman; Hh. 312, two goddesses.

Áau Nu, b.d. 57, the primitive Sky-god.

áau-t, official position, rank, dignity, position, professional occupation; plur. aau-t, high offices;

áuit, rank, dignity.

áauu, Rev. 11, 131, dignitaries.

áaui, to have power or rank.

áau-t, Israel Stele 24, herds, cattle, sheep and goats;

Rec. 29, 148.

áaaú, U. 392, strife (?) opposition (?)

áau-t, the sticker, the stabber.

áaaú, B.D. 174, 10, double-plumed.

Áaaú, Rec. 27, 60, a god.

áau, Amen. 4, 6, to turn aside, to deflect from a course or purpose.

áaaú, to bear, to carry.

áaaui (?), portable shrine or chapel.

áaaui (?), b. d. Rec. 21, 99, 100, P.S.B. 12, 123, 13, 574, a particle.

áaauiti (?), Mar.

Karn. 54, 45, companies of troops.

Áaurnerra, Jour. As. 1908, 312, a proper name (?)

áaaúha, Rec. 30, 72

áaaúhú-t, steering-pole, rudder; see merhu-t.

áabi, left, the left side;

áab-t, the left eye of heaven, the moon.

áab-rek, P.S.B. 20, 203, [get] away to the left! Compare דבנ.

áabi-t, the left eye of Râ, i.e., the moon.

áab-t, T. 188, 295, the east.

áabti, U. 561, N. 927,

áaab-to, left, eastern; plur.

áaab-t, T. 80, N. 612, the east wind.

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Aab[ut], Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Aabti, the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

Aabtt-henä-ka-f, B.D. 141 (Saite), 18, the East and its double.

Aab, N. 944, sceptre, ceremonial mace (?)

Aabt, the head-box of Osiris at Abydos.

Aabi, to lack, to want, to come to an end, to cease, to finish; U 285; N 719 + 11, ceaselessly; Rev 11, 129, 136, decree, message.

Aab, to wish for, to desire, to love; Amen 17, 1, Amen 8, 13 . . .

Aabb, Rec 32, 181, to love, to wish, to desire.

Aab, Rec 19, 19, pleasure, desire.

Aab-nut-f, "beloved of his city," a title of Amen-RA.

Aab, to burn, to flare up, to burn off, to brand.

Aab, L.D. III, 194, form, figure, similitude, statue, effigy, mark, sign.

Aab an animal marked for sacrifice.

Aab, Sphinx III, 143, a mark on animals sacred to Set.

Aab, a mythological fish; Copt. əfəw (!)

Aabi, leopard, panther; plur. əf

Aab-t, enclosure, garden.

Aab, a kind of cloth.

Aab[ut], see . . .

Aab, fathers, ancestors.

Aab, to cut, to slay, to smite, carved work.

Aabtiu, fighters.

Aabut, slaughters.

Aabau heru, Rec 31, 171, "fighting faces," the name of a company of gods.

Aab-t, the mantis.

Aabis-t (?), Nastasen Stele 61, eye-paint (?).

Aabu, an official, butler (?); see . . .

Aabuis, Rameses IV, 28, a singing-god.

Aabnn, a kind of bird.

Aabrek, Wort 42, a vessel or instrument.

Aabekh, L.D. III, 194, 9, . . ., to pierce, to penetrate, to
force a way among or into, to be permeated with:
áabbkh, mingled.
áatbekháb (?), a kind of stone.
áabs, eye-paint.
áabet, the east, left side.
áabet, a part of a crown mentioned with.

Áabtu, Rec. 35, 56, a fish that acted as pilot to Ra; B.D. 31, 44, 11, 211, 3, B.M. No. 32, l. 123.

áapa, a baked cake; compare Heb. aabtá, a baked cake.
áapatá, a baked cake.
áafut, N. 165, talons, claws.

áam, to tie, to bind.
áami, to grasp, to seize.
áamáam, Thes. 1207, to be strong, effective.
áam, T. 85, M. 239, N. 616, to set fire to, to kindle.
áam, T. 334, P. 826, palm tree; var. áam, M. 249, N. 704.

áam, áama, M. 249, N. 704, a kind of tree, date palm (?); plur. áamaat, M. 720.

áam-t, T. 90, palm tree; var. áam, N. 620.

áama (?), a wine, palm wine (?)
Áamtiu, the people of the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon.
áam, to arrive happily.
áam, to deal kindly with, to be gracious to.
áama, to be pleasant, to be benevolent, to be gracious.
áamáam, to treat very kindly; a good-hearted; "shadow, pleasant to thine eyes"; , kind of hand, benevolent.
áam-t, Thes. 1205, graciousness.
áamit, amiability, graciousness, pleasure, things which please.

Áammi, a title of Ra; plur. , gracious gods.

Áamit, the "gracious" goddess Hathor; , name of the crown of Upper Egypt.

Áammut, U. 197, M. 229, N. 608, P. 230, T. 76, the name of a divine nurse.
Aamuti
Mission I, 596, Rec. 32, 177, kindly one, gracious god.

áam-t
house, tent, camp, station; plur.

áamu
waggon load of some material.

áamu
IV, 657, weapons.

áam-t
a part of the body, intestines.

áam
lion (?).

Aamit
Asien u. E., p. 316, a god (?).

Aamit
a goddess.

Áanait
Rec. 2, 31, a goddess.

áaneb
, L.D. II, 65A, 15; A.Z. 17, 57; Rec. 36, 199, axe, battle-axe.

áaru
forms, transformations.

áarr-t, áarrut
vine; Copt. eelooe; plur.

áar-t
beans, berries (?).
áah 

áahai, Rec. 34, 48, mourning, a cry of grief.

áahau, feeble, weak.

áahar, hut, tent; tents made of camels' hair; Heb. 4.

áahem, an ingredient in incense.

Áahet, (varr. 

Áahi; see 4.

Áahui; see 4.

Áahes, N. 936, 

Áakhi, T. 227, 
P. 140, 

U. 419, P. 247, 485, 617, M. 694, N. 1297, to flourish, to burst into flower, to bloom.

Áakhi, to flood, to irrigate, to inundate.

Áakh-t, A.Z. 1904, 89, 147, the first season of the Egyptian year (July 20–Nov. 15).

Áakhit (?), Ombos I, 90, goddess of the first season.

áakh, M. 684, pond, lake, large canal; plur. P. 123, N. 1040.

áakh-t, Amen. 6, 2, 8, water plants; Heb. 4, Gr. 6, Copt. 2, 28.

áakhkh, neck, sinews (?)

áakhkk, night; var. 

Áakhabit, B.D. 145, (Sâite) 14, 52, a goddess of the 14th Pylon.

áaku, L.D. III, 140, fire.

áaku, N. 112, 124, T. 292, 17, .

P. 2, to shine, to be bright, fine, splendid, glorious, excellent, good, to be useful, to recite formulae.

áaku-t, A.Z. 1904, 143, Metternich Stele 107, , Dream Stele 7, anything which is beneficial, good, splendid, benefit, strength, protection, advantage, credit, renown; , IV, 89; excellent hearted.

Áakhu-menu, a building of Thothmes III.

áakhu, words of power, protective formulae, spells;

Áakhu, Thes. 1295, the magical formulae of Thoth; , magical words.
Aakhu-tekhekh

Aakhu-ra

Aakhu-heri-äb-He-t-äshemou

Aakhu-heri-äb, etc.

Aakhu-htch-t

Aakhu-kheper-ur (?)

Aakhu-sa-ta-f

Aakhu

Aakhu-nekhekh

Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans.

Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

B.D. 141

and 148, the rudder of the eastern heaven.

B.D. 141 and 142, l. 26, the Light-god in the temple of the gods.

Cairo Pap. IV, 2, a god of the dead.

B.D. 162, 7, the body of Ra in An.

Denderah IV, 6a, a warrior-god.

to be or become a spirit; B.D. 9, 6, "I am a spirit";

endowed with spirit, having become a spirit; see

Rec. 33, 30.

a damned soul,

Pap. 3024, 4; plur. P. 712, N. 1367,

M. 268, 270,

N. 888,

N. 888,
aakhu-t, a female spirit.

aakhu aqer, B.D. 91, 4, a spirit whose mouth is able to recite spells with skill and knowledge; B.D. 169, 15.

aakhu aper, B.D. 91, Rubric, a spirit equipped with amulets and spells.

aakhu ankhu, B.D. 65, 8, a living soul.

Aakhu, B.D. 64, 21, the spirit-souls of the dead who numbered B.D. 4, 601, 200.

Aakhu, Berg. I, 13, a ram-headed god.

Aakhu, Denderah IV, 80; B.D. 149, the god of the 5th Aat.

Aakhu, B.D. 1458, the doorkeeper of the 17th Pylon.

Aakhuui, Tuat II, a god with two lotus sceptres.

Aakhuti, N. 760, Lit. 90, the two spirits, i.e., Isis and Nephthys.

Aakhuti, M. 677, N. 1239, a pair of divine spirits.

Aakhuthi, P. 642, M. 1239, a pair of divine spirits.

Aakhu, Tuat VI, the spirit-souls of the gods of the Tuat.


Aakhu IV, B.D. 96–97, 3, the four spirits who follow the Lord of Things; B.D. 17, 87, the seven spirits of Sepa; B.D. 149, II, spirits nine cubits high; the ancestral spirits; the primeval spirits.

Aakhu VII, B.D. 17, 87, 100–106, the seven guardian spirits of the body of Osiris.

Aakhu VIII, Berg. I, 7, the four sons and the four grandsons of Horus.

Aakhu-ami-Netà, P. 7, M. 10, N. 114, the spirit-soul of Netà, i.e., Osiris.

Aakhu-akhmiu-seku, T. 289, N. 128, M. 66, the spirit-souls of the imperishable stars.


Aakhu-nebat, Nesi-Amsu 27, 17, "Flaming Eye," i.e., the goddess Sekhmit.

[Áakhu]-neb-s, Denderah IV, 84, the name of the 10th Pylon.

Aakhu-su-ash-mer-t-Uast, a Theban god (?)

Aakhu-Set-heru-keru, N. 952, the spirits of Set, celestial and terrestrial.

aakhu-t, U. 501, , Rec. 31, 161, 31, 161, the abode of the Light-god or Sun-god, the horizon; the horizon of the sky; the horizon of Manu, i.e., the West.
Aakhut-en-āten, Berg. II, r, a title of Nut.

āakhu-t ḫēh, eternal horizon, i.e., the tomb.

Aakhuti, P. 642, N. 1239, the god who dwelleth in the horizon.

āakhuti, N. 1071, the gods and beings of the kingdom of the Light-god.

Aakhu-t Khufu, the name of the pyramid of Khufu.

āakhu-t sheta-t, the secret horizon, the name of a part of a temple.

āakhu, Rec. 27, 86, a kind of fish.

āakhuit (?), herb, reed, plant, grass, vegetation.

āakhu-t, Rec. 27, 86, soil, ground, land, earth.

āakhu meḥ, Suppl. 131, the name of a cubit.

āakhu-t, A.Z. 1906, 114, sacred cow.

Aakhmānsh, Achaemenes; Pers. Beh. 1, 6; Gr. ἈχαΜάνθυς.

āas, to hasten; Copt. INC.

Áas-t (Ást), the goddess Isis.

Áasabatiu, Harris Pap. I, 77, 3, name of a tribe or nation.

Áasakhr, name of a Hittite goddess.

Áasu, T. 340, N. 642, a region in the heaven of Rā.

áasb, the name of a game.

áasb, throne, seat; compare Heb. יָשָׁב.

áasr, tamarisk tree; see

Áaṣṭen, Berg. 1, 34, Edfu 1, 25.

Áaṣṭes; see

áash, to cry out, call, invite, ask for; Copt. ῥυ.

áash-t, cry.

Áasha, "the crier," i.e., "roarer," a name of Set, or Typhon, jackal.

Áasha, a kind of dog or jackal.

áashaf, to burn.

áashatā, a kind of plant.

áashatā penu, a plant, rat's bane (?)

áaq, U. 211, 562, P. 182, M. 256, N. 894, to enter; see

áaq, U. 283, N. 719 + 10, to rule, to govern.

áaqu, loss, want.
áaq-t | leek, onion; Copt. ḫ2, ḫ3, Rec. 16, 2, , , , ., Anasti IV, 14, 12; Rec. 19, 92, seed of the same.

áaq | A.Z. 1874, 62, to bastinade.

Aaqetqet | B.D. 17, 102, one of the seven spirits who guarded the body of Osiris.

Aak | A.Z. 1906, 122, old man, senior; Copt. ḫ2, B.D. 118, 2.

Aaku | B.D. (Saite) 28, 1, a group of warrior-gods in the Tuat.

Aaka | , mason, stonecutter; Copt. ḫ2.

Aakb | P. 106, N. 869, N. 761, to weep, to grieve; Copt. ḫ2.

Aakbiu | , wallings, mourning, mourners.

Aakbit | a weeping, mourning.

Aakbit | , wailing woman; Copt. ḫ2.

Aakebi | , one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 29).


Aaker | A.Z. 1874, see ḫ3, ḫ4.

Aag-t | , a town in the Tuat.

Aagu-t | , seed of a plant.

át | to fail, be weak.

át-t | weaknesses, defects; var. ḫ3, Jour. As. 1908, 302.

át-tiu | , slaughter houses.

át-tiu | Peasant 177, resister.

át (?) | L.D. III, 1408, deadly country.

Áat | Mar. Aby. 1, 44, the god of the block of the goddess Sekhemit.

Áat-urt | T. 98, P. 813, M. 243, a sky-god.

át | speech (?)

áatata | Koller Pap. 3, 1, , Anasti IV, 2, 12, Aaath, a kind of strong-smelling plant.

áatem | Prisse Pap. 11, 13.

áaten | disk of the sun; see ḫ3.

áatru | stud bulls.

áath | Hh. 481, to lack.

áathu | Hh. 555, places of slaughter.

áatha | , Amen. 15, 2, 18, 2, to seize.
Aathamai
Anastasi I, 26, 8, part of a whip.

Aatharāa-t
Anastasi I, 18, 8, neighbourhood.

Aathen
T. 399, M. 409, disk of the sun.

Aat, Rec. 11, 71, mace (?)

Aat-t, moment, hour.

Aat-t, Rec. 33, 6, ground, place, region, field, meadow; plur.

Aatt-t, marshy land, luxuriant meadow.

Aattut, L.D. III, 1408, Rec. 14, 97, pastures, cattle-runs.

Aatt-t, a stud cow; see

Aatt-t, vine-land, vineyard.

Aat, dew, mist, vapour, rain-storm, moisture, exudation; Copt. eñte.

Aat, to hear (?)

Aatt, Aat-t, child, youth, young man.

Aatt, net, cord of a seal, a ceremonial bandlet; plur.

Aatt-t, B.D. 153A, the net of the Akeru gods for snaring the souls of the dead in the Tuat.

Aatt-t, plague, disease, epidemic.

Aat-t, some strong-smelling substance.

Aat-t, Aatḥi
Thes. 1199, Mar. Karn. 53, 39; Amen. 4, 421, 8, to vex, to injure, hurt, oppress, be hostile to, to be oppressed, desolate.


Aatua, Israel Stele 17, to suffer, to be oppressed.

Aat, T. 239, U. 419, the name of a sky-god.

Aat, B.D.G. 78, a mythological locality.

Aatā, N. 908, P. 189, M. 357, a lake in the Tuat in which the righteous bathed.

Aatit, Love Songs 2, 8, a goddess, a friend of Osiris.

Aatb, flood.

Aaten, the disk of the sun; see

Aatn, some strong-smelling substance, dung(?); Copt. eñten.

Aatṛ, stud cattle, a yoke of beasts; Copt. eñte, ọpey.

Aath, swampy land, marsh, papyrus swamp.

Aatchn, disk = ʔẹm.

Aāmiu, kinsfolk.

Aā, āāi, Ọ, U. 95, N. 373, ʔẹm, to wash, to bathe, to dip in water; ʔẹm, Rec. 36, 162, indissoluble.


**ááí-t** | Rec. 30, 218, something washed; Rec. 36, 162, things washed away.

**ááí-ha-t (or ááí-áb)** | Israel Stele 3, Peasant 206, to wash the heart, i.e., to cool, to gratify the mind, to be appeased; =eW qHt.

**ááí-áb en áten** | Rec. 15, 46, joy of Áten.

**ááiu-nub** | gold-washer; plur. L.D. III, 149c.

**áái** | to remove, transport.

**áá** | Amherst Pap. 30, bowl, pot, vessel; plur. [Figures].

**áá** | Rec. 14, 122, to sport with, to hold or treat lightly.

**áá-t** | U. 462, path, road, direction.

**áá** | U. 562, P. 764, M. 765, P. 658, to approach, go up to, to ascend, to rise, to reach up, to exalt; Copt. 2λε.

**áá** | T. 268, M. 427, grave, tomb, sepulchre, monument.

**áá** | P. 65, 655, U. 120, [Figures], M. 760, [Figures], flesh and bone.

**ááu** | T. 343, P. 222, Berlin 2296, food, offerings, morning meal.

**Áááu** | B.D. 5, 2, the ape-gods who praised Ra.

**Áá-tá** | Hh. 207.

**Áá-tnt-khort** | B.D. 99, a part of the magical boat.

**Áa-t** | T. 15 . . . . . . .

**Áaamesk** | Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 55).

**Ááí** | U. 507, T. 321, U. 87, P. 364, T. 366, to approach, to come towards, to meet.

**ááá-b** | M. 127, to present a gift, to make an offering, an offering; libration; varr. U. 223.

**áá-b** | offering; plur. [Figures].

**áá-bi** | Hh. 195, to make libations.

**ááá-b** | to comb.

**ááá-b** | Rev. 13, 73, a measure = Gr. ὕβρις.

**ááá-b** | vase, bowl, vessel, pot.

**ááá-b** | table of offerings.

**ááá-b** | Rhind Pap. 32, scarab, beetle.

**ááá-por** | Hh. 462, [Figures], to equip, be equipped.

**ááá-f** | to squeeze, press out oil or wine, to wring; var. [Figures].

**ááá-m** | U. 512, 633, T. 324, to swallow, to eat; see [Figures], etc.

**ááá-n** | to go back, return =, Rec. 30, 187.

**ááá-n** | U. 527, [Figures], ape; plur. [Figures], P. 661, [Figures], P. 776, M. 772, [Figures], Rec. 31, 19; Copt. cn.
aaan | Rec. 30, 195, ape.

Aaan | Amen. 17, 9, 22, ape.

Aan | a box of anti (myrrh).

Aan | Peasant R. 186, to utter cries of joy or sorrow; var. 195, L.D. III, 140, cries, outcries.

Aanu | U. 647 =

Aana | ape; see .

Aanâ | Tuat II, the Ape-god; plur. , "They praised Rā daily at dawn, and acted as his guides, and supported the Great Hand" (Tuat XI).

Aanaît | Rec. 30, 195, ape-goddess.

Aānā Tuati | one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 69).

Aankan | ; see .

Aankanhu | N. 551, the living.

Aār | Hh. 395, to approach, to ascend; see ; Copt. .

Aār-t | U. 170, 630, P. 195, 666, 773, M. 369, 770, , P. 260, , snake, snake-goddess; plur. , U. 394, T. 305, 320,

Aāρ-t | , the moon, Moon-god; Copt. 102, 1002, 1012; Heb. .

Aāh meh Utchat | , Quelques Pap. 41, the full moon.

Aāh her res-t | Quelques Pap. 47, the moon at noon.

Aāh Tēhuti (Tchehuti) | Thoth the Moon-god.

Aāh | U. 214, to break ground, to plough, to dig up earth.

Aārūt VII | , the seven great Uraei.

Aārūt | Hh. 376, the Uraeus-god.

Aārū-t | , the serpent amulet, A.Z. 1908, 16.

Aārū-t ūnkh-t | , Tuat VIII, the living Serpent-god.

Aārūt ūnkhut | Tuat IV, the uraei who burnt up the souls and shadows of the dead.

Aārū-t per-t em Setesh | N. 955, a serpent-goddess.

Aārū-t hērāb hē-t neter | B.D. 136, a uraeus-goddess.

Aār | Hh. 472, , spiked reeds; Copt. .

Aār | cypress trees; Copt. .

Aāh | P. 279, , T. 305, (, N. 1103, , N. 944, (, P. 203, , N. 1104, ,

Aāh | the moon, Moon-god; Copt. 102, 1002, 1012; Heb. .

Aāh meh Utchat | Quelques Pap. 41, the full moon.

Aāh her res-t | Quelques Pap. 47, the moon at noon.

Aāh Tēhuti (Tchehuti) | Thoth the Moon-god.

Aāh | U. 214, to break ground, to plough, to dig up earth.
áāhu 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, field labourer, peasant.

áā-t 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, field.

Aāh-ur 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Rec. 26, 225, the name of a god.

áāh 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, to hold back (?) to restrain (?);

áāsh 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Rec. 4, 135, Berlin 6910, to cry out; see 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Copt. 🅫 paddingRight:200px, wy.

áāsh en ha-t 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, pilot.

áāq 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, M. 728, T. 259, to enter; see 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, āq 🅫 paddingLeft:200px.

áī 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, to be.

áīu (?) 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Berg. II, 409, change.

áī 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Rec. 3, 204, the evil eye (?).

áī 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, P. 184, M. 293, N. 897, 12 12, go, to come; Copt. ∈, P. 137.

ái 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, ṛ, to go, to come; ṛ, to come; ṛ, a coming; ṛ, come, come! 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Rec. 30, 187, corners, comings, P. 104, M. 71, N. 73.

áiu 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, those who shall come, i.e., posterity.

ái ha 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, to get round, to circumvent.

áiu-her-sa 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Thes. 1297, those who come after, posterity.

áit 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, house, palace.

Áit 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Berg. II, 13, a name of Nut.

Ái-em-hetep 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, a physician of Memphis who was deified and became the god of medicine and surgery and the art of embalming; he is called the son of Ptah and was the third member of the triad of Memphis; Gr. Ἰμωνῆς; 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, πατοιον.

ái 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Peasant 228, a kind of fish.

ái 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Rougé I.H. pl. 159, alas! O! hail!

áui (?) 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, ∈, certainly (?)

áīh 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, IV, 772, a plant.

áikha 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Rev. demon, spirit; Copt. ῖ Nikki.

áitenn 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, ground, earth, mud, dung; Copt. ῖ Nikki.

áu 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, pers. pron. 1st sing.

áu 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, to be; the Pyramid Text variant is 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, P. 164 = N. 859, and see U. 215, P. 652, 653, 654, M. 438, 560, 755, 756, 758, 759, N. 941, 1048, 1167, 1376.

áu-t 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, P. 693 (bis), act of being.

áu 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, all; 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, above; 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, up to, until; 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, backwards, behind; Copt. ἔπειδος; 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, for the sake of; Copt. ἤτε; 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Rev., aussi bien qu’à.

Áu 🅫 paddingLeft:200px, Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who towed the Boat of Rā through the serpent Ankh-neteru, and who were re-born daily.
Au-ankhiu-f, Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who towed the Boat of Ra through the serpent Ankh-neteru, and who were re-born daily.

Au, Mar. Aby. I, 44, a god.

Au, Berg. I, 11, a god with two serpents.

áu, praise.

áu, limbs, members, flesh.

áu, Rev., bread, cake.

áu, U. 220, P. 212, 619, N. 759, 1303, T. 189, P. 676 = 11,

N. 1286, A, A, A, A, A, A, Rev., Stèle of Herusátef, 73, 100, 106, A, A, A, Rev. 12, 25, 1, 1, Rev. 12, 17, 1, Rev. 14, 21, to come, to go; Copt. é1;

áu, it hath gone out in peace; explicit liber.

áui, Rec. 32, 177, come, leader.


áu-t, a going, a coming, errand, embassy.

áu-t en áthen, the course of the solar disk.

áu-t, goose pens, avaries.

áuu (for áur), light, brilliance, radiance; compare Heb. 78.

áu, child, heir.

áu-t, Rev. 11, 60, posterity.

áu-tu, Rev. 13, 14, growth.

áu, N. 760, to cry out, cry, outcry, wail.

áuáu, cry, outcry, wail.

áu (?), T. 311, a group (?) of divine beings.

Áu-qau (?), M. 374, the name of a god.


áu, to cut, to cut off; sticker; those who cut;

var. áu-t (?)

áu, river, stream.

áui, to flood, to wet.

áu-t, offal, filth, Jour. As. 1908, 261, foul or stinking water; filthy one.

áu, áu-t, sin, wrong, calamity, crime, disaster, deceit, evil, disgrace, offence, ill-luck, harm, injury, wickedness.

áui-t, Peasant 264, sin, sinful ones.

áutiu, Rev. 6, 156, foul ones, a group of gods in the Tuat.
áu | | | | | | | | M. 556, P. 390, 400, áui | | | | | | | | N. 1177, P. 644, M. 785, 786, áui | | | | | | | | ñ, to be wrecked, to suffer shipwreck. áui | | | | | | | | M. 201, N. 679, nest, home. áuí (áí) | | | | | | | | Rev. 12, 87, house; Copt. H.t. áuít | | | | | | | | abode, house, court, temple, shrine, quarter of a town, camp, cattle-pen; plur. áuí árpí | | | | | | | | Rev. 14, 67, wine shop, tavern. áuú-t | | | | | | | | rank, dignity. áuí, áuí-t | | | | | | | | animals, cattle, sheep and goats, herds. áuá | | | | | | | | ox; plur. áuí | | | | | | | | J. B. 29, 148. Áua-en-Geb | | | | | | | | B.D. 125, III, 30, name of the threshold of the Hall of Maătī. áuá | | | | | | | | to travel, to go on a journey. áuá | | | | | | | | P. 381, ways, roads. áuá-t | | | | | | | | a kind of fish. áuaut | | | | | | | | Hh. 330, old men, ancestors. áuá[áu]-t | | | | | | | | girl, maiden. áuáá | | | | | | | | R. E. 3, 39, farmers, husbandmen; Copt. óνοκεί. áuáá | | | | | | | | Jour. As. 1908, 285, Rev. 14, 52, pledge, guarantee. áuai | | | | | | | | Lit. 163 .......................... áuai | | | | | | | | Mission 13, 127, plant, kind of tree, sycamore (?) Áuái | | | | | | | | Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 60). áuai-t | | | | | | | | glue, flour (?) áuamú | | | | | | | | ñ, of plant. áuah | | | | | | | | Rec. 28, 205, and; Copt. άυ̂φ. áuag | | | | | | | | N. 997, to flow (?) áuata, áuatt | | | | | | | | between; Copt. ου̂τε. áuá | | | | | | | | to be conceived = áuí, áur. áuá-t | | | | | | | | A.Z. 1909, 127, old age. áuá | | | | | | | | Jour. As. 1908, 285, ñ, to take in pledge, to commit violence; with ñ, to be wearied or annoyed; Copt. άυ̂.setting, óίστουμ. áuáu-t | | | | | | | | chamber, abode (?) áu-Án (?) | | | | | | | | N. 298A, club, mace. áuá | | | | | | | | P. 366, T. 372, áuá | | | | | | | | P. 581, 604, 621, N. 429, áuá | | | | | | | | a piece of flesh, part of the body, joint, carcase.
áuáá  
, flesh and bone, joint.

áuáu  
, N. 429, 1079, divine flesh, the god's body.

áuá    
, heir, inheritor; plur.

áuááu  
, Rec. 27, 85, offspring (of animals).

áuááu  
, Rec. 21, 15, heirs.

áuá-t  
, Rec. 30, 196, heritage, inheritance.

Áuá-ná  
, Rec. 31, 24, the "One Heir," the name of a god (?)

áuái-t  
, Stat. Taf. 10, 161, a company of serfs or slaves, a body of soldiers, any group of men, civil or military, bodyguard, troop.

áuá  
, to reward, to recompense.

áuá-t  
, IV, 1003, chamber, abode, house.

áuáá  
, gazelle, a horned animal.

áuáu  
, ring, bracelet (?)

áuáuit  
, Rec. 2, 111, dogs, jackals (?)

áuáft (?)  
, L.D. III, 229c, Suppl. 514

áuár-t  
, joint, haunch.

áui  
, Rev. 11, 140, or; Copt. éie.

áui  
, P. 644, to repulse (?)

áui-ňa-t  
, Rev. 13, 7, grain measure.

Áuirna-t  
, Rec. 6, 6, the name Irene.

áuisu  
, pouch; Copt. ácioyi.

áub-t  
, cake, bread.

Áuba  
, B.D. 168, a god who bestowed peace on the dead.

áub-t  
, (sic), net.

áubku  
, to weep; see up.

áup  
, to open; see up.

Áup-ur  
, a god.

áuputi  
, envoy, messenger; plur.
áupasut | B.D. 112, 2, a group of gods of Anep.

áupen | P.S.B. 13, 112 = 112, 2, a group of gods of Anep.

áuf | P.S.B. 13, 112 = 112, 2, a group of gods of Anep.

áuf | flesh, meat, body, carcase;

áuf | devouring, consuming, consumed;

áuf | Copt. áq, áqxi.

áuf | Denderah 2, 49, a frog-faced ape-god.

áuf | aunn-t, aunn-u, shrine, sanctuary, part of a temple; plur. " halls, courts.

áun | with A.Z. 51, 72, cabin of a ship or boat.

áun | disposition, nature;

áun | good or kindly disposition.

áun | Rev. 12, 8, to load a ship;

áun | Copt. áqest, áqest.

áun-t | garment, apparel, dress.

áunnu | P. 118, 117, T. 171, M. 151, 1, N. 106, abode, nest, home;

áunu | Rec. 35, 125, 13, inner chamber.

áun-áa-f | Tuat XI, a form of the god Aa.

áunit | L.D. III, 65a, 14, Rec. 27, 225, inner chamber, sanctuary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Æunith</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>Æunut</th>
<th>31, 173, a group of divine beings (?)</th>
<th>Æunf (?)</th>
<th>Rec. 31, 173</th>
<th>Æunk</th>
<th>var. Æank</th>
<th>a medicinal plant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Æur</td>
<td>Æur, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.</td>
<td>Æur</td>
<td>Æur, stream, canal,</td>
<td>Æur</td>
<td>Æur, river, arm of the Nile; see Copt. ejepo, eioop, Heb. Æn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Æur-aa</td>
<td>Æur-aa, “great river”; var. Æur</td>
<td>Æur-t</td>
<td>Æur-t</td>
<td>Æur-t</td>
<td>Æur-t</td>
<td>Æur-t, the Canopic arm of the Nile.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Æurâuaâqrsâq Rabati</td>
<td>B.P. 162, a name of Par, a form of Râ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Æureh</td>
<td>Æureh, open space, area;</td>
<td>Æurekhu</td>
<td>Æurekhu, IV, 481, men who know, the learned;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Æurtchaâu</td>
<td>Æurtchaâu, Koller Pap. 4, 4, staves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Æunam</td>
<td>Æunam, Ost. No. 6 . . . . . . . . .</td>
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<tr>
<td>Æuht-t</td>
<td>Æuht-t, a medicinal wood or bark.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Æuhâet</td>
<td>Æuhâet, a god of the Tuat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Æuh</td>
<td>Æuh, to inundate, to flood, to steep or soak in water, to moisten, to sprinkle, to shower, to pour out a libation.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Æur-t (áter-t?) | Æur-t (áter-t?), tomb, place of rest. |
áu-t,  a kind of grain or seed.

áu-

to cut away, to set free.

áu-

a divine name of magical power.

áu-hu-t (Áuht) B.D. G. 292, a goddess of Philae; Metternich Stele 189, the female counterpart of Un-Nefer and mother of Horus.

áu-

a kind of grain or seed.

áu-

Suppl. 513.

áu-

P. 1116, B. 20

Áu-her-áptes, Tuat V, a god with a lasso who destroyed the dead.

áukhekh

night, darkness.

áukhemu

IV, 480

see khemu

Áukhemu urtu

Mar. Aby. I, 8, 90, the stars that do not rest.

Áukhemu-seku

Mar. Aby. I, 8, 90, the stars that never perish.

Áukhemu-pen-áhesb (?) B.D. 180, 15, etc., a group of divine beings.

áukherru (?)

Áus áus

P.S.B. 14, 237, 3rd pers. sing. fem.; Copt. éc.

Áus-t, Mar. Aby. II, 16, Isis

áus(ás) Rev. 14, 18, a perfume.

Áusárs (Ásáres) Áusárs (Ásáres) Nesi-Amsu 28, 21, Osiris; see Ásár.

Áusasit

Nesi-Amsu 25, 22, Hymn of Darius, 31, a consort of Temu of Anu

áusu

Peasant 148

áusu

Amen. 17, 18, a small pair of scales held in the hand.

áusem

Rev., to prevent, to obstruct.

áusekh

to reap; see

áushesh

pottage, plaster, cake; Copt. oorj.

áuqet

reeds used in a laboratory.

Áuqau

M. 374, N. 943, a name of the divine ferryman.

áukiu

I.D. III, 219, 17, quarrymen (?)

Áuker

Tomb of Rameses IV, 30, the god who bears on his back the solar disk, which is held in position by ropes in the hands of Nári, Khessi, Ætti and Rekhsi.

Áuger-t Áugertt a name of the Other World.

Áugeru

the gods of Áugert.

Áugerit

R.D. 64, 11, goddess of the Tuat of Anu.

Áugerit-khenti-ásts

B.D. 141, 18, 48, one of the seven Divine Cows.
aut ( ), Rev. 11, 143, who, which; Copt. ET.
aut her ( ), Rev. 11, 154; Copt. ET E.
auti ( ), Rev. 12, 29, Copt. Rev. 14, 16.
aut, Rev. 4, 74, between; Copt. OTTE.
auti ( ), Rev. 29, 157, 158, swath- ing, bandage; plur.
Auti ( ), Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra.
auten-t ( ), Mar. Aby. I, 6, 31, Anastasi Pap. 1, 26, 1, Rec. 21, 15, ground, dust, earth, dung; Copt. eiti.
authth ( ), Rev. 13, 3, between; Copt. OTTE.
aut ( ), Rec. 21, 98, between; Copt. OTTE; Koller Pap. 1, 3, with, in charge of.
aut ( ), Thes. 1296, 4, 5, to separate, to remove, to divide, to travel through; to lead astray.
auten-t ( ), dust, ground, earth; , Amen. 9, 20, dung.
autenb ( ), incense (?)
autchamâna (?) ( ), Alt. K. 206
autchu ( ), P. 146, 672, M. 661, N. 1276, , P. 672, to make an order or decree, to give a command.
autcheb ( ) ( ), river banks; see utcheb, ( ).
åb ( ), M. 407 = T. 394, U. 16, 457, P. 110, 369, 653, 654, 833, M. 172, 754, 757, 759, N. 690, 1145; plur. ( ) ( ), T. 181, P. 204, Rec. 31, 28; heart of the soul, Rec. 32, 79; N. 27, the dictates of the heart; heart's desire, U. 629. Later forms are:
åb ( ), heart, middle, interior, sense, wisdom, understanding, intelligence, attention, intention, disposition, manner, will, wish, desire, mind, courage, lust, self; plur. ( ), Stunden 109; Heb. åb to eat the heart, i.e., be sorry; dense of heart; åb, everybody, Rec. 33, 7; åb, thoughts, intentions; åb, heart of my heart, N. 350.
åb en Ra ( ), "heart of Ra," a name of Thoth ( ), Rec. 26, 207.
Åb ( ), Amen. 14, 18, a god.
åb ( ), the amulet of the heart; plur. ( ), heart of carnelian.
åb-åb ( ), Rec. 27, 182, image, statue (?)
åb-t ( ), Thes. 1296, ( ), middle room of a house, cabinet.
åb-t ( ), bread, cake; plur. ( )
åb ( ), IV, 1131, calf.
Anastasi I, 24, 8, Peasant B. 2, 117, to think, to suppose, to imagine, to let the fancy run free.

**āb** 𓊩, to dance.

Copt. 𓊩, U. 172, 𓊩, to be thirsty.

Peasant B. 2, 118, thirsty man.

**āb** 𓊩, to mix.

Peasant 130, 179, Rec. 32, 84, 𓊩, Rec. 26, 8, 𓊩, a walled enclosure, place of protection or of restraint, cave, abode, strong building, asylum, rest-house.

**āb** 𓊩, pegs or stakes of a net or snare; var. 𓊩.

**ābb** 𓊩, Peasant 30, 68, ropes of the magical boat.

**āb, ābu** 𓊩, 𓊩, N. 737, draughtsman.

**āb, āba** 𓊩, dancer, dancing man; var. 𓊩.

**Ābti** 𓊩, Tuat I, a "dancer" god who sang before Ṛā.

**āb-t** 𓊩, 𓊩 (?), sceptre; var. 𓊩.

**āb** 𓊩, a spice offering (?)

**āb** 𓊩, ḫ, a kind of seed, or plant, used in medicine, lettuce; Copt. 𓊩 (?); ḫ, abu of the South and North.

**ābu (?)** 𓊩, 𓊩, U. 326, excretions, saliva (?)

**āb-t** 𓊩, something pure or holy; see 𓊩.

**āb** 𓊩, to cease, to stop, cessation; var. 𓊩.

**āb-t** 𓊩, P. 579, path, road (?)

**āb-t** 𓊩, 𓊩, T. 350,

**Āb-ti** 𓊩, a goddess.

**āba** 𓊩, U. 120, N. 429, a joint of meat.

**āba** 𓊩, 𓊩, T. 350,
§ 165, M. 317, N. 821, to open.

N. 653, M. 164, to marvel.

(9ait, the Mantis that guided the deceased.

aba (9ait

Hh. 744, P.S.B. 14, 400, part of a rudder.

wretched man, poor; Copt. eühUt.

Rec. 29, 148, small animals, sheep, goats.

P.S.B. 11, 266, with in company with.

horae, stallion, horses, bulls; compare Heb. יניב and יניב.

Anastasi Pap. IV, 14, 1,

Gol. 6, 11, " (sic), Kahun 40, 23, a kind of cake or bread.

N. 984, weak (?), helpless (?); see

Anastasi I, 23, 5, "thou hast destroyed"; יניב.

slave; Heb. יניב.

honey; Copt. eüw.

Rec. 34, 121, a kind of unguent = יניב, P. 588 .

a tree sacred to Horus.

Denderah 4, 44, a "weeping"-goddess.

B.D. 42, 3, a god or goddess of the Block in the Tuat.

a sickness or disease.

Rec. 15, 5 .

grave, tomb.

Harris I, 63c, 15,

alum; Copt. avén.

calamint (?);

genuine abr.

stone of Abhet in Nubia, a precious stone, emerald (?)

tooth; plur. U. 41, 68, N. 660,

; Copt. oóe.

tooth (?);

Hymn Nile 24, teeth, "biters."

Ebers Pap. 100, 9, 13,

moist, wet.

A.Z. 1899, 89, Rec. 23, 102, title of a priest.
ábḥu 𓊓𓊓𓊓, IV, 386, to sprinkle, to moisten.
ábḥ-t 𓊓𓊓𓊓 N. 524, a wooden object, goad (?)
ábhn 𓊓𓊓𓊓, T. 282, N. 132, to drive away.
ábekh 𓊓𓊓𓊓 to proclaim.
ábkhá 𓊓𓊓𓊓; var. áabkh-t, 𓊓𓊓𓊓 𓊓 ointment containing many ingredients.
ábes 𓊓𓊓𓊓, U. 405, 𓊓𓊓𓊓 P. 215, Rec. 31, 162, 𓊓𓊓𓊓 𓊓 to make to rise, to make to advance.
ábes 𓊓𓊓𓊓, a kind of cap, headdress; var. 𓊓𓊓𓊓, Rec. 5, 92.
Ábes 𓊓𓊓𓊓, a god.
ábsa (?) 𓊓𓊓𓊓, Peasant 25, medicinal plants, or seeds; 𓊓𓊓𓊓, a kind of medicated oil.
ábsit 𓊓𓊓𓊓, part of a boat; plur. 𓊓𓊓𓊓, Rec. 30, 67.
ábsi 𓊓𓊓𓊓, wolf, or jackal.
ábsha 𓊓𓊓𓊓, gazelle.
ábk 𓊓𓊓𓊓, grief, wailing, weeping; see 𓊓𓊓𓊓.
ábt 𓊓𓊓𓊓, net, snare, trap; Copt. 𓊓𓊓𓊓.
Ábtka 𓊓𓊓𓊓, B.D. 65, 8, a god who fettered Aapep.
Ábta 𓊓𓊓𓊓, Tuat I, one of the nine ape-porters.
ábeth 𓊓𓊓𓊓, P. 6r6, M. 784, 𓊓𓊓𓊓, N. 1144, to snare, to hunt with nets.
Ábeth 𓊓𓊓𓊓, Tuat IX, god of the serpent Tepi.

ábthersu 𓊓𓊓𓊓, an animal.
ábθ 𓊓𓊓𓊓, 𓊓𓊓𓊓 𓊓, 𓊓 𓊓, month; Copt. 𓊓𓊓𓊓; plur. 𓊓𓊓𓊓, T. 12, P. 657, 76r, M. 764, 𓊓𓊓𓊓, III, 140 = Pashons; 𓊓𓊓𓊓 𓊓, monthly festival; 𓊓𓊓𓊓, the 12 monthly festivals; 𓊓𓊓𓊓, the 2nd day of the month; 𓊓𓊓𓊓 𓊓, month by month.
Ábt 𓊓𓊓 𓊓. The gods of the 12 months, each containing 30 days, were:

Month.  
Tekhi 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  
Ptaḥ 𓊓𓊓𓊓, of Menkhet 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  
Ḥet-her 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  
Sekhmet 𓊓𓊓𓊓, of Kaḥerka 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  

Season I.—Akhent.  
Menu 𓊓𓊓𓊓, of Shefbeti 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  
Rekh-ur 𓊓𓊓𓊓, of 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  
Rekh Netches 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  
Rehnutet 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  

Season II.—Pert.  
Khensu 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  
Heru-khenet-khâjit 𓊓𓊓𓊓.  
Ápt 𓊊𓊓.  
Heru-àakhuti 𓊊𓊓.

Season III.—Shem.  

ábt, a temple of Shu.

ábtu, a temple of Shu.

áp, to count, to reckon up, to number, to enumerate, to assess, to adjudge the value of, to appreciate, to measure; Copt. ṣn.

countless; ṣn, taxes.

app-t, numbering, census, number, measure; Copt. ṣn; ṣn, the great counting, i.e., last judgment; ṣn, Rec. 26, 231.

áp-t, to count, etc. = ṣn.

áp-t, P. 557, a counting of bones; ṣn, counting up the members of the body to see that none is wanting.

Ápi-ábu, P. 541, III', P. 697, "counter of hearts," a name of Anubis.

Ápi-áb-neter, "reckoner of the heart of the god," a name of Thoth.

Ápi-khenti-seh-neter, Rec. 20, 79, the god who makes a man to live 110 years.

Ápi-tchet-F, "counter of his body," a title of Osiris.

áp-t, a kind of plant, papyrus (?)

áp-t, papyrus (?)

list, register of lands, rolls; ṣn, estate rolls.

áp-t, Amen. 8, 19, 18, 21, stick, sceptre, measuring rod, corn measure.

áp-t = ṣn, a vase or vessel.

áp-t nesu, Rev. 11, 169, metal pot; plur. ṣn, Koller Pap. 38, refined (of gold).

áp-t, A.Z. 1912, 55, house, dwelling, palace.

áp-t ur-t, the great temple of Karnak; among its gates were:

Ápáp, the month of ἐπιφάνεια.

áp (ḥeb-en-áp), a festival in the month of ἐπιφάνεια.

Ápit, Wilkinson 3, 213, the tutelary goddess of Ta-ápt, Thebes.

Ápápit, Rev. 12, 1, a form of Hathor.

Ápit, L.D. 4, 30, Prisse, Mon. 36, Champollion, Mon. 1, 27, No. 4, one of the mother-gods of Egypt, nursing mother of Thebes, who appears in the forms of a woman and a woman-headed hippopotamus; her chief titles are:
Ápit, the goddess of the 11th month of the year; Copt. ΕΠΗΠ; varr.

Ápit-ḥemt-s, Rec. 34, 192, one of the 12 Thoueries goddesses.

Ápit-āakhut-thehen, Ombos 1, 45, a hippopotamus-goddess.

Ápit-ur-t-em-khat-Nut, Rec. 34, 190, 192, one of the 12 Thoueries goddesses.

áp, stairs, staircase, steps.

ápáp (pápá?), tablet, plaque, tile, brick; compare Copt. φά.φε.

ápp, to journey, to traverse.

ápp-t, pill, pellet, round cake; pills, pastilles.

áp, see up.

Áp-t, Ápu-t, T. 312, N. 946, A, P. 650, 726, M. 751, the Messenger-god.

áp-ti (áupti), Rec. 21, 81, messenger, envoy.


ápapa, to fly.

áp, A.Z. 1908, 27, house, dwelling, harim; Copt. ḫḏḥ.

Ápáa-f, P. 645, a proper name (?)

ápáth, ápátha, M. 374, N. 934.

ápá, Rev., to think, to consider; Copt. ωϊτ.

ápá, a goddess.


ápi-t, a measure for corn; Copt. ʿωτε.

ápi, Rev., judgment.

ápu, what is assessed, tax, tribute.

ápu, U. 190, Copt. , dem. pron. plur. masc. these; fem. ,

ápu, these two (masc.).

áp, to play the tambourine.

ápeh, P. 163, to make arrive.

ápeh, pig.

áps, part of a boat, ribs (?)

Ápsit, Denderah 210, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Α.φοκο.

Ápsitch-t, Thes. 113, one of the seven stars of Orion; its god was Horus.

ápsen, a medicinal seed.

ápt, goose; plur. Rec. 18, 182; Copt. ωComple.

ápt, part of a ship.

áptu, Westcar 7, 1, Rec. 34, 118, A.Z. 1898, 147, cases for amulets; var.
áptui [A Á], T. 206, P. 40, 301, M. 610, 636, Hh. 312, these two (fem.).

áptf [A Á], Hh. 433, dem. pron. plur. of áptu.

ápten, áptenti [A Á] these two (fem.).

áptu [A Á], IV, 1149, Rec. 34, 118, furniture, beds, boxes.

ápt [A Á], goose; plur. [A Á], Rec. 13, 2.

ápt [A Á], a pot, cup; Cop. A. NOT.

áptches [A Á], Annales I, 84 = [A Á].

Áf [A Á], god of the 6th day of the month.

áf [A Á], U. 268, 519, U. 535, flesh, meat, joint, member; plur. [A Á], IV, 1194; P. 89, [A Á], hidden body; [A Á], bread, cake, food.

Áf, Áfu [A Á], the carcase of the Sun-god of night, or the dead body of Rā; he has the form of a ram-headed god, and his shrine is encircled by the serpent Mehen.

Áf [A Á], Tuat V, a name of two man-headed sphinxes.

Áf Asá [A Á], Tuat VII, the flesh, i.e., dead body, of Osiris.

Áfu-ftu [A Á], Thes. 122, the four gods who fought Set.

Áf-ermon-ári-f [A Á], an ape-headed associate of Thoth.

Áfu-heri-khent-f [A Á], Tuat II, an ape-headed god with a knife-shaped phallic.

Áfu Tem [A Á], Tuat VII, the "flesh of Tem," a god who devoured the enemies of Osiris.

áf [A Á], to turn, to twist, to revolve.

áf [A Á], serpent, viper; Heb. ÁÁÁÁÁÁ, Arab. ÁÁÁÁÁÁ, Eth. ÁÁÁÁÁÁ:

Áf [A Á], Tuat III, a serpent hostile to Rā.

áf, áf-t [A Á], a bed.

Áfá [A Á], Tuat I, an ape-god gatekeeper.

áfí [A Á], Tuat VIII, P.S.B. 7, 194, shrew-mouse, shrew-mouse god; Cop. ÁÁÁÁÁÁ.

áfén [A Á], U. 545, [A Á], T. 300, 310, P. 232, to flee, to get back.

áfekh [A Á], U. 209, T. 310, to unlace, to untie, to unroll, to unpick, to disentangle.

áf [A Á], medicine for the eyes.

áf [A Á], to rest, to repose, to sit.

áf [A Á], bier; [A Á], bed with fine linen bedclothes (Love Songs, 1, 4).

áfí [A Á], couch with cushions, bedstead like the Sudáni.

áf [A Á], Amherst Pap. I, [A Á], Peasant 48, [A Á], linen garment, piece of stuff, linen cloth, rectangular sheet or coverlet of a bed, square shawl or head-cloth, bed, bed-clothes.

áf [A Á], a rectangular box or chest, a rectangular stone, a rectangular socket, a rectangle.


áf [A Á], sarcophagus.

áf [A Á], a rectangular plot of ground.

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áf

áft, to flee, leap away, to jump up from the ground; IV, 697; Copt. qoret.

áft-t, sweat of the god; Copt. qoret, qo, qot.

áft, four; four spirits, M. 405; Copt. qote, qeto, qitup, qeto.

áftu, a fourfold garment.

ám, adverb; Copt. rera.

ám, U. 541, Rec. 27, 57; not, do not.

ám, within; see.


ámi-ut, Rec. 20, 42, ,

between; , between two, IV, 362;

between the two legs, B.D. 174, 7;

Unas is between them; , between.

ámi-utá, P. 311, , between, among (?)

ámi-tá, P. 167, between;

Rec. 50, 194, between the thighs of Isis.

ámi, ,

ámi-át, someone at the supreme moment of some emotion.

ámi-áb, one who is in the heart, darling, trusted one; fem. , thy darling sister.

ámi-áb a, IV, 1001, chief confidential friend.

ámi-áb, he who served by the month, a priest.

Ámiu ámau, N. 1327, a group of gods (?)

ámi-áriti, pilot.

ámi-ás, he who is in the tomb, the name of a priest of the tomb.

ámi-ást-á, the title of a priest; plur.

ámi-ást-á em Herse, an amulet (Lacau).
ámi-ā — title of a priest of Heru-ur; P. 674, M. 666; plur. — N. 1282.

ámi-āḥā — he who is in the palace, i.e., the king.

ámi-uāb — "dweller in the pure place," a title of a priest.

ámi-unnut — horoscope.

ámi-unnut — A.Z. 1899, II, horoscopist.

émi-unnuit — Rec. 14, 13, a priest who served by the hour.

émi-urt — the port side of a boat when sailing northwards, the west.

émi-urt-sa — a title of the king.

émi-bah — he who is in front of or before; plur. — Tombos 12.

émi-per — Rec. 19, 16, a will, conveyance of property, inventory of goods for testamentary purposes, title-deeds.

émit-per — Methen 15, — Methen, N. 652.

émiu-mitu — a name of the dead.

ámi-ren-f — a list of names, catalogue, register; plur.

ámi-hru — Rec. 21, 15, registers, deeds.

ámi-hr — Peasant 193, contemporary.

ámi-ḥa-t — he who is in front, leader.

ámit-ḥa-t — what is at the breast, in front.

émiu-ḥat — ancestors, predecessors, beings of a former time.

émiu-khet — he who is in front, leader.

émiu-khent — T. 29, follower, companion, member of a body-guard; plur.

émiu-khen — palace officials.

ámi-khet — N. 652,
posterity; varr. ἄμι-σα, T. 180, M. 162, P. 525.

άμι-σα, a title of a priest.

άμι-σα, he who is behind.

άμι-σεπα (?), U. 171

Άμι-κς-t, U. 530, a title of a priest.

άμι-τα, title of the chief priest of Letopolis.

άμιτ-τα, herbs of the field.

Άμι-Τα-μέρ (?), Rec. 33, 3, dweller in Ta-mer, i.e., an Egyptian.

Άμι-ταχένβ-τ (?), N. 1360.

άμι-τέπ, Rec. 30, 68, a rope of a boat.

άμι-τέτερ, P. 161.

Άμ-τ (Άμιτ ?), the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

Άμι-Άνο, U. 254, N. 716, a title of Rā or Osiris.

Άμι-άσου, M. 174, a group of gods whose abodes were hidden.

Άμι-Άντσ-τ, U. 256, N. 717, a title of Osiris.

Άμι uαα-f, Tuat XI, one of the divine crew of the Boat of Rā.


Άμι-υρτ, B.D. 145, 7, a cow-goddess.

άμι-υτ, the god of the 9th day of the month.

άμι-υτούχα-σακκυ-Άτεμτ, Rec. 34, 190, one of the 12 Thouenir goddesses; she presided over the month.

Άμι-ναβίου, B.D. 17, 59, the gods in the presence of Osiris.

Άμι-βαγίου, Tuat VII, the "helpless" gods who lie on the back of the serpent Nehep.

Άμι-βάκ, B.D. (Saite) 125; see Άμι-βεσκ.

Άμι-μεν-νετερίτ, Ombos I, 48, Rec. 34, 180, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses.

Άμι-μπού, B.D. 25.

άμι-μυ, Berg. 1, 11, a lion-god, a protector of the dead.

Άμι-μεν-νετερίτ, B.D. 168, the gods who are with Anu-Rā.

Άμι-μεν-τ, B.D. 64, 18, a title of Anu, the dead Sun-god.

Άμι-μαν-τ, T. 300, a serpent-god of the "bush."
Ami-Nu —, Tuat VIII, the aged primeval Sky-god.
Ami-nu-t-she (?) —, U. 266, the name of a god.
Ami Nebâui —, Tuat II, the warden of Urnes in the Tuat.
Ami[it]-neb-s-Usert —, B.D. 145, 146, name of the 9th Pylon.
Ami-Nenu —, N. 166, a name of the Sky-god.
Ami-neh-t-f —, N. 153, Rec. 30, 187, the name of a god.
Amm-t Nekhen —, the name of a serpent of the royal crown.
Ami-Net —, B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 7th Pylon.
Ami-net-f —, Tuat XI, the serpent guardian of the 10th Gate.
Ami-neter —, Tuat XII, a singing-god.
Ami-Rerek (?) —, Quejues Pap. 79, title of a god (?)
Ami-ret —, U. 530, P. 674, M. 665, N. 1281, the name of a god (?)
Ami-heh-f —, see Ami-heh-f.
Ami-heh-f —, B.D. 108, 4, 5, the serpent of the Mount of Sunrise who was covered with flints and metal; he was 30, or 50, or 70 cubits long, 3 cubits in girth, and his head was 3 cubits long.
Ami-hetut —, B.D. 100, 5, the apes that sing to the rising sun.
Ami-He-t-ur-ka —, U. 263, a title of Osiris and of Râ.
Ami-He-t-Serqet-Ka-âetep-t —, Cairo Pap. 23, 3, a protector of the dead.
Ami-âat —, Tombos 6, the royal uraeus on the king's head.
Ami-âent-f —, M. 762, P. 665, a title of Osiris and of Râ.
Ami-âer —, Berg. I, 18, a protector of the dead.
Ami-âetep —, Cairo Pap. 23, 3, a protector of the dead.
Ami-âetep —, U. 259, N. 719, a title of Osiris and of Râ.
Ami khat Asâr —, Tuat VII, the 12 gods who sleep on the serpent Nehep.
Ami-khent-âat —, Edfû I, 12, 15, a goddess of Edfû.
Ami-khet-Râ —, Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru-tuat in his boat Khepri.
Ami-khet-He-t-Aanes —, B.D. (Saite), 17, 40, a group of gods.
Ami-khet-Heru —, Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru-tuat in his boat.
Amiu-khet-Tehuti, Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru-ṣuati in his boat.

Ami-suḥt-f, B.D. 17, 22 (Nebseni), a title of Rā; Denderah 4, 83, Todt. Lepsius 4, 83, a god of the 9th Aat.

Ami-sepa-f, P. 759, P. 1656, the name of a god.

Ami-Sept-t, "a dweller in Sothis," a title of Horus.

Ami-Seh, U. 260, a title of Osiris, the god of Orion.

Ami-sehseh, Rec. 31, 27, the name of a god.

Ami-seh-neter, U. 258, a title of Anubis.

Ami-sehti, Nesi-Amsu, 10, 17, a title of Rā.

Ami-sekhet-f, Tuat IX, a god of his domain.

Ami-she-t-turt, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Amiu-shemsu, those who are in the following of the bodyguard of a god.

Ami-Shet-t, N. 1360, title of Anubis.

Ami-Quṭem, M. 342, N. 868, a goddess who assisted at the resurrection of Osiris.

Ami-kap, U. 258, N. 718, a title of a god.

Ami-kar, Tuat I, a singing ape-god.
\[ \text{Am-ur} , \text{to overeat; Copt. o} \text{w} \text{w} \text{w} \text{w} \text{y} \text{p}. \]

\[ \text{Am-t} , \text{Israel Stele 7, Rec. 17, 146, R.E. 6, 22, food, fodder for horses and cattle, provender.} \]

\[ \text{Am, am-t} , \text{U. 149, name of a wine.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{B.D. G. 569, a form of Horus suckled by Renent,} \text{Ombos II, 2, 195, a goddess of light, rays, beams.} \]

\[ \text{Am[it]} \text{, Tuat VIII, goddess of the circle Hetepet-neb-per-s.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{Berg 1, 34, a lion-god.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{Berg 1, 11, a jackal-headed god.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{Rec. 35, 56,} \text{, Rec. 36, 213, to cry, to wail, to weep.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{Rec. 188, 13, 30, 72, stream, flood, deluge.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{Eyebrows.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{Skin (?) cat.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{Rec. 31, 147, to be hard of hearing.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{, Amen. 12, 14, patient, submissive.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{, N. 170, 960, to putrefy, to rot, to ferment.} \]

\[ \text{Am} \text{,} \text{, Filth.} \]

\[ \text{Am (amm), ammit} \text{,} \text{clay, like clay; Copt. d} \text{e} \text{e} \text{e}, d} \text{e} \text{e}. \]

\[ \text{Am (amm)} \text{,} \text{raisins (?) fruit of a tree, dates (?)} \]

\[ \text{Am (ammu)} \text{,} \text{P.S.B. 13, 411, fruit trees, palms.} \]

\[ \text{Am (amm)} \text{,} \text{gracefulness of form, graciousness.} \]

\[ \text{Am-ti} \text{,} \text{, grace, graciousness.} \]

\[ \text{Ama} \text{,} \text{Tuat XI, a dawn-god.} \]

\[ \text{Ama} \text{,} \text{, to eat; Copt. o} \text{w} \text{w} \text{w} \text{w}. \]

\[ \text{Ama} \text{,} \text{a staff.} \]
ámau  
, borders, boundaries.

ámaä  
M. 750, to make to travel.

ámam  
, house, tent.

date palm (?) ; plur.

, kind, gracious, agreeable ;  
darling.

ánakh  
, Jour. As. 1908, 313, to honour, to worship, to be worthy of honour or worship ; Copt.  ; Rec. 23, 204.

ánakhu  
, U. 616, 616, 616, 616, 616, 616, 616, 616, one who is bound to honour a master, or worship a god, vassal, one who is worthy to be honoured, revered, or worshipped ; plur.  M. 576, 576, 576, 576, 576, 576, 576, 576, 576, a kind of balsam tree, white manna tree.  

ámaäh  
U. 616, 616, 616, 616, 616, 616, 616, 616, 616, the venerable dead.

ámaa  
, Alt. K. 45, proper name (?) ; compare Heb.  .

ámi  
, would that !

ámi-t  
Rev., nature, disposition.

Ámi  
, Nesi-amsu 30, 21, a name of the Eye of Horus.

Ámákh  
, B.D. (Saite) 110, 9, 110, 9, 110, 9, 110, 9, fire-god.
**Amit** Ⅺ, B.D. 164, 4, a name of Sekhmit-Bast-Ra.

**âmitiu** Ⅺ, dead person; plur. Ⅺ, I.D. III, 219E, 18.

**Âmutnen (?)** Ⅺ, T. 49, 51, P. 160, a goddess of milch cows, Ⅺ, and cows that give suck, Ⅺ.

**âm** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, R. 11, 140 = Ⅺ.

**âm** Ⅺ, Peasant 182, to hide, to conceal, to be hidden, secret, mysterious.

**âm** Ⅺ, U. 508, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, hidden person or thing, concealed, secret, mysterious; Ⅺ, Ⅺ; plur. Ⅺ.

**Âmen** Ⅺ, title of the high priest of the Gynaecopolite Nome.

**Âmen** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, “hidden one,” a name of the Devil.

**âmén-t** Ⅺ, something hidden.

**âmén-t** Ⅺ, a hidden place, a sanctuary; plur. Ⅺ.

**âmén âmen** Ⅺ, U. 524, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, T. 330, doubly hidden (?)

**âmén-áb** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, to hide the heart, to dissemble.

**âmén-â** Ⅺ, to conceal the hand.

**Âmennu-âu** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Tuat VII, 12 gods whose arms were hidden, and who lived with the body of Râ in Het-Benben.

**Âmen-âakhu** Ⅺ, Tuat X, a destroyer of the dead.

**Âmen-ren-f** Ⅺ, U. 508, Ⅺ, T. 322, Ⅺ, he whose name is hidden, a title of several gods, the great judge of the Tuat.

**Âmen-ren-âhor** Ⅺ, Rec. 27, 55, the name of a god.

**Âmen-âhu** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Tomb of Seti I, B.D. 168, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 30).

**Âmen-âHeru** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Tuat X, a destroyer of the bodies of the dead.

**Âmen-khat** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 39).

**Âmen-khat** Ⅺ, Tuat X, the name of the Hand that holds Âapep by a chain.

**Âment-seshemu-set** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Tuat VI, a goddess of the Utchat.

**Âmen** Ⅺ, U. 558, P. 703, Ⅺ, M. 478, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Hn. 385, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, the god Âmen, “the hidden god” who is in heaven. Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ; Assyr. Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Heb. Ⅺ, Nahum 3, 8, Copt. Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Gr. Ⅺ.

**Âmen-t** (Âmenit) Ⅺ, U. 558, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Hymn of Darius 23, fem. of preceding.

**Âmeni** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Rec. 3, 116, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Edfû I, 9d, a form of Âmen and Râ.

**Âmeni** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 52).

**Âmennu** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, P. 266, N. 1246, the “hidden” god.

**Âmenui** Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, Ⅺ, the dual of Âmen.
Amen-aab-t | Amen as god of the East
Amen-aa'b-ti | Herusâtef Stele 154, a form of Amen worshipped in the Sûdân.
Amen-apt | Amen of Karnak; compare Tell al-'Amarna 119.
Amen-em-apt | Amen of Karnak; var. ±
Amen-Menu | IV, 1031, Amen + Menu.
Amen-meruti | Amen the beloved, or loving, god (?)
Amen-naänka (?) | B.D. 165, 4, a form of Amen worshipped in Nubia.
Amen net Nut (?) | Herusâtef Stele 34, Amen of Thebes.
Amen-neb-khart | Amen as lord of the Nome of Heroonpolites.
Amen-neb-nest-taui "Amen, lord of the throne of the Two Lands," i.e., Amen of Karnak.
Amen Nept | Dream Stele 8, Amen of Napata (Gebel Barkal).
Amen-Râ | Amen + Râ.
Amenit Râ | L.D. 4, 2, the female counterpart of Amen-Râ.
Amen-Râ-Ptaḥ | the triad Amen + Râ + Ptaḥ.
Amen-Râ-menmen-mut-f | Culte Divin, p. 124, Amen-Râ as his mother's husband.
Amen-Râ-neb-nest-Taui | Amen-Râ, lord of the throne of the Two Lands, i.e., Egypt, prince of Karnak.
Amen-Heb | Rec. 28, 182 = 'Amenyifes, Amen of Heb, the capital of the Oasis of Khârgah.
Amen-Râ nesu-neteru | Gr. 'Aenophor, i.e., Amen-Râ, king of the gods; also |
Amen-Râ Heru-âakhuti | the triad Amen + Râ + Heru-âakhuti.
Amen-Râ Heru-âakhuti Tem Kheperâ Heru | , the double triad of Amen + Râ + Heru-âakhuti + Tem + Kheperâ + Heru.
Amen-Râ setem (?) ua | , Amen-Râ as his mother's husband.
Amen Ruruti | B.D. 165, 4, the triad Amen + Shu + Tefnut.
Amen-hap | an ithyphallic man-headed hawk-god, a form of Amen-Râ.
Amen-khnem-âeh | Amen as god of eternity.
Amen-sept-hennuti (?) | Nesi-Amsu 17, 14, Amen with the ready horns; Sept-hennuti is probably the original of a title of Alexander the Great, Dhu 'l-Karnân.
Amen-qa-āst, Amen of the exalted throne.

Amen-kau, P. 602, N. 1154, god of the east gate of heaven.

Amen-ta-Māt, Rec. 21, 94, 102.

Amen-Temu-em-Uas; Amen + Temu in Thebes.

Amen Tehnit, Rec. 14, 74, Amen of Tehnit.

Amen, Pierret, Ét. 1, a lion-god.

Amen, U. 543, T. 299, Tuat IV, a serpent-god.

Amen-t, Lanzone, pl. 17, a frog-headed god, one of the eight elemental gods and goddesses, and grandfather of the Eight Gods; see Khemenu.

Amen, B.D. 168, a bull-god.

Amen, Tuat VIII, one of the nine Shemsu-Rā.

Amen-usr-ha-t, IV, 427, 895, the name of the sacred barge of Amen-Rā at Thebes.

Amen-Rā, an official; compare Am-mu-ni-ra, Tell al-Amarna.

Amen-Rā-em-usr-ha-t, Rec. 20, 41, name of the sacred barge of Amen.

Amen-ta-f-pa-khepesh, Rev. 11, 60, the name of the favourite horse of Seti I.

Amen, P. 406, M. 580, the right hand, right side; compare Heb. התי.
Amen-t-urt, Tuat I, a gate-goddess.

Amen-t-Nefer-t, Tuat II, Berg. II, 3; (1) a goddess, the personification of the 1st division of the Tuat; (2) the name of the 15th Aat (B.D. 149); (3) a goddess who hid the deceased (Berg. II, 11).

Ament ermen, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Amen-t-hep-neb-s, the ante-chamber of the Tuat.

ámen-t, A.Z. 1908, 16, name of a vulture amulet.

ámen-t, name of a sceptre amulet (Lacau).

ámen, U. 335, T. 396, N. 1149, to make to arrive, or reach =

ámenmen, to set in motion; see .

ámen, T. 340, N. 1352, to make firm, to establish, to fortify; see .

ámenmen, Rec. 4, 121, Hymn of Darius 4, to establish; see .

ámenu, made firm, established.

Amenu - kherp (Kherp - He - t - Ámenu), a name of the pyramid of Ámenemhat II.

Ámen-sekhem-f-au, name of a gate at Thebes.

áméni-t, the regular daily sacrifice or offering; Thes. 1253.

ámén, U. 589, M. 823,

B.D. 1138, P. 669, N. 895,

M. 779, P. 183, the daily sacrifice of a bull; plur.

ámenu, pasture; Copt. ,

ámenu, Rec. 36, 81, flower, plant.

ámenu, dove.

ámenhu, sacrificial priest, butcher.

Ámeníiu, B.D. 17

(Nebseni), 31, , a group of slaughtering gods.

ámer, T. 264, P. 320, M. 129; see , to love.

ámer, to be deaf.

ámer, an animal for sacrifice.

ámer-t, a staff, sceptre (?)

ámeh, Rec. 32, 67, a kind of incense, perfume.

ámeh, , Ámen. 27, 13, , P.S.B. 20, 195, to absorb, to fill oneself full.

ámeh, T. 363, N. 179, Rev. 12, 59, to seize, to have power over; Copt. .

Ámht, Ámmht, B.D. 72, 1, 149, the name of the 6th Aat.

ámht, Rec. 4, 29,
A

, the Kingdom of Seker, the god of Death, at Šákkáráh. There was an ámth-t at Thebes also.

Ámhit, the goddess of these kingdoms.

ámkhen, T. 190, P. 676, to make a voyage, to travel through or about.

ámes, U. 296, N. 533, to conduct.

ámes, crown, headdress.

áms-t, Ebers Pap. 47, 12, 81, 10, Rec. 7, 108, shrub, plant, flower; plur. anethum, Gr. ἀμθον, Copt. ΔΕΣICI, ΕΕΟICI.

áms, Aelt. Tex. 38, , staff of office, sceptre.

Ámsi, B.D. 17, 34, Todt (Naville) II, 41, a title of Menu as the bearer of the sceptre ámes, .

ámes, to give birth to; see mes ; born (plur.), N. 1229.

ámes, A.Z. 35, 16, , lie, untruth; see áumes, .

áms, Rev. 14, 73, usury; Copt. ΔΕΣΗΕ.

ámeska, skin, hide, leather.

Ámset, Anastasi Pap. IV, the loins, reins, kidneys; Copt. ΔΕΣΗΤ, ΔΕΣΗΤ.

Ámset, god of the 10th hour of the night.

Ámset, the god of the 4th day of the month.

Ámesta-em-ábu, Den-derah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans.

ámk, T. 347, P. 535, 689, 690, N. 172, to perish, to decay, to become corrupt.

ámgah, to be weak, to be sad; Copt. ΔΕΣΗΕ (?)

Ámtt, Rec. 32, 80, a region.

ám-ta, U. 111, , a cake offering.

Ámtenni, Hh. 488, a magical name.

ámxtuit, Rec. 31, 165, kinsfolk; see untuit.

ámtchart, , salve, unguent, ointment; Copt. ΔΕΣΗΕ, U. 297.

ámtcher, stronghold, garrison.

án = Copt. ΔΤΟ.
 án, a mark of emphasis, an indication of the subject of a sentence.
ánu, M. 624, 625, a particle = ñ, P. 316, 317.
án, an interrogative particle; shall I send? where is he to-day?
do ye know? shall then? is it that not?
án, who?
án, a conditional particle, Copt. cíte (late form, ñe).
án, a post negative particle.
án = ñ, of, IV, 3, 140.
án, in, to, for, because, by.
án, said by = IV, 4, 220, 1141; var. ñ, we say.
án meru, so that.
án, pers. pron. 1st pers. com. we; Copt. 2.HOH.
án, an interjection.
án = ñ, ñ.
án = ñ, P. 318 = ñ, M. 626.
ání (?), U. 2, ñ, ñ, ñ.
án = ñ, to bring, to convey, to produce; ñ, N. 1118, bringing; Copt. cíte.
án, porter, carrier, bringer;
plur. ñ.
án áu, to shut doors.
án-uauaií, gebruiker of reports, i.e., herald.
án utchat, to restore the light to the Eye of Ra.
án em skhai, to put into writing.
án-t ret, Tomb Amenemhat, p. 93, the name of a ceremony.
án-shet, "fire bringer," i.e., the fire stick.
án-t, ánut, something brought, conduct, lead; offerings.
án, U. 556, ñ, M. 544, T. 26, P. 440, gift, offering; plur. ñ, T. 28, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, M. 251, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, P. 82, N. 788, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, U. 212, 509, P. 688, ñ, ñ, ñ, T. 323, ñ, ñ, ñ, Rec. 32, 82, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, T. 292. Later forms are the following:
án, things brought, offerings, etc.
ánit, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, date flour, offerings of flour.
án, IV, 1152, tools used in brickmaking.
án-t, P. 172, ñ, N. 939, watercourse, channel, valley.
An-t, Rec. 32, 82, the name of a serpent deity.

An, Tuat III, the "bringer" of the Eye of Horus.

Antit, Tuat III, a goddess who "brought" the pupils of the Eyes of Horus.

Anniu, B.D. 89,1, a god of offerings.

Anith, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

An-arái-t-Rā, Tuat III, a god of the Utchat.

An-átf-f, B.D. 92, a form of Horus.

An-á-f, Denderah III, 69, B.D. 125, II, a serpent-god, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

An-áf, B.D. 17 (Nebsoni), 26 ff., the executioner of Osiris.

An-urt-ekhet-usas, B.D. 99, 15, name of the mast in the Magical Boat.

An-maat, Tuat V, one of eight gods who burned the dead.

An-nef-em-hu, Berg. 1, 3, Rec. 4, 28, one of the eight sharp-eyed custodians of the body of Osiris.

An-re-f, B.D. 125, II; see Maa-ántu-f.

án ḥa-ti, to sacrifice a heart.

An-ḥer-t, Dér al-Gab. 1, 18, P.S.B. 7, 175, Cairo Cat. 71, the god Onouris, the centre of whose cult was Abydos (This); Copt. ḥerōc, Gr. ἰερός.

Anher neb-māb, Anher, lord of the harpoon.

An-ḥer Bast-utet-tha, Thes. I, 23, one of the 36 Dekans.

An-ḥer-Shu, Lanzone, pl. 35, Mission 13, 126, An-ḥer + Shu.

An-ḥetop, Tuat IV, a god in the Tuat of Seker.

An-ḥetop-f, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Anṭaf, U. 548, T. 303, a serpent fiend.

án, Rec. 32, 181, to turn back, to drive away to repel.

ánán, T. 311, to turn back.


anni, T. 34, N. 132, M. 115, repeller.

anti, a repelling, something returned.

án-t, a turning back.

ánn-t, N. 961, something repelled.

ánnetnet, Ḡ, delay, withdrawal.

Anen-retui, Tuat VI.

án, Rec. 6, 7, knife, sword, to destroy.

ánán, to obliterate a name.
án, to fetter, to tie up, to bind, to wrap round, to rope up.
án, cord, rope; plur. án-t, valley, khor, ravine; plur. án-t-áa-t, the “Great Valley,” Hh. 482.
ánáu (?), fetters, bindings.
án-t, anew.
án-t, upper valleys or ravines, valleys of the tombs.
án-t-áa-t, a region of valleys.
án-t-ánti, the valley of myrrh.
án-t-pa-ash, valley of the cedar.
án-t-ḥeb, a funerary festival.
án-t-sekhtu, Tuat XI, the pit of fire containing the damned standing on their heads.
án-t-t Kek, B.D. G. 43, the “Valley of the Shadow,” or “Dark Valley” through which souls entered the Kingdom of Osiris.
án-t, one third of a second, the “twinkling of an eye.”
án, Rev. xi, 167, stone; Copt. wuč, wwu; plur. án-t-t, eyes, eyebrows.
án, hair.
án, the scale or rust of a metal.
án, purple linen (?)
án, Koller Pap. 3, 8, red cloth.
án, a kind of spotted fish, tilapia nilotica (?) ; plur. án-t-t.
án-t, a mythological fish, one of the two fish pilots of Ra.
án-t-qet, Qenna Pap. 2, 8, a mythological boat of the Sun-god.
án-t, illness.
án-t, the pallor of fever.
án-t, some strong-smelling substance.
án, juice, sap, drink of some kind.
án, Anastasi Pap. I, 15, 3, the shaft of an obelisk.
án, Rec. 27, 87, mast for a sail (?)
án, battering ram.
án, a building (with pillars?), M. 824, án-t, Rec. 10, 136, building, abode; án-t-t, Rec. 30, 66.
án, hall of a tomb; plur. án-t-t, graves, cemetery; án-t-t, Rec. 8, 136, the slain.
án-t-t, T. 18, the two pillars of a palace, portico (?)
án-t-t, a hall of columns, colonnade.
B.D. 15, 89, i, a form of Osiris, the Moon-god; Litanie 53, An of the stars.

An-â  
B.D. 14, P. 690, the divine father of Pepi I.

Anit  
B.D. G. 348, Rec. 15, 162, the consort of Sâaba and mother of one of the seven forms of Harpokrates.

Anit  
Wilkinson A.E. III, 232, a form of Hathor and a goddess of childbirth.

Anit  
Rameses IX, pl. 10, directress of the serpent Neha-her.

Anit  
B.D. 169, 20, the habitation of the men-gods, Horus and Set.

An-mut-f  
P. 828, N. 772, 781, B.D. 18, I, Denderah III, 35, ibid. IV, 84, Denderah III, 35, E, 8, 8b, 8c, 157, Beni Hasan III, 27, a god, whose exact functions are unknown. The original form of the name was, perhaps, ; see , P. 661, P. 776, M. 772.

An-mut-f  
(1) title of the priest at Denderah who personified the god of this name; (2) a bull-god, who presided over the 19th day of the month; (3) the god of the 6th hour of the night.

Anmut-fâbesh  
Ombos I, 1, 252, a star-god.

An-mut-k  
Mar. Mast. 1; var. = An-kenmut.

Anran (?)  
L.D. 3, 80, a form of Hathor.

An-ḥāā  
, a form of the Moon-god.

An-sebu  
, U. 419, the name of a god.

An-smeî  
, U. 421, T. 241, a pillar of Osiris with the eyes smeared with stibium, a title of the Bull of Heaven.

An-k (?)  
P. 691, a title of Pepi I.

An-ken-mut  

An-Kenset  
U. 419, T. 239, title of a god (?) .

An-tek (?)  
P. 690, the divine mother of Pepi I.

An-tt  
the desert between the Nile and Red Sea.

An-tiu  
, the hill-men of the Eastern Desert, the Troglodytes, Eastern Desert tribes in general, their chief god was Menu; , women of the Eastern Desert.

An-ti Set  
, a man of the Nubian Desert; plur.

An-tiu Sett  
, the dwellers in the Eastern Desert as far north as Palestine.

án-ti  
P.S.B. 18, 37, a Nubian bow.

án-na  
Rev. = , as an interrogative.

Anana  
Sphinx I, 258, the name of the original owner of the D'Orbiney Papyrus.
A

ánauasu  $\mathfrak{H}$, a title, or name of an office.

áná  $\mathfrak{H}$, a kind of plant, twig, branch; plur. $\mathfrak{H}$, stone.

ánáu, án  $\mathfrak{H}$, Rev. 11, 137, $\mathfrak{H}$, Rev. 11, 131, see! Copt. $\mathfrak{H}$.

ánáuáu  $\mathfrak{H}$, a kind of plant.

ánáuba  $\mathfrak{H}$, Rec. 29, 165, $\mathfrak{H}$, a bearing pole.

Anáushana $\mathfrak{H}$, Anastasi Pap. IV, 1, 13, 1, Rec. 15, 110, a kind of plant.

Ánáukar $\mathfrak{H}$, 43, 97, the disease-fiend Ningal.

ánár-t  $\mathfrak{H}$, milk.

ánás  $\mathfrak{H}$, P. 618 $\mathfrak{H}$, N. 1299, to call.

áná  $\mathfrak{H}$, IV, 1161, with.

áná  $\mathfrak{H}$, P. 567, chin.

ánāu  $\mathfrak{H}$, B.D. Nav. 15, 48, to blaspheme; var. $\mathfrak{H}$.

ání  $\mathfrak{H}$, a man of On (Heliopolis), or singing-man of Denderah.

ání-tīt  $\mathfrak{H}$, a dancing-woman of Denderah.

ání  $\mathfrak{H}$, Jour. As. 1908, 292, stone; Copt. $\mathfrak{H}$.

ánit  $\mathfrak{H}$, Rec. 5, 89, 160, Rec. 16, 110, twigs, palm-leaves, a kind of fruit; $\mathfrak{H}$, Rec. 5, 93.

ánu  $\mathfrak{H}$, U. 392; see $\mathfrak{H}$.

ánu  $\mathfrak{H}$, sandals.

ánu-t  $\mathfrak{H}$, P. 437, M. 651, boat? 1; Copt. $\mathfrak{H}$, Heb. $\mathfrak{H}$.

ánun  $\mathfrak{H}$, herbs, plants.

ánuk  $\mathfrak{H}$, I; Copt. $\mathfrak{H}$, Heb. $\mathfrak{H}$.

ánuk-hu  $\mathfrak{H}$, Rev. 11, 157, I; Heb. $\mathfrak{H}$.

ánuk-hu  $\mathfrak{H}$, Rev. 12, 87, I myself; Copt. $\mathfrak{H}$.

ánub  $\mathfrak{H}$, a kind of plant.

ánub  $\mathfrak{H}$, Rec. 6, 9, wall; plur. $\mathfrak{H}$, $\mathfrak{H}$, fortifications.

ánub-t  $\mathfrak{H}$, N. 955, $\mathfrak{H}$.

ánub-t  $\mathfrak{H}$, Anastasi Pap. V, 20, 2, a walled enclosure, a walled town, a palace, a fortress; plur. $\mathfrak{H}$.

Áneb $\mathfrak{H}$, Israel Stele 3, a walled city.

ánbi  $\mathfrak{H}$, a walled district.

ánbit  $\mathfrak{H}$, fenced enclosures, pounds for cattle, zeribas, the sides of a ship.

ánb  $\mathfrak{H}$, to surround with walls, to shut in.

ánbu  $\mathfrak{H}$, wall-builder, mason (?)

ánbe-hetchtiu  $\mathfrak{H}$, inhabitants of Memphis.

ánbe  $\mathfrak{H}$, de Rouge, Edfu 106,
Peasant 26.
Rec. 31, 26, a kind of medicinal plant, herb, or fruit.

ánb = to dance, to perform acrobatic feats.
ánba = Ebers 100, 15.
ánbs(?) = A.Z. 1907, 46, title of an official of Thebes.
ánb-t(?) =, ánneb-tá =, P. 79, N. 22, M. 109, dual of lord.
ánp = B.D. 188, 2.
ánp = Sphinx text 4.
ánp = to swathe, to wrap round.
ánep = Rec. 29, 157, to decay, to stink.


Anpu = Edfu I, 14, the four forms of Anubis: (1)...
(2)...
(3)...
(4)...

Ánpit = Lanzone, pl. 37, consort of Anpu.

Anp-ámi-ut = B.D. 151, 156, Anubis in the embalming chamber.

Ánp neb-Ta-tchesertt = Anubis, lord of the cemetery.

Ánp hení = Tuat V, a jackal-headed god who guarded the river of fire, a form of Anubis.


Ánḫ khenį́ Anmente = T. 387, U. 71, N. 331, M. 403, Anubis, lord of Anmente, the predecessor of Osiris.

Ánḫ khenį́-seh-nētɛr = B.D. 117, Anubis, chief of the hall of the god.

Ánḫ khenį́-ta-uāb = P. 80, N. 24, Anubis, chief of the holy place.

Ánḫ Khenti Ta-tchesertt = P. 707, Anubis, prince of the cemetery.

Ánḫ sa-Asār = Anubis, son of Osiris.


Ánḫ Uast = Tuat III, Anubis of Thebes.
Ánḫ = Denderah IV, 83, god of the 14th Aat.
Ánḫ = Ombos I, 62, a hunting-god worshipped in the South.
ánp = a name of the 21st day of the month.
ánep = droppings from the eye, diarrhoea, any kind of bodily exudation.
ánem = L.D. III, 1408 =, who?

ánem = U. 543, T. 298, Rec. 30, 67, 191, 31, 162,
skin of human beings, or animals, hide, pelt; Copt.  
Rec. 5, 90.  

Rec. 5, 90, (j

skin of human beings, or animals, hide, pelt; Copt.  
Rec. 30, 67.  

anemu  
"skins," i.e., human beings.  

ánem-t  
Rec. 14, 195, skin bottles, vessels of drink; plur.  
Rec. 16, 57.  

án-m'k-t  
Greene II, 17, home, abode, dwelling.  

ánmer  
Rec. 33, 35 =  

to love.  

ánmesit  
cloth, garment, apparel.  

ánen  
; see án.  

Ánenit  
B.D. 168, goddesses who bestowed virility.  

ánner  
De Hymnis 44, shell of an egg.  

ánner  
stone; Copt.  

ánrit  
stone, pebble, worked stone; plur.  

Áner-ti  
IV, 894, the two rocks near Al-Káb;  
B.D. 134, 6.  

ánner và  
IV, 932, monolith.  

ánner-en-báa  
basalt.  

ánner-en-benu  
yellow sandstone.  

varr.  

ánner-en-bekhenu  
porphyry.  

ánner-en-ma  
Rec. 3, 48, granite.  

Áner-en-Maáët  
Sinsin 1, "stone of truth," a title of Osiris.  

ánner-en-rut  
sandstone.  

ánner-en-rut-ent-tu-Šesher  
Thes. 1286, red sandstone.  

ánner-en-sen-t  
IV, 1174, a kind of stone.  

ánner hetch  
white calcareous stone, limestone.  

ánner hetch-nefer-en-rut-t  
Thes. 1285, fine white sandstone.  

ánner sept  
prepared stone (?)  

ánner kam  
black granite.  

ánr  
a vase (?)  

ánr  
skin head covering.  

ánr  
Anastasi Pap. IV, 9, a reptile (?), worm (?)  

ánr . . .  
Birch I.H. 15, a kind of cake or bread.  

Án-rut-f  
"the place where nothing grows," a mythological locality at Hensu; var.  

ánraná (alana)  
oak trees; Heb.  
or  

ánrahama (árhama)  
Harris I, 16A, 10, pomegranate; Heb.  
Syr.  
Arab.  
Eth.  
Copt.  

Aner-en-benu (aner-en-benu)
Anratāt  the river Orontes.

ánhama  Harris I, 564, 5, pomegranate; see ḫāma.

áníhemen  IV, 73, Rec. 2, 107, a fruit-bearing tree and the fruit thereof, pomegranate; see heman, etc.

Ánhetut  Qenna 4, 5, the singing ape-gods.

ánh  eyebrows; Demotic form, enγ, Inγ; Copt. enγ, Inγ.

ánh  Rec. 8, 134, (§) to surround, to enclose, to embrace, to wrap round;  anhâ, rimmed, or banded, with gold.

ánhu  those who surround or encircle.

ánh  an enclosed place of protection, courtyard.

ánh  a word with a hidden meaning, a secret, a riddle.

ánh-t  ḫāt, vase, vessel.

ánhasāp (?) ḫēt, a kind of unguent or salve.

Án-ḥefta  Tuat IX, a guardian of the 8th Gate.

ánhem  skin, colour, covering; mistake for H̄em.

ánhem  (?) U. 182, to carry off.

ánḥerher  , to rejoice; see ḥerher.

án-khu  Turin Pap. 67, 11, a kind of stone.

ánkrustrāma  Alt. K. No. 81, a precious stone.

áns-t  a title of the priestess of Bubastis.

ánes  P. 662, 774, U. 398, T. 242, a fruit-bearing tree and the fruit thereof, pomegranate; see hēm, etc. to see, or etc.

Ánes-Rā  B.D. (Saite) 42, 2, a god.

áns-t  the sole of the foot; plur. ánts.

áns-t  the hoof of an animal.

áns-t  a kind of plant; Gr. ἄνθευ (7).

áns-t  Peasant 34, the seed of the same.

ánsu  Thes. 921, 941, king; see nesu.

ánsuti  a reed case, box (?)

ánseb-t  U. 160, N. 511, to withdraw, to return (?)

ánq  Rec. 17, 50, to flame (?) to return (?)

ánq  U. 236, P. 667, 777; M. 777, P. 601, 447,
Ânt-t B.D. 1538, 3, the net used by the Akeru gods in snaring souls.

ánqâ Rec. 30, 67, cordage, tackle of a boat.

ánqefqef-t, anqt-t, Ant-t, Anq-t, anqa Anqefqef-t, Anastasi Pap. I, 24, 7, a part of a chariot, or harness.

ámk, ánnk ámk, ánnk, a kind of plant.

ánk to tie, to fetter, to restrain.

ánk fiend; plur. ámk.

Ánku, Tuat VII, “the netter,” a god who fettered the foes of Osiris.

ánt to bind up or cripple [the toes].

ánt-t, ánt-t ánt, ánt-t, Tuat X, the chain by which Aapep is fettered to the earth.

Ánt-t, a god.

Ántu Ánt-t, a god.

ánt-t, ánt-t, Hymn of Darius 13, to stifle, to choke, to close up.

ánt-t, ánt-t hindrance, obstruction.

ánt-t, ánt-t, N. 682.

Ant-ti, a god.

Antu L.D. III, 1401 = "n.

Ántriush, Darius; see ánt-t, ánt-t; Pers. , L.M. III 7, , , , , Babyl. , , , , .

Antosh , Metternich Stele 73, a mythological animal.


Ántheth Tuat VI, a goddess, functions unknown.

ânthenem , I, 137....

ánt to be in need of, want, misery, sadness, disgust, trouble.

Ántebu , B.D. 99, 7, , , , , a god.

ánetch , protector, defender, advocate, avenger; see , , T. 186, , , P. 366, 638, 764.

ánetch , to strike, P. 204.

ánetch her , N. 709, , , , , , , , salutation to thee! the opening words of many hymns; see .

ántch , , to suffer grief or pain, oppressed, depressed.

ántch-t , grief, sorrow, pain.

ántcher T. 386, M. 394, to grasp, to seize.

ár , a conditional particle, when, if.

ár , an emphatic particle; also used with other particles, e.g., , , , , , , Rev. 6, 12.

ár , more than; , , , P. 92 =  ,  , N. 699.
an old form of the preposition , at, by, to, towards, as far as, against, until.

= preposition to, towards, etc.

Nástasen Stele 11, 22, 25, 26, 32 = preposition .

= preposition to, towards, from, etc.

, into the presence of someone; Copt. .

, U. 586, P. 16, 96, , ,

, P. 190, M. 392,

, M. 114,

, Rec. 21, 76,

, to make, to do, to create, to form, to fashion, to beget, to produce, to pass the time, to be made, done, created, etc., and used as an auxiliary; Copt. .

, to visit, .

"any other man who visited Amam";

"I visited the mine region."

, to serve in the army, .

"a second time I served."

, to amount to,

IV, 666, "amounting to 1784 teben."

, to pass the time, .

, "I passed eight days in exploring."

, to make a stoppage, i.e., to cease.

, to occupy an office, to enjoy a dignity, to exercise the functions of a certain office.

, to benefit someone, to do good to.

, to praise, to perform a service of praise.

, to do the will of someone, to carry out the intent of someone.

, to milk an animal.

, to go through Upper and Lower Egypt.

, to work the irrigation of a district.

, P.S.B. 10, 47, to take an oath, to perform what one has sworn to do.

, worker on the nails, manicurist.

, to heal, to make to recover, to restore to soundness.

, to travel, to journey.

, to work at the trade of a . . . . . .

, to heal.

, to conceive, to become pregnant; Copt. .

, to prepare food.

, to work contentedly.

, to do what ought to be done.

, to make oneself like someone, to feign to be someone else, to disguise oneself, to pretend.

, to register oneself, to enrol one's name.

, to practise right, to lead a life of integrity.

, to protect, to spread the wings over young.

, to do the very best work.

, to write a book.

, made by, produced by, "produced by the lady of the house;" "born of the lady of the house."
āri ennu, to do a thing continually.

āri nefer, to perform a task well.

āri nefer-t, to have intercourse with a virgin.

āri neh, to protect.

āri nekhi, to protect.

āri nekhen, to renew one's youth, to act as a youth.

āri neter, to deify.

āri netch, to shew pity, to protect.

āri-netchemm-t-ām-ḥenen, to effect transformations, to take different forms;

, they changed their forms.

āri ḫeru, to thunder.

āri kher-f, to perform his daily task.

āri sa, to make magical passes over someone.

āri sep sen, to repeat.

āri sem, to greet with good words; Copt. pḥḥr ḫb (?)

āri senther, to make an offering of incense, to cense.

āri sekhem, to play the sistrum.

āri sekheru, to devise plans, to arrange men's destinies, a title of one of the Khensu gods at Thebes.

āri sesh, to act as a scribe, to copy a document or book;

, to act as a scribe, to copy;

, to do into writing;

, IV, 1004.

āri seshsh, to play, or rattle, the sistrum.

āri seshem kh[n]s, to praise.

āri seka, to plough.
éri-t setep sa (?) , to make magical passes, to perform magical ceremonies with a view of securing protection from evil, to visit the Court.

éri shen , hairdresser; (Chief hairdresser at Court.

éri kat , "doer of the Splendid Works of the Lord of the Two Lands," i.e., the royal Clerk of the Works.

éri gestep , to protect.

éri 8-t tep-f , he who has laid his head upon the earth, i.e., the dead man.

éri tchet , to make a speech, to say.

ériu , working men, slaves, servants.

éri , working women.

ériu , workers, doers, those who make, etc.

éri-t , IV, 90r, made, artificial (of lapis-lazuli).

éri-t , T. 342, P. 191, something done, work, the act of working, deed, act, a thing to be done; plur. III', work of all kinds.

éri-t , creature; plur. III', creatures, human beings, mankind.

Ari , Rec. 32, 176, "worker," i.e., the creative god, as opposed to the god whose heart is still, i.e., Osiris.

Ari , Ombos I, r, 186-188, one of the 14 Kau of Ra.

Ariti , Rec. 15, 178, a goddess.

Arit-åakhu , 7uat VII, a star-goddess.

Ari-Amen , a god.

Arit-åru (?) , 7uat VII, a star-goddess.

Ari-maát , "doer of the right," a name of Osiris and of other deities.

Ari-em-áá-f , B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Ari-em-áá-a , Rec. 4, 28, 

Ari-em-áá-a , Berg. 1, 7: (1) one of the four grandsons of Horus; (2) god of the 6th hour of the night; (3) god of the 15th day of the month.

Ari-em-áá-f , B.D. 110, 42, a blue-eyed god in Sekhet-Aaru.

Ari-entute-n-em-meska-en-Nem-ur , B.D. 99, 19, the leathers of the magical boat.

Ari-ren-f-tchesef , Berg. 1, 7, Rec. 4, 28, (1) one of the four grandsons of Horus; (2) god of the 10th day of the month; (3) a part of the magical boat; (4) god of the 8th hour of the day.

Ari-hetch-f , "creator of his light," a god.

Ari-khet , "maker of things," a title of several gods and kings.

Ari-kamt , Tuat VI, the 12 gardeners of Osiris.

Ari-ta , Rec. 27, 189, a title of Ptah.

Arit-ta-theth (?) , Tuat X, a lioness-goddess.

Ari-tchet-f , the god and festival of the 9th day of the month.

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ár

to see; compare Heb. נָרָא and Copt. eιωπε (?)

ár

the pupil of the eye; Copt. ṭoρή.

ár-uí

the two eyes. This reading is very doubtful; the correct reading is, perhaps, something like the Coptic ξάλα.

ár-t

the eye; compare Copt. eιατ, a seeing, a looking, look, glance, the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision; and ει in εἰκεψονε, evil eye.

ár-t em ár-t

eye to eye.

ár-ti

U. 63,

U. 551,

P. 167,

, the two eyes; eyes.

ár-ti en nesu

a title of an official.

ár-t nobt

"every eye," i.e., all persons, everybody.

ár-t (?)

B.D. 101, 4, the Eye of seven cubits with a pupil of three cubits.

ár-t-aabt

Thes. 104, the left eye of Horus or Rā, i.e., the moon.

ár-t-uaa

B.D. (Saite) 115, 1, "one eye," a title of the Sun-god.

ár-t-unem-t

B.D. 17, 71, the right eye of Rā, i.e., the sun.

ár-t-unemi

Thes. 104, a name of Sirius and Rā.

ár-t-utt (?)

Rec. 30, 188, a goddess.

ár-ti-f-em-khet

one of the 42 Judges in the Hall of Osiris.

ár-ti-f-em-tes

B.D. 125, II, "Flint-eyes," or "Fiery-eyes," a god of Sekhem, one of the 42 Assessors; varr.

Ar-ti-m-tches

Rec. 15, 17, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Ár-t Rā

eye of Rā, the mid-day sun.

Ár-t-Rā-neb-taui

Ombos I, 1, 47, a serpent-goddess.

Ár-t-Heru

N. 421, the Eye of Horus, i.e., the sun; fem. Denderah IV, 81; U. 91, 112, 117, the Eye of Horus, i.e., the sun.

Ár-t-Rā-neb-taui

U. 37, the two Eyes of Horus, one black, one white; T. 196, P. 678, N. 1252, the southern Eye of Horus; Ra, the Eye of Horus.

Ár-t Heru

U. 83, Ra, the Eye of Horus, a name given to offerings.

Ár-t Heru hetch-t

a ceremonial garment.

Ár-t Khnemu

, the Eye of Khnemu.

Ár-t Khnemu


Ár-t Shu

Eye of Shu, i.e., the day-sun.

Ár-t (?)

Teb

428, a god.

Ár-t (?) Tem

Pap. Mut-ḥetep 5, Eye of Tem, the setting sun; fem.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ar-ti-tchet-f(?)</th>
<th>god of the 9th day of the month.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ár, áru</td>
<td>N. 119,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar, aru</td>
<td>J, N. 213, 217, 219,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-áaa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-t</td>
<td>moisture, flow of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-t-á</td>
<td>milk; Copt. epwre; see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-tu (árut)</td>
<td>U. 68,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áru</td>
<td>stalled ox; plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>árit</td>
<td>milch cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ár-t</td>
<td>beans; Copt. zmu, Arab. ن.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-ti</td>
<td>a kind of seed or grain (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-ti</td>
<td>some strong-smelling substance, or disagreeable sensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ár</td>
<td>to be oppressed;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ár-ti</td>
<td>oppressed one, a man in trouble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arí-t</td>
<td>Tuat V, the gate of the 5th division of the Tuat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-ut</td>
<td>part of the magical boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-tit</td>
<td>blue garment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-ti</td>
<td>coloured cloth of which flags are made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Árti (?)</td>
<td>Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ári</td>
<td>N. 391, 204, 961,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ári</td>
<td>he who belongs to something, or someone, one who is in charge, keeper; dual,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ári</td>
<td>P. 391, M. 557, N. 1164; plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ári</td>
<td>P. 433, 1, 1, M. 619,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ári</td>
<td>N. 1224; Copt. epw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ári</td>
<td>the man whose duty it was to attend to something; fem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ári</td>
<td>Rev. 11, 139, 12, 25,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ári</td>
<td>friend, associate, companion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Árt</td>
<td>that which appertains to someone or something, the duty of someone, office, appointment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ári aui</td>
<td>title of a priest of Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
áriu áakahut, dwellers in the horizon.

ári ãru, title of the high priest of the 10th Nome of Upper Egypt.

Ári-árr-t·tchesef, Rec. 4, 28, a god.

ári ás-t, throne attendant.

Ári-áss-t-neter, Tuat II, guardian of the divine throne.

ári áui, belonging to the arms, i.e., bracelets, armlets.

ári át, steward, house-keeper.

ári ãa, N. 1074, P. 651, M. 752, porter, doorkeeper; plur.

ári áui, B.D. G. 608, keeper of the Two Gates (Egypt); a title of Horus.

Ári-áa-em-ás-t·maá, Cairo Pap. VII, 4, a lioness-goddess, keeper of the throne in the Hall of Judgment.

Ári-áa-en-áSá, N. 1074, the doorkeeper of Osiris.

Árt-áa-nht-pet, P. 651, M. 752, the doorkeeper of heaven.

ári ãau, ass-herd.

Ári-áñb-f, Tuat VIII, a dog-god in the Circle Aakebi.

ári ánti, Quelques Pap. 67, title of an official of the "House of Life."

ári árit, pylon-keeper; plur.

Ári-user-t, Thes. 100, the goddess Mehenritt.

ári pet, belonging to the heavens, i.e., divine being, or bird; plur.

ári petch-t, bow-master, bow-bearer.

ári m'kha-t, master of the scales, a title of Anubis.

ári menkh-t, keeper of the wardrobe.

Ári mehiu, Tuat V, the keeper of the drowned in the Tuat.

ári nit (?), steersman.

ári Nekhen, a title of high rank or learning; see Nekhen.

Ári-nebaui, Tuat I, keeper of the fire, stoker, a fire-god.

Ári-nefert, Tuat IV, keeper of the boat's tackle, a sailor of Á's boat.

Ári-ti-nefert, keeper of the virgins.

ári neter, belonging to the god, sacred property.

Ári-t-neter-s, Tuat I, attendant on her god, a singing-goddess.
ári reţi, belonging to the feet, i.e., anklets.

Ari-reţi, P. 672, M. 661, N. 1276, "keeper of the Great Leg," a god.

Ari-reţi, Rec. 33: 6, associate, companion.

Ariu-hut, B.D. 168, gods who directed the food supply.

Ariu-ḥat, captain, title of a priest.

Ariu-ḥem, director of the festival.

Ariu-sebkh-t, gatekeeper.

Ariu sem-t (?), B.D. 144, 61, the divine keepers of cemeteries.

Ariu seshem, Rec. 26, 7, keeper of the slaughter-house (?)

Ariu-stau, a portion of the kingdom of Seker the Death-god.

Ariu-stau-amenu, B.D. 17, 31 (Nebsoni), the overseers of the slaughtering gods.


Ariu kenem, Ombos I, 1, 252, the keeper of the Dekans.

Ariu-ta, belonging to earth, i.e., a man, or animal.

Ariu-ta, U. 431, T. 246, the denizens of earth.

Ariu-ta (?), B.D. 168, the four water-gods in the Tuat.

Ariu-thetthet, Amherst Pap. 28, companions in theft, fellow robbers.

Ariu-ṭos, Berg. I, 34, Edfu I, 130, keeper of the slaughtering knife.

Aru, bandages, mummy swathings.

ár, to remove, to transport.

árt, a measure of land.

árt, a skin roll, a book.

árti, the two jawbones.

árit, see O.D.

árit, see O.D.
arr, Wört. 102, deaf (?)

(arr) grapes, grape seeds; Copt. ΕΑΟΟΑΕ.

arr, Alt. K. 106, a wine jar.

arr-na B.M. 5633, a pot (?)

Árâ Tuat I, a singing-god.

Árâ-ri, two uraei-goddesses, Isis and Nephthys (?)

ári knife, weapon.

Ári A.Z. Bd. 38, 17, a proper name = 𓊃𓊃.

ári Rec. 35, 57, name of a fiend, hostile being.

ári-t fruit, produce.

ári-t land, estate.

árutana, Hearst Pap. Voc. the name of a disease.

árut (?) to tie, to fetter, to rob; poor man, one robbed of his goods.

ár-b to be shut in, driven in; Copt. ṣps.

árabtu Annales 4, 129 . . . .


árpaí, Jour. As. 1908, 300, temple = 𓊃; Copt. pnc.

árpi[t] wine cup (?) vase.

árpi-t, B.D. 52, 3, an emphatic particle.

áref, L.D. ii, 491i, a word used in connection with a blowpipe.

ármi, Koller (Syrian, Mesopotamian).

Armau, a man of Aram (Syrian, Mesopotamian).

Armau Pap. 4, 3, a tribe in the Sudán.

Árm, Thes. 926, a god.

ám, M. 719, N. 1327, wine; Copt. ḫpt; 𓊃𓊃, IV, 670, honey wine; 𓊃𓊃, wine shop; 𓊃𓊃, wine celler; 𓊃𓊃, wine of the north; 𓊃𓊃, very fine wine of the Southern Oasis.

árp wine of various kinds and districts; T. 120, wine of Pelusium; T. 119; U. 148, cedar wine; T. 121, 𓊃 wine; 𓊃𓊃, wine of Syene.

árpi wine plant, vine.

árpi[t], product, food.

árme, P. 724, 8, P. 243, 7, P. 707, 2, P. 98, 1, 𓊃𓊃, 𓊃𓊃, 𓊃𓊃, a tribe in the Sudán.

Árm, Thes. 926, a god.
Treaty 10, with, along with; see A.Z. 31, 101.

ármén, see remen.

Áranth P. 266, N. 1244, a god.

Ár-nes U. 214, Rec. 27, 57; to know, make to know; see A.Z. 21.

Árkhekh (?) a kind of bird.

Árkhám Khertt-chter B.D. (Saïte), pl. 72; Denderah 4, 83, a lioness-headed goddess in At XI.

áres T. 286, 370, P. 69, 670, M. 174, N. 687, 760, 1272, to wake up.

Ársi Gol. 10, 42, B.D. 181, 14, a god.

árr-sa , after.

Árso Obel. Hatshepsut, Kubbân Stele 4, "his maker," the king's god (?) a Syrian general who ruled Egypt at the end of the XIXth dynasty.

Ársna-t Rev. 6, 6, 53, 3, Arsinôe.

árq A.Z. 1908, 16, name of a serpent amulet.

árq Koller Pap. 4, 3, a kind of stone; compare Heb. גלון, Arab. גלון, crystal (?)

Árk P. 266, N. 1244, a god.

Árkanátehpan A.Z. 31, 101, Alt. K. 116, a god whose functions are unknown.

árk-ta Rechnungen 59, a kind of wood.

Árt Rec. 14, 11, a kind of bird in the Tuat.

ártátíchar U. 534, T. 298, P. 231, a fiend in the Tuat.


Ártheth-áa-sti (?) Tomb of Rameses IX, pl. 10, god of the serpent.

árt moisture, liquid.

ártb a measure; Copt. eptos, Gr. ἀπράβη, Arab. ardeb.

áh to utter cries of joy.

áhu cries of joy.

áha P. 42, M. 62, N. 29, O!

áhaa IV, 895, shouts of joy.

áhai O! hail! hurrah! cries of acclamation.

áhahái a cry of joy, O! hail! hurrah!

áhá(hi?) T. 185, 287, P. 371, M. 820, N. 42, O! moan, cry, hail!

ábáh U. 295, a shout of joy.

áhi a cry of joy, O! hail! hurrah!

áhit a cry of joy.
áhh, áhha, áhi

Rec. 32, 68, , joy, rejoicing; plur. áh, áhhi, a festival.
áh, a, sadness, misery, trouble, calamity, affliction.
áhai, death cry, death sentence.
áhi, a cry of woe, death wail.
áhi, to make to go.
áha, to go in, to make to embark.
áhaí, Mar. Karn. 52, 15, cow-byre, stable, any outhouse on a farm, chambers, dock.
áhab, joy, gladness, dancing.
áhabu, P. 164, N. 861, dancer.
áhab, sistrum player.
áhab, to send a messenger, to let fly (an arrow).
áham, Áhem, 10, 7, Israel Stele 25, mourning, lament; Copt. áhabu, Rec. 10, 150, dancing-women, love-women, concubines; compare áhabu, IV, 504, a class of officials or workmen.
áhm, Rec. 30, 217, Thes. 1199, Thes. 1206, groaning, grief; Copt. áhm-t.
áhm, Rec. 29, 165, sweet-smelling gum, incense, unguent.
Áhmesu, Rec. 30, 72, a god (?)
áhn, B.D. 145, 3, 12, a wooden instrument.
áhir (?), Mar. Karn. 52, 7, camels'-hair tents; Heb. áh, cry of grief, Oh! áh, P.S.B. 24, 46, interjection, O!
áh, to go.
áh, Rec. 21, 92, ox; Copt. áh, oxen, cattle;
of the foreign cattle; cattle of certain weight.

Ah-t, Rec. 13, 22, Bubastis A. 34.

Ah-pet, M. 704, "ox of heaven," the name of a star. Ah-tesher, P. 706, "red bull.

Ah, pasture (?)

Ah, stall, stable, workshop; stable of horses; royal stable.

Ah-t, a chamber in the Tuat.

Ahut, Rec. 2, 116.

Ah, to be green (of land); see ãh.

Ah-t, acre, field, tillage, pasture, parcel of land; Copt. eiuwe; plur. see ãh.

Ahuti, ploughman, field labourer, fellâh; plur. see ãh.

Ah, U. 150; N. 458 = T. 121, IV, 60, 767, 1078, Annales III, 109, to spread out a net, to lay a snare, to catch animals or birds, to surround with a wall, to enclose.

Ah, fishing net.

ãh  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], a girdle, a collar, necklet, something worn round the neck or body.

ãh  [ ]  [ ], rope, cord; plur.  [ ]  [ ].

ãh  [ ]  [ ], papyrus, marsh flower; plur.  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]; Heb. ãh.

ãh  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], a kind of plant and its seed;

white ãh.

ãh  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], a kind of tree; plur.  [ ]  [ ]

ãh, Rec. 24, 161, the moon; see ãh;

Copt. 102, Heb. ãh.

ãh  [ ]  [ ], the Moon-god.

ãh  [ ]  [ ], lunar festival on the 18th day of the month.

ãh  [ ]  [ ], white metal, silver (?)

ãhu  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], limbs, members, flesh, body.

ãh-ti  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], soles of the feet (?)

ãh  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], Wört. 107.

ãh-t, steering pole, rudder, paddle; plur.  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ].

ãhâh  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], to work a paddle;

[ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], the sound of paddling.

ãh  [ ]  [ ], U. 376,  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], to smite, to fight.

ãh  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], packets of arrows (Lacau).

ãh  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], spears, arrows.

ãha  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], to fight; see  [ ]  [ ]

ãhai  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], some filthy animal.

ãhai-t  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ]  [ ], sistrum bearer.
aḥā $\equiv \text{SLS}$, flesh, limbs.

aḥā-t $\equiv \text{SLS}$, P. 175, to rejoice, P. 194.

aḥā $\equiv \text{SLS}$, U. 166, Q. 44, P. 194.

aḥā $\equiv \text{SLS}$, P. 450, 642, M. 461, 678, N. 1239, to rejoice, to acclaim, N. 69, 649.

Aḥāp $\equiv \text{SLS}$, the Nile-god.

āḥi $\equiv \text{SLS}$, P. 364 = $\equiv \text{SLS}$, N. 1077, to smite, to strike.

āḥi $\equiv \text{SLS}$, U. 496, T. 319, to become dark.

Āhi $\equiv \text{SLS}$, Tuat VI, an attendant on the dead.

āḥi $\equiv \text{SLS}$, "child," the name of the sun on New Year's Day.

āḥi, āḥit $\equiv \text{SLS}$, Rec. 30, 193, 31, 170, 171, a priest or priestess who personified the god Āhi.

Āhi $\equiv \text{SLS}$, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Āhi, Āhu, Āhai $\equiv \text{SLS}$, B.D. 102, 2, 149: (1) a form of Harpokrates; (2) the god of the 1st Aat; (3) the god of the 18th day of the month.

Āhi-sa-He-t-her $\equiv \text{SLS}$, B.D. G. 348, a form of Harpokrates.

āḥu $\equiv \text{SLS}$, a pair of clappers or qastanets.

Āhu $\equiv \text{SLS}$, B.D. 124, 15, i.e., Horus and Set.

āḥi $\equiv \text{SLS}$, hair.

Āhi $\equiv \text{SLS}$, Edfu 1, 29, 7, a crocodile-fiend.

āḥiti $\equiv \text{SLS}$, fish-pond.

āḥiut (?), a class of human beings, peasants (?); $\equiv \text{SLS}$, a class of divine beings.

Aḥibit $\equiv \text{SLS}$, B.D. 146, a goddess of the 17th Pylon.

āḥu (?), weakness, helplessness (?).

Aḥu (?), B.D. 124, 8, a form of Ġ.

Aḥu $\equiv \text{SLS}$, Rec. 30, 198 = $\equiv \text{SLS}$, a form of Thoth; $\equiv \text{SLS}$, III, Rec. 26, 211, $\equiv \text{SLS}$, var. of $\equiv \text{SLS}$, Rec. 26, 228.

āḥun $\equiv \text{SLS}$, youth, striping; plur. $\equiv \text{SLS}$, divine child; $\equiv \text{SLS}$, Rec. 32, 176, young god.

āḥbenut (?) $\equiv \text{SLS}$, ring, circle.

āḥem $\equiv \text{SLS}$, P. 492, 493, 494, $\equiv \text{SLS}$, N. 1101, to decree (?); $\equiv \text{SLS}$, $\equiv \text{SLS}$, P. 276, M. 520, $\equiv \text{SLS}$, N. 1101.

āḥemu $\equiv \text{SLS}$, B.D. (Nebsoni) 92, 13.

āḥems $\equiv \text{SLS}$, M. 677, $\equiv \text{SLS}$, N. 1240, to sit, to seat oneself.

āḥems $\equiv \text{SLS}$, P.S.B. 14, 207, a child who was allowed to enter the royal nursery.

Aḥemt $\equiv \text{SLS}$, N. 872, a warriorgod in the Tuat.

āḥenn $\equiv \text{SLS}$, Mar. Karn. 54, 42 = $\equiv \text{SLS}$ (?).

āḥennu $\equiv \text{SLS}$, U. 167, workmen, field-labourers; see $\equiv \text{SLS}$.

āḥes $\equiv \text{SLS}$, Wör. 550, to strike (??)

Aḥes $\equiv \text{SLS}$, M. 779, a Súdání god; var. $\equiv \text{SLS}$, P. 668.

āḥesmen $\equiv \text{SLS}$, P. 292, packets of patron.
Ahkai, Hh. 431, the god who composed magical spells for the gods.

Aḥt-t, rent of a field or estate.

Aḥt, liquor.

Aḥt, the lung, or lungs.

Aḥtit, neck, throat, windpipe, lung.

Aḥti, a name of Osiris as the throat and lungs of the dead.

Aḥti, L.D. 4, 821, consort of Rerit, of a field or estate.

Aḥeth, U. 539, T. 296.

Aḥt, chamber, stall, stable; see Aḥti.

Aḥti, see Aḥti.

Aḥetchta, P. 432, M. 618, N. 1222, to dawn.

Akh, akhi (?), an interjection.

Akh, Copt. 2.50, why? what? where?

Akh, U. 424, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, an interrogative particle: Why? what? in what manner? wherefore? how? Copt. 2.00, like what? 1, 1, IV. 649; 1, 1, for why?

Akh-rek, Rev. 30, 99, what is the matter with thee? Copt. 2.2.50.

Akh-t, things, property, goods, possessions; see Akhit.

Akhit, product, revenue, food.

Akh, Rec. 30, 189, fertile land, grassland.

Akhkhut, plants and herbs, vegetables, verdure.

Akhakh, flowers of the sky, i.e., the stars.

Akhakh, darkness, night.

Akhhek, dark, darkness, night.

Ákhkhhi: (1) a doorkeeper in the Tuat; (2) the night personified.

Ákhkek, B.D. (Saite) 98, 3, an associate of Shu.

Ákhaár, Rec. 33, 120, street, quarter of a town.

Ákhab, akhb-t, pure water.

Ákhabu, grain.

Ákhá to flourish, to prosper.

Ákhkhá, to be green, to flourish.

Ákhái, P. 614, M. 780, N. 1137, to make to rise on a throne, to crown a man king.

Ákhí, gladness, joy.

Ákhi, upper region, sky.

Ákhiu, spirits; Copt. 15.

Ákhkhu, M. 409, T. 399, B.D. (Saite) 98, 3, the Light-god; var.

Ákhu, beings of light, spirits; Copt. 15.

Ákhuti, the two snake-goddesses, Isis and Nephthys (?)

Ákhb, to feed (?)

ÁKhpá, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā.
ákhem | \\u03c2|, to be ignorant, to do nothing, to have nothing; see \[; \\u03c2| ; ; IV, 201, inert, weak, feeble.

ákhem, ákhem-t  | \\u03c2| , without, lacking.

ákhm-táua  | \\u03c2| , P. 142, without sourness (of wine); var. \\u03c2| , N. 885.

ákhm-táma  | \\u03c2| , N. 127, T. 288, M. 65, \\u03c2| , N. 885, without mouldiness, or staleness (of bread).

ákhem khostch | \\u03c2| , N. 127, T. 288, M. 65, \[0\] , N. 126, without going mouldy (of bread).

Ákhemit | \\u03c2| , U. 645, a goddess, consort of \[; \].

Ákhem úut | \\u03c2| , U. 477, \[; \], N. 747.

Ákhem-up[t]-ámkhau  | \\u03c2| , U. 509, T. 323, a hunting-god who bound the gods for slaughter.

Ákhmiu urtu  | \\u03c2| , Hymn of Darius 14, B.D. (Saite) 15, 2, 32, 2, 78, 28, 98, 3, 102, 2, the stars that never set (?)

Ákhem-urt-f | \\u03c2| , Tuat IX, a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.

ákhmiu urtchu | \\u03c2| , P. 382, N. 1157, Rec. 26, 234, the never-resting stars.

Ákhemu-bešteth[iu] | \\u03c2| , P. 241, a group of gods in the Tuat.

Ákhmui-remthu | \\u03c2| , U. 236, N. 710, the two gods (Horus and Set) who weep not.

Ákhem-heap-f | \\u03c2| , Tuat IX, a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.

Ákhem-khems-f | \\u03c2| , Tuat IX, a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.

Ákhemu-seshau | \\u03c2| , P. 241, a group of gods in the Tuat.

Ákhem-sek | \\u03c2| , an everlasting god who, under the forms of other gods, protected the members of the deceased. Each of the Cardinal Points possessed an Ákhem-sek.

Ákhem-sek | \\u03c2| , U. 218, 219, \[; \], P. 658, 763, a star near the pole, i.e., a star that does not disappear till dawn; a never-failing, or imperishable, star; \[; \], a title of Ra, the "never-failing."

Ákhmiu-seku | \\u03c2| , U. 211, 214, 482, T. 289, 353, 366, 397, P. 158, 159, 181, 203, 308, 381, 412, 544, 701, M. 186, 285, 715, 749, N. 118, 839, 893, 944, 957, 999, 1196, 1219, 1329, 1342, Rec. 26, 234, 31, 21: (1) the "imperishable" stars, i.e., the stars which never set below the horizon; (2) a group of 12 gods with paddles (Tuat X) who were reborn daily.

Ákhem-sek-f | \\u03c2| , Tuat IX, a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.

ákhkhm-t | \\u03c2| , U. 141, T. 112, N. 449, fire.

ákhm-t | \\u03c2| , bank of a stream, dam; see ; \[; \] ii

ákhm-t | \\u03c2| , A.Z. 1910, 125, pool, tank.
ákhemti, U. 418, the two regions (?)

Ákhmu-t, P. 319, M. 626, a district (?)

ákhem, U. 509, T. 267, 323, N. 39, to seize, to smite, to grasp violently.

ákhhm-t, U. 97, P. 624, M. 607, N. 1212, a smiting (?)

ákhen, women's apartments; Gr. ἱππακκεῖον, seraglio, harim.

ákhen, P. 603, to work a boat.

ákher, T. 246, 311, 346, U. 430, Peasant 150, a conjunction, but, because, then; var.

ákher, but, because, then.

ákher, possession, property.

ákher, P. 228, P. 701, M. 69, Hh. 426, to make to fall, to cast down, to bow oneself to the ground.

ákheriu, sacrifices.

ákheriu, the fallen in death, enemies, fiends.

Ákhsesf, B.D. 75, 4, a god.

ákhet, U. 163, T. 134, N. 471, plant, wood, tree; Copt. ḫe. ás, T. 271, M. 33, an enclitic conjunction, often used as a mark of emphasis, or to draw special attention to the phrase to which it is attached; it also serves to mark an explanation, and may be translated "namely," "to wit,"

"that is," "behold" (Copt. eic), etc.; ás, have a somewhat similar meaning.

áš, to call to, to hail; see nas.

áš, Rec. 28, 176, to reckon a price, accountant.

áš-t, plank, beam, timber; Copt. co1 (?)

áš-t (or st) , U. 222, Hymn of Darius 8, seat, throne, place, abode, tomb, room, chamber; plur.

U. 400, P. 608, M. 174, N. 687, a piece of furniture;

áš-t ab, the dearest wish of the heart, heart's desire.

áš-t ámakh, a place where honour is paid to one.

áš-t á, U. 507, an assistant priest; plur.

áš-t á, T. 322, an office, chancery.

áš-t áui, the place of the hands, i.e., a possession.

áš-t áhā en neb, L.D. III, 654, 15, the place in the temple set apart for the king's use.

áš-t uāb-t, place of purity, bath (?), sanctuary.

áš-t ur-t, Rec. 14, 17, great place, i.e., heaven.
ás-t utcha-t, the position of the Eye of Rā in heaven.
ás-t maa, scene, spectacle.
ás-t maāt, place of law, i.e., the Kingdom of Osiris.
ás-t menā, place of landing, landing stage, quay.
ás-t na shāu, library, record-office.
ás-t neferu, the seat of the happy, i.e., heaven.
ás-t nefer-t, the cemetery.
ás-t nemm-t, place for walking, path, promenade.
Ás-t en-Net, a temple of Neith in the Gynaeocolopite Nome.
ás-t ent senetchem, resting place.
ás-t ḫeh (neḥeh), "eternal home," i.e., the tomb.
ásut neteru (He-ṭ-ásut-neteru), Palermo Stele, a sacred building.
ás-t ra, occasion for speech.
ás-t reṭui, place of the feet, one's accustomed place.
ás-t ḥer, in the phrase, a, "under his supervision"; under my authority.
ás-t ḫert, the high place, i.e., heaven.
ás-t ... , place of sacrifice.
ás-t Ḫeru, seat of Horus, i.e., the royal throne.
Ás-t ḫeqit, the temple of the Frog-goddess.
ás-t ḫetep, abode of peace, the tomb; plur. place of the heart's rest.
ás-t khet, place of duty (?)
ásut sutsut, places for promenade.
Ás-t sutenit, a temple of Rā in Gynaeocololis.
ás-t smeter, tribunal, judgment seat.
Ás-t-sen-āri-tcher, Rec. 4, 28, a god (?)
ás-t sesh, bureau, office, clerk's room.
ás-t sēgērā, place of silence, council hall.
ás-t qebh, place of refreshing, the bath (?)
ás-t qen-t, "bad place," i.e., evil plight, critical state.
Ás-t-qerḥ-t, a sanctuary in the Heropolis Nome.
ás-t taā, the place of fire in the Other World.
ás-t tcheb-t, Rev., place of retribution, hall of punishment.
ás-t tchef-t, store house, house for provisions.
ás-t tchesert, "holy place," sanctuary.
Ásut tcheseru, name of a building.
ás-ti, one in the place of another, deputy; successor.
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disease caused by a goddess.

Ast, N. 625, 903, 1139, Tuat V, Isis in the island of Seker.

Ast Ament-t, the wife of Osiris and mother of Horus.


Ast urt em Áa-t-shá, Mar. Aby. I, 44.

Ast urt-mut-neter, Mar. M.D. I, 33, Isis the Great, mother of the god [Horus].

Ást em Ást-áa-t, Mar. Aby. I, 45.


Ást em nebt ánkh, the goddess of the ninth hour of the day.

Ást em Semt-t (?), Mar. Aby. I, 44, a form of Isis.

Ást em Shenás-t (?), Mar. Aby. I, 44.


Ást-Mehit, Tuat VI, a northern form of Isis.

Ás-t nekheb, Rec. 28, 182 = 338, 453, stelae, frontier stones, memorial tablets.

Ást-Netrit-em-renus-nebu, B.D. 119, Isis in all names.

Ást-netchit, Tuat II, Isis the Avenger, with knife-shaped phallus.

Ást-Rāit-set (?), Ombos I, 1, 163, a lioness-headed form of Isis.

Ást-Septit, Isis + Sothis.

Ást-Support, Rec. 24, 160, Isis, the Scorpion-goddess.

Ást Ta-ún, Tuat II, a uraeus in the Boat of At.

Ást 26, 235, the wife of Osiris and mother of Horus.

Ásti 46, IV, 1085, wife of Thoth (?)

Ásti-pes-t-t, Tuat IX, a minister of Osiris.

Ás-t, palace, any large building.

Ás, ást, U. 296, N. 534, tomb, chapel of a tomb; N. 707, M. 174, tomb; plur. N. 637, Rec. 31, 17, .

Ás-t tchet, Rec. 29, 78, a tomb held in perpetuity.

Ás-t, granary, silo.

Ás-t, workshop, factory; plural.

Ás-t, copyists' room, chancery.
äs *neteru* Tuat VIII, the workshop of the gods, a circle in the Tuat.

äs-t, workmen, gang of labourers; male and female servants.

äs, reed, papyrus, herb, shrub, myrtle; pl. old writings, old registers or written regulations, old orders or rules; pl. old laws.

äsut, rags, old pieces of cloth; old rags used for lamp wicks.

äsut, braid, cords, rope.

äs, Peasant B. 2, 103, 159, light in weight.

äs-áb, Peasant 209, light-minded, unstable.

äs, a light-minded man, unreliable.

äs, lie, sin, deceit.

äs, a disease of the body.

äs, air, wind, breath; wind, air, breeze, puff of wind.

äs, ground, place.

äs, āsi, who?


äsāsi (?), to stop, to hinder, to oppose.

äs, to pass away in decay;

äs, incorruptible.

äs, decay, destruction.

äs, bile, gall.

äs, U. 534, T. 293, P. 539, to run, to move.

äs, to punish; see .

äs, to fetter, to tie; those whose heads are tied up.

äs-t, rope, cord.

Äs-t, Tuat VII, a town in the Tuat.

Äsos, B.D. 149, the 7th Aat; var.
ása  21, T. 83, N. 618
ása  21, P. 12, M. 14 = 21, N. 116, to watch, to guard, to pasture flocks.
ása  21, P. 73, N. 15, M. 125, T. 279, to come (?) to travel (?)
ása  T. 58, M. 217, N. 589, to fill full, to satisfy.
ása . . . . place of custody or restraint.
ása (?) Amen. 22, 10
ása Rec. 34, 121 = 9, baton, club, mace.
ásaá T. 268, to introduce;
ásaú M. 62, to lead.
Ásar U. 2, Rec. 30, 11, Rec. 33, 30, 36, 299, Berg. II, 11, Buch. 51, R.E. 1, 141, Rec. 26, 224, 27, 56, 33, 28, A.Z. Bd. 46, 92 ff, 9 = Πανοφθαλμός, the great Ancestor-god of the dynastic Egyptians. The origin of the god and the exact pronunciation of his name are not known. He was said to be the son of Shu and Tefnut and the grand-son of Geb and Nut. He and his wife Isis and his brother and sister Set and Nephthys, and his son Horus, were brought forth by Nut at the same time. He was drowned in the Nile by Set and suffered mutilation, but he rose from the dead, and having been declared by the gods innocent of the charges brought against him by Set, became King of the Dead and giver of immortality to all who believed in him.
Ásártiu B.D. 89, 3, beings like unto Osiris.
Ásá-Aau-ámi-Anu B.D. 142, 85, Osiris, the Aged One in An (Heliopolis).
Ásá-Aáh Lanzone 42, Osiris the Moon.
Ásá-ámi-áb-neteru Tuat VI, Osiris, Darling of the Gods.
Ásá-An Denderah III, 35, Osiris, the solar god An.
Ásá-Anpu B.D. 168, Osiris + Anubis, a jackal-headed god.
Ásá-Ahti B.D. 142, 98, Osiris, the Lung-god and giver of breath to the dead.
Ásá-ás-ti Tuat III, a form of Osiris, functions unknown.
Ásá-Áti B.D. 142, 106, Osiris, the King.
Ásá-Áti variant of preceding (?)
Ásá-Áti-heri-áb-Ábţu B.D. 142, 93, Osiris of Abydos.
Ásá-Áti-heri-áb-Shetat B.D. 142, 94, Osiris, king of the Tuat of Memphis and Heliopolis.
Ásá-áthi-neh Tuat III, Osiris, conqueror of eternity.
Ásá-ánkhti B.D. 142, 2, Osiris, the Living One.
Ásá-Ánti Osiris, the Myrrh-god (?)
Ásá-Uu B.D. c. 1064, a form of Osiris worshipped in Lower Egypt.
Ásá-up-tau B.D. 142, 5, a form of Osiris.
Asar-Un-nefer, B.D. 142, 1, Osiris, the Good Being, true of word.

Asar ur-pa-asht, Nesi-Amsu 17, 15, Osiris, chief of the acacias.

Asar-Utti, B.D. 142, 53, Osiris, the begetter.

Asar-Bati-erpit, B.D. 142, 76, Osiris, the dual soul in Erpit.

Asar-baiu-tef-f, B.D. 142, 72, Osiris, the souls of his fathers.

Asar-Bati (?), Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

Asar-pa-meres, Annales VI, 131, a form of Osiris.

Asar-p-akhir, Denderah III, 10, Osiris, the divine Akhem.

Asar-Ptah-neb-ankh, B.D. 142, 15, Osiris-Ptah, lord of life.

Asar-Fa-Heru, B.D. 142, 68, Osiris, carrier of Horus.

Asar-em-Asher, B.D. 142, 80, Osiris in Asher (part of Thebes).

Asar-em-Aat-ur-t, B.D. 142, 62, Osiris in the Great Aat.

Asar-em-Anu, B.D. 142, 84, Osiris in Heliopolis.

Asar-em-ásut-f-amu-Re-stau, B.D. 142, 97, Osiris in all his shrines in Saqqarah.

Asar-em-ásut-f-ám-Ta-meh, B.D. 142, 95, Osiris in all his shrines in the North.

Asar-em-ást-f-em-Tashema, B.D. 142, 144, Osiris in every shrine of his in the South.

Asar-em-ást-neb-meri-Ka-f-ám, B.D. 142, 146, Osiris in every shrine his Ka loves.


Asar-em-áter, B.D. 142, 104, Osiris in the river (?).

Asar-em-Áper, B.D. 142, 35, Osiris in Áper.

Asar-em-ánkh-em-Áhet-ka-Ptah, B.D. 142, 95, Osiris in the Ka-house of Ptah (Memphis).

Asar-em-Ántch, B.D. 142, 20, Osiris in Ántch.

Asar-em-áhá-t-f-em Ta-meh, B.D. 142, 145, Osiris in his station in the North.

Asar-em-Ákesh(?), B.D. 142, 87, Osiris in Ákesh.

Asar-em-Áahet-Peg, B.D. 142, 69, Osiris in the great sanctuary of Abydos.

Asar-em-Uhet (?)-meht, B.D. 142, 61, Osiris in the Northern Oasis (Bahriyah).

Asar-em-Uhet (?)-rest, B.D. 142, 60, Osiris in the Southern Oasis (Khargah).

Asar-em-Bák, B.D. 142, 32, Osiris in the Hawk-city.
Asar-em-Benben-t, B.D. 142, 83, Osiris in the sanctuary of the stone (obelisk) of the Sun-god.

Asar-em-Bener, B.D. 142, 74, Osiris in Benr.

Asar-em-Beštshu, B.D. 142, 115, Osiris in Beštsh.

Asar-em-Pe, B.D. 142, 26, Osiris in Buto.

Asar-em-Pe-Nu, B.D. 142, 88, Osiris in Buto of Nu.

Asar-em-Per-ent-meh, B.D. 142, 12, Osiris in the sanctuary of the North.

Asar-em-pet, B.D. 142, 47, Osiris in heaven.

Asar-em-Per-ent-res, B.D. 142, 11, Osiris in the sanctuary of the South.

Asar-em-Pesg-ra, B.D. 142, 44; var.

Osiris in Pesg-ra (?)

Asar-em-Petet, Osiris in Pet.

Asar-em-Maāti, B.D. 142, 70, Osiris in the city of Truth.

Asar-em-Menā, B.D. 142, 71, Osiris in Menā.

Asar-em-Nefur (Tau-ur?), B.D. 142, 40, Osiris in Nefur (?)

Asar-em-Neruţf, B.D. 142, 31, Osiris in the necropolis of Hensu (Herakleopolis).

Asar-em-Netru, B.D. 142, 28, Osiris in Neutr.

Asar-em-Netit, B.D. 142, 41, Osiris in Neţit, a place near Abydos where Osiris was slain by Set.

Asar-em-Netbit, B.D. 142, 113, Osiris in Neţbit.

Asar-em-Netch-t, var.

Asar-em-renuf-nebu, B.D. 142, 149, Osiris in his every name.

Asar-em-Rert-nefu (?), B.D. 142, 55, Osiris in Re (?)

Asar-em-Rehnen, Osiris in Rehnen.

Asar em resu (?), B.D. 142, 25, Osiris in the South Land.

Asar-em-Rastau, B.D. 142, 39, Osiris in the kingdom of Seker the Death-god.

Asar-em-Henā, B.D. 142, 124, Osiris in Henā.

Asar-em-Hetāā, B.D. 142, 89, Osiris in the Great House.

Asar-em-ḥet-f-āmi-Ta-meh, B.D. 142, 46, Osiris in his temple in the North Land.

Asar-em-ḥet-f-āmi-Ta-shemā, B.D. 142, 45, Osiris in his temple in the South Land.

Asar-em-Ḥemag, B.D. 142, 86, Osiris in the Laboratory City.

Asar-em-Ḥeser, B.D. 142, 21; varr.

Osiris in the City sacred to Thoth.

Asar-em-Ḥeken, B.D. 142, 65, Osiris in Ḥeken.

Asar-em-khakeru-f-nebu, B.D. 142, 152, Osiris in all his ornaments.
Asar-em-khauf-nebu
B.D. 142, 151, Osiris in all his manifestations.

Asar-em-Sau
B.D. 142, 23, Osiris in Sā.

Asar-em-Sau-heri
B.D. 142, 29, Osiris in Upper Sā.

Asar-em-Sau-kheri
B.D. 142, 39, Osiris in Lower Sā.

Asar-em-Sā
B.D. 142, 78, Osiris in Sā.

Asar-em-Sāti
B.D. 142, 79, Osiris in Sātī.

Asar-em-Sunnu
B.D. 142, 33, Osiris in Sunu (Syene).

Asar-em-seh-f-nebu
B.D. 142, 147, Osiris in all his council chambers.

Asar-em-Sesh
B.D. 142, 59, Osiris in the Nest-city, i.e., his birthplace.

Asar-em-sek-f
B.D. 142, 54, Osiris in his feathered headdress.

Asar-em-Seker
B.D. 142, 66, Osiris in Seker (Death-god).

Asar-em-Sekri
B.D. 142, 37, Osiris in the city of Seker.

Asar-em-Sekti
B.D. 142, 54, Osiris in the Sekti Boat.

Asar-em-Shau
B.D. 142, 67, Osiris in Sha.

Asar-em-Shenu
B.D. 142, 64, Osiris in Shenu.

Asar-em-Qeṣṭenu
B.D. 142, 36, Osiris in Qeṣṭenu.

Asar-em-qemauf-nebu
B.D. 142, 148, Osiris in all his creative works.

Asar-em-gerg-f-neb
B.D. 142, 150, Osiris in his every settlement.

Asar-em-ta
B.D. 142, 48, Osiris in the Earth.

Asar-em-taiu-nebu
B.D. 142, 81, Osiris in all lands.

Asar-em-Tep
B.D. 142, 27, Osiris in Buto.

Asar-em-Ţesher
B.D. 142, 58, Osiris in the Red City.

Asar-em-Tchatchau
B.D. 142, 25, Osiris in the Chiefs.

Asar-nub-ţeh
B.D. 142, 75, Osiris, gold of millions of years.

Asar-Neb-Âment
B.D. 142, Osiris, Lord of Âment.

Asar-Neb-ânkh
B.D. 142, 3, Osiris, Lord of Life.

Asar-Neb-ânkh-em-Abtu
B.D. 142, 90, Osiris, Lord of Life in Abydos.

Asar - Neb - pehti - petpet - Sebâu
B.D. 142, 96, Osiris, Lord of Might, crusher of the rebels.

Asar-Neb-er-tcher
B.D. 141, 4, Osiris, Lord to limit of the Earth, i.e., Osiris Almighty.

Asar-Neb-ţeh
B.D. 142, 57, Osiris, Lord of Eternity.

Asar-Neb-ta-Ânh
B.D. 142, 22, Osiris, Lord of the Land of Life.

Asar-Neb-taiu-Nesu-neteru
B.D. 142, 73, Osiris, Lord of Lands, King of the gods.

Asar-Neb-Ţêt
B.D. 142, 91, Osiris, Lord of Busiris.
Asár-Neb-tchet, B.D. 142, 56, Osiris, Lord of Eternity.

Asár-Nemur, Metternich Stele 87, 88, Osiris + Mnevis; the tomb of Osiris Mnevis.

Asár Nesu-bát, Ani Pap. 19, Lit. 9; B.M. No. 236, Osiris, king of the South and North.

Asár-nesti, B.D. 142, 49; var. , Osiris, belonging to the throne.

Asár-heri-áb Ásher, Nesi-Amsu 17, 16, Osiris in Ásher (part of Thebes).

Asár-heri-áb-se[m]-t, B.D. 143, 18, Osiris in the desert (i.e., Necropolis).

Asár-Heri-shā-f, B.D. 142, 76, Osiris on his sand.

Asár-Heru, Osiris + Horus.

Asár-Heru-áakhuti, B.D. 142, 100, Osiris + Harmakhis.

Asár-Heru-áakhuti-Tem, Osiris + Harmakhis + Temu.

Asár-heq-taiu, B.D. 142, 18, Osiris, Governor in Busiris.

Asár-Heq-tchet-em-Ánu, B.D. 142, 52, Osiris, Governor of Eternity in Ánu (Heliopolis).

Asár-Khas, Annales XIII, 277, a form of Osiris.

Asár-Khenti Ámentt, Osiris, Chief of Ámentt, Osiris, Chief of those who are in Ámentt.

Asár-Khenti Un, B.D. 142, 6, Osiris, Chief of Un.

Asár-Khenti-peru (?), B.D. 142, 72, Osiris, Chief of the temples.

Asár-Khenti-men-t-f, B.D. 142, 42, Osiris, Chief of his town.

Asár-khenti-nep[r], B.D. 142, 7, Osiris, Chief of corn (all kinds of grain).

Asár-Khenti-Nefer, B.D. 142, 69, Osiris, Chief of Nefer.

Asár-Khenti-Rastau, B.D. 142, 16, Osiris, Chief of Rastau of Seker (Death-god).

Asár-Khenti-seh-kaut-f, B.D. 142, 77, Osiris, Chief of the house of his Cows.

Asár-Khenti-shet-áa, B.D. 142, 82, Osiris, Chief of the Lake (?), Pharaoh.

Asár-Khenti-geti-ást (?), B.D. 142, 92, Osiris, Chief of . . . .

Asár-Khenti-Tenn-t, B.D. 142, 10, Osiris, Chief of Tenen.

Asár-Kherp-neteru, Tuat III, Osiris, Director of the gods.

Asár-Sa, B.D. 142, 71, Osiris the Shepherd.

Asár-sa-erpit, B.D. 142, 14, Osiris, son of the two Erpti.
Asar-Sah
B.D. 142, 8, Osiris + Orion.

Asar-Sep
Rec. 3, 46, Rec. 14, 13, Osiris + Sep.

Asar-Sepa
B.D. 142, 9, Osiris Sepa, Osiris, the holy worm (?) of the Souls of An.

Asar-seh
B.D. 142, 99, Osiris of the Council Hall.

Asar-Sekri
B.D. 142, 51, Osiris + Seker.

Asar-Sekri-em-Sheta-t
B.D. 142, 51, Osiris + Seker in Sheta, the modern Saqqarah.

Asar-Ka-Ament
Tuat III, Osiris, Bull of Ament.

Asar-Ka-heri-ab-Kam
B.D. 142, 97, Osiris, Bull in Egypt.

Asar-Taiti
B.D. 142, 75, Osiris, the swathed one.

Asar Tu-Amentt
Osiris of the Mountain of Amentt.

Asar-Tem-ur
B.D. 142, 50, Osiris, the great Executioner (?)

Asar-Tet-Sheps
Osiris, the holy Tet.

Asar
Tuat II, the name of a term.

Asar
Tuat VI, one of the nine spirits who destroy the wicked, soul and body.

Asar-merit
a place in the Athribite Nome.

Asa
U. 296 = , N. 533, to introduce, to make approach.

Asi
Rec. 31, 12

Asu
, reward, recompense, return, substitution, price, payment, remuneration, retribution, equivalent; Copt. ACOY;
as , those who are rewarded;

c , in return for; , as a reward;

Asu-t (?)
Rec. 20, 40, to endow.

Asua-t
P.S.B. 19, 261, Rechnungen 59, board, plank, beam, seat, throne; plur.

Heb. א"ם, Arab. ע"ם, Syr. ע"ם.

Asb-t
P.S.B. 24, 47, L.D. III, 194, 47, seat, throne; compare Heb. השב.

Asbu
Rec. 6, 9, rebels, evil men.

Aseb
Berg. I, 34, Rec. 4, 28, a benevolent serpent-god.

Asbit
, a goddess.

Asbu-peri-em-khetkhet
Edfu I, 106, one of the eight sharp-eyed servants of Osiris.

Aseb
Hh. 328; see .

Asbar, Asbur
A thicket, undergrowth, scrub, thorn growth; compare Heb. יָרָע.

āsbum \(\text{āsbum}\) \(\text{āsbum}\), Anastasi I, 26, 8, Koller Pap. 1, 5, \(\text{āsbum}\), whip, beating stick; plur. \(\text{āsbum}\).

āsp \(\text{āsp}\) \(\text{āsp}\), U. 137, T. 108, N. 445, to be offered; see \(\text{āsp}\).

āsp \(\text{āsp}\) \(\text{āsp}\), to keep count of something, to reckon up.

āsp \(\text{āsp}\) \(\text{āsp}\), pain, grief; \(\text{āsp}\), his belly is in pain.

āspu \(\text{āspu}\) \(\text{āspu}\), sledge, bearing pole, wood packing, timbers.

āsp-t \(\text{āsp-t}\) \(\text{āsp-t}\), Israel Stele 12, throne; see \(\text{āsp-t}\).

āsp-t \(\text{āsp-t}\) \(\text{āsp-t}\), P.S.B. 13, 424, Ḥeruemb-ḥeb (Masp.) 18, seat of royalty, palanquin.

āspat \(\text{āspat}\) \(\text{āspat}\), Koller Pap. 1, 4, \(\text{āspat}\), quiver; plur. \(\text{āspat}\), Mar. Karn. 53, 35; \(\text{āspat}\), A.Z. 17, 57, quiver filled with arrows; Heb. "ayn; Assyr. ishpatu, plur. \(\text{āspat}\), Sennach. VI, 56.

āsepsep (?) \(\text{āsepsep (?)}\), Anastasi I, 14, 3, 15, 4, slope of side of an inclined plane (?)

āspr \(\text{āspr}\) \(\text{āspr}\), whip; see \(\text{āspr}\).

āspī \(\text{āspī}\) \(\text{āspī}\), Rec. 8, 171, sledge.

āsf \(\text{āsf}\) \(\text{āsf}\), U. 120, to cut off; var. \(\text{āsf}\), N. 429.

āsf-t \(\text{āsf-t}\) \(\text{āsf-t}\), U. 394, fault, sin, wrong, crime, iniquity; plur. \(\text{āsf-t}\), sinner.

āsfetiu \(\text{āsfetiu}\) \(\text{āsfetiu}\), evil men, criminals, fiends, sinners; var. \(\text{āsfetiu}\).

āsfa \(\text{āsfa}\) \(\text{āsfa}\), Rec. 31, 11, a group of gods (?)

āsfekh \(\text{āsfekh}\) \(\text{āsfekh}\), P. 643, M. 679, N. 1241, to do away, to cast aside.

āsfekk \(\text{āsfekk}\) \(\text{āsfekk}\), U. 58, N. 310, to split, to sacrifice (?)

āsfekk-t \(\text{āsfekk-t}\) \(\text{āsfekk-t}\), slaughter (?)

āsmar \(\text{āsmar}\) \(\text{āsmar}\), Turin Pap. 67, 11, a kind of stone, emerald (?)

āsmen \(\text{āsmen}\) \(\text{āsmen}\), U. 26, P. 499, M. 586, N. 1101, Rec. 11, 90, to establish, make firm.

āsmmer \(\text{āsmmer}\) \(\text{āsmmer}\), αἰμητός, emery powder (?), or Heb. "ayn.

āsmes \(\text{āsmes}\) \(\text{āsmes}\), M. 466 = \(\text{āsmes}\), P. 243, Rec. 11, 90, to give birth to.

Āsmet \(\text{āsmet}\) \(\text{āsmet}\), M. 663, one of the four sons of Horus; see Mestā.

āsen, āsenn \(\text{āsen, āsenn}\) \(\text{āsen, āsenn}\), T. 289, M. 66, N. 969, Rec. 13, 111, \(\text{āsen, āsenn}\), to sniff, to smell, to kiss, to make friends with, to fraternize.

āsen, āsen-ta \(\text{āsen, āsen-ta}\) \(\text{āsen, āsen-ta}\), air, wind, breeze.

āsen-ta \(\text{āsen-ta}\) \(\text{āsen-ta}\), to smell or kiss the earth in homage; \(\text{āsen-ta}\), N. 114.
áśni | P. 608, M. 498, N. 1080, to make to open.

ásenut | P. 360, N. 1074, hire, fee, boat-fare.

áensen (?), T. 356, P. 321, 668, P. 196, M. 628, N. 928, 1080, to push back doors, to open.

ásenet | a ceremonial bandlet; plur.

áser | N. 294, staff, mace.


áser | U. 188, T. 66, M. 221, N. 598, a sacred tree whence came Up-uatu, B.D. 42, 4.

Áser | B.D. 178, 14, a town in the Other World (?)

ásr | Rec. 17, 155, a foreigner (?) prisoner (?)

ásrut | N. 738, to make to grow; see astit.

áset | B.D. (Saïte) 110 . . .

ásha | T. 281, N. 130, to shine; see ḫetch.

áskh | to reap; Copt. wck; see aschen.

áskha | T. 199, N. 1295, to call to mind, to remember.

Áskhit (?) | Berg. 1, 23, a wind-goddess.

ásshau | U. 124, N. 433 . . .

ásshaw | U. 140, T. 111, N. 448 . . .

ássesh | N. 762; see seshem.

ássenighth | to cut, hack in pieces, to decapitate.

ásq | to linger, hesitate, delay; Copt. wck.

ásqer (?) | P.S.B. 12, 250, to beat, to fight.

ásqer | an explanatory particle.

ásq | U. 481, P. 188, M. 354, N. 144, 906, to draw, to strengthen.

áska (?) | Décrets, Vocab. to plough.


ást | Rec. 19, 187 ff. (many examples given), an explanatory particle; var.


ást | to tremble, shake (of the limbs).

ást | to hasten.

ástit | unguent, incense (?)

ásti | a deceitful man, liar (?)

ástb | seat, throne (?)
Ásten  [P.S.B. 20, 142, 124, 142, 116], a sacred ape, an incarnation of Thoth; the 'Osirênu of Democritus of Abdera.

ástén  [91], to tie up, to lace up, to tie round, to envelop, to fetter.

ásteh  [91], to beat down.

ásth  [91], U. 224, P. 102, M. 89, N. 96; see ást, an explanatory particle.

Ásth Thaáth  [Tuat VI, Isis, the clothe of Osiris].

Ásthen  [91]; see ást, a name of Set (?)

Ásth  [91], Thes. 1202, Rec. 9, 61, L.D. III, 194, 21, to make to tremble; Copt. chth.

ástu  [N. 944, chest (?), coffer (?)

Ásten  [91], P.S.B. 20, 140; see ást, ástes.

ástes  [91], U. 401, knife, dagger (?)

Ástes  [91], B.D. 17, 89, B.M. 32, 245, 1, one of the Company of Thoth.

ástch  [91], U. 455, 601, 609, to cast out, to shoot, to hurl, to break.

Ástchet  [91], B.D. 149, a fiery region in the 12th Aât.

ásh-t  [U. 512, P. 693, 708], N. 708, a thing, possession; legal possession.

ásh-tu  [Rec. 31, 165, wealth, goods = ु, U. 185, T. 324, and ु, T. 344, meat and drink offering (the five offerings).

ásh-tá  [N. 972, to make a possession of.

ásh-t  [91], food, meal, ration.

ásh-t-f khu  [91], evening meal.

ásh-t-f tuat  [91], morning meal.

ásh-t-f  [91], outpourings, emissions, sweatings.

ásh-shu  [91], U. 333, emission, saliva, efflux.

áshsh  [91], N. 663, 695, M. 93, to spit out, to evacuate, to pour out.

áshu  [91], to make, to carry.

áshsh  [91], Rec. 32, 67, perfumes, unguent (?)

áshaf  [91], to break, contrition; Copt. ovwgy.

áshakhar  [91], Alt. K. 152, a disease.

áshá  [91], U. 552, P. 425, M. 608, to cut.

áshá-t  [91], piece, something cut off.

áshu  [91], to dry up; see Shu.
áshuis, P. 447, M. 541, N. 1122, to raise up, to elevate.

áshep, cucumber; Copt. eggoon.

áshf, a liquid, unguent (?)

áshem, M. 114.

M. 201, 559, N. 1160, 1166, to make to go.

áshem-t, P. 96, M. 114, N. 41, a going; Anastasi I, 24, 4, journey, travel.

áshem sek, the imperishable stars; var.

Áshemiu sek u, Thes. 59, a group of four jackal-gods who towed the Boat of Rā.

áshem, M. 271, to make to follow.

áshen, U. 267, to furnish, to ornament, to encompass with.

ásher, fire, flame.

ásher, roast meat.

ásheráu, daily burnt-offering.


áshesep, to make to shine.

Áshesp, light-god.

Áshespi-khā, Thes. 31, the goddess of the 4th hour of the day.

áshesep, bandage, garment.

áshespit, P. 1129, a booth in a garden, a summer house, a niche in a temple, a chapel, hall.

áshesn, to utter a cry of joy.

ásht, to compel; see áshtit.

ásh, ásht, ásht, a kind of tree, persea (?) sycamore fig; plur.

Áshteth, U. 360, a city in Sekhet-Áaru; var.

ásht, a city.

ásht, U. 154, P. 1129, 1130, Rec. 15, 107, P.S.B. 13, 499, sycamore figs; 

ásht, ásht, ásht, the holy ásht tree in Heliopolis; , a title of Rā.

Áshteth, U. 360, a city in Sekhet-Áaru; var.

ásht, a city.

áq, Hh. 438, a god.

áq, to lose, to be injured; Copt. 2.KO, 2.KW.

áqa-t, loss, injury, ruin, destruction.

áq-t, a kind of drink.

áq-t, A.Z. 35, 17, 48, reed; Copt. 2.KC.

áqi, reed; Copt. 2.KC.

áqi-t, Nastasen Stele 48, some kind of gold ornaments or figures; var. (l. 50).
áq ( ), form, ceremony; see Δ, áq, áq.
áqa ( ), Amen. 26, 16, to come.
áqa ( ), to dance (?); perhaps = ( ), to be high; ( ), U. 186, T. 65, M. 220, N. 597, 847.
áqaí ( ), exalted; see Δ, áq, áq.
áqaú ( ), Rec. 27, 218, ( ), P. 199, ( ), N. 935, exalted (?)
Áaquasha ( ), Mar. Karn. 52, 1, a Mediterranean people.
áqar ( ), fishing tackle.
áqeb ( ), to double.
áqep ( ), Hymn of Darius 12, storm.
áqem ( ), shield, buckler.
áqmu ( ), N. 766 . . . . .
Áqen ( ), B.D. 168, a protector of the dead.
áqer ( ), to be excellent, perfect, precious, valuable; ( ), excellently; ( ), most excellently; Heb. 727.
áqer-t ( ), something excellent or precious.
áqeru ( ), fem. ( ), the perfect ones, a title of the beatified.
Áqeru ( ), P. 92, M. 121, ( ), N. 699, the "perfect" gods.
Áqru ( ), T. 305, a mythological serpent.
Áqrit ( ), a goddess.

Áqrit Khenti-ḥe-t-set ( ), B.D. 148, one of the seven divine cows.
Áqert ( ), Berg. II, 12, the "perfect land," the Other World.
áqer ( ), a plant.
áqer ( ), ( ), a kind of wood.
áqrā ( qeri ?) ( ), bolt.
Áqeh ( ), B.D. 168, a protector of the dead.
Áqhit ( ), U. 556, a goddess, the .
áq̱h ( ), Rec. 18, 181, ( ), ( ), Rec. 10, 136, ( ), to enter, to invade, to rush in (of water).
áq̱h ( ), ( ), light (?)
áq̱hu ( ), IV, 726, a metal, some mineral substance; Copt. ke الآخر (?) .
áq̱s ( ), to cut.
Áqes ( ), ( ), ( ), Rec. 32, 81, the name of a god (?)
áq̱s ( ), to be vile.
áq̱s-t ( ), vile, wretched, a vile thing.
áq̱t ( ), U. 560, to work like a sailor, to row, to pilot, to punt, to tow; ( ), sailors, boatmen, crew.
áq̱tiu ( ), ( ), sailors, servants; ( ), divine sailors in the Boat of Rā.
áq̱tiu qerās ( ), Rec. 36, 78, funerary bearers.
aqet 𓊨 wrote, to build.

aqetu 𓊨, mason, artificer, labourer, workman; plur. 𓊨, builder, mason, artificer.

aqet-t 𓊨, Rec. 36, 78; see 𓊨, builder's construction; plur. 𓊨, T. 17, builder's construction; plur. 𓊨, T. 268, 𓊨, M. 426.

aqet 𓊨, builder's plan, design, draft.

ak 𓊨, U. 537, T. 295, M. 466, thou = k 𓊨.

ak 𓊨, to suffer injury, be lost or destroyed.

akiu 𓊨, lost ones, things destroyed; 𓊨, the damned.

ak-t 𓊨, pain, injury, something lost.

akk 𓊨, cry, song.

ak, aku 𓊨, Rec. 35, 198, stonemason, quarryman; plur. 𓊨.

ak-t (?) 𓊨, Hh. 451.

aku 𓊨, stone quarry.

ak-t 𓊨, U. 536, 𓊨, T. 294

ak, aku 𓊨, Rec. 35, 198, stonemason, quarryman; plur. 𓊨.

ákmu 𓊨, wretched, miserable, patient; Copt. okµm.


Syr. 𓊨, Gr. 𓊨; see 𓊨.

áká 𓊨, P. 173, 𓊨, T. 51

+ 1, 𓊨, P. 160, to cry out.

ákká 𓊨, night, darkness.

ákáu .... 𓊨, P. 223

Ákáni 𓊨, U. 327, the name of a serpent-god or fiend.

áki 𓊨, U. 537, 𓊨, T. 295.

Áku 𓊨, Tuat III, a god or animal in the Tuat.

áku-ta 𓊨, P. 82,

áku-ta 𓊨, M. 112,

N. 25, 𓊨, P. 187, 𓊨.

M. 348, N. 901, bowings to the earth (?)

ákeb 𓊨, to bow; see 𓊨.

ákeb 𓊨, to weep, to lament, to cry, to wail, to tear out the hair in grief.

ákebu 𓊨, Amen. 18, 5, weepers, mourners.

ákbit 𓊨, wailing women.

ákbiu 𓊨, Tuat XI, 𓊨.

B.D. (Saite) 80, 8, a group of four weeping gods.

Ákbíu 𓊨, Tuat III, a weeping goddess.
Ákeb
Edfu 1, 80, a kind of stone (?)

ákbu Rec. 22, 103, resin for fumigating purposes.

ákem, buckler; plur. (Lacau).

ákem, bowl, basin;

Hcb. see; compare Assy.

áken, a kind of stone (?)

áken-t, U. 611, resting place (?)

áken-t, domain, estate, abode (?)

áken, to make, to fashion.

áken, to salute, to address.

áken, Rec. 148, a digging tool, hoe, plough, pick; plur.

Ákniu B.D. 127B, 14, a class of gods like Osiris.

ákenu, Amen. 13, 6, 24, 3, some evil quality, lying (?)

Áken-áb, Tuat I, a doorkeeper of Anubis.

Ákenh, U. 544, the name of a serpent.

Ákenhá, T. 299, the name of a monster serpent; var. U. 327.

Áken-tau-keha-kheru B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 6th Arit.

Ákentí B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 7th Pylon; varr.

Áker, an Earth-god; see Rev. 213, the gods who guarded the great tunnel through the earth.

Ákes B.D. 149, the 9th Aat; var. (Saite)

ákeshiti, Rev. 13, 3, Cushite, Nubian (adjective).

Ákesh, Rev. 14, 13, a Nubian; plur. (I. 12, 52; Copt. cù wày.

Ákshít B.D. 134, a cow-goddess of Oxyrhynchus, mother of Apis.

ág, stream, flood.

águ, a plant or herb; var.

ága ..., P. 564 .......

ága to quiet, to subdue.

Ága B.D. 78, 35 (Saite), a god.

Ágaa, T. 293, Rec. 29, 157, 159, a god, a form of Anubis (?)

Ágau, B.D. 64, 19, a title of Anubis (?)

ágap, flood, rainstorm.

Ágiu, Tuat VIII and X, the souls of the drowned in the Tuat.

ágit, ággit, a kind of garment (?)
Ággit-ḥebsit-bag, etc. (var. B. D. 145, 146, the name of the 7th Pylon.

ágb l to bow, to do homage, to be subdued.

ágb l flood; Copt. wσ φ.

ágbu l Rec. 27, 84, c wind, air.

ágep l T. 319, P. 441, 710, U. 609, M. 545, N. 160, 193, 1125, 1352, rain storm, tempest, flood; Copt. δΗII.

ágep l Rec. 27, 219, 84, cloud, fog, mist, the darkness of a storm.

ágem l to discover.

áger l M. 1931, U. 86 = M. 363, Rec. 29, 78, but, now, however; I, 36, yea, even.

áger l IV, 236, hunger.

áger l Rec. 31, 20, to make silent, to quiet.

Ágeriu l inhabitants of the Tuat of Anu (Heliopolis).

Áger l B. D. (Saite) 64, 19, Rec. 30, 192, 31, 20, a god.

Ágrit l B. D. (Saite) 64, 19, a goddess.

Ágrit l the goddess of the 5th hour of the day.

Ágeru l B. D. 170, 5, a group of gods in Sekhet-Aaru.

Ágertt l B. D. 137, B. 13, 17, the abode in the Tuat of the souls from An.

áges l P. 438, M. 653, side, half.

Ágest l see Amset.

áť l N. 1126, father = ; P. 441, M. 545, Rev. 14, 14, nurse.

át, átá l vagina, vulva, womb; Copt. ωοΤη, ωτί; l concubines; l cows or mares in foal.

át l P. 287 . . .

át l house.

át l stone (for Τον?)

át l for ; Copt. Το1.

át l Rec. 20, 91, fluid, liquid.

át l to smite, to pierce, to beat, to constrain.

áti l beater, scourger.

át l N. 747 . .

át l T. 182, P. 529, M. 165, M. 653, twig, branch (of a palm).
**át-t** I, a cord net; plur. I, cords.

**át, áta** I, a kind of red cloth.

**Aô** I, Rec. 29, 149, a god.

**át** I, king, prince; see **Aô**.

**át** I, T. 289, P. 621, corn, grist; Copt. **éwê**.

**áti** I, P. 703 = I, a title of the crown of Upper Egypt.

**áta** I, boomerang.

**Átar** I, the name of a fiend.

**Átar** I, B.D. 164, 9, a Nubian (?) dwarf-god, son of Ra.

**átá** I, dew, moisture; Copt. **éwê**.

**Átá** I, N. 766, an associate of Shu.

**áti** I, Rec. 16, 68, king, prince, chief, sovereign, suzerain.

**áti** I, Rec. 3, 116, I, king.

**Áti** I, I, 7, a crocodile-god.

**Átiu** I, the bandaged gods, *i.e.*, the divine mummies.

**Átíiu** I, fiends, the damned.

**Áti-baiu** I, I, 148, the name of a pyramid.

**Átu** I, U. 632, I, T. 306, an associate of the Serpent-god.

**átu** I, P. 505, 507 (with **áta**).

**Átum** I, Asien, p. 316, a Syrian god; fem. wife of Reshpu; compare Heb. **דָּרָשָׁו**.

**átur** I, to come out, to flow, to march.

**átur** I, a measure of land, stade, league.

**Átur-áa** I, a name of the Canopic arm of the Nile.

**Átür-meh** I, Thes. 1251, Lower Egypt.

**Átur-res** I, Thes. 1251, Upper Egypt.

**Átur-ti** I, the two chief temples of Upper and Lower Egypt, the two halves of Egypt, the northern and southern halves of the Egyptian sky; I, U. 418, P. 453.

**Átur-ti** I, Berg. I, 9, the goddesses of the same.

**átuhi** I, see I, territory, estate, land; see **áteb**.

**áteb** I, tongue.

**áteb** I, Rev. 13, 62, to be removed; Copt. **ôwêb**.

**átep** I, to load, to be laden; Copt. **ôtê**.

**átpá** I, bark, boat.
átf, átf-meri, father; dual, two fathers; see also under át and tef, L.D. III, 140D., father and mother of all mankind; Copt. eisut.

Átf-meri, = Philopator.

Átf neter, "father of the god," title of a priest, or father-in-law of the king; plur. IV, 349.

Átf, Átf-a-t, Rev. 13, 121, the serpent on the royal crown.

Átf-a-ur, P. 26, M. 37, N. 67, a god.

átem, M. 72, U. 491, M. 129, N. 75, Rec. 30, 190, not, without; plur. N. 938; see tem.

ámént, U. 602, N. 749, P. 204, N. 1231, those who are not.

Átmu, the damned; see u.

átem, to shut, to close, to make an end of.

Átem, U. 326, Rec. 30, 66, 31, 24, 10, 96, 36, 19, 10, Rev. 14, 16, 3, the god of the evening and morning sun; see Tem, Temu.

Átemit, U. 278, the female counterpart of Tem.

Átem, Goshen, Pl. 2, a dog-headed bow-god.

Átem Kheprâ, the union of the evening and morning Sun-gods.

átetmu-t, knives.

átetmi, one who destroys.

Átemti, Tuat III, a goose-headed god.

átem, a verb of motion.

átem, air, wind.

átmâ-t, a kind of red cloth.

Áten, Rec. 27, 55, 31, 174, Rec. 4, 128, Rev. 14, 7, Hymn of Darius 7, the disk of the sun, the disk stands still, Metternich Stele, 207; disk with two horns; A.Z. 1901, 63, the name of the barge of Amenhetep III.

Áten VII, B.M. No. 32, l. 253, the seven disks of the Sun-god.

Áten-ur-nub, a serpent-headed supporter of the throne of Ra.

átén, mirror.

átén, to act as a deputy; see áténu.

áten, vicar, deputy, wakil; directors (?)
áten-t 𓊆, staff of office, mace.

áten 𓊆, to push aside, to repulse; var. 𓊆, to resist authority, to revolt.

átenu 𓊆 Mar. Aby. II, 30, 37; revolt.

átenu 𓊆 rebels, fiends.

áten 𓊆, Thes. 1295, 𓊆, Anastasi I, 5, 𓊆, Hymn of Darius, 12, 𓊆, Rev. 12, 10, 𓊆, Rev. 14, 11, an opening, air hole (?), place of restraint (?) prison (?);

átenut 𓊆 circle, horizon.

áten 𓊆, Rec. 15, 43, 𓊆, Rev. 13, 67, 𓊆, ground, dust, earth, land, estate, farm; Copt. eerti.

áten 𓊆, to bind, to tie.

áten-petch-t 𓊆, L.D. III, 55b; IV, 194, stringer of bows, bow-bearer.

átennu 𓊆, knots, difficult points in a book or argument; 𓊆, untier of knots, i.e., solver of difficulties.

átennu 𓊆 part of a book, or of its binding.

áten 𓊆, a kind of plant.

áter-t 𓊆, Rec. 31, 162, 𓊆, a hall, a large or small building, a cell or shrine of a god, e.g., of Amen at Elephantine.

áterti 𓊆, N. 719, 𓊆, P. 218, 𓊆, N. 831,

áterti 𓊆, B.D. 149, the 13th Aat.
áter, átru

A distance of between 1,500 and 1,600 metres, or 3,000 cubits, the schoenus of 30, 32, 40 or 60 stadia, Rec. 15, 164 ff. The square

= 18,200 aruras = 182,000,000 square cubits.
The áter of Édfu = 14,000 cubits = 4·2 miles
= 40 stadia, P.S.B. 14, 409.

áter  Jour. As. 1908, 302 ( limit; Copt.  =
átru  time, season, year; plur.  M. 457,  IV, 1161;  Rec. 3, 49, morning and evening.

áter  Rec. 4, 28,  , Rec. 3, 49, papyrus, the cord of a papyrus roll.

áter  yoke of animals;  stud cattle; Copt.  =

Athabu  B.D. 163, 1, a town in Egypt or the Tuat.

áth  T. 26, N. 209,  P. 366,  Rec. 27, 230,  P.S.B. 10, 49,  

áth  U. 442, to drag, to haul, to draw, to harness, to yoke, to pull, to tow a boat, to constrain, to restrain;  to string a bow;  "pull ye!" Copt.  =

áth  place of restraint, prison, fort.

áthu  prisoners.

áth  fields.

áth  papyrus swamp, marshy land.

áthu  swamp plants, marsh vegetation.

áth  U. 89, N. 366, a cake-offering.

áth-t  a kind of bird, crane (?)

áthāa  N. 1126, crane.

átkh  to brew beer;  brewer (?) ; see  .

átsef  cake; var.  .

áth  Thes. 926 . . .

áth  Mett. Stele, 120, to hurt (?), hurtful (?)

áthth-t  bloody pus.

áthth  N. 953,  , to twitter, to pipe like a bird, to quack like a duck.

áthien  since, from, up to now, hitherto;  , from this day;  with numbers—  Rev. 12, 38; Copt.  =

áth  U. 537,  T. 26, N. 209,  U. 1, 564, P. 340, N. 1221, 1231,  T. 310,  P. 340,  

P. 318,  Rec. 31, 10,  ,  to seize, to steal, to snatch away, to conquer, to capture, to plunder, to carry off, to transfer, to remove; Copt.  =

áthu  Amen. 19, 1,  , robber, seizer, conqueror; plur.  P. 204, N. 1232,  

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Athtiu-ābu

B.D. 27, 1, the robbers of hearts.

Athit

what is seized, forage, plunder.

Athi āu-t

Jour. As. 1908, 294, to torment; Copt. $f$ 2\text{ovw}.

Athi mit

Jour. As., 1908, 293, to set out; Copt. Xi 2\text{g}e\text{r}t.

Athi en qes

Rev. 14, 67, Rev. 11, 146, Rev. 14, 67, to wrong, to do violence; Copt. Xi 2\text{g}e\text{r}t.

Athi her

B.D. G. 281, Rev. 11, 138, to shew favour, to accept the person of someone; Copt. $f$ 2\text{g}o.

Athi ḫetr

Jour. As. 1908, 252, to have power over; Copt. Xi 2\text{t}op.

Athit-em-āua

B.D. 99, 23, a bolt peg in the magical boat.

Athi-hru-em-gerh

Tuat III, a god.

Athi-ḫeh

Tuat III, a title of Osiris.

Athau, Athai

Peasant, 192, Rec. 21, 79, thief, robber; plur.

Athap

T. 23, Alt. K. 193, prisoner; Heb. $\overline{\text{yf}}$ (?).

Athep

Tuat I, a singing-god.

Athemti

Tuat III, a goose-god in the Tuat.

Athenu

foes, enemies, rebels.

Athene

time, season; varr.

Athes

to beget, to raise up children.

Atthtcha

Rev. 12, 11, restraint, prison; Copt. T\text{t}2\text{g}o.

At, Ati

U. 416, an incense offering.

At-t

incense.

At-t

M. 693, P. 416, M. 596, N. 1201, Rec. 31, 169, IV, 222, 615, dew; plur. U. 565; see Copt. e\text{w}r\text{e}.
At (jCt-t), Mett. Stele, 53, swampy land.

At-t, U. 115, N. 424, a cake-offering.

At, rich, abundant, multi-tudinous.

At-Ui(?), the pupils of the eyes.

At, child; plur. At-t, girl, maiden.

At, U. 608, Rec. 26, 67, to be deaf, deafness.

Atti (?), Ebers Papyrus, 99, 14, 15, deaf ears (?).

At (?), part of a plant, e.g., At-en-áam, At-en-áw, At-en-áw, At-en-áru, to be strong.

At-en-rega, Rec. 15, 119, 120.

At, a kind of bird.

At, IV, 159, usher; Copt. OtoTe, OtoTe, OtoTe.

At, Rec. 26, 235, to seize, to grasp, to smite.

Atiu, Attiu, Rec. 30, 185, to praise.

Atua, Atua, Rec. 30, 185, to praise.

At, two banks of the Nile, i.e., all Egypt.

Atbana, Harris Pap. 501.

Atb, U. 15, to taste.

Atb, load; Copt. WtiU.

At-t, place for loading up, station, khan.

At, see tep, Edomite.

Atem, Alt. K. 1c6, Edomite.
Atem, god of the setting sun; see Atem.

Atmá, N. 972, to make like.

Atmait, P. 692, M. 592, N. 1197, the name of a garment or article of apparel made of dark red cloth.

Aten, see At and At.

Aten, Amen. 10, 12, Amen. 25, 19, god of the solar disk.

Aten, ear; Heb. p*. Aten, to act as deputy, to rule for someone else, to serve as wakil.

Aten, to enter as deputy on some service.

Atenu, Edict 16, P. 186, 134, to destroy, to do away, to remove, to chastise.

Ateneriu, A.Z. 1869, 134, destroyers (?)

Aterit, B.D. 125, III, 16, calamities, destruction.

Aterasfet, N. 980, "Destroyer of sin," the name of a god.

Ater, P. 186, 344, 609, M. 301, cow or bull; plur. P. Coptos, Pl. 18, ateru.

Atéru, IV, 745, geese kept for breeding purposes.

Ater, an internal organ of the body.

Atrut, P. 661, P. 778, M. 772, garments, bandages, swathings, bandlets.

Ateru, Ebers Pap. 109, 9

Atre, Harris Pap. 501

Atre-gaha, Harris Pap. 501

Ath, Athhu, swamp, marsh, fen-district, a common name for land in the Delta; plur.

Athi[t], marsh plants, reeds, etc.

Athi, the swamp-dweller, fen man, Delta man.

Atoho(?), to block up, to obstruct.
Amen. 23, 20, to pull, to draw, to haul, etc.; see ṣ̣̄th.

Aṭṭhun, Rec. 31, 171, the name of a god.

Aṭṭekh, to make to fall, to make tremble.

Aṭsh, Hymn of Darius 25, to spit (?)

Aṭga, head-cloth, garment.

Aṭch her, U. 357, P. 204 = ṣ̣̄th her.


Aṭchhai, B.D. G. 769, Osiris in the Fayyûm.

Aṭcharta, Alt. K. 210, a pot, vessel.

Aṭchbu, ground, land; fingers, U. 552.

Aṭchbā, Heb. נא, limit, boundary; Copt. ΣΗΠΣ.

Aṭcherā, Rhind Pap. 34, as long as.

Aṭcher, to make strong, to fortify (?)

Aṭcher-t, IV, 1175, fortress.

Aṭchhu, wet lands, marshes, swamps.

Aṭchet, U. 270, P. 652, 655, M. 76, 193; 754, to make a reply, to speak.

Aṭchetut, words, utterances, speech, divine talk.
a — = Heb. y.

ā , piece, one, a, an, pair; see the following eleven examples:

ā ār-t — — — , a uraeus amulet.

ā — — — , a plant or flower; — — — , an unbu plant.

ā menh-t — — — , an amulet.

ā en-meri-t — — — , Rec. 21, 21, a port, harbour; Copt.  Entrepw.

ā em-khet-em-āash — — — — — , a censer.

ā en-hetrau — — — — — — — , a body of cavalry.

ā en-saga — — — , Anastasi I, 25, 6, a piece of sackcloth.

ā en-thebut — — — , a pair of sandals, white or black

ā en-senther — — — , a censer.

ā shem-reth — — — , an amulet.

ā tchet — — , an amulet.

ā — — — , in compound prepositions, etc.: — — — — — — — — — — — — — — , Rec. 21, 21, truly; Copt.  Entre ; — — , before; — — — — — — , at once, immediately; — — — — — — , at once.

ā — — — , hand, authority; — — , under the authority of.

ā — , the forearm, the hand, the prominent part of a thing; — — , tip of the nose; — — — , Rec. 21, 21, hill top; Copt.  Entre ; — — — — , handle of a quiver.

ā — , used with verbs of motion (Copt.  In, In): — — — , a fighting; — — — — — — — — , a flight; — — — — — — — , a journeying, or — — , a going, a passage; — — — , a journeying; — — — , a mighty battle; — — — , an eating.

āui — — — — — , P. 643, 666, — — — — — , P. 256, — — — — — , etc., B.D. 153A, 12, the "hands" of the net for snaring souls.


āui-en-neter-āā — — — — — — — , etc., B.D. 153A, 12, the "hands" of the net for snaring souls.

āui — — — , — — — , armlets, bangles, bracelets; var. — — — , — , (?)

āuāu — — — — — — , arm ring, bangle, bracelet.
ä, Anastasi I, 26, 6, pole of a chariot.
ä, Anastasi I, 26, 6 . . . . . . .
ä, Gol. 12, 104, handle (?)
ä, Sphinx II, 174, Décrets, 100, caravan (?) or some article used in carrying goods in the desert on asses or camels (?) ; a caravan of Metcha. Some think that a, dragoman, interpreter, P.S.B.A. 37, 117-125, 224.
ä, Mar. Karn. 54, 42, state, condition, means; ä, L.D. III, 1408, means of keeping alive; ä, Rec. 21, 21; Cop. 213B.
ä, region, place, e.g., ä, the region of the Shasu; ä, the southern region; ä, his place of yesterday; ä, estate of the gods; ä, east side, etc.
äi-sem-t, IV, 574, hilly country.
äi-tu, IV, 388, hilly country.
ä, Rec. 18, 181, and Rec. 10, 136, ä, Kahun Pap. 109, dam, dyke.
ä-t, domain, estate, plot of ground ; ä, Rec. 11, 174, bank of river.
ä-t, R.E. 11, 125, chamber, house, palace, temple; Cop. III.
ä-t árp, wine-shop, wine-cellar.
ä-t benen-t, IV, 1141, date shop or store.
ä-t nem, Rec. 12, 32, sleeping room (?)
ä-t nem-m-t, chamber in which men and bodies were dismembered or dissected.
ä-t nett, cistern.
ä-t en refui, Rev. 11, 169, foot-cases, sandals (?)
ä-t ent-khet, Thes. 1254, summer-house.
ä-t heq-t, beer shop.
ä-t seba, U. 219, summer-house.
ä-t tau, baker’s shop.
ä-t, limb, member, piece; plur.
ä-t, U. 575, P. 695, Methen 8, charter, writing, register, list, document, will, original document, roll, deed, order, edict; plur.
ä-ti, the two members.
ä-t neter, the god’s body.
ä-tuá-tém áner, a single piece of stone, monolith; Mar. Karn. 42, 16.
ä, äi, to cry out, to speak loud, to recite; see ä.
ä, Oh! Alas!
ä, U. 575, P. 695, Methen 8, charter, writing, register, list, document, will, original document, roll, deed, order, edict; plur.
ä-ti, Rec. 21, 14, L.D. III, 229C, list, register, catalogue; plur.
ä, Amherst P. 29; P.S.B. 19, 261.
ā, to grow (of the moon).
ā, darkness, night.
ā-t, goat.
ā, Amherst Pap. 30, a vessel, a pot, a measure, pot of incense.
ā-t, a measure; a half measure.
ā-t, Rev. 14, 9, mistress, great lady, queen.
P.S.B. 20, 191.
ā, god twice great (Thoth).
ā-aa, first born, eldest born.
ā, B.D. 125, III, 14, IV, 650, Wazir 10, Pap. 3024, 151, here, hereabouts.
ā-aai, to journey, to travel (?)
ā, doors.
ā-t, house, abode, estate, domain.
ā-t-shetat, "hidden chamber," i.e., the sanctuary of a temple.
Āa, Aai, B.D. 125; see Aati.
ā, the two leaves of a door, door; āau, āaiu, T. 288, 391, Rec. 27, 231, 30, 67.
ā, B.D. 141, 58, the doorkeepers of the doors of the Tuat.
Āaiu-en-sbaitu-Tuat, B.D. 141, 56, the gods of the secret doors.
āa, āai, to be great, to be large, to be mighty, to be spacious or abundant, to be powerful; āa, great; Copt. 2.12.1.
The ordinary use of āa is illustrated by the following:
āa āb, N. 651, B.M. 138, great of heart, i.e., proud, arrogant.
āa āru, great of forms, i.e., of very many forms.
āa baiu, great of souls, i.e., of mighty will.
āa pehti, great of valour, most brave.
āa ma-ā-keru, great of truth-speaking, most truthful.
āa-mu, great of water, the Aamum.
āa mertu, greatly beloved.
great god as opposed to a little god.

plur. 

nobles of the palace;

very, very great gods.

a great goddess;

two great goddesses.

director of the royal corvée.

marshal of the court.

B.D.G. 57, a gate at Philae.

a man advanced in age.

chief libationer.

director of storehouse (Bét al-Mál).

steward, major-domo.

name of the sacred boat of Edfû.

head of the stream.

chief of the port, harbour master.

phylarch.

director of marines.

chief of the diwân.

Aa, U. 513, a fire-god.

Rec. 6, 137, a god of the dead.

Ombos II, 132.

Tuat IX,
Aa-t-At-t, Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.

Aa-ami-khekh, Thes. 31, the god of the 12th hour of the day.

Aa-aru, B.D.G. 104, Osiris of Athribis.

Aa-t-aru, Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent.

Aa-at, Tuat I, a singing-god.

Aa-perti, Rec. 21, 14, Pharaoh; see Per-aa.

Aa-pteiti, Denderah IV, 63, a bull-god; see Rec. 21, 14, a title.


Aa-pteiti-reh, a god of a Dekan.

Aa-pteiti-rehen-pet-ta, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans.

Aa-nest, Tuat VI, a god (?)

Aa-hemhem, (Demotic form), "Great of roarings," a name of Amen.

Aa-herit, Tuat VI, a god of terror.

Aa-kheru, B.D. 144, the Watcher of the 7th Arit.

Aa-kherpu-mes-aru, Tuat X, the name of the door of Tuat X.

Aa-saah, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 36 Dekans.

Aa-t-sapu, P.S.B. 25, 218, a title of Sekhmit.

Aa-sekhemu, B.D. 149, the god of the 11th Aat.

Aa-sti, Tomb Rameses IX, pl. 10, a serpent-god.

Áa-t-Setkau, Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

Aa-shefit, a title of several solar gods.

Aa-t-shefit, Thes. 28, Denderah III, 241, Berg. II, 8, the goddess of the 4th hour of the night.

Aa-shefit, Denderah IV, 84, the name of the 4th Pylon.

Áa-Shefshefit, Tuat VIII, the gate of the 9th division of the Tuat.

Áa-t-qar-uaba, Nesi-Amsu 32, 49, a serpent-fiend.

Áa to beget, to generate.

Aa-pest-rehen-pet, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans.

Aa, Ebers Pap. 99, 12, hair of the pubes.

Aa, Aa-t, Bubastis 344, ass, she-ass; plur.

Koller Pap. 1, 3, 344, Bubastis 344, pillars, colonnade.

Áa-t-ent-Khert-neter, B.D. 125, III, 12, the Ass-god, a form of Rā.

Áaut, B.D. 99, 13, oar-rests of the magical boat.
aa-t, a bandlet, a garment, woven work; plur. *^-

Copt. ei<.< r, Rev. 12, 63, 70, a stone of great price or value, gem, amulet, tumour; plur. *-

r, N. 743, pots of precious stones.

aaui, äut glands of the throat and neck.

åa to beat (?)

åaa, M. 136, well, fountain; plur. *-

N. 185, 647, P. 411, M. 588, Rec. 26, 224.

åaaui, U. 576, N. 965, the two sides of the ladder.

Äai, the Phallus-god.

Äai, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 34).

Äait-t, house, abode, chamber.

Äait-t, roof (?) ceiling (?)

Äait-år-t, B.D.G. 147, the place of sunset.

ääi, flame, fire, heat.

äaiäai, to rejoice, to exult.

ääu, Rec. 18, 183, to speak with violence, to curse, to abuse, to blaspheme; Copt. ātä.

Äau, Tuat IV, a jackal-headed porter.

ääu, to flourish.

ääu, flax, linen; Copt. ātë, ātë.

ääuaït, B.M. 657, a reaping.

ääuau, boy, girl, maiden.

ääb, to be acceptable to anyone, to please;

Peasant 42, Amherst Pap. I, things or feelings which produce pleasure.


ääbb, äbb, spear, harpoon.

Äabi, B.D. (Saïte) 78, 38 a god.

ääbu, a kind of herb?

ääber-t, balsam, unguent.

ääbes, fire, flame.
аабаг  
Rec. 32, 86, to be weak, or helpless.

aab† — slave, worker; Heb. עב, עב, or עב.  

aabп — to fly; Heb. עב.  

Aapep  
Rec. 6, 158, a monster mythological serpent which produced thunder, lightning, storm, hurricanes, mist, cloud, fog, and darkness, and was the personification of evil. He was called by 77 "accursed names"; Copt. Αυφεφι, Αυφώφι.  

аап — the winged disk, the summer solstice.  

Aapit — a goddess.  

аапинт — unguent, incense (?)  

Аapef — B.D. 39, 2, a serpent-fiend.  

аафа — to be greedy, glutton.  

аам — to clasp, to grasp, to seize.  

аам — an Asiatic, a nomad of the Eastern Desert; plur.  

аам — part of a bed.  

аамаа — a kind of stone.  

аамаq — valley; Heb. עמא.  

аама́ти — part of waggon.  

аамеh — B.D. (Sai'te) 30, 4, a kind of stone.  

ааннiu — ape; Copt. ει.  

аанn — to sing; Heb. עג, Arab. עג.  

ааната — singing-woman (?)  

аанbт — axe, hatchet; plur.  

аамит — an Asiatic woman; plur.  

Аammo — Tuat V, the souls of the Ааumu in the Тuat.  

аам — to bring down birds and animals with a boomerang.  

аamu — IV, 335, throw-stick, boomerang; plur.  

аам — crystal, some kind of sparkling stone.  

аам — a god.  

аам — to eat, to understand, to perceive.  

аамут — Hymn to Uraei 25, a kind of plant.  

аамм ha-t — O, R.E. 4, 75, sweet, pleasant.  

аамана — part of a bed.  

аамак — a kind of stone.  

аама́ти — part of waggon.  

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аамак — a kind of stone.  

аама́ти — part of waggon.  

аамеh — B.D. (Sai'te) 30, 4, a kind of stone.  

ааннiu — ape; Copt. ει.  

аанn — to sing; Heb. עג, Arab. עג.  

ааната — singing-woman (?)  

аанbт — axe, hatchet; plur.
aanra  
round stones.

aanratat  
upper chamber, balcony; Heb. מָלֶךְ.

äänh  
a winding serpent.

äänkh  
(Demotic form), to live, life; Copt. ṣeΣ, ṣeβ.

äänkh  
Rec. 33, 137, to swear an oath; Copt. Σαγγ.

ään  
spice, perfume to ascend; Copt. Σαγγ.

aan-t  
a natural block of stone (?)

aanara  
Anastasi I, 23, 3, pebbles; Copt. Σαγγ.

äänâ  
a part of a building; Rec. 3, 55, tenons of a coffin.

äänref  
Rev. 11, 184 = Copt. Σεβ, Σεβ.

Aar-n-äänref  
Rev. 11, 184, Horus of bandages; Copt. ορποωργ.

äänsh  
cult, service.

äänshan  
Rec. 21, 91, lentils, beans; Copt. Σργς, Σργς.

äänatâ  
Rec. 21, 82, an upper chamber; Heb. מָלֶךְ.

Aartábuhait  
Harris 501, b. 9, a female demon.

Aah  
the Moon-god = Σῖν.

Aalpi  
Annales III, 179, a god.

Aasit  
L.D. 3, 138, Lanzone 140, Rec. 13, 78, a goddess of war and of the chase.

Aasiti-Khar  
Rec. 7, 196, the name of a goddess of Syria.

Aaserttu  
see Σσέ.

Aasok  
M. 143, N. 648, a god.

äänhasha-t  
throat, gullet.

äänsharana  
a kind of seed or fruit.

äänshaq  
to oppress, oppression, to usurp, violence; Heb. בִּישָׁ.

äänqer  
2, 68, 8 . . .

ään  
Peasant 185, .

ään-t  
, to beat, to bastinado.

ään-t  
, nail, claw, toenail, hoof; plur.

ään-t  
, the oil made from the ägit plant, .

äänit  
an offering of some kind.

ään  
, L.D. III, 219b, 19,

äänartâ  
chariot; Copt. Σαλτ, Heb. מָלֶךְ.
aaagasu  
\[\text{Gol. 13, 107,}
\text{Saltier Pap. II, 4, 2, 5, 8, cord, belt, girdle (?) ;}
\text{Heb. ד"ח (?)}}\]
\[\text{Aagm', the name of a fiend.}\]
\[\text{Aatkh, a woven stuff.}\]
\[\text{Aat, a piece of fertile ground.}\]
\[\text{Aat-en-sekhet, the second station on the old carav-
\text{van road between the Nile and the Red Sea.}\]
\[\text{Aat-t, a kind of bread-cake.}\]
\[\text{Aat-t, Sall. II, 3, 1, 2,}
\text{Rec. 35, 161, gate sockets (?) slabs of stone.}\]
\[\text{Aati, B.D. 125, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.}\]
\[\text{Aatiu, Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of}
\text{Ra (No. 23).}\]
\[\text{Aat, of a livid colour,}
\text{pale (of the face), yellow ; Copt. ǪǪỌǪỌǪǪ.}\]
\[\text{Aatna, lentils ; Heb. יַּעְטַּא.}\]
\[\text{Aattau, men who conspire.}\]
\[\text{Aatch, pallor, paleness (of}
\text{the face) ; Copt. ǪǪỌǪỌǪǪ.}\]
\[\text{Aatch-t, fat, grease.}\]
\[\text{Aatchamm, a kind of oil.}\]
\[\text{Aatchar, to help, to assist ; var.}\]
\[\text{Aatchr-t, a kind of balsam tree.}\]
\[\text{Aau, Aaua, Rec. 30,}
\text{196, heir.}\]
\[\text{Aau-taui, III, 38, a title of Thoth.}\]
\[\text{Aabt, the name of a mytho-
\text{logical fish.}\]
\[\text{Aaa, to bring, to carry.}\]
\[\text{Aaa, Rec. 10, 61,}
\text{A.Z. 1877, 61, to doze, to be drowsy, to sleep.}\]
\[\text{Aaa, tomb, pyramid.}\]
\[\text{Aatt, the pyramid region,}
\text{the necropolis, the Other World.}\]
\[\text{Aatt, Berg. II, 11, a goddess,}
\text{the personification of the pyramid district.}\]
\[\text{Aaa, Aaa, Rec. 14, 42, foreigner (?)}
\text{speaker of a foreign tongue (?)}\]
\[\text{Aaa, joy.}\]
\[\text{Aa, Denderah IV, 79, an ape-god}
\text{who slew Aapep.}\]
\[\text{Aaa, filth (?)}\]
\[\text{Aaa, flesh and bone, heir, inheritance, posterity ; an accursed}
\text{heir.}\]
\[\text{Aau, seed.}\]
\[\text{Aaa, to tie, to bind, to compress =}
\text{(?) = Copt. ǪǪỌỌ.}\]
\[\text{Aaaa, Aelt. Tex. 28, a kind of}
\text{tunic.}\]
\[\text{Aaaa, Nav. Lit. 26 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .}
\text{Aaaa, a kind of plant.}\]
\[\text{Aaaaam, the seed of the}
\text{same.}\]
aaab, Annales III, 110, a vessel, a bowl, a copper vessel, spoon.

aaab, to card wool, to comb; L.D. III, 65A, 15.

aaab, an incense vase.

aaaf, to squeeze out, to wring out, to press out oil, to strain; Copt. wqec.

aaam, canal.

Aâm, Edfu I, 81, a name of the Nile.

Aâm, an earthenware vessel (?)

Aën, ape; plur. Koller Pap. 4, 3.

Aâna, Berg. I, 19, a minister of the dead.

Aäänu, Jour. As. 1908, 313, the ape-god; Copt. en.

Aäänâu, B.D. 126, 2, the four ape-gods who judged the dead.

Aään, Jour. E.A. III, 105.

Aään, camp, place, tent, station.

Aâh, to rejoice.

Aâh, Rev. 11, 151, cattle; Copt. e2e.

Aâh-ti, a pair of goddesses.

Aïna, a kind of stone.

Auat, a kind of wood.
aaau — Peasant 302, 378, thief, robber, brigand; plur. — , Rec. 16, 57, 1480; fem. — , Thes. 1480; fem. — , one who is robbed.

aaat — injury, harm, violence, robbery, theft.

Auai — Tuat III, a winged serpent-headed god.

Auait — B.D. 17, 26, a goddess who kept the register of the punishments inflicted on the foes of Osiris.

Aua — P. 442, 1127, , Rec. 30, 191, to ferment, to become sour.

Auait — , some kind of fermented drink.

Auab — , courtyard; see uba

Aua — to give a gift, to present.

Auaha (Ahà) — Mission 13, 126, a goddess.

Aubbu — Peasant 229, a kind of fish.

Aun — , Rec. 36, 78, Mett. Stele 181, 219, , to cry out in pain, to wail (like a jackal).

Aun — to rob, to steal, to plunder, to commit deeds of violence.

Aunt — robbery, violence.

Aunu — robber, ravager, oppressor.

Aun-áb — Thes. 1207, , greedy, covetous, avaricious.

Aunuti — Amen. 10, 16, robber.

Aun — , a god.

Aun-áb — Mett. Stele 189, the scorpion that stung Horus and killed him.

Aunt — , Koller Pap. 1, 5, Rec. 1, 48, , a kind of wood, cypress (?) stick, cudgel, a pole of a chariot; plur. — , staves from the Oasis Ta-áh-t.

Aun — , to sleep, to slumber.

Aunra — , pebble, stone;

plur. — , —

Aurat ōtu (ārtchatu) — , charioteers (?)

Aúq — , stream, canal.

Aug — , to heat, to cook (?)

Autcharu — auxiliaries, a class of soldiers.

Autcharu (ātcharu) — , part, or parts, of a chariot.

Autcható (ātchatá) — Alt. K. 306 . . . . . . .

Aub — , to be renowned, famous, strength (?)

Ab — , N. 719, horn, tusk of an elephant;
plur. \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], U. 270, N. 719; dual, \[ \text{\textit{bab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{bab}} \], Rougé, I.H. II, 114; Dhu'l Karnèn; he with horns ready to gores; U. 577, the four horns of the bull of Ra, the four horns of the world.

\[ \text{\textit{abati (?)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{abati (?)}} \], Thes. 1198, the gorer.

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], tusks of ivory; see \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] ,<ref>

\[ \text{\textit{Ablui \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{Ablui \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], Tuat V, \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], B.D. (Saite) 64, 14, a god who burnt the dead.

\[ \text{\textit{Abu-tt \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{Abu-tt \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], B.D. (Saite) 134, 4, a star.

\[ \text{\textit{Ab-peq (?)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{Ab-peq (?)}} \], Tuat IV, an ally of Neheb-ka.

\[ \text{\textit{Abet-neteru-s \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{Abet-neteru-s \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], Tuat X, a honess-goddess.

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], title of Thoth and of a kind of priest.

\[ \text{\textit{Ab-sha \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{Ab-sha \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], Tuat VII, a crocodile-god which guarded the "symbols."

\[ \text{\textit{Ab-ta \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{Ab-ta \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], Tuat IX, a serpent-gatekeeper.

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], a kind of incense.

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], to resist, to revolt against, to oppose by force.

\[ \text{\textit{abb \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{abb \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], to fight, to hurl a spear or any weapon.

\[ \text{\textit{abut \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{abut \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], opposition, resistance.

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], resistance, opposition, what is opposed to existing things.

\[ \text{\textit{ab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], enemy, rebel, fiend.

\[ \text{\textit{ab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], to sink, to drop back, to diminish (of the Nile).

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], Rougé, I.H. II, 125, to sink into [the ground] through fear (of the feet).

\[ \text{\textit{abab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{abab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], to push a way into, to open up.

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], Thes. 1483, to contradict, to gainsay, to oppose in speech;

\[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], A.Z. 79, 51, IV, 101, 368, 751, to contradict, to gainsay, to oppose in speech;

\[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], Rec. 10, 61, to contradict his statement;

\[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], Mar. Karn. 44, 35, contradiction.

\[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], Rec. 8, 124, - to contradict, to gainsay.

\[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], Rec. 23, 203, - to contradict, to gainsay.

\[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], to face someone or something, to meet, to join, to unite with;

em \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], U. 16, 568, T. 372, N. 751, , to face some one or something, to meet, to join, to unite with;

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], together with, face to face with, opposite;

\[ \text{\textit{er \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{er \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], P. 815.

\[ \text{\textit{abu \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{abu \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], Rec. 3, 116, cattle for sacrifice.

\[ \text{\textit{ab}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab}} \], a bird with a loud harsh voice.

\[ \text{\textit{ab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], to weave.

\[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{ababab \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], to weave.

\[ \text{\textit{Abuti \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \] \[ \text{\textit{Abuti \(\text{\textit{ab}}\)}} \], the two weavers, Isis and Nephthys.
**Latin**:

I. ab [a]u, to purify, to make clean.

II. ab[ a]u,.Peasant 24, a kind of stone.

III. ab[u], the gods who slay.

IV. ab-t , Palermo Stele, sanctuary, shrine, any holy place;

V. abit, offering.

VI. ab, ab-t, a vessel, vase of purification.

VII. ab, to embalm.

VIII. aba, to make an offering, to present a propitiatory gift.

IX. abu, abut, a gift, an offering; plur.

X. abu, abut, a kind of stone; plur.

XI. Ab, Tuat II, a grain-god.

XII. Aba-tau, Hh. 456.

XIII. ab, altar, a table for offerings.

XIV. ab, a slab of stone on which offerings were placed.

XV. ab, a kind of stone; plur.

XVI. ab-t, N. 503, a kind of grain.
A

abi Ḋ, animal, reptile, or insect (?)

äbab ṫ, Rec. 20, 41 . . . . .

äbābu Ḋ, Rec. 15, 178, to rejoice, to dance.

äbb ṫ, to sec.

äbb ṫ, to desire, to love, to be desired.

äbb ṫ, to fly, the flying scarab; var. Ḋ, the flier.

Äbb ṫ, B.D.G. 1394, a form of Osiris.

äba ṫ, Ḋ, to see.

äbä äui Ḋ to open the hands in greeting.

äbut Ḋ, Ḋ, lii ropes, bonds, fetters.

Äbbut Ḋ, Tuat IX, the nets (?) used in snaring Ḋapep.

Äbbuitiu Ḋ, Tuat IX, three gods who fettered Ḋapep.

äbu ṫ, Ḋ, a mass of plants or flowers, bouquet.

äbnekh Ḋ, frog (?) toad (?)


äbeh-t Ḋ, P. 334, Ḋ, M. 637, Ḋ, P. 552, Ḋ, Hh. 227, 247, to pour out water or seed, to create, to make, to fashion.

äbesh Ḋ, vase, pot, vessel.


Abesh Ḋ, Tuat X, a form of Ptah.

Abesh Ḋ, Thes. 112, one of the seven stars of Orion.

Abesh Ḋ, a benevolent serpent-god.

äbesh Ḋ, T. 119, 318, N. 1344, a kind of wine.

āp Ḋ, R.E. 3, 111, a pyramid tomb, Apis tomb;

āp Ḋ, Apis tomb of Memphis (?)

āp Ḋ, a verb of motion, to travel, to go, to go in, to go out, to escape, to walk, to march, to journey, Ḋ trappings Ḋ under foot.

āp Ḋ, to fly, the winged disk, the summer solstice.

Apis Ḋ, Hymn of Darius 37, scarab, beetle.

Ap-ur Ḋ, B.D.G. 798, Osiris in the form of a beetle.

Äpep Ḋ, see Ḋ Ḋ . . . .

Äpāp Ḋ, B.M. No. 383; see Ḋ and Ḋ . . . .

äpāp Ḋ, ground, earth, estate.

äpāp Ḋ, brick or tile kiln.

äpi Ḋ, Rev. 12, 91, account = Ḋ.

äppeñ-t Ḋ, serpent, worm.

äper Ḋ, P. 663, 783, M. 775 . . . .

äper Ḋ, P. 178, T. 321, U. 507, Ḋ, M. 268, N. 888, Ḋ, to be equipped, to be provided with, furnished (of a house);

Hymn of Darius 38.
äper, a boat equipped with everything necessary and a crew; P. 396, M. 564, N. 1177.

äperu, crew of a boat or ship; P. 396, M. 564, N. 1177.

äperu, ornaments, fittings, chains attached to jewellery, accoutrements, furnishings; P. 396, M. 564, N. 1177.

äper, mantle, garment.

Äperit, a name of the Eye of Horus.

äper, the name of the 21st day of the month.

Äper, the god of the town of Äper.

Äper-neh, Berg. 1, 18, a protector of the dead.

Äper-nehui, Thes. 818, Düm. Temp. Insch. 25, Rec. 16, 106: (1) a hawk-god, patron of learning and letters, who was one of the seven sons of Meñurit; (2) a watcher of Osiris.

Äper-ther, Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Äper-neh Nebetchet, Tuat XI, a form of the rising Sun.

Äper-ta, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 45).

äper, a kind of goose; the egg of the äper goose.

Apriu, Harris I, 31, 8, a class of foreign stonemasons; var. L.D. III, 2195, 17. They were once identified with the Hebrews.

äpesàustaaas, Rev. 11, 185 = äperuh, unfeigned.

äpesh, Rec. 5, 97.

äpesh, tortoise, or turtle.

Äpesh, B.D. 161, the Turtle-god.

Äpshait, B.D. 36, 1, an insect which devoured the dead.

äpshut, a kind of beetle; plur. of äpshu.

äf, äff, Rec. 30, 201; Rec. 31, 15; Copt. 'aqf.

äf abâ-t, Rev. 13, 20, honey fly, i.e., bee.

äf, Copt. wqj.

äff, crown, helmet, hat, diadem, cap.

äff, crocodile.

äf-t, Rev., gluttony.

äfa, plants, vegetables.

äfa, the seed of the same.

äfa, food, bread.

äfa, filth, dirt.

Äfat, Tuat VI, a god in mummy form.

Äfau, Tuat II, a god of one of the seasons of the year.

Äfa, a class of divine beings in the Other World.
afait น — tent, camp, chamber.
afä น — Rev., to be greedy, a glutonous man.
afä น — evil, calamity, crocodile.
afen น — to bind, to tie, to tie something on.
afen-t น — Hh. 459, bandlet.
afen-t น — haunt, retreat, hiding place.
Afniit น — Ombos 2, 133, a goddess.
afs น — a disease of the eye.
Afkiu น — a group of gods.
afit น — Rec. 4, 29, 61.
Rec. 8, 171, น — a box, coffer, chest, coffin, sarcophagus;
Rec. 14, 8, น — Rec. 3, 56,
Rec. 30, 198, น — box, coffer, chest, coffin, sarcophagus;
afitch-t น — box, chest, sarcophagus.
ām น — fore-arm, thigh (?)
ām น — to grasp, fist.
ām น — Jour. As. 1908, 290, to know, to understand; น — Copt.
ām— Jour. As. 1908, 313, book-learned; Copt.
ām — P. 169, น — P. 655, น — M. 511, 761, N. 1094,
, to eat, to swallow, to devour.
ām-ha-t น — to eat the heart, to feel remorse, to repent.
āmaāma-t น — to devour.
ām-t น — something that is eaten, food; น — Rec. 30, 195, flesh for eating.
ām น — food.
āmām น — food.
ām'īt น — flesh-food.
Ām น — Nesi-Āmsu 32, 36, devourer, a title of Āapep.
Ām น — P. 445, M. 555, N. 1132, a god who fed on the hearts of the dead.
Āmiu น — eaters (of the dead), a class of fiends.
Ām-āutiu (?) น — Tuat III, a keeper of the Third Gate.
Ām-āsfeitu น — B.D. 40, 2, 5, Osiris as the "eater of sinners."
ām-ā — Rec. 31, 10, "eater of the arm," a mythological pig associated with Osiris.
Am-a — Tuat VI, the name of the pig in the boat.

Am-a-f, B.D. 11, 2, a god.

Am-aa, B.D. 40, 1, a name of Aapep.

Am-aa, Tuat II, an ass-headed god with a knife-shaped phallus.

Am-ásht, Rec. 13, 31, "eater of many, the name of a fiend.

Am-baiu, "eater of souls," the name of a fiend.

Am-mit, Tuat II, a goddess.

Am-emit, B.D. 168, a goddess who strengthened the dead.

Am-heh, B.D. 17, 43, an invisible dog-faced god, who devoured human hearts in the River of Fire, and voided filth.

Am-a-kha-t, Rec. 15, 17, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Am-khaibitu, Amam-khaibitu, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris; var.

Am-khu — Tuat VI, a serpent-god who devoured the shadows and spirit-souls of the foes of Ra.


Am-t-tcheru, Tuat II, a goddess.

Amu — seed of a certain herb or plant.

Amam — a kind of plant or herb.

Amm — the roe of a fish, eggs, intestines.

Amu, Amáui (?), pillars.

Am — weaving instrument or machine, shuttle of a loom (?)

Amáam (ámm) to throw the boomerang, to catch in a net?

Amáam — a garment, ornament.

Amám-t, estate, parcel of land.

Amám (ám) places with water in them, wells, pools.

Amá, N. 885, T. 288, M. 65, N. 126, to go sour (of wine).

Amá-t, Rec. 29, 148, staff.

Amá, a kind of stone.

Amá, to winnow grain.

Amam, Rec. 21, 79, to perceive, to understand, to comprehend, to see, to know; to show, to instruct; Copt. eïwew.

Amam, Am. 10, 1, , Amen. 14, 17, }
Horus.

Amam - Horus, god; to eat, to devour, to seize.

Amam - 21, Rec. 14, 12, a name of Āapep.

Amam-ār-t (?) - Sin sin II, a god of the Qerti.

āmam - 111, a herb; ūl, the seed of the same.

Amamu - 11, an Asiatic people.

āman - Rhind Pap. 32, a kind of plant, garden (?)

Āmanh -  the god of the 11th hour of the day.

āmar - , travellers (?)

āmā, āmā -  a man suffering from some defect of the sexual organs; plur.  fe m. 

āmā - Amen. 24, 13, a disease of the sexual organs.

āmā-t -  a liquid.

āmā -  a herb;  the seed of the same.

āmāa-t - , Rec. 29, 148, boomerang, net (?) ; var.

āmāti-t - , a kind of land.

āmu - Hh. 224, to be sour (of beer and wine).

Āmu - Tuat V, a fire-god.

āmth -  rain, storm.

āmt -  to be languid, to collapse.

ān - , Rev., to turn, to turn oneself, to return, to repeat an act, to take back, to retract, to subtract, again;  to be seen again;  to seek again;  to repeat;  to return an answer; Ā , his face was turned round, i.e., behind.

ānn - Peasant 299, L.D. III, 1408, to return, to turn back.

ānnu -  one who returns from the grave;  , those who return.

āni - "the turner back," a title of Horus.

ānān - to turn back.

ānān -  to gainsay, to contradict, rejoinder.

ān - again;  II , again again, on the contrary; Copt. of.

ānn - P. 509.

Ānn ābui (?) -  the god of the 24th day of the month; he is gazelle-headed.

ān - 9, 9, 9, 9, to paint, to make designs, to practise the craft of the artist;  painted, coloured.

ān - a letter of invitation from a woman.

ān mess - Rec. 1, 48, a kind of painted cloth.

ān ruṣ - 9, Rec. 1, 48, a kind of painted cloth.

ān nesu - B.M. 145, artist directly under royal patronage.
 án, en án, Rec. 6, 127, a writing tablet, a flat thin writing board, plaque; plur. ì 111, the tablet of the artist's palette.

ányu (?), plaques, wooden tablets.

ányu, fine limestone from Tûrah.

ányu, Peasant 17, blocks of limestone.

án, Thes. 1198, to turn a glance towards something.

án, Thes. 1481, Thes. 1482, a man of noble qualities, a cultured man, a good man; plur. ì 111, a beautiful object; dual ì 111, a beautiful goddess, or woman.

án-ha-t, Anastasi I, 23, 8, a fine or beautiful disposition, a noble heart.

ányu nekhti, B.D.G. 1116, the beauties of the warrior.

Án, Berg. I, 16, an antelope-headed god who beautified the faces of the dead, and removed blemishes from the skin.

Án-t-mer-mut-s, T.S.B.A. 3, 424, a goddess.

Án-em-her, T.S.B.A. 3, 424, a god.

án, Rec. 3. 49, 5, 88, a kind of dry incense.

án, well, fountain; var. ì ; Heb. ì.

án, ãnti, mud (Lacau).

án, ãnti, ãnti, ãnti, ape; Copt. ãnti.

Án, Tuat XII, a mythological serpent.

Ánit, Denderah III, 12, a female counterpart of Osiris.

án-t, a sharp-edged or pointed tool, adze, axe, auger, bradawl.

án-t, a knife.

án-t, U. 537, T. 295, claw of a bird or animal, talon, nail of the hand or foot; plur. ì , P. 425, M. 737, N. 1233, 1213, ì , P. 608, N. 798, ì , P. 612, ì , Rec. 31, 171, to cut the nails; ì , to rub down the nails.

Án-t-ent-Ptah, B.D. 153b, 6, "Ptah's claw," a part of the magical net.

Án-t-ep-t-ànt-Het-Heru, B.D. 153a, 19, a part of the magical net.

án... , a kind of cattle.

án-n, the nape of the neck.

án-n, án-n-th, wigs, headresses.

án-t, ãnti, ãnti, ãnti, ring, seal, signet.

án-t [O], a vase, vessel.

án-nu, Rec. 31, 18, cords, ropes.
ān ̱, Rec. 8, 138, to cry out, to entreat, to beseech as a captive.

ānāni ̱, cry, appeal.

ān ̱, a mythological fish; see ānt.

āni ̱, U. 633, nape of the neck (?)

ānu, ānnu ̱, III', Rec. 13, 15, a kind of tree.

ānu-t ̱, ray of light, beam; Copt. orceii.

ānut ̱, ulcers, boils, sores.

ānutiu (?) ̱, Rec. 14, 42,

ānutiu, a class of foreign workmen (?)

Ānā ̱, Tuat IX, a god, son of Heru-āmi-uaa, a hawk-headed lion.

Ānārt ̱, a kind of worm.

Ānutāt ̱; see ānutiu.

ānb ̱, to surround, to bind, to tie, to grip, to clutch, to seize prey.

ānb ̱, a bundle.

ānb thema-t ̱, IV, 1124.

ānb ̱, IV, 1131 . . . .

ānb ̱, grape, vine; Heb. ḫlfb.

ānberu ̱, Peasant 115, basket, crate.

ānep ̱, Mar. Aby. 1, 6, 47 . . . .

ānep ̱, the festival of the 20th day of the month.

ānep ̱, the third quarter of the moon; one of the seven stars of Orion (Thes. 112).

ānem ̱, a kind of precious stone.

ānem-t ̱, falsehood, lies, no, not so (?)

ānheb-t ̱, a kind of bird.

ānk ̱, U. 191, T. 71, M. 225,

N. 603, ̱, to live, to live upon something, life; Copt. uinj.

ānk ̱, "life, stability, prosperity (or, content)";

ānk ̱, "life, all prosperity, all stability, all health, [and] joy of heart," a formula of good wishes which follows each mention of the king's name in official documents. See the following examples.

ānk ̱, P. 652, life and content for ever!

ānk ̱, P. 18, M. 20, N. 119, all life and content for ever!

ānk ̱, T. 338, N. 626, life, strength, health!

ānk ̱, the name of a college of priests.

ānk ̱, "repeating life," a formula used sometimes in the place of māa-keru.

ānk ̱, Rec. 29, 184, "to whom life is given."

ānk ̱, "ever-living," a title of gods and kings.

ānkhu ̱, Edict 17, man, citizen.

ānkhu nu nut ̱, Rec. 16, 70, citizen; fem. ̱, Rechnungen 71; plur. ̱, U. 192, T. 71, M. 225, N. 603, Rec. 31, 32, ̱, a living person (fem.) or thing; ̱, "living fire."

ānkhi, ānkhu ̱, a living being, a living thing; plur. ̱, ̱, ̱, ̱, ̱, ̱, ̱, ̱.
ánkh-t  "living one," a name of the Eye of Horus and of Tefnut.

ánkh-ti  the two Eyes of Horus or Rā, i.e., Sun and Moon.

Ánkhí  Tuat X, the god of time and of the life of Rā.

Ánkhit  Tuat IV, the name of a monstrous scorpion

Ánkhit (?!)  Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent-god.

Ánkhit  Rec. 11, 178, a universe goddess.

Ánkhit  Ombos I, 1, 46, a hippopotamus-goddess.

Ánkhit  Tuat VII, a woman-headed-serpent.

Ánkh-áb  Tuat V, a guardian of the river of fire of Seker.

Ánkh-áru-tchefa  Tuat VII, a serpent-guardian of Afu-Asār.

Ánkh-unem-unt  Rec. 34, 190, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses; she presided over the month

Ánkh-f-em-fentu  B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 5th Arit.

Ánkh-f-em-khaibitu  Tuat XI, a serpent-god with a pair of wings and two pairs of human legs and feet; from his body sprang Tem, the man-god.

Ánkh - em - fenth  Berg. I, 15, a form of Bes.

Ánkh-em-maāt  Berg. I, 12, a god of Truth.

Ánkh-em-neser-t  Berg. II, 9, the goddess of the 8th hour of the night.
Änkhit ent Sebek \(\text{Ä} \) B.D. 125, III, 30, the name of the socket of a bolt in the Hall of Maat.

Änkh-netcr \(\text{Ä} \) Tuat XII, the monster serpent through the body of which the Boat of At was drawn by 12 gods daily at dawn.

Änkhit-erme \(\text{Ä} \), Tuat XII, a wind-goddess of dawn.

Änk-\(\circ\)or \(\text{Ä} \), Tuat VI, a guide and protector of souls and spirits.

Änk-\(\otimes\)etch \(\text{Ä} \), Tuat X, a goddess who touches her lips with the tip of her forefinger.

Änk-\(\mathcal{O}\) Septit \(\text{Ä} \) Tuat VIII, a serpent-god in the Circle Aa-t-setekau.

Änkh-s-\(\mathfrak{m}\)eri \(\text{Ä} \), Denderah II, 11, one of the 36 Dekans.

Änkh-ta \(\text{Ä} \) Tuat X, a serpent-god of the dawn.

Änkhti \(\text{Ä} \), "the living one," a title of Osiris.

Änk 

Änk, \(\text{Ä} \), to swear an oath;

\(\text{Ä} \), to take an oath;

\(\text{Ä} \), to swear a tenfold oath;

Änk, he swore by the life of Pharaoh; Copt. 2. 12. 12.

Änk, \(\text{Ä} \), a kind of metal.

Änk, \(\text{Ä} \), a mirror; \(\text{Ä} \), mirror in its case;

\(\text{Ä} \), A.Z. 1908, 20, the mirror amulet;

\(\text{Ä} \), mirror for daily use; of various metals, e.g., \(\text{Ä} \),

\(\text{Ä} \), a flower used in funeral
wreaths; plur. 

ankh, milk.

Ansh-senetchemnetchem, Denderah IV, 59, a bull-god, guardian of a coffer.

Anq, Rec. 12, 30, beam of a plough.

Anq, a god in the Twat; see .

Anqit, a Nubian water-goddess, of Sudani origin, who with Khnemu and Sati formed the great triad of Elephantine and Philae. Champollion (Pantheon, p. 20) compared her with .'atu.

Anqnaamu, Alt. K. 273

= Heb. דַּלֵּךְ כָּל עַל אָנָה

ant, antiu

antiu — antiu uatchiu, fresh myrrh.

antiu — antiu en hemut, women's myrrh.

antiu — antiu nu tekhu, moist myrrh as opposed to dry myrrh.

antiu — per antiu, myrrh store.

antiu — perit-en-antiu, seed of the myrrh shrub.

antiu — khet-en-antiu, wood of the myrrh shrub.

Anti, the Myrrh-god.

ant, an image made of myrrh, used in funerary ceremonies.

Antat, B.M. No. 646; Chabas, Pap. Mag. 207, a war-goddess of Asiatic origin, who was adopted by the Egyptians, and stated by them to be the daughter of Set; Heb. בִּרְנָה.

Antit, see .

Antu, Anth

Anthet, Düm. H.I, 19; see .

Anthrta, Treaty, 28, a Hittite goddess.

ant, to have or possess nothing, to lack, to want, to be destitute, destitution, to diminish.

ant, the destitute man; plur.

ant, calamity, trouble.

ant-t, the minority, as opposed to , the majority.

ant, deeds of violence.

ant, to cut, to slay; see at.

ant, part of a fowling net.
ânt ̄̄, to know, to perceive.
ânt ̄̄, to be sound, in good condition, to be well, to get better; IV, 1024, healthy; varr.
ânti ̄̄, he who is well, sound, firm, healthy, prosperous.
ânt-t ̄̄̄, A.Z. 1908, 16, name of an amulet.
ânt ̄̄, bank, side.
ânt ̄̄, ground, field, soil, cultivated lands; plur.
Antit ̄̄̄, Rec. 14, 165, the Boat in which Rā sailed from dawn to midday.
ânt ̄̄, light.
ânt ̄̄, fat, grease, manure; iii, unguent; iii, fresh grease; Copt. wT.
ântâ ̄̄̄, myrrh.
ânt ̄̄, a kind of fish.
Ant-mer pet ̄̄̄̄, a title of the Nile-god.
Ânti ̄̄, B.D. 125, Il, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris; see Aati.
ântu ̄̄̄, Hearst Pap. 11, 6, Leyden Pap. 4, 11, vase, vessel.
ântit ̄̄, vasa, vessel, pot.
ântu ̄̄, B.D. 130, 30, darkness.
Ântu ̄̄, a locality in the Tuat.
ântch ̄̄̄̄̄, destitute; see ânt ̄̄̄.
ântchut ̄̄̄̄, the poor, the destitute.
ântch ̄̄̄̄, a vessel.
ântch ̄̄̄̄̄, P. 615, M. 783, N. 1143, the tip of a wing.
ântch ̄̄̄̄̄, P. 643, claw, talon, nail.
ântch-t ̄̄̄̄̄, Rec. 5, 90, a drug from which a tincture was prepared.
ântch ̄̄̄̄, Rec. 27, 60, light, radiance, splendour.
Âńtch ̄̄̄̄, M. 253, a name of the sun when in the sky.
ântch ̄̄̄̄̄, , king.
ântch ̄̄̄̄̄, to know.
ântch ̄̄̄̄̄, P. 186, N. 900, to be strong, sound, healthy.
ântch ̄̄̄̄̄, sound, firm, strong; a, strong men; see ânt.
ântch-ur ̄̄̄̄̄, B.D. 41, 5, a guide of the dead.
ântch ̄̄̄̄̄, M. 696, a kind of cloth (?)
ântch ̄̄̄̄̄, fat, grease.
Âńtchet ̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄, the Boat in which Rā sailed from sunrise until noon; see Māntchet, Mātēt, etc.
Âńtch-mer ̄̄̄̄, B.D.G. 130, a form of Osiris worshipped at Hebit.
ântch-mer ̄̄̄̄, P. 80, M. 110, N. 23, Royal Tombs, I, 43, a very ancient title meaning chief, governor, etc.; , N. 851, the chief of the gods; IV, 952, the chief of the nomes.
Antch-mer, B.D. 17 (Nebseni), a lake in Sekhet Aaru.

Antch-mer- uatch-ur, B.D. (Saité), 110, a lake in Sekhet Aaru.

är, door; the two leaves of a door.

är, Rec. 5, 93, a writing tablet; P. 186, M. 300, 899, a writing tablet with two leaves, or two tally sticks made of palm wood.

är, N. 669, wooden objects, poles (?).

är, a kind of Nubian stone, pebble; plur. ; var. 1 stone of the mountain, rock.

är, pill, grain, pellet.

är, P. 45, N. 31 . . .

är, Henu 4, to complete, to finish.

är, Thes. 1205, to be efficient, capable.

är, Thes. 1319, to bring to an end, to finish, to repair, to make good, to complete; Copt.  a proposition, to fall in with.

är, a kind of tree, terebinth; plur. , Heb. 

är, a kind of shrub.

är, Anastasi I, 267, to fulfil, to agree to a proposition, to fall in with.

är, , Anastasi V, 13, 4 . . .

är-t, jaw-bone, the lower jaw; dual.

är-t, U. 26, Rec. 5, 91, 30, 68, ; plur. . The early Egyptians thought that the lower jaw was formed of two parts.

är-t, P. 604; Rec. 29, 156, 30, 67, 31, 18, haunch, tail.

ärar, , rump (?) tail (?).

är-t, a kind of bird.
ār-t 𓊭, fire, flame.

ār-t 𓊭, uraeus.

ārti 𓊭, the two uraei-goddesses Isis and Nephthys; two great uraei-goddesses.

ārut ānkhuτ B.D. 125, III, 44, the living uraei.

ārāt 𓊭, uraeus, uraeus-goddess, uraeus-diadem.

ārāt-t, the two uraei-goddesses Renenti.

Ārt 𓊭, Tomb of Seti I, Tomb of Rameses IV, Ḍ:, Annales I, 87, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Ḍpiw.

Ārit 𓊭, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; varr. 𓊭; Gr. Ḍpov.

ār, storehouse, treasury, magazine.

ār-t 𓊭, shrine, chamber.

ārāu 𓊭, Rev., outcries of pleasure or pain.

Ārātsia 𓊭, Rev. 11, 185 = Gr. ḏaτeia.

ārāt 𓊭, steps, stairs, staircase.

ārā-t 𓊭, uraeus; two uraei; compare Copt. ḏpaw(?)

ārrā-t 𓊭, uraeus-goddess.

ārāit 𓊭, a hall, chamber; plur.

ārit, ārit, 𓊭, Thes. 1480; door, gate, hall of a palace, judgment hall, cabin of a boat; plur.

Rec. 11, 173.

Ārit 𓊭, a division of the ḏuat.

The Āritos were seven in number, and each was in charge of a doorkeeper, a watcher, and a herald; see B.D. 144.

āri 𓊭, light, fiery one.

Āri, Ārit 𓊭, the name of a Dekan; Gr. ḏpov; 𓊭, the star of Āri; Copt. ḏpov, ḏpov.

ārit 𓊭, an internal organ of the body (?)

āri 𓊭, a kind of fish.

Āri 𓊭, B.D. 125; see Āati.

āri (ārrī) 𓊭, breeze, wind.

Āriti 𓊭, Edɑ̄t I, 79, a name of the Nile-god and of his Flood.

ārut, ārrut 𓊭, M. 743, door, gate, gateway, hall; plur.

P. 185, 𓊭, T. 247, 𓊭, 𓊭, 𓊭, 𓊭, 𓊭, 𓊭, 𓊭, 𓊭, 𓊭.

āru 𓊭, Rev. 11, 179, 184, child; Copt. ḏloγw.

āru 𓊭, Rev. 13, 15, perhaps; Copt. ḏrw.
ärb, fume, flame, a burning; Copt. cλωβ, eλωβ.

ärp-t, Rec. 31, 23 = ḫ.".

ärp-t, vase, pot, vessel.

arf, to grasp, to enclose, to collect, to twine, to weave; Copt.

wpc; ḫ, holder of [many] dignities; a pluralist.

arf, purse, bag, bundle, packet; plur. ḫ, two packets, one of sulphate of copper, one of stibium.

Årf, B.D.G. 653, a serpent water-god.

ärn-t(?), a beer-pot.

ärsh, to suffer pain, to be in restraint.

ärsh, Rev. 12, 86 = ḫ; Copt. poovy.

ärsh, Jour. As., 1908, 305, to be amazed or stupefied; Copt. wiuy.

ärq, P. 422, 612, M. 603, N. 813, 1208, L.D. III, 194, Anastasi IV, 12, 1, ḫ, (r) to complete, to conclude, to finish, to make an end of, to abstain; (2) to swear an oath, to take an affidavit; Copt. wpk.

ärq en neter, to swear by God.

ärqu, an educated man, a wise man, counsellor, an expert, an adept.

ärq, the end of anything, the last.

ärq ta, end of the earth.

ärqit, decree, decision, the conclusion of a matter.

ärqi, one of sulphate of copper, one of stibium.

ärq renpet, the festival of the last day of the year.

ärq āb, Thes. 1481, finished in heart.

ärq, a book, roll, writing.

ärq, Rec. 3, 49, ḫ, to tie up, to wrap up, to cover over, to put on a garment, to bind round, to wriggle (of a serpent).

ärq, girdle, tie, bandlet.

ärq heh, Thes. 1253,

ärq ur, Rec. 15, 173, necropolis.

A rq-hehtt, the Other World.

ärq, A.Z. 1874, 64, vase(?), a measure.

ärq, part of a chariot.

Sphinx, 2, 8; ḫ, silver; Gr. ἂργονος.

ärtch, Jour. As. 1908, 276, Rev. 14, 43, pledge, money deposit, money.

āb, 3, U. 162, T. 133, carobs.
ahītah, moon; see  •  .

ahītah, to till the ground, to dry tears  •  .

ah-t  •  , N. 512, P. 592, net (?)

ahū  •  •  •  •  , P. 615, M. 782, 785, N. 1141, cordage, tackle, ropework.

ah-t  •  , U. 214, Thes. 1253,  •  , a large house or building, palace, chapel.

ahā  •  , title of the high priest of the Nome Prosopites.

ahā  •  , Rev., oxen;  •  , Rev. 13, 73, sacred oxen; Copt.  •  .

ahā  •  , U. 538,  •  , Lagus Stele,  •  , to fight, to do battle, to wage war;

ahā-ē  •  , U. 560,  •  , T. 170,  •  , M. 179,  •  , N. 689,  •  ,  •  ,  •  ,  •  , to fight, to do battle, to wage war.

ahāti, ahauti,  •  , Rougè

I.H. II, 114,  •  ,  •  ,  •  ,  •  ,  •  ,  •  ,  •  ,  •  ,  •  , warlike man, warrior, soldier, fighter, a fighting bull; Copt.  •  ; plur.  •  .

ahāti  •  •  , “slayer,” the title of a priest of Anhēr in Sebennytus; var.

ahā  •  •  •  , a fighting animal, the Set animal (?)

ahā  •  •  •  , the “fighting” fish, latus Niloticus (?)

ahā-t  •  , a fighting ship, ship of war;  •  , a name of the sacred boat of Sebennytus.

ahā  •  , Koller Pap. I, 4,  •  •  •  , arrow, spear, weapon of war; plur.  •  , Mar. Karn. 53, 36,  •  , packets of arrows;  •  , weapons of bronze.

ahā-t taui  •  •  , Rec. 22, 107, day of  the fight between the South and the North.

Ahau  •  •  , N. 755,  •  ,  •  ,  •  ,  •  , Pellegrini II, 31, B.D. 75, 5, the two Warriors, i.e., Horus and Set.

Ahauī  •  •  , B.D. 28, 3, the “Fighters,” a group of gods in animal form.

Ahau-āui  •  •  , B.D. 64, 48, a warrior-god.

Aha-nebt-benu  •  •  , Denderah IV, 63, a warrior-god of Denderah.

Aha-heru  •  •  , U. 400,  •  •  , B.D. 168, the “fighting faces” in the Ṭuat.

Aha-Heru  •  •  , Denderah III, 36, a god of Denderah.

Aha-sati-neterui  •  •  •  , Denderah III, 36, a god of Denderah.
āha 画, unlucky, unfavourable, bad, as opposed to 画, good. Used in calendars.

āha 画, Peasant 27, 画, IV, 1077, to make water, to empty oneself.

āha 画, Peasant 258, 画, Mar. Karn. 52, Rec. 6, 8, to stand, to stand still, to halt; Copt. 画.

āha with n 画, used as an auxiliary verb, e.g., 画, M. 584, N. 1189, Rec. 17, 147, those who stand in their appointed places.

āhāu neb 画, Thes. 1282, the royal stand in a temple.

āhāit 画, āhāit (?) 画, Anastasi I, 243, 画, Rec. 13, 127, stele, tablet, hill.

āhāu 画, Rec. 20, 40, station, stele (?) tablet (?)

āhāu 画, P. 651, M. 728, 画, N. 752, boundaries, landmarks, delimitation posts.

āhāu 画, place, post, station, position, condition, state.

āhā, āhāit (?) 画, T. 329, 画, U. 520, 画, 画, Rec. 12, 118, time, period of time, lifetime, a man's age; 画, Rec. 1, 118, lifetime upon lifetime; Copt. 画.

āhāu 画, the gods who measure the lives of men in Āment.
āhā, advanced in life, aged, very old (of a man).

āhā-t, lifetime, period of time; plur. ages; a period of ten days.

āhā en heh, a life of millions of years.

āhāi, a standing still, pause, interval.

āhāit, noon, a name of the goddess of the 5th hour of the day.

Āhāit, Thes. 31, the goddess of the 6th hour of the day.

Āhāit, Denderah II, 55, III, 24, a disk goddess and one of the seven goddesses who supported the sky.

āhā, a high building.

āhā-t, tomb, grave; see māhā-t; plur.

āhāit, grave, tomb.

āhāu, tomb, sepulchral stele, memorial slab.

āhā, Rechnungen 48, 58, amount, value (?)

āhā, a method of reckoning.

āhā, circumference, circuit, extent, range, compass.

āhā, a number, a quantity, sum total.

āhā, E.T. 1, 53; food, provisions, stores, heaps of grain, wealth, riches, abundance; Annales III, 110, a heap offering containing provisions of all kinds.

āhāiu, men provided with stores, well-to-do folk.

āhā, IV, 755, jar, vase.

āhā-t, stiff, hard, the nape of the neck.

āhā, limbs, members; see ḫā ṭā-hā.

āhā, ship; plur.

āhāit, boat; plur.

āhā-aptu(?), Rechnungen 35, boat for the transport of birds.

āhāu, P. 441, M. 545.

āhā, P. 164, M. 328, N. 859.

āhā, N. 953, 1125, a kind of bird, crane.

āḥb-t, M. 637; see P. 334.

Aheth, Tuat IV, a region in the Tuat of Seker.

ākh, to boil, to cook.
ākh  
T. 85, N. 616,  
M. 239, N. 254,  
= fire-altar, brazier, offering by fire; plur.
L.D. III, 65A, 15,  

ākhā  
= furnace;  
fireplace; Copt.  

ākh-t  
P. 652, brazier, fireplace;  
plur.  
L.D. III, 65A, 18,  

ākh  
De Hymnis, 47,  
L.D. III, 65A, 18,  
L.D. III, 65, 18,  
= to raise up on high, to hang out in the height, to soar, to be poised in the air, to hang a man; suspended;  
= Copt.  

Ākhī-ā-n-Beḥut  
Denderah III, 68, a solar god.

ākhekh  
= night, darkness, night personified.

Ākhekhthiu  
B.D. 145 v  
(Saite), a group of serpent-fiends.

ākh  
Rec. 27, 86,  
= to soar in the air, to mount up, to fly.

Ākhekh  
Thes. 1199, 1203,  
R.E. 6, 47, gryphon, the "flying" animal.

ākhai  
Hh. 540,  
a kind of bird (?) to fly (?)

ākhi  
a kind of bird; plur.  
Koller Pap. 2, 3, Anastasi IV,  
2, 5.

āk-h-t  
Rec. 30, 71.

ākkhh  
to advance, to attack.

ākh  
reeds, grass, sedge.

ākhabṭāt (?)  
T. 309.

ākhamu  
ornamental models (?)

ākham  
the image or symbol of a god; plur.  
L.D. III, 65A, 9,  
N. 152.

ākhami  
figure of a sacred animal.

ākhamit  
Rev. 14, 7,  
eagle; Copt.  

ākham  
to destroy, to beat to death.

ākhan  
to sleep, to close the eyes.

Ākhan-ārīt  
Tuat VII, a serpent doorkeeper of the 6th Gate; var.  

Ākha-ḥer  
a serpent-god.

ākhom  
to put an end to, to destroy; var.  

ākham  
U. 334,  
Rec. 31, 31,  
Rec. 31, 168,  

ākham  
to extinguish a fire or flame, to quench thirst;  
varr.  
Copt.  

Akhmiu, who extinguish.

Akhmut, A.Z. 84, 88, those who wash clothes, laundrymen; Annales IX, 156.

Akhm, to fly (?) to glide about (?)

Akh, Hymn of Darius, 31, image or symbol of a god; plur. images of heaven, the earth, and the Tuat; images of sacred animals.

Akhmu, see

Akhm, plur. Rec. 3, 53; plant, shrub, flax; Copt. Ash.


Akhn, to shut the eyes, to sleep.

Akhn-arti-f, B.D. 64, 13, a god.

Akhn, IV, 639, sledge, a piece of furniture.

Akhnuti, Pharaoh's private apartments in the palace, the royal quarters, the Cabinet, the Court, the Administration.

Asa, Rev., wrong, retribution.

Astartat, Ashtoreth, Ashtoroth; Heb. Astharoth; Assy. Astareth, Asthareth, an Asiatic goddess of war and the chase, whom the Egyptians identified with Isis and Hathor; see Tell el-Amarna Tablets (B.M.), p. xlii; Ashtoreth, lady of horses.

Asthert, Rev. 12, 1, Ishtar; see

Ash, Rev. 11, 136, 152, N. 842, to cry out, to call, to call out, to summon, to invoke, a call, a cry for help, to lament, to groan; Copt. Owy.

Ash en-utchu-t, Rev. 13, 75, order, command, invocation.

Ash-sehni, Rev. 12, 42, to command; Copt. Overnute.

Ash, P. 168, M. 323, Amen. 27, 11, to call, to cry out; house of appeal.

Ashaut, screams, cries of pain, those who cry or lament.

Ash, wicked word, curse.
Ash-kheru, Berg. I, 18, a ram-headed god.

Ash, Rec. 29, 146, T. 278, a salve or ointment made from cedar oil.

Ash, U. 61, Thes. 1286, P. 526, N. 843, 993, T. 278, a salve or ointment made from cedar oil.

Ash, U. 148A, a kind of wine = T. 118, 119, N. 456A.

Ash, Amen. 9, 2, a kind of Sudâni beer.

Ash, vase, vessel, pot.

Ashi, cauldron.

Ash, a bronze fire-stand.

Ash, corruption.

Ash, to come = (?)

Ash, Anastasi I, 17, 2, meals, food.

Ashash-t, Amen. 14, 8, throat, gullet.

Asha, P. 345, Amen. 19, 2, to be much or many, to be abundant, to happen often or frequently; Copt. 𓊧𓊠. 

Ash, N. 981, Ash, much, many, numerous, overmuch; 𓊧𓊠, however many there may be; 𓊸𓊠, very many.
āshā
\[\text{food.}\]

āshā-t
\[\text{knife, weapon.}\]

Āsheb
\[\text{Denderah IV, 61, an ape-}
\text{headed warrior-goddess.}\]

āshem
\[\text{U. 515,}\]
\[\text{T. 327, M. 485,}\]
\[\text{a form of}\]
\[\text{evil.}\]

āshem
\[\text{U. 575}.\]

āshem
\[\text{plant, shrub, branch;}\]
\[\text{plur.}\]

āshem
\[\text{branches.}\]

Ashemeth
\[\text{Tuat XI, a hawk-}
\text{headed servant of Rā.}\]

āshgaa
\[\text{Amen. 6,}\]
\[\text{14, 7, 17,}\]
\[\text{18, 12 . . . . . .}\]

āshgagā
\[\text{Rev.}\]
\[\text{12, 39, to cry out; Copt.}\]
\[\text{loK.K.}\]

āshūt
\[\text{a fat bird (?)}\]

āq
\[\text{a sign of addition.}\]

āq
\[\text{Rev. 11, 131,}\]
\[\text{18, 12,}\]
\[\text{131},\]
\[\text{18, 12,}\]
\[\text{131},\]
\[\text{to go in, to enter;}\]
\[\text{those who go in;}\]
\[\text{going in and out, entrance and exit;}\]
\[\text{sunrise or sunset.}\]

āqāq
\[\text{Mar. Karn. 52, 19,}\]
\[\text{to go in, to enter, to invade a}
\text{country frequently, to raid a country.}\]

āq
\[\text{a priest who}
\text{goes in to read the service.}\]

āq ̄āb
\[\text{a right-hearted man.}\]

āqi
\[\text{those who enter, ingoers,}
\text{people who are in the habit of frequenting a}
\text{place.}\]

āqt
\[\text{things that enter,}
\text{entrances.}\]

āqu
\[\text{income, revenue.}\]

āq-em-seh
\[\text{to praise.}\]

Āq-her-āmi-unnut-f
\[\text{B.D. 17, 104,}\]
\[\text{Rec. 4, 28,}\]
\[\text{Edfu I, rok, one of the eight}
\text{watchers of Osiris.}\]

āq
\[\text{flux, menses.}\]

āq-t
\[\text{exit.}\]

āq
\[\text{bread, bread-}
\text{cake; plur.}\]
\[\text{bread baked by}
\text{fire, toast (?); Copt.}\]
\[\text{Oek.}\]

āq āmenit
\[\text{the daily offering of cakes and bread.}\]

āqā
\[\text{Rechnungen 41,}\]
\[\text{“great bread,” a kind of confectionery.}\]

āq m’ti
\[\text{cake}
\text{with some kind of sweet stuff in it.}\]

āq sher
\[\text{Rechnungen 41, “little}
\text{bread,” short-bread (?)}\]
bread made of fine flour.

aji (sic), jaw-bones or cheek-bones. 

Rev. 11, 170, to destroy, be destroyed; Copt. aKw.

Amen. 9, 20, to keep the true mean, to be right, to behave rightly, exact, correct, right, proper; \( \frac{3}{4} \), (sic), jaw-bones or cheek-bones. 

Amen. 9, 20, to keep the true mean, to be right, to behave rightly, exact, correct, right, proper; \( \frac{3}{4} \), (sic), jaw-bones or cheek-bones. 

\( \frac{3}{4} \), strict justice.

\( \frac{3}{4} \), upright, to come to a right determination.

\( \frac{3}{4} \), even-handed justice.

\( \frac{3}{4} \), opposite, exactly facing.

\( \frac{3}{4} \), opposite, exactly facing. 

righteousness and justice personified.

\( \frac{3}{4} \), the exact middle, the culminating point of a star or heavenly body. 

\( \frac{3}{4} \), a right lead, true guidance.

\( \frac{3}{4} \), a right lead, true guidance.

Peasant 158, equilibrium.

\( \frac{3}{4} \), an offering of some kind, bolts, nails, metal pegs.
ága-t  

Rec. 15, 142, hoof; dual, hoofs; plur. Kubbán Stele, 5.

ágau  

ága  

a bird, to nail, to drive pegs into something, to beat, to hammer.

ágá  

a kind of drink, a medicine.

ága  

a kind of unguent, ox-fat (?)

ágait  

a plant, a shrub; the seed of the same.

ágaina  

a kind of plant or herb.

áganu  

rod, staff, part of a staff.

ágariu  

Rec. 4, 29, ball (?)

ágas  

food (?)

ágit  

a herb, plant, shrub.

ágn  

support of a vessel, stand.

ágsu  

IV, 1120, goat-hide.

át, átu  

staff, stick, cudgel.

átát  

Rev. 12, 16, Jour. As. 1908, 258, to strike, to beat, to inflict pain; suffered, endured.

átat  

Rev., sin, folly.

áti  

Rec. 16, 70, confectioner, pastry-cook.

átet  

Rec. 16, 110, tomb.

átét  

seed of some kind.

áteru  

B.D. 169, 4 .

átékh  

to knead dough, to rub down.

átékh  

Amherst Pap. 34, to crush grain for beer; brewers.

átshai  

Rev., useless, incapable; Copt. 

áthen  

Rec. 15, 187 .

át  

Rougé I.H. II, 114, to suppress, to subdue.

át  

Rec. 6, 7, defeat, depression, suppression.

átá  

Rev., loss, damage, injury.

átu  

slaughter.

átu nub  

gold-beaters.

át  

sound, strong; see át-

át  

Nástasen Stele, 17, Rec. 14, 12, the two banks of the Nile.

áat  

fat, oil; Copt. 

átu  

a mythological fish; see ánt.

áat-t  

the boat of the morning sun; see ánt-

áat  

house, abode.

áat heq-t  

Amen. 24, 22, beer-house.
āṭa — Amen. 16, 4, 18, 20, a plant.
āṭa — clothing, cloaks.
āṭi — B.D. (Saite), 125, 55, a post (?)
āṭi — Rec. 13, 27, member (?)
āṭma — Rec. 14, 178, an offering.
āṭen — Rec. 25, 126; beauty.
āṭch — name of a staff or club.
āṭch-t — Rec. 27, 218, daggers (?)
āṭchāṭch — B.D.G. 1063,

Rec. 39, 201, the name of a god or goddess.
āṭchā — to hail, to greet, to praise, to rejoice, to shout for joy, to dance.

āṭchār — Hymn Darius 16,

Rec. 30, 201, the name of a god or goddess.
āṭchā — to commit a crime, to do evil, to oppress, to rob, to act unjustly, wicked, evil, deceit, falsehood.
āṭchā — robber; man of guilt; plur. āṭchā.

āṭcha — Anastasi I, 20, 2, 15, 19, 91, P.S.B. 10, 44, to tell lies, to deceive, to give false evidence; Copt. 0xi.
āṭcháa — Rec. 21, 88, injustice, falsehood; Copt. 0xi.
āṭchá — Rev. 12, 69, a lying spirit.
āṭchaut — wrong, injury, injustice, extortion, oppression.
āṭchau (?) — errors, mistakes.
āṭchā — wind, breeze.
Āṭcha — P. 497, a mythological city.
āṭchān — Rev. 14, 9, to be defective, to fail, to cease; Copt. Oxi.
āṭchar — help, assistance; compare Heb. 55.
āṭchāran — Ebers Pap. 63, 9, saffron as used in medicine; compare Arab. 95.
āṭchā — to joke, to jest.
Āṭchen — the name of a demon.
Āṭchnit — the female counterpart of the same.
āṭchn-t — aru ornament (Lacau).
āṭcht — child, boy, girl, young man, young woman; plur.
or \, sometimes the equivalent of the Heb. \.

Rev. 12, 116, sea; Heb. \.

Rev. 13, 65, river; Heb. \.

Rev. 11, 174, , brilliance, splendour; Copt. 12λ, 1ελελ.

Rev. 11, 180, 182, Jah the Great; Gnostic 12.7λW.

Verbum Vocab. These words do not mean "Jacob God," but "Jacob hath ... " being a verb.

Peasant 28, a fisherman of some kind.

Nesi-Amsu 32, 38, a title of Aapep.

Nesi-Amsu, 32, 20, a title of Aapep.

The great sea of Qet-t, or Asia Minor.

The great sea of Qet-t, or Asia Minor.

ibah (?), iba, Rev. 14, 2, claw; plur.

ibah, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. 12.6λ.

ibah, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. 12.6λ.

ibah, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. 12.6λ.

ibah, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. 12.6λ.

ibah, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. 12.6λ.

ibah, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. 12.6λ.

ibah, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. 12.6λ.

ibah, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. 12.6λ.

ibah, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. 12.6λ.
or

I

[143]

or

I

ibsha-t, a kind of cake or bread; compare Heb. עשת.

im, Mar. Karn. 54, 52, Rev. 13, 67; plur. Rev. 13, 40, sea, river; Heb. ימ.

Imp', Alt. K. 271, a proper name.

inu, water.

Inu, a goddess.

inbu, Anastasi IV, 15, 3, a kind of wine; compare ו, and מ.

inm', Treaty 30, sea; Heb. ימ.

inra, Paheri 7, pot, vessel, wine jar.

Inhem, A.Z. 38, 17, the official Yankhamu; Tell el-Amarna יכר יכע וו; Heb. יכר.

lnherpes, a proper name.

inkuun, Ebers Pap. 98, 20, grass or seed.

intch-har, Rec. 13, 2; see מ. 1.

ir (il), J, mirror; Copt. א.־.

ir, something foul or unpleasant.

ir, P. 243 = מ. 446, P. 815, to conceive.

ir, Rev., river.

irsh (?), Rev. 12, 67, a kind of stone.

Irqai, B.D. 165, 8, a name of Amen.

Ihit, Mission XIII, 149, a cow-goddess.

ihā, P. 84, T. 318, O!

ih', IV, 305, to toil at the oars.

ihā, P.S.B. 24, 46, a particle of exclamation.

ikh, to hang out, to suspend in the air.

is, tomb.

is, Rev., to make haste; Copt. HIC.

isātī, Anastasi I, 24, 8, to tremble, hover (like a bird).

isf-t, sins, faults, transgressions;

see מ. 1.

isr, stalks of papyrus.

Israel, Israelites; from Heb. ישראל.

it, P. 371, father; plur.

it, Rev. 11, 163, dew; see מ. 1; Copt. מ. 1.

iti, grain.

ititi, to sound a trumpet.

Ituā Bār, Asien 98, Alt. K. 241, a proper name; Heb. תועבורה(0).

ithit-t, Rev., importance.

iţ, dew; see מ. 1.

iţāa, one who knows; Hebr. ידוע.

itchar, potter (?); Heb. ידוע.
u უ; Heb. ג.

u უ, უ, უ, they, them, their.

u უ, Rec. 3, 22, serpent or serpent-god.

u (?), uu (?), district, estate, domain.


u (?), to build.

u (?), Rec. 21, 14, a kind of well or spring in the Great Oasis.

u (?), Rev. 13, 113, roll, documents.

U უ, Rec. 30, 191, a mythological city.

U უ, B.D.G. 110, a god of Denderah.

u (?), Jour. As. 1908, 261, remote, afar; Copt. ყველ.

uai უაი, N. 708, ფი, Amen.

18, 7, უაი, Copt. ყვლ; უაი, being afar off.

ua უა, to remit a tax, to abolish an impost.

uauiu უაუიუ, travellers, remote (of countries).

ua უა, something which happened a long time ago.

uai-t უაი-ტ, a distant thing.

uaua (?) უაუა, the name of the moon on her 12th day.

ua-t უა-ტ, U. 70, ტ, U. 399, P. 330, ტ, way, road, path, journey; dual, various ways; ua-t neter ტ, the road followed by the procession in which the figure of a god was carried; ტ, traveller, he who is on the road.

uau უაუ, L.D. III, 1408, a flat field.

ua-t უა-ტ, a garden walk.

ua-t ent retu უა-ტ ენტ რეთ, "road of all men," i.e., a common highway.

ua-t mitu უა-ტ მითუ, the roads of the damned.

uatu neferut უატუ ნეფერუტ, good roads, roads easy to travel.

Uatiu უატიუ, road-gods.

Uat-Heru უატ-ჰერუ, P. 160, the path of Horus, i.e., heaven.

ua-t mu (?) უა-ტ მუ, a watercourse, water channel.

ua-t hit უა-ტ ჰიტ, rain channel.
stream, watercourse.

uau en uatch ur

uau enáter

ua, to be about to do something; going to ruin; about to burst into flame.

ua, Peasant 291, to drive away (?)

uaa, to attack, to smite, to smash, to destroy, to vanquish.

uaa, T. 237, to attack, to smite, to smash, to destroy, to vanquish.

ua, warden, governor.

uai, to destroy, to vanquish, be master of; those who have power over others; Rec. 26, 230.

ua, to bear, to carry away, to grasp.

ua ha-t, uplifted in heart, glad.

Ua B.D. 170, 2, a birth goddess (?)

Ua-ha-t, Tuat XII, a dawn-god.

uaua, to think, to meditate, to take counsel; the king communed with his heart.


uaua-t, Rec. 29, 164,

Rec. 18, 165, L.D. III, 1408,

Tutánkh-ámen 12, to take counsel, to discuss, to deliberate, to talk things over.

uaua sekheru, Kubbán Stele 8, to devise plans.

uaua, Demot. Cat. XIII, a word used in connection with money.

ua, Jour. As. 1908, 267, to blaspheme, to speak evil of some one, to plot rebellion; Copt. o'ow.

uau, blasphemers.

uau-t, blasphemy; plur.

uati, rebel; plur.

uaua, to plot rebellion, to curse the king, to blaspheme.

uauai, to answer (?) Copt. o'ow.

uai, the associates of Aapep.

Uai, "Rebel," "Blasphemer," a title of Aapep.

Uaiu, the associates of Aapep.

uaui Rec. 29, 157, to stink, foul, bad, stinking.

ua to burn, to be hot.
uaua-t flame, fire.

uauaa-t, Rec. 14, 176, fire, flame; plur.

uauau radiance, light, fiery splendour.

ua, Rec. 31, 31, a rope, a fetter, a bond; plur.

uaua-t Thes. 1285, a measuring line, cord of palm fibre.

uaua-t, uauait foliage, hair; plur.

Uauaiu Rec. 14, 106, a tribe or people.

ua[ua] the seed of a plant.

uaua-t a part of the head.

uaarekh to blossom.

uaa to carry off.

Uaiput B.D. 177, 7, a group of four cow-goddesses.

Uaaimtis B.D. 125, II.

uab = Copt. or fec.

uab, a plant, flower, blossom; plur.

Hymn Darius 24.

uabu garden (?), garden (?), cultivated land of some sort.

uab-t the sides of a crown.

uabs, green plants.

uapt, U. 369 . . . .

uapi (upi?), a judgment, a judicial decision.

uam to be hot, to burn.

uam a plant; the seeds of the same (used in medicine).

uami, Rec. 30, 66, a part of a ship (?)

Uaameti B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Uaametti Tuat IX, X, a monster mythological serpent, a form of Aepen.

Uaametti Tuat X, a group of five serpents who are fettered by Geb.

uauu (?), Rec. 4, 21, a grain-bearing plant.

uani Rev. 14, 21, garden land, crown.

uann, that which is.

uaneb, herbs, plants.

uann, mat.

uar, to tie up.

uar to tie up, to lace up.

uar, a measuring cord or rope, cord of a net; plur.

Uar-t-notor Semsu B.D. 153A, 21, the name of a rope of the magical net.
uara, reed, a reed flute or pipe.

uar-t, a bird with a shrill note.

uar, title of an official, governor (?)

uaruti, Mission V, 521, the two thighs.

uarp, to send; Copt. ɔʁwɛn.

uarh, to rejoice, to dance, to leap with joy; var. ɔʁpɛg.

uarh-ntu, Rec. 16, 57.............

uar kh, to be green, to flourish.

uar kh-t, Rec. 10, 136, space, area, hall, court of a temple; Copt. ɔʁpɛc.

uar khut (?), the chambers in which Hathor assisted the dead.

uars-t, head-rest; Copt. ɔʁpɛc.

uarsh, to enjoy.

Uarkatár, Rec. 21, 81, a Syrian shipmaster.

uar tá, rose; Copt. ɔʁpɛt, Arab. ܘܪܛ.

Uartá, Rec. 21, 78, a Syrian shipmaster.

uar tá, part of the ornamentation of a crown.

uar h, dog; Copt. ɔʁqop.

uar h, T. 224, U. 528, P. 91, M. 120, T. 332, N. 961, Rec. 27, 224, 29, 148.

uar h, 2, 3, 9, 10, 9, Amen. 23, 14, 26, 10, to set, to plant, to place in position, to leave behind, to fasten, to set before, i.e., to offer, the acquittal of a court, to pitch a camp.

uar h áb, Rec. 16, 56, ɲ, Peasant 2719, to set the heart or mind to do something or on something, to set in the heart, to pay heed; devoted before the god.

uar h áhi, Rec. 8, 133, to pitch a camp.

uar h ákh, Rec. 6, 10, to offer up a burnt offering.

uar h ákh, a fire-altar, fire-place.

uar h ákh, N. 999, the name of a fire festival.

uar h neḥb-t, to lay a stone.

uar h er ta, to lay down (arms).

uar h tchatcha (?), U. 283, P. 9, N. 26, N. 1214, Thes. 1285, to bow the head frequently, to do honour, multiplication (of figures); = 1185 × 3/6.

uar h-t, Anastasi IV, 2, 11, Koller Pap. 2, 9, an instrument used in carrying loads.
**uahit** 𓊡𓊢𓊡, Annales III, 109, places for alighting; see 𓊢𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, to offer libations, water carrier (?)

**uah** 𓊡𓊡𓊡, Rev. 12, 135, libation priest; Gr. χαρτηγάρτης.

**uahit** 𓊡𓊡𓊡, libations, libation vessels (?)

**uah-t** 𓊡𓊡𓊡, Annales III, 110, offerings.

**uahá** 𓊡𓊢𓊡, Rev. 6, 7, gifts, benefactions.


**uah** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, to add to, to increase, to grow, to become many or much; 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, frequent journeyings; 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, in addition to; 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, besides; Copt. ḫwꜥḏ.

**uahí[t]** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, increment, growth, increase, plentiful, abundant.

**Uahit** 𓊡𓊢𓊡, Berg. I, 14, a lioness-headed goddess.

**Uah-qaa-f** 𓊡𓊢𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, Rhind Papyrus 26, 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, “he who increases his form,” a title of the Moon-god.

**uahit** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, spelt, grain; var. 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡.

**uah-t** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, food.

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**uah** 𓊡𓊡𓊡, a kind of fish.

**uahá** 𓊡𓊡𓊡, Rev. 14, 67, 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, Rec. 16, 70, fishermen; Copt. ḫwꜥḏ.

**Uahá (?)** 𓊡𓊡𓊡, Rev. 12, 62, 66 = Copt. ḫwꜥḏ.

**Uahitiu** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, the dwellers in the Oasis country; 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, Rec. 10, 150, Oasis women.

**uakh** 𓊡𓊡𓊡, U. 519, P. 277, 697, Rec. 31, 28, 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, P. 351, N. 1075, 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, to be green, to flourish; T. 336, P. 816, N. 644, full of blossom, blooming, flourishing.

**Uakh-t** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, a green or fertile region, a name of the Great Oasis.

**uakhkkh-t** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, P. 399, M. 570, N. 1176, garden, pool with plants growing in it.

**Uakh** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, B.D. 110, a lake full of green plants in Sekhet-Áaru.

**uakh** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, Rec. 26, 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, a large chamber, hall of a palace, hall of columns, colonnade, a country house.

**uakh** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, to seek after; Copt. ḫwꜥḏ.

**uakhr** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, a hall or chamber with plants in it.

**uas** 𓊡𓊡𓊡, P. 359, N. 762, 910, 1073, 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, a sceptre; 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, P. 659, M. 767, the uas and the tehám sceptres.

**uas** 𓊡𓊡𓊡, physical and mental well-being, content, serenity; 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, “life, stability, content”;

**uas** 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, P. 18, 𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, P. 624, sound, well, content.
uas-t (?)  a kind of animal, dog (?)


Uasit  consort of Uas.

Uasit  Tuat X, a lioness-goddess of the Eye of Horus.

uas  to be in a ruined state, crumbling to ruin, ruined, decayed, weak, feeble; in a most ruined state.

uas  to work in wood, to saw.

uasuas  to cut, to stab, to saw; see ．

uasam  to be in a ruined state; var.

uasakh  chamber, large room, hall; see usekh-t.

Uasár (Uasri) Osiris; var.

uasm (?)  to be ruined, destroyed.

uasmut (?)  ruin.

Uasri  a title of Osiris.

uasg  a large wide board (?)

uasten  to move with long strides; see usten ； Copt. Orovoyt.


uash  Hh. 211 ；

uash-t  P. 555 ；
Uatemtā, Anastasi I, 7, 3

uaths-t, what is held up, above, heaven, sky.


"Raiser," a title of Mut.

uat, way, road.

uatū, a kind of plant used in medicine.

uatch, U. 185, P. 413, M. 591, N. 1197, to be green, to be young and new, to thrive, to prosper, to flourish, be fertile; Copt. oγωτ; uatch, U. 566.

uatch-t, P. 413, M. 591, N. 1197, 1111, green, fresh, youthful, something green.

uatchuatch, P. 419, M. 600, N. 1205, yellowish-green, or green; Copt. ουετουοτ.

uatchuatch, P. 27, 218, yellowish-green coloured light.

uatchuatch-t, Rec. 27, 218, something yellowish-green in colour.

uatchut, , green things, growing crops, plants, herbs, vegetables; 1111, young trees.

uatchuatch, , herbs, vegetables; Copt. ουετουοτ.

Uatchit, the Green Land, a name of the Delta.

uatch-t, a part of the body, eye (?)

uatch-t, Berl. 7272, "fresh meat," i.e., uncooked meat.

uatch-t, uatchit, B.M. 448, a ceremonial bandlet made of green cloth or linen.

uatch-t, P. 614, M. 781, N. 1138, 1111, the Green Crown.

uatch, U. 566, 1111, green feldspar, sulphate of copper, root of emerald, turquoise; 1111, green stone of Bakhet, i.e., Sinai (?); 1111, 1111, green stone of the South, perhaps the emeralds of Gebel Zâbarah; 1111, green stone of the North.

uatch-t, an amulet made of "root of emerald" stone, either in the round, or sculptured in relief on a plaque, ; green stone in general.

Uatch, i, i. the sceptre of feldspar with which Horus fought against the foes of Osiris: it proceeded from Uatchit, N. 705.

2. the sceptre of Isis, B.D. 105, 4.

Uatch-en-thehen-t, B.D. 125, III, 24, the crystal sceptre which the Fenkhu gave to the deceased.


uatch, ointment containing sulphate of copper.

Uatch-ár-ti (?), B.D. 32, 8, green of eyes, or strong sighted (?).

Uatch-án, T. 145, M. 198, N. 540, the name of a sacred boat.
Uatchit, N. 677, Rec. 30, 186, an ancient serpent-goddess. The centre of her cult was Per-Uatchit (Buto), in the Delta. She was the chief goddess of the North. Uatchit, the holy double goddess of Pe-Tep; Rec. 30, 186, the seven companions of Uatchit.

Uatch-ti, the two goddesses Uatchit and Nekhebit, the two uraei on the brow of Rā.

Uatchit, a foreign land (?)

Uatch-âau-mut-f, Berg. II, 9, an ape-headed keeper of the 9th hour of the night.

Uatch-âab-f-tep-sekhet-f, T. 333, P. 825, one of the four bulls of Tām.

Uatchit neb-[t]-kek, Ombos I, i, a hawk-headed serpent-goddess.

Uatch-Neser-t, B.D. 125, II, a god of Memphis, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Uatch-neterit, Ombos 2, 132.

Uatch-t rār (?), Rev. 14, 18 . . . . .

Uatch-roet, Denderah IV, 65, a serpent associate of Horus.

Uatch-her, Tuat IV, "Green-face," a god.

Uatchit-tcherserit, a goddess (?)

Uatch, to violate.

Uatchâai, a kind of flower.

Uatch, "green one," a divine proper name.

Uatch, Ombos 1, 186–188, one of the 14 Kau of Rā.
uatcheb, Mar. Karn. 54, 42, to present, to bring forward, to recoil (?)

uatchhâ, a flute, reed pipe.

uatchh, IV, 587, child.

uatchh, Bubastis 51, altar, altar pitcher.

uâ, pronoun, 1st pers. sing.

uâ = mark of dual masc. = later

uâ-t, P. 308, a cake, a loaf (?)

uâ, mummy case.

uâ, the latus fish.


uâ, A.Z. 47, 134–136, setting aside, not counting.

uâa, ship, boat;

uâa nesu, the boat of the king, i.e., the royal barge.

uâa en tcha, Nâstasen Stele 39, a kind of boat used in the Sudân.

uâa-ui, the two great boats [of the Sun-god], i.e., the Sekti boat and the Antchti boat.

Uâa penât, Tuat III, a mythological boat.

Uâa em Mehtit, Mar. Aby. I, 45, the sacred boat of Mehtît.

uâa en maâti, boat of Truth, a mythological boat.

Uâa en Neh-t, A.Z. 35, 19, a boat in

uâa en Râ, B.D. 141, 5, the boat of Râ.

uâa en Kheperâ, the boat of Kheperâ.

uâa en Tef, B.D. 164, 3, the boat of the Father.

uâa en Tem, the boat of Tem.

Uâa herr, Tuat III, a mythological boat.

uâa heb, the "boat of Millions of Years," a name of the boat of Râ.

Uâa-ta, Tuat III, the boat of the earth; Tuat II, the four boats of the earth.

Uâa Testes, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

uâa, Amen. 24, 19, to praise.

uâa-t, a kind of bird.

uâa-t, nausea, vomiting.

uâauâa, Anastasi I, 28, 3, to be weak, loose, flabby.

uâauit, the weakness of old age, tottering, feeble.

uâu, Rec. 32, 15
uán, to put aside, to shift, to depart from, to transgress.

uánf(?), to turn into worms, become maggoty.

Uántit, a goddess, Ombos 2, 133.

uáh, see carob fruit.

uáth-áb (?), U. 460, son of

Uátát, Aelt. Texte 3, 35, a god (?)

uá, an interjection.

uá, curse.

uá ti as an indefinite article; , a festival; , a door; , a servant of thine.

uáu, a man, a person, anyone.

uá, U. 316, N. 1238, P. 641, M. 676, one, single, only one; fem.

P. 617, Rec. 31, 65, Rec. 23, 196, one who became eight; Copt. OYÁ, OYAI.

uá-t, one woman, one wife; 70 children, the children of one wife.

Uá, T. 247, One, i.e., God; , number one of the gods.

uá, Amen. 16, only one, sole, solitary, alone.

uáau, one, only one, alone, favourite.

uáá-t, loneliness.

uáiu, "only ones," i.e., distinguished men.

uáti, U. 365, P. 157, Israel Stele 12; the only God; Rev. 11, 125, Mar. Karn. 53, 28, royal statue; Copt. OYÁT.

uá uá, N. 784, Rec. 30, 187, one only, one alone; , one only without his second; one only creator of things that are.

uá, Jour. As. 1908, 285, to set apart something for a purpose.

uá, to be alone;

uá, alone by himself;

uá ab, "one heart," a title (?)

uá, one and the other; IV, 1031, one proceeding from one; in one place together; one in ten; with a common cry; Rec. 20, 42, one on each side; IV, 1104, one cried to the other; , one to her fellow;

uá ab, one god to his neighbour.

uá en uá, one to one, i.e., one to another.
**U**

**uā neb** [fig.], every one, everybody; [fig.], Rec. 20, 41, everybody is like his neighbour.

**uā ḫer uā** [fig.], one on the top of the other.

**uā ḫer khu** [fig.], B.M. 196, one by reason of his abilities or qualities; [fig.], IV, 1026, he was unrivalled.

**uā-ḥer-** [fig.], an object—use unknown (Lacau).

**uā** [fig.], the one . . . the other; fem. [fig.], B.D. 161 (Rubric 2).

**Uā** [fig.], U. 432, T. 247, the ONE, later [fig.], a title of Rā, Osiris, Amen and other gods, and of the deceased as a divine being: thus Pepi II is [fig.], N. 952.

**uā-t** [fig.], the name of one of the eyes of Rā.

**uā-t** [fig.], the name of a crown, or diadem.

**Uāuti** [fig.], B.D.G. 659, [fig.], a name of Hathor.

**Uāuti** [fig.], B.D. 164, 1, Moret, Culte, 140, i.e., ONE, a title of Neith and of Sekhmit-Bast-Rā.

**Uā-uben-em-Āāh** [fig.], B.D. 2, 1, a title of Osiris.

**Uā-pest-em-Āāh** [fig.], B.D. 2, 2, a title of Osiris.

**Uā em Uā** [fig.], B.D. 42, 17, "One [proceeding] from One," a title of Osiris.

**Uā-menḥ** [fig.], B.D. 7, 1, "One of wax," i.e., the wax figure of Aapep which was burnt ceremonially.

**Uā seqob** [fig.], B.D. 105, a god.

**uā-t** [fig.], a piece; [fig.], a piece of āsha cloth.

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**uāáu** [fig.], private chamber, or apartments.

**uā** [fig.], Dümm. H.I. 1, 26, 27, spear, lance.

**uā-ti** [fig.], a staff with a jackal's head.

**uā-ti** [fig.], a hair tail, a tail.

**uā-ti** [fig.], the Lion, a sign of the Zodiac.

**uā-ti** [fig.], a kind of goat.

**uā** P. 98, M. 68 = [fig.], N. 48, flesh and bone, heir, heritage.

**uā-t** P. 57, 122, N. 661, flesh, heir.

**uā en menshu** [fig.], an officer, master, lieutenant, an official of any kind; plur. [fig.].

**uā en khenu** [fig.], master of the boat, captain.

**uā** [fig.], a kind of fish.

**uā** [fig.], to smite, to slay, to smash.

**uāuā** [fig.], to slay, fight, battle, slaughter; [fig.], Rec. 15, 171, eight leagues of slaughter.

**uāa** [fig.], Amen. 11, 16, [fig.], to cry out, to conjure, to blaspheme, to curse; demotic form, [fig.], Rev. 11, 164.

**Uāau** [fig.], B.D. 144, 147, the herald of the 3rd Arit.
uāa  
Copt. 122, 212, flax;
Rev. 11, 136, will, pleasure.

uāāb  
Rev. 12, 212, flax;  
a kind of worm;
worms, bait for fish.

uāu  
box, casket.

uāuti  
a kind of star, comet (?)

uāāb  
U, Rev. 12, 212, box, casket.

uāu  
a kind of worm;  
worms, bait for fish.

uāāb  
Rev. 11, 136, will, pleasure.

uāāb Sekhmit  
Ebers Pap. 29, 3, exorcist.

uāāb-t ābt  
the month's duty of a priest.

uābu  
N. 590, 1195, the pure, those who are ceremonially clean.

uābti  
Rec. 36, 78, one morally pure.

uābtiu, uābut (?),  
the holy, i.e., the dead.

uāb  
to pour out a cleansing liquid, to pour out libations.

uābu  
libation, a sprinkling with water in which incense has been dissolved; plur.

uāb-t  
a pure meat offering; plur.

uābit  
P.S.B. 16, 132, offering; plur.

uāb  
Rec. 27, 223, holy raiment or vestment, apparel which is ceremonially pure.

uāb-t  
the high priest of the day.

uāb Sekhmit  
Ebers Pap. 29, 3, exorcist.

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P.S.B. 16, 132, offering; plur.

uāb  
Rec. 27, 223, holy raiment or vestment, apparel which is ceremonially pure.

uāb-t  
the high priest of the day.
uāb, a vessel of holy water (?)

uāb-t, the chamber in which the ceremonies symbolic of the mummification of Osiris were performed; it was commonly called the holy place, a name of heaven.

Uābit, Berg. II, 14, a name of Nut.

Uāb-t, a sanctuary of Libya-Marcotis.

uāb, base, pedestal, socket.

uāb-t, Rec. 17, 4, tomb.

uābut (?), Edict 15, breweries (?)

Uāb Asut, the name of the pyramid of Userkaf.

uāb . . . . , IV, 1031 . . . .

Uābur, "great sanctuary," a name of Osiris.

uābāb-t, U. 452, holy offerings.

uāf, to tie, to bind, to wring, to twist, to fetter, to band;

uāf, Rev. 15, 4, to oppress;

L.D. III, 55A; Copt. wyc.

uām, to slay (?)

uān, M. 826, Rec. 13, 15, 15, 107, 13, 15, cedar;

uān, to kill, to slay.

uār, Rec. 22, 2, 31, 31, Mar. Karn. 53, 37, Amen. 11, 7, Rec. 21, 77, to come forth (of a child from the womb), to take to flight, to escape, to depart, to melt away.

uāru, Peasant 208, fugitive (?) flight (?)

uār-t, N. 1196

T. 399, P. 378, 412, M. 590,

uār-t, thigh, foot and leg; dual

uār-t, the two thighs; Copt. оуєггєгє.

Uār-t, one of the 36 Dekans; Greek оuІіс.

uār-t, Rec. 26, 229, a piece of ground, the quarter of a town, a place of bifurcation, bend; plur.

uār-t, Rec. 33, 33, the artists' quarter.

uār-t, the necropolis at Abydos.

uār-t, the name of a bend in a hill, or of a portion of the mountain at Abydos, which was sacred to Osiris; near it was a passage or corridor, with a canal in it or near it, by which offerings were supposed to be transported to the Other World.

uār-t aa-t, B.D. 86, 9, the name of a place where offerings were made at Abydos; the great Uār-t.

Uār-t nob-t ħetepu, the uār-t of offerings at Abydos.
uārt, B.D. 150, 14, 5, a sacred place.

uārt, B.D. 1538, 10, the site of a moon-temple (B.D. 98, 1, 86, 9: (1) a region in the Tuat; (2) the passage by which souls went to the Tuat.

Uārt entākhemiu-seku, N. 1196, a mythological locality.

Uārt ent Āst, etc., B.D. 99, 25, 26, the keel (?) of the magical boat.

Uārt ent bāa, etc., B.D. 1534, 13, the name of a part of the magical net.

Uārt ent mu (?), B.D. 149, a place in the 13th Āat.

Uārt ent she, B.D. 149, a place in the 11th Āat.

uāruti, Rechnungen 56, inspector, overseer, ranger; , overseer of the governor's dining room.

uārit, fem., mistress.

uār, juniper (?) (perhaps = ) plural. 

uārt, part of a ship, gangway plank (?)

uārī, Rev. 14, 17, to flow over or away; Copt. orewlec.

uārirau (?), Rev. 14, 12, singers, waiters; Copt. orewlec.

uāh, grain, an offering of grain.

uāh (?), a meat offering.

uāskhi (uskhī), Rev. 11, 168, something woven.

ui, mark of the dual masc., e.g., , two great obelisks; , two great mighty gods; doubly good is thy rising.

uiui (?), Anastasi I, 3, 7, light =

ui, pers. pron. 1st sing.

ui, P. 163, N. 854, Rec. 27, 56, an interjection, an exclamation.

ui, Rev. to go away; Copt. ovei.

ui, to reject, to cast aside, to throw away.

Ui-erman (?), B.D. 99, 26, the worker of the sail in the magical boat.

ui-t, chamber, room.

uiā, Rev. 14, 16, husbandry, agriculture; compare Copt. ovelec.

uip, Rev. 11, 184, judgment, decision.

uin, Rev. 11, 182, Jour. As. 1908, 289, light; Copt. ovelec.

uin, to open; see .

uin, window; Copt. ovei in .

Uinn, Rev. 13, 107, i.e., Greece, Greek; Heb. .
uit ①, Rev. 13, 104, 15, 16, ②, stele; plur. ①, Rev. 13, 38, ②, a stone stele.

uiti ①, embalmed body.

uiti ①, a dresser of the dead, embalmer.

ub ①, heart; see āb ①.

ub ①, Rec. 12, 32, limit, frontier.

ub ①, Rev. 11, 124, ②, ③.

Rev. 13, 22, ①, Jour. As. 1908, 291, ②, Rev. 13, 41, ③, Rev. 13, 8, ④, Rev. 11, 146, ⑤, opposite, facing; Copt. ⑥.

ub (ubub?) ①, Wort. 248.

ubub ①, to break open.

uba ①, Peasant 176, ②, servant, butler, workman, artisan; var. ①, plur. ②, a kind of priest (?)

ubait ①, servant, handmaiden.

uba ①, work, toil.

uba rau ①, Rec. 35, 56, ②, A.Z. 1868, 89, 1874, 89, howsoever many there may be, whatsoever, et cetera; Copt. ①.

uba ①, to dig out ore, to hew stone in a quarry, to quarry stone.

uba'tāner ①, stonebreaker, quarryman.

uba ①, P. 66, N. 685, ②, N. 703, P. 171, ③, P. 46, M. 597, ④, to open, to open up a country, to penetrate, to make a way into a foreign land, hence to raid, to invade, to enter.

uba āb ①, to open the heart, i.e., to confide, to speak freely.

uba āuī ①, to open the arms in greeting.

uba ra ①, to open the mouth.

uba khnem-t ①, to open a well.

uba-t ①, entrance.

uba (ta?) ①, A.Z. 1901, 63, a festival.

uba ①, to open the eyes, to look, to gaze, to spy into, to examine; ①, open thou thine eyes.

uba-t ①, forecourt, courtyard; plur. ①, court of Rā (in a temple).
uba\[\text{159}\], part of a doorway, or of a door (?)

Uba... Denderah IV, 84, a god of the 11th Pylon.

Uba-em-tu-f, the god of the 11th hour of the night.

Ubaukhikh-tepi-nohet-f, T. 333, P. 826, M. 249, N. 293, one of the four Bull-gods of Tem.

Uba-ta, B.D. 1534, 25, a god of the net of the Akeru gods.

Uba-tau, Nesi-Amsu 32, 22, a title of Aapep.

uba, to flame up, to become excited.

ubash, Rev. 11, 173, white; Copt. ov\[\text{159}\]\text{a}.y.

ubak, to shine, to be abundant.

ubag, see .

Ubâ, Lanzone, Domicilio, Pl. 8, a god of the Tuat.

uben, to advance.

uben, U. 484, U. 223, U. 290, N. 719, T. 46, Rev. 13, 40, to rise, of a planet or any celestial body, to illumine, to shine; rising and setting of the sun.

uben, B.M. 236, celestial bodies which give light, luminaries, rays of light.

uben, to dawn, the sunrise.

uben-t, the place where the sun rises.

uben, "he who thrusts himself up," a name of the Sun-god.

Uben-urr, M. 754, P. 744, a title of Ra.

ubenit, a name of the 1st hour of the day.

uben heh, the festival of the 13th day of the month.

ubni, Rec. 18, 182, "the thruster up," a name of the solar disk.

Ubenná, N. 705, a form of the Sun-god.

Uben-an, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 53).

Uben-em-nubit, the name of a goddess (Hathor).

uben, Peasant 252, to overflow, to be abundant.

ubni-t, Rec. 21, 14, well.

uben, Edict 28, to wound, to make blood flow.

uben, uben-t, wound, stripe, blow, sore.

uben, Peasant 30, a kind of plant or seed.
Ubentui, P. 648, M. 747, two sons of Ra (?)

ubr [160], a kind of disease (?)

ubekh ☑, to shine, be bright.

ubekh-t ☑, Hymn Darius 21, light, brilliance, blaze.

Ubekh-t ☑, the name of a temple of Isis and Nephthys.

ubekh ☑, white; Copt. oṣ ṣiṣy.

ubekh-t ☑, Amen. 21, 1, clothing, cloth, woven stuff, apparel; plur. ☑. Koller Pap. 3, 1, Anastasi IV, 2, 12.

ubekh ☑, a hide, a skin, skin dress.

ubes ☑, Wort. 15, Suppl. 251, to lay up a store of corn (?)

ubes ☑, an aromatic plant.

ubes ☑, B.D. 130, 8, a water flood (?)

Ubesu ☑, B.D. 130, 32, a group of fiery beings in the service of Shu.

Ubes-her-per-em-khetkhet ☑, B.D. 17, 105, one of the seven spirits who guarded the body of Osiris.

ubt ☑, to burn.

ubti ☑, burner, blazer, blazing.

ubt, ubtt ☑, to set fire to, to scald, to burn, to be burned, to sting (of an insect).

ubt ☑, an astringent medicine.

ubt-t ☑, an inflamed sore, inflammation, cancer, gangrene, a burning.

up ☑, except, but.

up er ☑, except, but, with the exception of.

up her ☑, I.D. III, 140c, except thyself.

up ☑, Rev., joy, gladness.

up, upp ☑, M. 214, ☑, U. 14, ☑, U. 27, ☑, N. 64, T. 283, P. 50, 140, 204, M. 169, ☑, ☑, ☑, ☑, ☑, to open, to open up, i.e., inquire into a matter, to try and decide a case in law, to decree, to judge, to pass judgment.

up ☑, opener; plur. ☑, ☑, ☑, Rec. 29, 145, T. 357, P. 42, N. 29.

up-t ent hemut ☑, A.Z. 35, 17, women who have borne children (?)

up en khat ☑, opener of the womb, i.e., firstborn, firstling.

up-t ☑, Rec. 33, 137, judgment, sentence, doom, verdict.

up-t mitu ☑, death sentence.

up-t Amentiu ☑, the judgment of those in Amenti.

up-t mettut ☑, III, the judgment of words and deeds.

upi ☑, work, business affairs, worker.

up-t ☑, work, business, daily duty; ☑, blacksmiths at [their] work.
up-t, income, revenue, daily supply; plur. U, U. 599.

uput lists of things, inventories, catalogues, accounts, registers, documents.

uput lists of the people, i.e., census.

upu-t nesu a royal commission.

uput renp-t an annual mission.

up leader, chief.

upp judge; plur.

upu judges.


Later forms are the following:-

uputi envoy, messenger; plur.

uputi nesu king's messenger.

upit, the New Year festival; A.Z. 1912, 55, festival, rejoicing.

up-aaiu-hetut-Net, the festival of the opening of the doors of the houses of Neith.

up uat to open the way, i.e., to act as a guide.

up m'tennu to open the way, i.e., to act as guide.

up re, U. 253, P. 214, P. 589, 601, the ceremony of "opening the mouth" of the deceased; the successful "opening the mouth" of those who are in heaven.

up re, the book or service of the "opening the mouth"; Mar. Aby. II, 37, regulations.

up-t renp-t the opening of the year, i.e., the New Year.

up-t renp-t to keep the festival of the New Year, the New Year festival; the festival of the New Year of the ancestors.

Up rehui "judge of the two men" (Horus and Set), a title of the priest of Thoth of Hermopolis Parva.
up-t kheu, the fork of the legs.

Up Denderah 4, 79, an ape-god of Edfu.


Upit, a serpent-goddess.

Upau N. 176, a title of Anpu.


Upast Tuat I, a light-god.

Upu Tuat VI, one of the nine destroyers of souls.

Upu Tuat IX, god of the serpent Shemti.

Upu Aqa U. 186, T. 65, M. 221, N. 597, a form of Thoth (?)

Up-uatu P. 542, N. 490, U. 187, T. 66, M. 221, N. 598, Hh. 364, "the opener (i.e., guide) of the roads" for the dead on their way to the Kingdom of Osiris; see A.Z. 1904, 97 ff., Rec. 27, 249.

Up-uatu Tuat I, Denderah 2, 10: (1) a singing-god; (2) one of the 36 Dekans.

Up-uatu mehu, a title of Anubis.

Up-uatu mehu kherp-pet B.D. 103, opener of the ways of the North, director of heaven, a title of Anubis.

Up-uatu shemā, the opener of the ways, i.e., the guide to the South, a title of Up-uatu; he is also called B.D. 102.

Up-f-senui T. 341, U. 408, "judge of the two gods" (Horus and Set), a title of Thoth.

Up-maat Berl. 6910, a title of Thoth.

Up-meh Ombos 1, 143, a god, Anubis (?)

Up-neterui, a god, Anubis (?)

Up-shat-taui Rec. 6, 156, a god of the dead.

Up-t (Uputi?) Heru M. 449, N. 1259.

Up-t (Uputi?)-heh B.D. 34, 2, a title of Rā.

Up-t (Uputi?)-heka, a god connected with enchantments.

Upit-khaibiut Rec. 31, 167, judge of shadows.

Upi-khenu U. 445.

Upi-sekhemti (?), Tuat I, a jackal-headed singing-god.

Upi-shet Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent.

Upi-shāt-taui Rec. 27, 56, a god.

Upi-shemā Ombos 1, 143, "opener of the South," a title of Up-uatu.

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Upi-...... "opener of time," i.e., the god with whose existence time began.

Upi-taui, a title of Osiris and Ra.

Up't-taui, Tuat XI, a form of At, the dead Sun-god.

Upit-tau, Tuat XI, a fire-goddess.

Upit-taui, Tuat XI, a fire-goddess.

Upit-tauui, N. 969, a title of Ra.

Upi-Tuat, Tuat IV, Horus, guide of the Tuat.

Up-t, U. 504, T. 320, M. 410, N. 951, T. 339, the top of the head, the crown, the skull, a covering for the head; plur. U. 509, T. 323.

Up-t Amenit, the top part of Amenti, the brow of Amenti; Râ in the zenith.

Up-t pet, the top of the head of the Sky-goddess, the crown of the sky.

Up-t-ent-mu, B. D. 149, a region in the 11th Aat.

Up-t-ent-khet, B. D. 149, the name of the 2nd Aat.

Up-t-ent-Geb, B. D. 12, 2, a name for the surface of the earth.

Up-t-ent-Qahu, B. D. 149, the name of the 8th Aat.

Up-t she, the crown of the lake.

Up-t ta, the crown of the earth.

Up-t Tenen-t, the name of an uraeus crown.

Up-sh, geese, birds; see 

Up, destruction, to perish (?)

Upu, a tool for opening or cutting through, a saw.

Upu, filth, a name of Set.

Ups, Hymn Darius 11, to burn up, fire, heat.

Ups, Rhind Pap. 18......

Upsit, I. D. V, 176, a fire-goddess of the First Cataract.

Ups-ur, Nesi-Amsu 25, 5, 9, the divine fire which consumed Aapep.

Upsh, Rec. 11, 153.

Rec. 27, 87, to give light, to illumine, to shine, to flood with light.

Upshit, Tuat, a light-goddess.


Upsh, Theb. 923, sleep, dream; Copt. oby.

Uptiu, judges.

Uf, ufa, to have power, authority, to punish (?)

Ufa, Peasant 108, event, happening.

Ufa, lung; Copt. ovwy.

Ufâ, U. 533, a hostile serpent-fiend.
ufḥ ـ, to burn, to blaze.

umm ـ, Stat. Tab. 5, a kind of grain (?)

umu ـ, U. 417, 515, greedily.

umt ـ, Rec. 12, 109, to copulate.

umt-t ـ, Rev. 8, 139, phallus.

umt ـ, Thes. 1201, chiefs, leaders, men; Thes. 1206, a dense mass of people.

umt ـ, girdle, belt, band, bandlet, binding, name of a garment.

umt ـ, to be thick, thickness, thick, denseness, padded (of cloth), studded (of a door); Copt. ـ.

umt áb ـ, thick or dense of heart, obstinate, firm (?)

umt ـ, Thes. 1251, a room, a hall, a part of a large building.

umt ـ, Thes. 1322, to build massive walls.

umt ـ, Annales III, 109, a thick wall, a bulwark, a tower, a citadel; plur. ـ; Copt. ـ.

umtut ـ, beams of timber.

umt-t ta ـ, B.D. 64, 7.

umtch-t ـ, bulwark, wall, defence.

un ـ, ye, you, they, them, their.

un ـ, we, us.

un, unn ـ, as an auxiliary verb: ـ, she said to him;

un, unn ـ, his elder brother became like a leopard;

the seven Hathors came;

if there be a petitioner.

un, unn ـ, P. 235, ـ, N. 669,

ـ, C, to be, to exist, to become;

B.D. 42, 19, ـ, P. 16, M. 118,

N. 118, being, existence; ـ, N. 959,

those who are; ـ, P. 167, ـ, M. 322, ـ, Rec. 21, 41 = ـ;

Copt. ـ, ـ.

unun ـ, T. 170, M. 179, to be.

unun-t ـ, something that is.

unun neb-t ـ, all that is.

unnt ـ, Rec. 16, 60, things which are, things which exist, what is, goods, stuff, property; ـ, he is non existent;

ـ, non-existent; ـ, let it never be.

unnu ـ, Amen. 17, 5, being, existence.

un maat ـ, very truth, the absolute truth;

ـ, indeed, most assuredly.

un ḫer mu ـ, to be in the following of, loyal, to be of the same kidney.

unnu ـ, a living man, a human being; plur. ـ.
women, human beings, people; strong men.

unnu, a man of means, as opposed to inhabitants.

unnu, child, infant.

unnu, cattle (?)

un-t, a part of the body.

Un, the god of existence, the son of Apt; IIII, Rec. 36, 210.

Untá, T. 292, a light-god; see x.

Unnti, the name of a god, the god of existence.

un-t, Rev. 12, 68, hare.

Unnit, the name of a goddess.

Unnuit, Denderah IV, 81, a hare-goddess, a watcher of the bier of Osiris.

Unu-t, Rec. 34, 182, the name of a serpent tiara, or crown.

Unun-t, the name of a serpent on the royal crown; var. IV, 286, 288.

Unt-ābui (?), goddess of the 27th day of the month.

Un[t]-baiusit, Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Unn-em-ḥetep, B.D. 110, 28, the 1st division of Sekhet-Aaru.

Unn-Nefer

Unn-nefer Har-makhis.


Unun[it]-her-tchatcha-f (?), Denderah I, 30, a lioness-headed goddess.

Uni-sheps, Rec. 13, 38, Berg. I, 9, a name of Osiris.

Un, a sinful or erring man, a cheat.

un-āb, Berl. 7272, evil-hearted man.

unnui, evildoer.

Unnu, Mag. Pap., a serpent-fiend.

un-ti, transgressor, offender.

Un-ti, Hymn Darius 11, Nesi-Āmsu 32, 29, 51, a duck-headed fiend, and a form of Aapep.
un, unn T. 271, Amen.

26, 11. Rev. 11, 70, to leap up, to rise up, open; to run, to run away from, to move; Rec. 27, 56, her heart leaped; Copt. oveinc.

unun A, T. 333.

P. 42, M. 63, N. 30, De Hymnis 36, to spring up, to leap.

uná-t, journey, course.

un tot Rec. 15, 158, to lift the hand, i.e., to help.

un A, Rec. 2, 29, C. to reject, to turn back, to set aside.

unt carpenter’s drill-bow (Lacau).

un, unit Rec. 34, 120, Rec. 27, 225; C. to open, to open fetters (to unfetter), to open a mare (i.e., to stab her), to be open;

un, unn P. 196, N. 928; Copt. owun.

uniu, openers, scatterers, door openers; open (plur.).

Unn-uiti, Buch 63, a sacrificial priest.

Un-ti opener, piercer, stabber, title of a priest as the slayer of the sacrificial beast.

un āui to open the hands, i.e., to praise.

un āau- nu pet a title of a prophet of Thebes.

un per Rec. IV, 29, festal procession.

un ra he who performs the ceremony of opening the mouth, a title of priests of various gods.

un ra en āmḥ-t a priestly title.

un ĕr to show oneself, to make oneself known, public, publicity, manifest, known to everyone;

un ĕr ūebu festivals during which the faces of the gods were uncovered.

un ĕr mirror.

un tot open-handed.

Unniu-ākhmiu-softch-t, B.D. 141, 64, a group of fire-gods.

Un-ḥat the porter of the 2nd Arit.

Un-ta Tuat I, a doorkeeper-god.

un N. 733, to eat, to feed upon.
unu - t \[\text{Thes. 1483, hourly service, service reckoned by hours.}\]

unu - t \[\text{a servant at Court.}\]

unu - t \[\text{priests who served in courses, priests of the hour, lay servants of a temple, priests in ordinary.}\]

unu - t \[\text{horoscopists (?).}\]

Unit \[\text{Tuat X, B.D. 15 (Litany), 1364, 7, a light-god, and the god of an hour.}\]

Unut-amiut-Tuat \[\text{Tuat IV, the 12 hour-goddesses who were divided into two groups by.}\]

Unut-netchut \[\text{Tuat XI, a group of eight goddesses who smote the serpent, and sang hymns to the rising sun.}\]

Unut-Sethait \[\text{Tuat X, a group of 12 goddesses who made the hours to advance.}\]

unb \[\text{plant, bush, shrub, undergrowth, flower;}\]

Unb \[\text{T. 39, the divine sprout, plant or shoot proceeding from and a form of RA.}\]
Unb-per-em-Nu

B. D. 42, 24, a title of Ra and Osiris.

unp

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), to cut, to stab, to slay.

unp-t

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), waste, ruin, destruction.

unpep-t

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), staff, stick.

unp-t

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), plants, shrubs.

Unpep-t-ent-He-t-He\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\)

B. D. 125, III, 35; a mystical name of the left foot; var.

Unpi

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), a name of Horus.

unf

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), Rec. 2, 116,

Rev. 16, 152, to rejoice, to be glad, gladness; Copt. \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\).

unf åb

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), to be glad, joy, gladness, a man of happy disposition.

unf

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), to undo, to unloose, to uncover.

unem-t

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), food. Later forms are:

unem-t

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), bread, cakes, food.

unem-tiū

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), those on the right side.

unem

Hymn Darius 17, the right eye of Ra, i.e., the day, or Shu.

unemā

M. 337 =

unemi

N. 862; \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), T. 70, P. 67, 180, 411,

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), M. 280, 588, P. 273 =

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), N. 892; \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), T. 70 = \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), M. 224 =

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), U. 191; \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), Rec. 27, 220,

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), Rec. 29, 149, to eat; Copt. \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\);

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), to eat, U. 90 = \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), P. 367 =

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), U. 42; \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), N. 1186, \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), M. 313 =

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), N. 847. Later forms are:

unemi

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), to drink;

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), thou drinkest beer.

unem-t

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), U. 191, \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), T. 70,

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), M. 225, \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), food. Later forms are:

unem-t

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), bread, cakes, food.

unemit

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), a consuming fire.

unem snef

\(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\), a disease; Copt. \(\text{\textsuperscript{}}}\) (?)

Unem - åb - nt - menhu - ñeq - uuā

Hymn Darius 17, the right eye of Ra, i.e., the day, or Shu.
Unem-utch-bāh-āb, Denderah I, 30, a lioness-goddess.

Unemiu bāiu, eaters of heart souls, a class of devils.

Unem-besku, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Unem-huat, a turtle-headed god of the 3rd day of the month.

Unem-huat-ent-pēhui-f, B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 3rd Arit.

Unem-snef, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

unmes, IV, 988 . . . .

Un-ermēntu, Ombos I, 1, 252, a star-god.

unhi, Rev. 11, 186, 81, Rev. 13, 13, to appear; Copt. orwunq.

unh, garlands of flowers.


unkhu, P. 692, those who are dressed or adorned.

unkh, to oil and bind up the hair, to make the toilette.


unkhit, bandage, bandlet.

unkh, diarrhoea.

unkh, to bite, to gnaw.

unkh, to wound, to gore.

Uneshit, Ombos III, 2, 133, a goddess.

unsh, P. 605 . . . . .

unsh, clothing.

unsh, wolf; plur.

unsh, P. 13, 411, Hb. 353, , a kind of dog, or the skin of a dog.

unsh-t, Rec. 15, 107, a kind of plant, wolf's-bane (?) coriander; Copt. ḫepw, ḫepw.

unsh-t, a sledge for stone.

Unshet, P. 268, M. 481, N. 1249, a mythological being.

Unshētā, P. 268, M. 481, N. 1249, a mythological being.

unsh, to travel, to run.

unshnesh, to run, to run quickly.
Untchut (?) A, T. 200, P. 679, a divine pilot (?)

untchar A, Gen. Epist. 103, a fish-pond.

untcher (?) , P. 605 . . . .

ur A, U. 215, great, much, superior, very, greatness, great size ; dual , , , , , ; plur. , , , ,
great man, great god, prince, chief, noble, eldest son, senior ; plur. , , , ,

ur-t Epist. 5, 90, great woman, great thing, great, eldest ; plur. , , , , ,

ur A, Anastasi I, 27, 8, , very
great, how very great ; Copt. ὡθηπ. 

ur A, great ; , greater than ;

ur A, two, great two times, twice great ;

ur A, very much, very many many times ;

untu A, , because of the greatness of.
ur āa \(\), king; Copt. o\(\varphi\)po.

ur-t āa-t \(\), queen.

ur khet (akh-t) \(\), great in possessions, rich.

ur khert \(\), great in property, rich.

urr \(\), U. 235, P. 659, 744, M. 754, to be great, to make great, to increase, to grow large; \(\), P. 156, 646, \(\), P. 716,

N. 786, \(\), great.

Ur-t \(\), title of the high-priestess of Sais.

Urta, the title of the two high-priestesses of the Heroopolite Nome; \(\), N. 1385, two great goddesses.

ur-t, urr-t \(\), U. 272,

N. 719,

a name of the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Ur-tt \(\), the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

Ur-ā \(\), the title of a priest.

Ur-ttbu \(\), the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

Ur-ma \(\), T.S.B.A. 8, 326, \(\), a title of the high-priest of Heliopolis; plur. \(\).

ur-menfitu \(\), chief of soldiers = Gr. στρατηγός.

Ur-neruti \(\), great of victories, most victorious, a common title of kings.

Ur-nekhtut \(\), the name of a chamber in the temple at Edfū.

Ur-en-sent \(\), a title of gods and kings meaning he who is greatly feared.

Ur-Rā \(\), the title of a priestess of the Busiris Nome.

Ur-res \(\), great one of the South (?) great one of the Ten of the South (?) a title of a high official; plur. \(\), IV, 1104.

Ur-res-mēh \(\), A.Z. 1907, 18, IV, 412, great one of the Ten of the South and of the Ten of the North.

Ur-hāu \(\), a title of the chief priest of Sais.

Ur-ḥeb \(\), M. 213, N. 684, a proper name, or title.

Ur-ḥeba \(\), a title of the chief priest of the Nome Prosopites.

ur-ḥemut \(\), chief of the smelters.

ur-ḥeka \(\), "great of words of power," a tool or instrument used in the performance of magical ceremonies.

Ur-ḥekau \(\), Tuat III, the name of a sceptre, and of a staff used by magicians in working spells.

urit-ḥekau \(\), P. 100, M. 88, N. 95, a sceptre of Horus and Set (?).

urit-ḥekau \(\), a serpent-amulet, a vulture-amulet (Lacau).

Ur-ḥekau \(\), a collar-amulet.

ur-ḥekau \(\), he who is great in words of power, or enchantments, i.e., a god or man who is a magician.

Ur-ḥekau \(\), a title of Set.

Urit-ḥekau \(\), U. 269, 271, M. 129, a name of the crown of the North, or of its goddess.
Urit-hekau, a name of the crown of the South, or of its goddess.

Urit-hekau, the crowns of the South and North.

Urit-hekau, a royal crown.

Ur-Khâfrâ, the name of the pyramid of King Khâfrâ.

Ur-kherp-hemut, the great director of the hammer, a title of the high-priest of Ptah of Memphis; two high-priests of Ptah.

Ur-senu, "chief physician," a title of a priest of Sais; = Copt. C.C.EH.

ur-sunt, paymaster.

ur-shât, mighty one of slaughters, i.e., great slaughterer.

ur-sheft, mighty one of terror, i.e., terror inspiring.

ur-qâhu, B.D. 60, 3, chief of districts, title of an official.

Ur V, Mar. Aby. I, 44, chief of five gods, a title of Osiris and of the high priest of Thoth.

ur-čob, a priest's title.

Ur-t ŋekh[en]t, title of a priestess of Heliopolis.

Uru, Berg. I, 13, B.D. 32, 1, 9, great god, Great God.

Ur, n. 1062, a great god; plur. T. 244, N. 45, Rec. 31, 21, O. P. 86.

Urâ, T. 280, P. 61, M. 29, great god.

Urur, twice great god.

Urâ, M. 744, P. 646, 715, a god, son of and

Urui, the two great gods, i.e., Horus and Set.

Uru, U. 426, T. 244, T. 289, M. 66, N. 128, the great chiefs of heaven.

Uru, Tuat II, a group of gods who lightened the darkness; compare Heb. ל瘁.

Urit, U. 272, B.D. 100, 4: (1) one of a group of four goddesses; (2) a protector of the dead.

Urit, U. 269, a title of Neith and of several other goddesses.

Urti, the goddesses Nekhebit and Uatchit; N. 1385.

Urit, a name of an eye of Horus, the moon.

Ur-at, Sinsin II, a god of Kher-Âha.

Urit-âb-er-tef-s, Ombos III, 2, 130.

Urit-âmî-Shet, U. 529, a title of Horus.

Urit-âmî-t-Tuat, Tuat I, a goddess of the escort of Ra.
Ur-âres, Urârset, B.D. 102, 6, a god of a boat; Saite var.

Ur-a, P. 164, N. 861, U. 68, P. 328, the name of a goddess.

Ur-urti, B.D. 64, 16, a title of Isis and Nephthys.

Ur-baiu, a great of souls, i.e., strong-willed, a title of gods and kings.

Ur-pehui-f, B.D. 144, 20, a god.

Ur-pehti, Mar. Aby. I, 44, Denderah IV, 78, a doorkeeper-god.

Ur-maati-f, B.D. 115, 9, a god.

Urit-em-ab-Rait, Ombos III, 2, 133, a form of Hathor.

Ur-em-Netat, N. 1345, a title of Horus and Osiris.

Urit-em-sheniu, B.D. 141, 20, 148, one of seven Cows.

Urit-em-sekhemu-s, the goddess of the 4th hour of the day.

Urit-em-setesh-sheniu, B.D. 63, Rec. 26, 227, a god (Osiris?)


Ur-nes, the name of a portion of the river in the Tuat.

Urit-en-kru(?), Ombos I, 47, a lioness-headed hippopotamus-goddess of Ombos.

Ur-henu, Mission 13, 225, a water-god.

Ur-henhenu, B.D. 3, 2, a water-god.

Ur- heb, M. 213, N. 684, an associate of Ta, Geb, Asår and Anpu.

Ur-âka, Denderah III, 36, a god of Denderah.

Urit-hekait, Denderah IV, 78, a form of Hathor as a fighting-goddess.

Urit-hekau, U., 285, a name of Set of Ombos.

Urit-hekau, N. 719, U. 271, A, a goddess of spells and enchantments, who was identified with Isis, Hathor, Bast, Sekhmit, etc.

Urit-hekau, Rec. 32, 80, the two goddesses Nekhebit and Uatchit.

Urit-hekai, B.D. 189, 21, goddesses of Anu.

Ur-khert, Denderah IV, 80, a jackal-god in the 2nd Aat.

Ur-khert, Tuat VII, a star-god.

Ur-sa-ur, N. 656, a title of Osiris.

Ur-sah-f, Lanzone 176, a god, Râ or Osiris(?)

Ur-senu, B.D. 17, 32 (Nebseh), a chief of the torture chamber of Osiris.
Ur-sent, Denderah IV, 78, Berg. 1, 35: (1) a double bull-god; (2) a jackal-god who befriended the dead; (3) a god of Edfû.

Ur-sekat, U. 420, T. 240, a god of ploughing in the Ṭuat.

Ur-sheps-f, P. 672, N. 1271, a son of Ptah.

Ur-it-shefit, goddess of the 4th hour of the night.

Ur-ka-f, T. 87, M. 240, N. 618, a form of Horus.

Ur-gerti, a star-god.

Urui-nten, Naville, Mythe, a title of Horus of Edfû.

ur, large house, mansion, palace.

ur, a joint of meat, a meat ration; a large piece or slice of flesh off a joint.

ur, a violent wind, gale, storm (?)

ur, N. 976, part of a ladder (?)

ur, pig.

ur, flame, fire.

ur-t, a funeral chest.

ur-t, N. 507, a large (?) cake.

ur-t, a large boat.

Ur-t, B.D. 110, a lake in Sekhet-Aaru.


ur-t, the funeral mountain, the grave.

Urnt, a name of the Other World.

urr-t, a place (?)

ur, helpless, miserable.

urr, Herusâtef Stele 101, to be abased, to be destitute.

urr-t, Rec. 3, 57, hairy head.

Urâ[tenti], Rec. 20, 81, a good demon.

urâi (?), a garment, a bandlet.

urit, a mass of water, flood, a name of the sky.

urit, pylon, a house, a large chamber, hall.

urri, Rev. 1, 136, 171, Jour. As. 1908, 208, to delay.

Mar. Aby. I, 6, 42; Copt. ḫpḫḏp.

urrat, Rev. 12, 47, delay.

Urit, B.D. 125, II, 23, a town in Egypt or in the Ṭuat.

urrit, chariot;

urit, a kind of garment.

uri, to be hairy; compare Copt. ḫp.x.2.1 (?)

urmu, title of priests of Râ and Mnevis.

urmu, Nile-flood.

Urmr, Thes. 1203, a Libyan king.
urmit: a disease of the belly.

urmu: battlement, protective works.

urh: N. 307, P. 238, to rub with oil or salve, to anoint, to smear.

urhu: P. 692, anointed ones.

urh-t: unguent.

urh: Rev. 14, 40, plot of ground, court; Copt. otrpe.

urkh: Rev. 11, 134, court; Copt. otrpe.

urkh: to become green, to flourish.

urkh: to guard, to protect.

urs: head rest, pillow; plur. othm, cedar wood pillows; otha, mern wood pillow; otha, alabaster pillow; othu, wooden pillow.

urs: to overturn; Copt. otwlc.

urs: Rev. 13, 19; herb, Copt. otrpic.

ursh: to become green, to flourish.

ursh: U. 451, P. 165, N. 799, Hh. 224, othu, othu, othu, Rec. 31, 39, othu, Rev. 13, 3, to pass the time, to keep a watch, to observe astronomically, watcher, observer, observatory; Copt. otrpe.

ursh-t: watch, vigil.

urshu: Rec. 21, 14, festivals kept in the Great Oasis.

ursh: , watcher; plur. otrsh.

Urshu: T. 387, M. 403, N. 719, T. 289, N. 736, N. 737, P. 204, N. 11, N. 849, the watchers, a class of divine beings.

Urshi: Tomb of Seti I, three Hour-gods who make one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 67).

Urshu Pu: P. 71, N. 102, the tutelary gods of Pe (Buto).

Urshu Nekhen: M. 102, the tutelary gods of Nekhen.

Urek: an Earth-god.


urt: to rest, be motionless; Copt. otrpot.

urt: the setting of a star.

urt-t: immobility, cessation.

urtu: L.D. III, 140B, a fainting or exhausted man.

Urft: Tuat VI, a motionless god = Urft-ab (or ha).

urtt: see akhmui urtt.

Urft-a-t: B.D. 1, 13,
"Still-heart," a title of Osiris, a name given to any mummy.

*u*rt* contemptible, a kind of bird.

*u*r* t*ch* , U. 13, to stop, to cease

*u*hi* a Peasant 292, failure, ruin.

*u*hiu* (?) *, Rev. 13, 37, defaulters.

Thes. 1322, things decayed or rotten.

*u*hi* Rev., scorpion;

Copt. *Ø* i*og* *c*.

*u*ha* Âmen. 14, 11, 12, 19, 2,

Mar. Karn. 54, 42, *Ø* *c*;

to fail, to miss the mark, etc. (as *u*h*;)

to fail.

*u*ha*ha* ; to fail.

*u*hamu* to repeat, to recite; Copt. *Ø* *w* *g* *g*.

*u*han* to destroy, to overthrow.

*u*han-t* ruin, ruins.

*u*has* , Anastasi I, 25, 7, to be exhausted, to be weary of, to be careless about.

*u*ha* , a disease of the belly.

*u*ha* * to decay, to become putrid, to rot.

*u*heb* a kind of fish.

*u*hem* , hoof, claw of a bird; *Ø* *

Rec. 23, 198, a horned animal.

*u*hem* * , U. 186, *Ø* *

Âmen. 21, 12, 24, 1, *Ø* , Rev. 13, 75,

*a* *Ø* *V* *A* *V*, to repeat, to narrate, to recount, to tell a story, to tell a dream; *Ø* *V* *A* *V*, Speak again! Copt. *Ø* *w* *g* *g*.

*u*hem *ã*nhk* renewing life, repeating living; *Ø* *

water which renews life.

*u*hemu* , P.S.B. 10, 47,

*Ø* *c* *Ø* *c* *Ø* *c*, a "teller," registry, herald, lay priest, recorder, orator, proclaimer; plur. *Ø* *c* , Rec. 21, 92.

*u*hem-ti* narrator.

*u*hem *ã*a* , IV, 972, the great recorder;

IV, 1120, recorders of the Nomes.
uhem en se[m]-t neb, "teller of every land," dragoman, Foreign Office messenger.

uhem nesu, the king's herald.

uhem nesu tep, king's herald-in-chief.

Uhemu, Tuat IX, the gods who recite spells to bewitch Aapep.

U humili (?), Tuat X, a god of the 9th Gate.

Uhem-her, B.D. 123, 3, a god.

Uhem-t-tosu, etc., etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 11th Pylon of Sekhet-Aaru.

uhem, Jour. As. 1908, 256, to renew, to repeat an act, to do something often; Rec. 16, 57, renewing the race; Copt. o'yugu.

uhemit, uhemmit, repetition.

uhem-t, what is repeated, something that is renewed; a revolution (of a star).

uhemuti, second, duplicate, like; without his like, unequalled.

uhem-

em uhem, a second time, anew.

em uhem å, a second time, anew.

mit em uhem, death a second time, the second death.

n mut-f em uhem, he shall never die a second time.

Uhem ånhk, Edfu, 1, 80, a title of the Nile-god.

uhemu åha, to renew a fight, repeat an attack.

uhem menu, Rec. 20, 42, IV, 358, to repeat monuments, i.e., to multiply buildings.

uhem mețu, to repeat words.

uhem ra, IV, 414, multiplying speech (?)

uhem renp, renewing youth.

uhem hé, "he who renews [his] face," the name of a god.

uhem khâ, repeater of rising, i.e., Râ.

uhem'seshet, renewing the bandlet.

uhem qaâs, to renew fetters, i.e., to increase them.

uhem qai, renewer of form, i.e., the moon.

uhem qet-t, renuer of form, i.e., the moon.

uhem, to burn up, to blaze.

uhem, Rec. 15, 127, grains of incense.

uhem, Rec. 2, 111, failure, decay, ruin.

uhem, grain, filth (?)

uhem, Amen. 8, 3, 12, 3, to destroy, to overthrow, to drag down, to lay waste.

uhem, Rec. 31, 173.

uhennu, P. 471, M. 539, N. 1118, to remove.

uhern, house dog; Copt. o'y22p, o'y2op.

uh, U. 297, T. 141 = M. 198, N. 537, to be strong (?)
uhuh  Rec. 15, 57

uh  U. 295, N. 529, to cry out.

uhuh  Rec. 15, 57

uh  to cry out.

uhuh  Rec. 15, 57

uhuh  a place of abode, encampment, compound; Copt. 02ºc.

uhu  Rec. 16, 127

uhu  B.M. 32, 383, a fiend in the Tuat.

uh-t  pot, kettle, roasting dish, brazier, any kind of cooking pot; plur.

uhau  Annales III, 110, increment, addition.

uhâ  to inspect, to examine into.

uhâ  N. 1345, 1346

uhâ  N. 766, T. 183, 233

uhâ  Rec. 27, 55, 30, 198

uhâ  IV, 162, N. 806

uhâ  Anastasi I, 1, 7, Israel Stele 16

uhâ sennti  to open a way through the outer enclosure of a building.

uhâ thess-t  to unpick a knot, to disentangle a difficult matter, to explain riddles.

uhâ terf  IV, 969, to decipher writing.

uhâ  Rec. 6, 11, a matter which has to be explained, problem, riddle, parable; plur.

Uha - ha-t  a guide of Af through the Gate of Saâ-Set.

uhâ åb (or hati)  Mar. Karn.

uhâ  to stretch a cord, to use a rope; Thes. 1285, to stretch out a builder's cord to show the size of the building.

uhâ  to work a line or net in fishing and fowling.

uhâ  fisherman, fowler, hunter; plur.
uḥā (remu) a kind of fish (synodontis shall); plur. Rec. 30, 247.

uḥā-t, the [festivals of the] three kinds of fishing.

uḥā to wound, to stab with a knife, to sting (of a scorpion).

uḥā-t Metternich Stele 73, Rec. 15, 145, Rev. 13, 41, scorpion; the seven scorpions of Isis; Copt. ovoe, ovoce.

uḥā to feed, food, provisions, superfluity.

uḥāi a kind of grain or seed.

uḥā ... plants, flowers (?)

uḥi a stage of a journey, a halting-place.

uḥit B.M. 657, De Hyminis 57, Tombos Stele 5, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 37, Israel Stele 11, Rougé L.H. Pl. 256, Rec. 31, 39, villages in East Africa, the Sûdân, the Eastern Desert, etc.

uḥut ... foreign settlements.

Uḥuit, the nomads of the Sûdân, East Africa, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, etc.

uḥi, uḥem, uḥer, uḥes, uḥsut, Uk (?), ukh (?), ukha, ukhau-t, ukha-t, ukhā-t, ukhatu-t, ukhakh, Amen. 9, 14, 19, 19.
ukha, to let fall, to have a miscarriage, to purge, to place, to set down something; ukha kha-t, to evacuate.

ukha theb-t, base of a pyramid.

ukha-tâ, a pair of sandals or shoes (Lacau).

ukha, N. 1275, a cake offering.

ukha ..., an amulet (?)

ukha, ukhau, Peasant 287, to play the fool, to be foolish, simple, ignorant, neglectful, careless, stupid, slothful, etc.

ukha, ukham (?), R.E. 8, 73, Peasant 218, fool, ignoramus, simpleton, boor, the unlettered man, slaggard; plur. L.D. III, 16A, 8, defects, crimes, acts of folly.

ukha, note, letter, despatch, roll, document; plur. Rec. 21, 83.

ukha, N. 753, claws, nails, hooks.

ukham (?), Theb.

Ost. 15k = (?)

ukhikh (?), T. 333.

ukheb, to shine, to be bright.

ukher, Rechnungen 63, granary, warehouse, wharf, dock, dockyard; plur.

ukher-t, a wooden tool or instrument, appliance; plur.

ukhes (?), P. 461, N. 1098 = , M. 517.

ukhes nemmât, B.D.

ukhet-t (?), boat.

ukhet, to be in a state of collapse, to be in pain, to be painful, to be inflamed (of a sore, or of the heart), to feel hurt, Rec. 31, 168.

ukhti, a man in a state of collapse.

ukhet-t, defects, crimes, acts of folly, pain, sickness, inflammation.

ukhet, to be treated with drugs, embalmed. Also used of words of the wise which are "preserved," or stored up.

ukhtu, Peasant 272, long-suffering.

ukhet hat, tolerant, forbearing; plur.

us, to be broad, wide.
use[kh]-t & use[ka]-t, long-armed, a far-reaching hand.

usi & usi, much, exceedingly, quite, wholly.

us-t & us-t, hall, a building of some kind; plur.

Famine Stele 31, exceedingly, quite, wholly.

us & us, to be empty, to come to an end.

us-t & us-t, decay, ruin, misery, the lack of something, emptiness.

us & us, to destroy, to do away something.

us & us, to saw; Copt. oyeice, AICE.

us-t & us-t, something sawn off, sawdust, scrapings.

A.Z. 1908, 12, the amulet of the sceptre.

usaf (usf) & usaf, Rev. 12, 115, Jour. As. 1908, 486, to lose, to lack; Copt. otyocq.

usam (usm) & usam, Rev. 11, 134, 160, 172, crushed, broken.

usar & usar, Rev. 13, 8, strong man; see.

Usar, User

Pierret, Inscr. II, 139, A.Z. 1879, 126, Berg. I, 6, late forms of the name of Osiris.

usah & usah, to advance.

usakht (uskh-t) & usakht, Rev. 13, 30, hall; plur. Rev. 14, 13, asylums, refuges.

usash & usash, Rev. 14, 22, hall; see.

usaten (usten) & usaten, Rev. 11, 178, to enlarge.

Usaau & Usaau, B.D. 1444 (Saite), a goddess.

useb & useb, to heap up.

usf & usf, Peasant 257, B. 2, 107, Edict 36, IV, 353, to be lazy, idle, slothful; Copt. otyocq.

usfa & usfa, laziness, supineness, sloth, idleness, sluggishness, Anastasi VII, 12, 1, Salier II, 14, 9.

usfu & usfu, Peasant 284, B 2, 109, lazy man.

usfa & usfa, a kind of marsh bird.

usfau & usfau, snarers of the same.

usem & usem, bowels, intestines.

usen & usen, to make water.

useni & useni, a title of the Ram-god.

user & user, T. 72, U. 192, to be strong, to be mighty, to be rich; Rec. 31, 165, rich in houses.

user & user, IV, 972, strong one, i.e., oppressor.
userit | Rec. 5, 90, 182, a wealthy woman, goddess, U. 229, mighty woman, Metternich Stele 55; plur. t\(\), T. 306.

user-t | strength, power, might, a strong thing, riches (\[\]), Amen. 9, 6).

useru | T. 245, a wealthy woman, Metternich Stele 55; plur.

User | Rec. 30, 198, the god of strength.

User | Ombos I, 1, 186–188, one of the 14 kau of Ra.

User-ti | , a god.

Userit | U. 229, a goddess of O

User-t | B.D. 41 (Saite), a lake in Sekhet-Åaru.

Userit | B.D. 110, 42, Nesi-Åmsu 30, 9, a goddess of Sekhet-Åaru.

User-Ba | B.D. 65, 4, a title of Ra and of Osiris.

User-baiu-f-em-Uatch-ur | Denderah IV, 63, a warrior-god.

User-Rä | Tuat VI, a name of a standard in the Tuat.

User-ña-t | , "strong heart," the name of a god.

User-hatì | Rec. 21, 76, the sacred barge of Amen-Ra at Thebes.

User-t (?) Geb | Tuat VI, the jackal-headed stakes to which the damned were tied in the Tuat.

user-t | a part of the head or neck; plur. t\(\).

user | to steer, rudder, steering pole, oar, paddle; plur.

Copt. ovocp, ðoccp.

useru | rowers, IV, 305.

user-t | U. 423, T. 242, a kind of sceptre.

user-t | flame, fire.

userti | Tanis Pap. 18, two leathern objects.

useh | to cut in pieces, to cut through, to shave, to destroy.

useh | to destroy by fire.

usekh | , to be wide or spacious, wide, to be in a spacious place, to be spread out, to be empty, vacant; Copt. ovwegic; e\[\], empty is the throne in the boat of millions of years; \[\], made spacious.

usekh-t | width, breadth; e\[\], the width of his two arms.

Usekh[-t]-ást-ånh[¬-t]-em-snef | Denderah I, 30, Ombos II, 2, 134, a lion-god and lioness-goddess.

Usekh-nemmät | B.D. 125, II, a god of Anu and one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Usekh-her | B.D. 28, 5, a title of Ra.
Usekh-t ṣett, a uraeus-goddess.

usekh-t, a broad flat-bottomed boat; plur. 𓊈𓊄, Koller Pap. 3, 6.

usekh, collar, pectoral, breast ornament; plur. 𓊈𓊄, 𓊈𓊄, 𓊊𓊈𓊄, Koller Pap. 3, 6.

usekh-ti, Rec. 4, 26.

usekh, A.Z. 1908, 15, the amulet of the collar or pectoral; 𓊊𓊈𓊄, pectoral of mother of emerald; 𓊊𓊊𓊄𓊄, of various kinds of stones; 𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊈𓊄, in gold; 𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊈𓊄, in silver; 𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊈𓊄, in lapis lazuli; 𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊊𓊈𓊄, in tchām metal.

usekh-en-bāk, A.Z. 1908, 18, the "hawk-collar" amulet.

usekh-en-Mut, A.Z. 1908, 18, "collar of Mut," the name of an amulet.

usekh-en-Nebti, A.Z. 1908, 18, "collar of Uatchit and Nekhebit," the name of an amulet.

usekh-en-Khens, A.Z. 1908, 18, the collar of Khensu, an amulet.

usekh-en-tchet, A.Z. 1908, 18, "collar of eternity," the name of an amulet.

usekh, B.D. 172, 25, to plate with metal; thy limbs are plated with gold.

usekh (?) Rec. 31, 170, to be wide = 𓊈𓊄, 𓊈𓊄.

usesh, hall = 𓊈𓊄, 𓊈𓊄.
usesh 使用, collar, necklace.

usesh 使用, water, to evacuate; later form, 使用．

usesh-t 使用, U. 159, T. 344, Hh. 448, Rec. 29, 150, Hh. 372, urine, evacuation, excrement in general.

ussha 使用, to cut off.

ust-t 使用, Khalbán Stele 31, roll, letter, document, despatch; plur. 使用, Berl. 7272.

usta 使用, to tow, to drag, to draw.

usten 使用, Israel Stele 12, 使用, Edict 23, 使用, to walk with long strides, to stride, to step out; Copt. 。”

usten re 使用, to open the mouth wide.

usten ret 使用, to walk with long strides, i.e., boldly.

ustenu 使用, Rougé I.H. 256, a kind of officer.

usten 使用, a spacious room.

Usten 使用, a title of the Nile-god and of his flood.

Usten 使用, an ape-god.

usthen 使用, A., IV, 1075, 1189, to stride; Copt. 。”

Ust 使用, B.D. 148, the herald of the 2nd Arit.

Usten 使用, Ombos II. 2, 200, a lake-god, a title of the Nile-god.

ustchefa 使用, Gen. Epist. 64, vainly (?)

ush 使用, to lack, to be deprived of.

ush 使用, omission, space, interval, a sign used in papyri to mark a lacuna.

ush 使用, nothing, emptiness.

ush ami 使用, Rev. 12, 21, one-armed, one-handed.

ush up-t 使用, Rev. 13, 63, headless.

ush hat 使用, Pap. 3023, 85, senseless, stupid (?)

ush-t 使用, A.Z. 1900, 128, a hair ornament.

ush 使用, darkness, night; Copt. 。”

ush 使用, Rec. 4, 121, to eat; var. 使用.

ush 使用, to make water.

ushsh 使用, to make water.

ush-t 使用, urine, evacuation.

ush 使用, to play the harp.

ush 使用, Amen. 26, 13, 使用, to cry out, to praise, to adore.
ushush  
, to crush, to pound.

usha  
, to masticate, to chew.

usha  
, to fatten geese or cattle.

usha áhu  
, R.E. 6, 26, herdsman, pasturer or fattener of cattle, or perhaps fattened cattle; compare .

ushau (?)  
, fattened geese.

usha-t  
, a place where birds or animals were fattened.

usha  
, IV, 502, 1095, 1208, to babble, to revile, to abuse, to curse.

usha  
, revilings, cursings, words of ill omen.

usha  
, Hymn Darius 3, , to pour out, to scatter, to spread, to rub into powder.

usha-usha  
, Anastasi I, 26, 1, , to beat, to beat flat, to smash, to strike, to break into; Copt. oregovery.

usha-t  
, darkness, night, sunset.

ushait  
, night.

Usha-t  
, Denderah II, 10, 11, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Ovoste.

Uchat-bakat  
, Denderah II, 10, Annales I, 34, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Ovoste-Bikori.

ushauti  
; see Shabti.

usham  
, a sacrificial bucket.

Ushataspi  

Ushati  
, Tombs of Seti I, Rameses IV; see Usha-t.

ushā  
, to gnaw, to chew, to bite, to masticate, to eat, what is eaten, food; , P.S.B. 13, 412, the gnawing of a worm at a tooth.

ushā  
, a disease of the mouth, itching of the mouth.

ushu  
, dry, arid, desert, parched.

Ushur-ha-t  
, Berg. I, 10, an ibis-god.

usheb  
, to answer, to make a defence; , to make an answer or an excuse; , to answer at the right time; Copt. otwyr.
usheb-t 𓊍 𓊎 , Israel Stele 15, Rec. 21, 79, Amen. 4, 11, 13, 18, answer, deposition, statement, advocacy, speech in defence of something, the subject under discussion.

ushebit 𓊍 𓊎 , Mar. Karn. 52, 17, answer, deposition.

ushebti see Shabti.

ushebit a wailing woman; plur.

usheb 𓊍 𓊎, the name of the 27th day of the month.

usheb 𓊍 𓊎, T. 372, P. 607, U. 499, M. 717, N. 709, to eat, to consume, to feed on, to swallow.

usheb-t 𓊍 𓊎, P. 81, M. 111, N. 25, food, meals for the dead.

usheb 𓊍 𓊎, Rec. 26, 224, cakes, loaves of bread.

usheb-t 𓊍 𓊎, edible grain or seeds, medicaments, drugs.

ushebit 𓊍 𓊎, pearl beads.

Usheb B.D. (Saite) 144E, a fire-god.

usheb 𓊍 𓊎, Rec. 3, 49, vase, pot, vessel, cup.

usheb 𓊍 𓊎, to cut, to carve, to engrave.

usheb 𓊍 𓊎 B.D. 110, 16, to be begotten (?)

usheb-usheb 𓊍 𓊎, Hh. 424

ushem 𓊍 𓊎, Prisse Pap. 14, 8, to slay, to crush, to chop up, to split, to pound together.

ushem-t 𓊍 𓊎, something crushed or split, powdered substance.

Ushem-ḥat-khefiu-nu-Rā 𓊍 𓊎, Tuat I, goddess of the 1st hour of the night.

Ushem-ḥat-khefiu-s 𓊍 𓊎, Tuat I, one of the 12 guides of Af.

ushem 𓊍 𓊎 to mix together; Copt. 𓊍 𓊎, a measure, libation bucket (?)

ushem 𓊍 𓊎, Rec. 28, 166, the hair of a grain plant, beard of grain.

ushen 𓊍 𓊎, to snare, to pluck a bird.

ushnu 𓊍 𓊎, netted birds, feathered fowl.

usher 𓊍 𓊎, Hh. 308, Rec. 26, 80, to be parched, to be dried up (of pools of water), to be burnt up (of grass).

usher 𓊍 𓊎, Tombos Stele 6, to lack, to be empty, to be consumed, bare, bald, destitute, helpless.

usher 𓊍 𓊎, Metternich Stele 242, annihilation, emptiness, a term of abuse.

usht 𓊍 𓊎, Jour. As. 1908, 268, to adore, Copt. 𓊍 𓊎, Rev. 13, 39; Copt. 𓊍 𓊎.

ushet 𓊍 𓊎, Peasant 275, Amen. 10, 8, 27, 26, Rec. 26, 5, to beseech, to ask, to enquire after, to interrogate, to cross-examine, to greet, to salute, to cry out to, to pray to; Copt. 𓊍 𓊎.
ushet-ti, Rec. 21, 98, crier.

ushetu, Peasant 216, a person addressed.

ushet, (late form), to pray to, to supplicate.

ushet-t, sickly appearance (?)

Uqet-neferu, name of a palace of Nefer-ḥetep.

Ukesh-ti, Rec. 13, 26, Nubian (adjective); compare Copt. ɛɛsɛy.

ug, to be burned, to burn.

Ug, Uga, Edfu I, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

uga-t, Rechnungen 58, Rev. 11, 174, part of a boat; plur.

Ugaiu, B.D. 99, 22, 23, the eight pegs of the magical boat which represented the four sons and the four grandsons of Horus.

uga, B.M. 448, the name of a festival.

uga, Amen. 23, 15, to eat, to chew and swallow.

ugā, ugāu, P. 774, P. 775, P. 661, to eat, to chew and swallow; "he does not swallow [it], he spits [it] out."

ugit, Peasant 253, something eaten, what has been chewed.

ugait, jawbone; Copt. ɛɛsɛɛ, ɛɛsɛɛ, ɛɛsɛɛ.

uga, Amen. 3, 12, to be weak, the helplessness of old age.

ugaa, pit, well, pool, stream.

ugap, Amen. 8, 6, to overthrow, to sweep away; Copt. ɛɛsɛn, ɛɛsɛn.

ugam, Thes. 1206, a kind of myrrh.

ugas, Anastasi IV, 15, 7, P.S.B. 10, 469, to slit, to split open, to stab, to gut a fish.

ugep, to overthrow, to destroy; Copt. ɛɛsɛn, ɛɛsɛn.

ugem, IV, 687, a kind of grain (?)

ugos, to cut open, to gut a fish or an animal.

ugsu, P. 1116B, 31, slit fish, or fish fillets (?)

uges, geese which have been drawn.

ut, Rev. 13, 37, other; Copt. ɔɛɛt.

ut, Rev. 12, 69, to go away; Copt. ɔɛɛt.

ut, Rev. 5, 18, to order, to issue commands.

uti, to command.

ut, to be called, to name.

utu, an official (?) crier (?)
ut, Rec. 33, 33, to tie up, to swathe, to wind bandages round a dead body, to mummify, to embalm; Copt. OT.

utaut swathings, mummy bandages.

uti an embalmed body; plur.

ut, utu, uti embalmer; plur.

utiu IV, the four embalmers, i.e., the four sons of Horus.

ut, utiu coffin, mummy case, cartonnage case; plur.

utı, Rev. 12, 40, destruction.

Utt Rev. 13, 22, sepulture, death.

Utü (?) B.D. 99, 30, a god who assisted in sailing the magical boat.

utänu (?), the name of a god.

ut, tile, slab.

ut, bronze.

ut, Rev. 14, 49, plants, vegetables.

ut, Rev. 11, 167, “green,” i.e., new (of leather).

utut, Rev. 15, 19, 14, 18, green things, vegetables, papyrus shoots; Copt. OYTOYET.

ut, T. 311, a kind of plant (?) in.

utit, Rev., males; Copt. GOUTT.

Utt, B.D. 110, the god of generation in the Tuat.

Utt, “begetter,” a title of several solar gods; he begot himself; he begot his own organs of generation, Culte Divin 122.

utit, “begetter,” a name of Rā.

Utit, a title of Hathor.

Utet-f-em-utcha a god of one of the Dekans.
Utet-f-em-pet, Den-derah II, 10, a lion-headed god, one of the 36 Dekans.

Utet-f-em-her, a star.

Utet-neferuset, Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Utet-neh, B.D. 17, 48, the everlasting god of generation, or begetter of eternity.

Utet-tef-f, the god of the 29th day of the month.

Utet (?), P. 167, N. 841, the two uraeus-goddesses (?)

Utu-Shu, T. 183, N. 766, the two Nepti of Nenu,

Utut (?), to heat, to burn, to boil up, to cook.

Utau, Tuat III, a group of four gods with hidden arms.

Utau Asar, B.D. 168.

Utau-ta, a group of gods.

Uteb, Jour. As. 1908, 275, excess; Copt. ㅠ\yw, T. 286, P. 37, 355, N. 1069, a god (?) a form of Thoth.

Uteh, to beget; later form, ㅠ\yw, Rev. 11, 169, 12, 25, 85, founded, cast; Copt. ㅠ\yw.

Utekh, Annales III, 109, 11, Tombos Stele 9, IV, 84, 767, to move, to march.

Utshi, a kind of stone.

Uteth, P. 355, N. 1069, to seize.

Uteth, T. 286, P. 37, 355, N. 1069, a god (?) a form of Thoth.

Uth, to lift up, to bear up, to support, to raise, to wear, to carry.

Uthet, those who lift up.

Uthet (?), Ebers Pap. 60, 13, fat (?) grease (?)

Uthen (?), Anastasi I, 25, 3, to breach a wall, to bore through; Rev. = Copt. ㅠ\yw.

Uthen, to be lifted up (in a bad sense), to be arrogant, proud, pride.

Uthet ka, haughty, arrogant, conceit, pride.
uthes-t  throne, diwan, seat, support; plur.

uthes-t  support, prop, stay.

uthesit  heaven, height, a name of the sky and of the Sky-goddess.

Uthes  N. 976, a god, the son of Uthesit.

Uthesit  Hh. 361, a god, or goddess, heaven (?)

Uthesu  a title of Thoth.

Uthesu  Tuat IV, Horus as a supporter of the Utchat.


Uthes-neferu  the name of a sacred boat of Rā.

Uthesi-heḥtt  Buch. 45, the country of resurrection.

uḥ  to dismiss; Copt. orwtec.


uṭ ur  to lay, to put, to place, to set, to thrust, to thrust out, to push, to throw, to shoot out, to cast out, to emit a word or cry, to dart out, to void (dung); IV, 968.

uṭ-ā  to thrust out the arm in hostility.

uṭ  B.D. 199, 6, shot with stars.

uṭ-t sau  the ejaculation of magical formulae or spells.

uṭ qen  Thes. 1480, violent man; plur.

uṭṭ  X, Peasant 206, to burn.

uṭṭtu enuiu  to shoot forth of water.

uṭ  Rec. 36, 218, to shoot out fire.

uṭṭ  to write, to inscribe, to engrave, to draw up a list of “strong names.”

uṭ  stele, tablet; see utch.

uṭiu  Rec. 36, 78, embalmers; see utiu.

uṭu, uṭ-t  see utchu.

uṭt  to decree, to order; see utchu.

uṭt  commander, leader.

uṭṭ  command, behest, decree, order.

uṭṭ  cerebrum, brain (?)

uṭaiu  B.D. 92, 4, strong (?)

uṭit  chamber.

Uṭu  Tuat X, a solar-god or hour-god.
utēb
  to turn, to turn round, to change; Copt. wwtā.
  furrow; plur.

Uṭeb
  Rev., a god (?)

uptu
  U. 175, 184, vase.

utfā

utef
  A, Shipwreck 70, Peasant B. 2, 122, to delay; var.

uten
  M. 454, 458, 449, to make an offering.

uten
  offering, gift; plur.

uten-ā
  L.D. III, 65A, heavy-handed.

utensu
  heavy-handed.
  funerary vases.

uṭḥu
  U. 582, a table or altar for offerings; Copt. wwtā.

uṭḥu
  N. 963, T. 331, P. 348, a table or altar for offerings; Copt. wwtā.

uten-t
  P. 95, 289, 625, M. 696, something offered, gift.

uten
  altar.

utenit
  Rec. 28, 181, Reise 27, 35; a shrine at Memphis.

uten-
  to give an order, to command, to decree; compare Heb. ṣābā.

uten-t (read ṭeben-t)
  ring, the ring of a balance.

uten
  to stretch out, to extend.

uten
  to breach a wall, to bore, to penetrate.

uten
  to copy, to write.

Uṭennu
  Copt., an ape-god, "the copyist" of Thoth.

Uṭen
  Berg. I, 20, an ape-god, a friend of the dead.

uten
  the great uten, a weight (?)

uten-ā
  L.D. III, 65A, heavy-handed.

uten-t
  N. 963, a table or altar for offerings.

uten-ā
  the offerings of meat and drink which were set on the altar.

Uṭekh
  the god of embalming.

utch
  Hh. 547, to command.
order, decree, record, will, testament; plur. to make decrees; a decree in writing; royal decree or proclamation; established by decree.

**utch-t** law, statutory decree, edict of a Council; plur. Decrets 27, var. T. 290, decree, document.

**utch tep** chief command.

**utch metu** to command, to give an order, to issue orders, to promulgate an edict.

**Utech-metu** Tuat IV, V, the god of a persea tree in the Tuat of Seker.

**Utech-metu-Ásár** Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Af.

**Utech-metu-Rá** Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Af.

**Utech-metu-kheperá** Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Af.

**Utech-metu-Tem** Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Af.

**Utech-nes[r]** “fire-shooter,” one of the 42 judges in the hall of Osiris.

**Utech-rekhit** B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

**Utech-hetep** N. 971, B.M. 32, 473, a god of offerings.

**utch** memorial tablet or stone, landmark, pillar, boundary stone, inscribed stele or tablet; plur.

**utch en Aakhut-Áten** a boundary stone of the capital of Amenhetep IV.

**utchit** a memorial stone, or tablet, or building; Copt. OUtchit.

**utchit** Rec. 21 94, a tomb and its garden, a memorial building.

**utch** garland, crown, flower; plur.

**utch uuat** a plant.

**utch faI** a plant.

**utch nuh** a plant.

**utch sirhata** a plant.

**utchi-t** part of a boat; plur. Rec. 30, 66.

**utch** fish; plur.

**utch** unguent, eye-paint.

**utch** to send out, to go on an expedition, to make a journey, to travel, to stray, to roam, to march.
utchi-t | Rec. 20, 42, Thes. 1218, expedition, campaign by land or water, voyage, escape.

utchi-t ent nekht, victorious campaign.

utchiu | Israel Stele 24, cattle turned out to graze where they please.

utcha | to be healthy, to be sound, to be safe, to be strong, to set in a fitting order or condition, safe, sound, whole, intact, healthy, strong, flourishing; life, strength, health! (added after the king's name);

utcha | Rec. 16, 56, salutations to you!; Rev. 12, 10, salutation, greeting; Copt. OYXAI, OYX.

utcha | protective strength.

utcha | IV, 969, a safe man.

utcha-t | Rec. 24, 164, objects that bring strength and protection to those who wear them; staff of protection.

utcha-t sa | amulets [giving] the fluid of life.

utcha | a breast ornament, pectoral, breast plate.

utcha- ba-f | a title of the high-priestess of Memphis.

utcha ra | to speak firmly.

utcha ha-t | bold, fearless.

utcha sep | strength with good luck.

utcha tet | firm-handed, to act with decision.

Utcha | N. 956, 1182, the god of strength, son of Utcha and Utchat.

Utchat | Berg. II, 14, a form of the Sky-goddess Nut.

Utcha- ha-t | B.D. 70, 1, a god.

utcha-t | Nastasen Stele 64, temple, storehouse.

utcha | storehouse, warehouse, stable (?) the bêt al-mál of the Arabs; plur. IV, 1144; Amen. 4, 1.

utcha-t | Rechnungen 41, what remains, the rest, arrears, remainder.

Utcha-t | one of the 36 Dekans.

utchait | Rec. 13, 25, 14, 2, a constellation.

utchai | the early dawn (?)

utchai | to pay, payment.

utchai | to go, to go forth, to come, to betake oneself to a place, to advance.

utchai | a going forth.

utcha-t | a journey.
utcha-t

The eye of Horus, the eye of Ra, the amulet of the solar eye, which gives the wearer strength; plur. utcha-t shema, the southern or left eye of Horus.

utcha-t shema, the southern or left eye of Horus.

utcha-t, the eye of the Sky-god, i.e., the Sun.

utcha-t, the left eye of the Sky-god, i.e., the Moon.

utchati

Rec. 32, 177, the two eyes of the Sky-god, i.e., the Sun and Moon.


utcha-t, a woman who has been put away or repudiated, outcast.

utcha ah-t, to define the bounds of estates and to settle their limits.

utcha meitu

Rec. 31, 163, IV, 1107, to weigh words, to try cases, to judge;

utcha-ra, in the place of judgment, i.e., in court.

utcha-t, the eye of Ra, the eye of Horus, presiding over the month.

utcha-t shema, the southern or left eye of Horus.

utcha-t, the eye of the Sky-god, i.e., the Sun.

utcha-t, the left eye of the Sky-god, i.e., the Moon.

utchati

Rec. 32, 177, the two eyes of the Sky-god, i.e., the Sun and Moon.


utcha-t, a woman who has been put away or repudiated, outcast.

utcha ah-t, to define the bounds of estates and to settle their limits.

utcha meitu

Rec. 31, 163, IV, 1107, to weigh words, to try cases, to judge;

utcha-ra, in the place of judgment, i.e., in court.
utchā ruth
(var. — — —), Peasant 216
utchā hatu — — —, to judge hearts
or dispositions.
utchā senu sen — — —, Peasant 234, to judge between two
rivals.
utchā senemm — — —, B.D. 19, 10 (variant of — — —), to decide
a case.
utchā c — — —, to cut, to cleave, to split;
utchāui — — —, to cut off the head.
utchaiu — — —, executioners.
utchā c — — —, tremblers (?)
utchā — — —, a kind of sceptre (Lacau).
U*tchā — — — Denderah IV, 61, a hawk-
headed warrior-god.
U*tchā — — — A.Z. 1910, 17, a god.
U*tchā-aāb-t — — —, B.D. 54, 3, 56, 3,
the protector of the egg laid by — — —.
I, 45, a god who dwelt in — — —.
U*tchā-mestcher (?) — — —, B.D.G. 814, the god of
utchāi-t — — —, a fruit.
utchā — — —; see — — —.
utchāeb — — —, M. 720,
utchāeb — — —, N. 27,
utchāeb — — —, P. 84, — — —,
[Israel Stele 20, — — —, — — —; varr.
utchāeb — — —, to turn round,
to go back or about, to change the direction, to
change, to bend down (of the top of a tree,
N. 27); Copt. oywtā.
utcheb — — —, U. 430, — — —, M. 194,
utcheb — — —, N. 327, — — —, P. 84, — — —,
utcheb — — —, river bank,
y any ground by the side of a canal or stream;
utcheb — — —, — — —, — — —,
utcheb — — —, Rec.
utcheb-t — — —, riparian cultivators.
utcheb — — —, I, 26, 37, something paid in to a temple,
utcheb — — —, a heap of offerings.
utcheb — — —, carpet, floor
covering.
utcheb-ti — — —, P.S.B.A. 1884, 187,
Sphinx 16, 182, a wrong reading (?) ; see under
sem.
utchbes — — —, to be green.
utchef — — —
utchef — — —, to tarry, to delay.
utchef-t — — —, a bird.
utchfa-t — — —, Gen. Epist. 68, a disease.
utchen — — —, Peasant 145,
utchen — — —, flood, stream.
utcheh — — —, — — —, to pour out, to
evacuate, to smelt; Copt. oywtē.
**utcheh** 𓊽𓊝 𓊨𓊝, IV, 695, 731, an offering by fire, to apply fire to a metal, i.e., to smelt, to sparkle (of precious stones).

**utchhu** 𓊽𓊝, altar, table of offerings.

**utcheh** 𓊽𓊝, altar vessel;

**utcheh** 𓊽𓊝, altar vessel;

**utch** 𓊽𓊝, to walk, to go on.

plur. 𓊽𓊝, Rec. 26, 73, IV, 1150, 𓊽𓊝 𓊝𓊝, T. 360, P. 602, N. 803.

**utch** 𓊽𓊝, Thes. 1281.

**utch** 𓊽𓊝, IV, 157, 926, child, babe.
b = Heb. 2.
b, abode, place; see 1.

b (Bu) people; see 1.

B (Bu?) B.M. 32, 383, a fiend in the Tuat, demon, devil in general.

B, Nav. Mythe, the name which Set assumed when he took the form of a hissing serpent.

ba, to have a soul; N. 986, N. 17 = P. 75, T. 271, U. 235, Rec. 33, 30, endowed with soul.

ba, U. 159, T. 319, T. 202, Rec. 27, 228, soul; Jour. As. 1908, 303, the heart-soul, might, power, strength, courage; plur. P. 655, Rev. 11, 186, T. 139, the Ba of Horapollo; a beatified soul; Westcar 7, 25, a damned soul; P. 163, N. 854.

ba, heart-soul; B.D. 180, 10, soul, spirit, and body; B.D. 91, 4, soul, spirit, and shadow; B.D. 183, 35, body, double, and spirit; B.D. 169, 3, thy soul is in heaven, thy body is under ground.

ba áper, a soul equipped with amulets, spells, etc.

bái mitu, dead, i.e., damned, souls.

bái menkhu, perfected souls, i.e., the beatified.

bái en nub, "soul of gold," i.e., an amulet.

Bá, B.D. (Saite) 163, T. 349, M. 596, 722, N. 657, 719, 1202, 1328, the Soul-god; plur. Rec. 30, 67, divine soul-gods; "I enter as Ba, I come out as Ru."

Bait, Hli. 455, the Soul-goddess.

Baití, the two divine souls, U. 159, T. 130, P. 648, 720, M. 747, U. 569, P. 572, the two souls in the two Thafui.

N 3
Baiti, Tuat I, the two Soul-goddesses.

Baiti; see Rehti.

Ba-aab-t, P. 670, N. 1272, the Soul-god of the East; plur.

Bait-aaabt, the Soul-goddess of the East.

Baiu-aaabtiu, B.D. 109: (1) the gods who sang at dawn and turned into apes when the sun had risen; (2) the three gods Heru-aakhuti, the Calf of Khera and the Morning Star.

Baiu-amiu-neteru, the souls dwelling in the gods.

Baiu-amiu-she-Neserser, Tuat VIII, a group of nine gods.

Baiu-amiu-Tuat, the souls dwelling in the Tuat.

Ba-ami-tesher-f, N. 657, the soul dwelling in his redness.

Ba-Ament, B.D. 168, the soul of Ament that fed the dead; plur.


Baiu-Ament, Tuat IX, the gods who towed the serpent-boat Khepri.

Baiu-Anu, B.D. 115, 10, Rā, Shu, and Tefnut.

Ba-āa, "great soul," i.e., Af, the night Sun-god.


Ba-ānkh, a soul that has renewed its existence in heaven; plur.

Ba-Āshem, M. 785, the soul of the divine image.

Ba-irqai, B.D. 165, 8 (Saite), a title of Amen.

Ba-utet-āru, Den-derah IV, 79, a bull-god of generation.

Ba-Pu, a hawk-god.

Baiu-Pe (Pu), U. 585, P. 471, B.D. 112, 13, Horus, Mesta, and Hāpli.

Baiu-periu, B.D. 168, the souls who open the mouths of the dead, i.e., perform the ceremonies that effect their resurrection.

Bafermit (?), Tuat V, one of the eight fire-gods who burn up the dead in the Tuat of Seker.

Ba - merti, Plutarch, De Iside, § 12.

Ba- en-Shu, "soul of Shu," a name for the wind.

Ba-t nefer-t, A.Z. 1867, a title of Hathor.

Ba-Nekhen, the "soul of Nekhen," a jackal-god.

Baiu-Nekhen, P. 471, M. 537, 804, B.D. 113, 11, the souls of Nekhen, i.e., Horus, Tuamutef, and Qebhsenuf, B.D. 113.

Ba-Rā, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 5).

Ba-terpit, B.D. 142, 76, a name of Osiris.


Ba-at-erpit, M. 156, B.D. 142, 14, Osiris as the soul of Isis and Nephthys.

Ba-heri-āb-bau-f, "soul dwelling in his two souls," a title of Osiris.

Ba-khati, Tuat III, a goddess associated with Horus.

Ba-kha-t-Rā, B.D. 140, 6, "soul dwelling in his two souls," a title of Osiris.

Ba-khati, Tuat III, a goddess associated with Horus.

Ba-tau, B.D. 168, Tuat VII, the souls of the earth.

Ba-tau, P.S.B. 27, 186, A.Z. 1907, 98, a very ancient god: in late times Cynopolis was a centre of his cult.

Ba-Tathenn, Tuat VII, soul of the Earth-god Tathenn.

Baiu-shetau, Tuat VII, the soul of the Ram-god, god of virility and generation. The worship of the Ram of Mendes was founded in that city in the IIInd dynasty. The Ram-god, ḫ, in Tuat XI was a god of offerings.

Baiu, Berg. 66, the soul-gods of Ḏtet.

Ba-ākkhu-ḥā-f, Rec. 8, 199, a ram-headed god.

Ba-āmī-Shu, B.D. 17, 17 (Nebseni), the soul dwelling in Shu.

Ba-āmī-Taftnu, B.D. 17, 18 (Nebseni), the soul dwelling in Tefnut.

Ba-āmī-Taftnu, B.D. 17, 18 (Nebseni), the soul dwelling in Tefnut.

Baiu-shetau, Tuat III, the "secret, i.e., invisible, souls," a class of beings in the Tuat.

Baiu-s-āmiu-heh, Ombos 2; 132, a goddess.

Ba-sheps, B.D. 142, 19, "holy soul," a title of Osiris.

Baiu-shetau, Tuat III, the "secret, i.e., invisible, souls," a class of beings in the Tuat.

Baiu-ta, Tuat I, an ape-god.

Baiu-ta, B.D. 168, Tuat VII, the souls of the earth.

Baiu-ta, P.S.B. 27, 186, A.Z. 1907, 98, a very ancient god: in late times Cynopolis was a centre of his cult.

Ba-Tathenn, Tuat VII, soul of the Earth-god Tathenn.

Bau-tef-f, B.D. 142, 20, a title of Osiris.

Ba-tcheser, "holy soul," a form of Osiris.

Ba, Tuat III, the soul of the god ḫ which was swallowed by the Earth-god.
Ba-en-Shu, soul of Shu, one of the tetrad of divine souls that dwelt in Tôt.

Ba-en-Geb, soul of Geb, one of the tetrad of divine souls that dwelt in Tôt.

Ba-neb-Tet-t, the ram of Mendes, a form of Osiris.

Ba-neb-Tet-ankh-en-Rā (Cairo Pap. III, 4), the soul of Osiris, the life of Rā.

Ba-neteru, a ram-god in the Tuat.

Ba-ṭeqa, Rec. 8, 199, a ram-god.

Ba-sheft-ḥa-t, a god composed of four ram-gods, i.e., the souls of Rā, Osiris, Shu, and Khnemu.

Ba-Ṭaṭa (Berg. II, 5), a form of Osiris.

Ba-seḥ, I, 15, an estate of Methen.

Baiu, Zod. Denderah, one of the 36 Dekans.

Baiui (?), one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Bīoy.

Baiu-ānkhhiu (Thes. 133), one of the 36 Dekans.

Ba-qet-t, the 29th Dekan; Gr. BIKOT.

Ba-t, illumination, light, splendour.

Ba, N. 671, to pay homage (?).

Ba (baba), to wonder, to admire; see Rev. 13, 28, quality, characteristic.

Ba-t, Rev. 13, 28, quality, characteristic.


Bai āb, Rev. 11, 129, bearer of a message = , Rev. 11, 136.

Baiu-ra, Rev. 2, 351, book; plur.

Ba, B.D. 163, 14, the Leopard-god.


Bameht, A.Z. 1902, 98, leopard of the North.

Ba resu, A.Z. 1902, 98, leopard of the South.

Bai, Hh. 439, the Leopard-god.

Baba (Nebsemi), B.D. 17, 44.

Babai, Hh. 240, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , first-born son of Osiris, who took the form of a typhonic animal; he presided over the phallus, and devoured the dead; Gr. Bēber, Bēbēva (Plutarch, De Iside, § 62).

Babai, the eldest son of Osiris.

Ba, to mock, to sneer, to scorn.
ba \( \text{N. 552, } \), Rev. 11, 130, to plough, to dig, to hew stone, to break through, to force a way, to hack, to mince, to cut up.

**ba** \( \text{to dig out foundations for a house.} \)

**baba** \( \text{to work a plough or some other digging tool, to wield a battleaxe in fight, to lay about one with weapons.} \)

**baba** \( \text{to use force.} \)

**bait** \( \text{Amen. 10, 2, a cutting, hacking.} \)

**bau** \( \text{in the phrase } \), B.D. 172, 36 . . .

**bai** \( \text{field labourer, ploughman.} \)

**babaiu** \( \text{workmen, ploughmen, field labourers.} \)

**ba-** \( \text{workers in mud, brickmakers (?)} \)

**ba** \( \text{(baba)} \), hole in the earth, den, cavern, cave; plur. \( \text{sepulchres, tombs.} \)

**ba-t** \( \text{Rec. 27, 221, ground, earth, cavern (?)} \)

**baba** \( \text{Thes. 1200, , } \), Israel Stele 57, meadow land.

**ba-t** \( \text{tomb; perhaps } \)

**baiu** \( \text{holes in the ground, caves.} \)

**baba** \( \text{U. 312, , cave, cavern, den, lair of an animal, abode in the earth, hole in the ground; Copt. } \)

**baut** \( \text{Rev., household servants, house-dwellers.} \)

**ba-t** \( \text{Rec. 27, 86, honey (?)} \)

**ba** \( \text{gland (?) matter (?)} \)

**baa** \( \text{U. 543, 544, some substance (white)} \)

**ba-t** \( \text{U. 159, fruit of some kind ; see } \)

**baba-t** \( \text{T. 130a, fruit of some kind.} \)

**bai** \( \text{a kind of grain or seed.} \)

**baba-t** \( \text{a kind of grain.} \)

**ba** \( \text{a grain measure } \)

**ba** \( \text{a measure for liquids, contents half a hen.} \)

**ba-t** \( \text{U. 201, N. 610, ,} \)

**ba-t** \( \text{T. 78, , T. 331, M. 232, N. 621, } \)

**ba-t** \( \text{P. 615, , M. 783, N. 1142, } \)

**ba-t** \( \text{Rec. 31, 171, } \)
Peasant 14, a digging tool.

Bai a form of Osiris and Ra.

Bai, Rec. 23, 198, a priestly title.

Bau, B.D.G. 214, the two nobles, i.e., Horus and Uatchit of Pe-Tep (Buto).

Bai, boat.

Bai-t, mantis.

Bai-t, B.D. Nav. 76, 1.

Babait (?), Hh. 468; var. marvels, wonders.

Bai-ut, A.Z. 1877, 32, mat covering.

Bai-arq, Rev. 14, 11, harp; Copt. Koiui.

Bain, Jour. As. 1908, 287, wretched, miserable; Copt. Ekiui.

Bairi, Rev. 13, 59, basket-shaped boat; plur.

Bairi, Rev. 16, 99; Copt. Kepi, Gr. pèpèr.

Bairriu, Koller Pap. 1, 3, 4, a kind of wood used in making chariots.

Bait, house; Heb. ḫıḵ.
baiti, king of Lower Egypt; Gr. Berytus (?)

bau, boat.

Bau, U. 565; see Bauhau.

baun (?), to hay (of a dog).

Bautcha, Denderah IV, 60, a warrior-god.

Babau (?), Rec. 14, 175.

baba, the eldest son of Osiris.

Babi, U. 532, 189; see Baba.

Baabi, son of Osiris.

Babuu, in the Tuat; see Babuá.

Babuá, P. 604, a god with a red ear and dappled haunches; Rec. 14, 21, a name of Set (?)

ban, Rec. 14, 21, herd of cattle.

ban-t, Rev. 14, 34, pill, bolus.

bann, box, chest, harp (?)

Banaathana, Mar. Aby. II, 50, a Semitic proper name.

Ban-Antá, Alt. K. 343, a Semitic name of a man.

banpi, Rev. 11, 141, 12, 18, iron; Copt. keneine.


bar (bal), L.D. III, 172, a Semitic name of a woman; compare בֵּנַת אֵילָה.

bant, L.D. Ill, 172, a vegetable garden.

bar (bal), Rev. 12, 31, Baal; Heb. בָּאָל.

Bar, Rev. 13, 1, 15, 16, greatness of eye, i.e., pride; Copt. בָּאָל.

barrá, a kind of cake.

Barást, a name or title of Bast (?)

bari, Rev. 13, 4, to swallow; compare בָּרָה.

barn, Rev. 17, 147, a fish, mullet (?)

barn-, Copt. לִנְט.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>B</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>barián</strong></td>
<td>spotted mullet (a Tanis fish).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bari</strong></td>
<td>Rec. 21, 77, boat, ship; Copt. <em>βαρι.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bari</strong></td>
<td>Rev. 12, 17, Rev. 12, 39, chariot; Copt. <em>βαρι.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>barit</strong></td>
<td>Düm. H.I. I, 15, 30, cage of wickerwork.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bari</strong></td>
<td>Cypress wood (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>barbar</strong></td>
<td>Rev. 13, 20, grain; Copt. <em>βαρβαρος.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>barbar-t</strong></td>
<td>Rev. 5, 88, the knob of the crown of the South, grain, seed, berry, any rounded thing; compare Copt. <em>βαρβαρος.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>barbar</strong></td>
<td>Rec. 16, 139, to soak, to macerate, to boil; Copt. <em>βαρβαρος.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[bajrbar]</strong></td>
<td>Rev. 11, 189, to empty (?) lay waste; Copt. <em>βαρβαρος.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>barbas</strong></td>
<td>A pot, vessel of some kind.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Barhm</strong></td>
<td>A Nubian tribe which lived on the eastern and south-eastern borders of Egypt; Gr. Βάρμης; see Strabo XVII, Pliny V, 8, Pomponius Mela 1, 4, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>barek-t</strong></td>
<td>Rev. 11, 146, pool; Heb. יָדַּחַ .</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bareká</strong></td>
<td>To bless; compare Heb. יָדַּחַ in Piel.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>baraka</strong></td>
<td>Düm. H.I. I, 28, 29, to bow the knee in homage; compare Heb. יָדַּחַ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bareka</strong></td>
<td>Thes. 1199, gift, present, tribute; compare Heb. יָדַּחַ in Gen. xxxiii, 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>barekatá</strong></td>
<td>Pool, pond, lake; Heb. יָדַּחַ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barkatáthua</strong></td>
<td>B.D. 162, 7, a name of the body of Rā in Ānu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>barga</strong></td>
<td>To illumine, to give light; compare Heb. יָדַּחַ , Arab. بِسْرَ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bargtá</strong></td>
<td>Rev. 11, 156, 158, pool; Heb. יָדַּחַ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>barta, barth</strong></td>
<td>Covenant, contract; Heb. יָדַּחַ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bah</strong></td>
<td>To snuff, to inhale.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bahaiu</strong></td>
<td>Fans.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>baht (?)</strong></td>
<td>A kind of precious stone, emerald (?); compare יָדַּחַ , Esther 1, 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **bah** | The phallus of man or animal, member; Copt. יָדַּחַ.
Bahu (?) Berg. 28, men, people.

Baa[h]ut, virility.

Bah — m bah

Bakh — m bakh

Bakhbakh, before.

Bakhit, a garment (Lacau).

Bahen, to slay.

Bahen, knife.

Bahs, Rev. 14, 44.

Bak, Rev. 13, 31, before, in the presence of; plur. B~. Copt. m bah å before, of old time; m tcher bah before.

Tcher bah, U. 319, before; tcher bah.

Bakh, to bear, to give birth to.

Bakhbakh, A.Z. 1908, 117, to enjoy.

Bakhanu, B.D. 108, 1-8, the Land of the Sunrise where Rā spearced Set.

Bakhannu, Rev. 11, 131, paraschistes.

Bakhen, pylon; see .

Bas, the little waterpot on the scribe's palette; see pes.

Basti, salve, unguent.

Bast, P. 290, N. 861, Loret, Flo. Phar. 95, oil, unguent, salve, ointment; Copt. øaki (?)
baq-t  ﾅ, U. 170, P. 652, M. 773, oil tree, olive; plur.  ﾅ, U. 170, the olive tree in On; P. 652, M. 773, the olive tree of heaven.

Baq-t  ﾅ, U. 170, M. 753, the mythological olive tree of Heliopolis.

baq  ﾅ, IV, 866, 925, to dazzle, to be bright, to be happy, Hymn to Uraei, 24.

baq  ﾅ, a prosperous man.

baq  ﾅ, clear, bright, shining.

baq  ﾅ, to be protected.

Baqbaq  ﾅ, Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a hawk-god with a bull's head.

Baqbaq  ﾅ, Berg. 1, 14, ﾅ, a protector of the dead.

baq  ﾅ, to be with child, pregnant; Copt. ﾏ ﾖ, maidservant, slave woman; plur. ﾅ, Karn. 55, 65, tax-paying subjects.

baq  ﾅ, to beat (?) to slay (?)

baqr  ﾅ, stairs, steps.

baqs-t  ﾅ, jawbone, cheek (?) ; Copt. ﾑ ﾖ ﾕ, “hawk of gold,” an amulet; Copt. ﾑ ﾖ ﾖ, “worker,” a name of the Sun-god.

bak  ﾅ, work, labour in the field, service; plur. ﾅ, Rec. 20, 40, products; Rec. 20, 40, products; IV, 665, product of Syria; ﾅ, the best of the products.

bak-t  ﾅ, gift, tax, tribute, burden, assessment, vassalage.

bak  ﾅ, Rev., reward, price, wages; Copt. ﾑ ﾔ ﾖ ﾖ, Denderah, one of the 36 Dekans.

Baká  ﾅ, “worker,” a name of the Sun-god.

Bak  ﾅ, Thes. 133, a name of the Dekans.

Bakāu  ﾅ, servants, people attached to the service of the god.

Bak  ﾅ, Rev., reward, price, wages; Copt. ﾑ ﾖ ﾖ, Denderah, one of the 36 Dekans.

Baktiu (?)  ﾅ, Thes. 133, a name of the Dekans.

bak  ﾅ, ladder =  ﾅ, frame, woodwork.

bak  ﾅ, city, town; Copt. ﾑ ﾖ ﾔ ﾖ ﾗ ﾖ, Karn. 55, 65, tax-paying subjects.
Bak \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) to bless; compare Heb. דִּבָּא.

Bak \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), olive oil.

Bakbak \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) IV, 506, a mineral substance (?)

Baka \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), to be pregnant; Copt. \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\).

Bakaut \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), pregnant women.

Baka \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), morning, sunrise; II, IV, 943, morning and evening.


Baka, Bakait \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) a common name for settlement, inhabited district, place, region; Copt. Bak.

Bakaa \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) the sacred bark of Horus.

Baka \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), Anastasi I, 23, 7, cleft in a rock, gorge, a kind of tree; Heb. ספח.

Bakaa \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), a kind of plant, or tree (olive?).

Baká \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), platform, foundation, base.

Baki \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) Rev., shipwreck; Copt. \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\).

Bakr \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), stairs, steps; see \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\).

Bag \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), hawk; see \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\).

Bag \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), Rec. 36, 157, irrigation = \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\); Copt. \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\).

Bag-t \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), breast, the two breasts.

Bag \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), Rec. 36, 78, to be weak, to be tired, to be feeble, helpless, inactive, wretched, needy, empty of strength.

Bag \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), P. 689, inactive, immovable.

Bagi \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), helpless one, exhausted man, dead person; plur. \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\)\(\text{\textcopyright{}}\).

Baga \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), a kind of fish.

Bagasa \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), the name of an animal.

Bagrtha-t \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), Israel.

Bagst \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), collar, necklace.

Bags \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\) \(\text{\textcopyright{}}\), N. 1058, the god of the lily, or lotus.
bagsu  
\[ \text{dagger; var.} \]

bat, bait  
Rev. 11, 167, Rev. 12, 216, palm branch; Copt. BHT.

bat  
Rev. 12, 110, Rev. 13, 28, corn-stalk; dual

bat  
Rec. 3, 57, spelt; see beţ-t; Copt. ṢWTC, ṢWT.

bat  
Rev. 13, 25, horror, abomination; Copt. ṢWTC.

batiu  
A.Z. 1908, 121, B.D. 146, 38, fiends, red-haired devils, filthy and abominable creatures; Copt. ṢOTC, ṢOT.

Bata  
P. 267, M. 480, N. 1248, a bull-god with two faces, ; var. Betch  
Rec. 26, 132, and see A.Z. 1906, 77.

Bata  
A.Z. 1880, 94, P.S.B. 27, 186, a god of war and the chase.

Bata-ánta-t  
L.D. III, 172, IV, 786, a Semitic name of a woman; compare Heb. בֵּיתלֶא.

batauá  
civil, wickedness.

bataná-t  
Rev. 12, 62, plate, dish, stew-pan; Gr. Ῥαταύη.

batá-t  
P.S.B. 27, 186, part of a waggon, chariot (?)

baten  
Rev. 13, 112, enemy, rebel.

Baten  
the country of the enemy.

batsh  
weak, helpless.

batgég  
to be strong, to cut, violent.

Batgég  
Denderah III, 8, a hawk-god.

batgā  
a kind of stone.

Bathit  
Rev. Arch. 1874, 287, a title of Isis-Hathor.

Bathah  
Alt. K. 393, a goddess.

Bathresth (?)  
Tuat V, a crocodile-god by the River of Fire.

bat-t  
spelt (?) ; Copt. ṢOTC.

batn  
Anastasi I, 28, 3 = \[ \text{to be wrapped up or involved in some matter.} \]

Batr  
Rec. 21, 77, king of Thakasa.

batkek  
to smite, to shatter.

batcha  
a kind of pot, or vessel.

batchan  
Amherst Pap. 26, 11, staff, stick, the bastinado-stick, stave, cudgel.

batchar  
stick, staff; plur.
bâ 𓊐 , pavement; var. 𓊐 ,

bâ 𓊐 , flower, palm (?) garland, plant (?)

bââ 𓊐 , plants, thicket, bushes, a kind of herb.

bâ, bââ 𓊐 , Hearst Pap. 2, 9 . . . . . .

bâ 𓊐 , grain.

bâa-t 𓊑 , cake, loaf, a tablet of incense; plur. 𓊑 ,

bâ 𓊐 , a cry.

bâ-t 𓊑 , cry, speech (?)

bâbâ 𓊐 , a cry of joy (?) to mutter spells or incantations.

bâ-t 𓊑 , sack, bag, chest, baggage.

bâ-t 𓊑 , IV, 637, a drinking vessel.

Bâ-t 𓊐 , B.D. 41, 4, a city in the Tuat.

bâ-t 𓊐 , Rev. 11, 182, honey; Copt. eꜣi-w; 𓊐 , like bees abounding in honey.

bâa 𓊐 , to rebel, to revolt.

bâa – em bâa 𓊐 ,

with 𓊐 , a strong negative; 𓊐 , Ebers Pap. 97, 13 ff, A.Z. 1905, 104, 1907, 133.

bâ-t 𓊑 , Berl. 2296, 𓊑 ,

Berl. 17021, 𓊑 , Rec. 16, 56,

bâa-t 𓊑 , IV, 994, 𓊑 , IV, 903, character, quality, disposition, characteristic, moral worth, reputation; plur. 𓊑 ,

Anastasi I, 15, 2, Gol. 13, 129, 𓊑 , Thes. 1483, 𓊑 , IV, 505.

bâa-t bân 𓊑 , evil-natured.

bâa-t nefer-t 𓊑 , Gol. 14, 145, well-disposed.

bâai 𓊐 , Rec. 20, 43, to wonder, to cause wonder, to do a wonderful thing, to be amazed, to be astonished, to consider marvellous or wonderful.

bâa-t 𓊐 , A.Z. 1905, 100, 𓊐 , IV, 1077, wonder, wonderful, something to be amazed at, a marvellous act or deed, a surprise; Copt. eꜣi; plur. 𓊐 , P.S.B. 21, 3, 𓊐 ,

Hymn Darius 7, 𓊐 , 𓊐 , 𓊐 , 𓊐 , 𓊐 , 𓊐 , 𓊐 , Mar. Karn. 54, 47.

bâa – em bâa 𓊐 ,

extraordinary; 𓊐 , bon à merveille; 𓊐 , truly wonderful [ointment].

Bâaiti 𓊐 , A.Z. 1905, 32, "wonderful one," a title of a god.

bâa 𓊐 , to work a mine, to dig out ore.
bāa, P. 214, M. 31, N. 64, T. 253, 284, P. 214, M. 796, N. 18, 264, 957, N. 983, N. 18, metallic substance, copper; N. 18, metallic metal of the North; var. N. 789, metal of the South; var. Later forms are: N. 18, metallic

**Bāa-em-seh-t-neter**

the name of an instrument used in the ceremony of "opening the mouth."

bāa en pet

I.D. III, 194, Rec. 32, 129, iron of the sky; Copt. Kesne.

bāa nu ta earth-iron (?)

bāa kam black basalt.

bāa

Rec. 29, 159, to kill, to slay.

**Bābā** B.D. 93 (Saite), 2, a title of Set; see Baba.

**Bāba** Hearst Pap. VI, 8
bab-t I j j I , B.D. (Saite), 133, 3
báf j j J I , to see, to look; see j j j j j j j j j j.
bán j j j j j j j j , to be evil, to be wicked; Copt. rwim.
báná j j j j j j j j , a bad man.
bán-t I j j j j j j , evil, wrong, sin, misery, wretchedness; plur. I j j j j j j.
bán, j j j j j j , most wicked, or evil, wholly bad; Copt. ebrum.

Bán I j j j j , evil personified, the devil.
bán j j j j j , sweet, pleasant = j j j j j j j .
bán-t I j j j j j j , harp; Copt. south, urwimi.
bán I j j j j , to play a harp.
bán j j j j j , javelin, spear.
bán-t I j j j j j j , palm = j j j j j j j j j j .
bänj j j j j j j , Amm. 6, 11, 13, 6, to be sweet, gracious; see j j j j j j j j.
bän'j j j j , sweetness.
bän I j j j j j , dates.
Bänj-ra't I j j j j j j j j j , Ombos III, 2, 131, a goddess.
bäh I j j j j j , flood, inundation.
bäh I j j j j j , IV, 998, lion.
bâhes I j j j j j , a young fierce lion (?)
bâqor I j j j j , excellent, good = j j j j j j.
bâk I j j j j , Rec. 27, 59, to twitter, to cry (?)
bâk I j j j j j , M. 183, j j j j j j j j .

U. 525, P. 79, j j j j j j j j .
B.D. 42, 101, U. 209; Copt. 

bâkui (?) I j j j j , B.D. 64, 4, the double Hawk-god.
bâk I j j j j j , B.D. 110,
15: (1) a hawk-god, 1000 cubits long, in Sekhet-
Âaru; (2) a god of letters, one of the Seven Wise
gods, Düm. Temp. Inschr. 25; (3) a hawk-god
in Tuat III.
bâk I j j j j , Rec. 11, 70, a divine hawk with parti-coloured plumage.
bâk-t I j j j j j j j , Tuat III, a hawk-goddess.
Rec. 16, 57, IV, 897, the hawk-boat of Horus,
barge, boat in general.
bâk-t I j j j j j j j j , U. 578, N. 966,
a town in the Tuat.
bât, Bâti I j j j j j j j , Rec. 27, 218, I j j j j j j j j j j j j .
T. 352 = j j j j j j j .

áb, Bâti I j j j j j j j j j j j j j .

king of the North (as opposed to j j j j j j j j , king of the
South), king of Lower Egypt; Gr. brnys; plur.
M. 477, N. 1245, I j j j j j j j .
U. 266, j j j j j j j .
Tombos Stele 14, j j j j j j j j .
| Bät | a disease of the eye. |
| bā | A.Z. 42, 107, Koller Pap. 4, 8. |
| bā | to shine, be bright. |
| bābā | Mission 13, 143, to shine, to give light, splendour; Copt. ḫwẖwẖ. |
| bā, bāāā | sticks of palmwood; plur. |
| Bā | Rec. 16, 97; Copt. ḫwẖwẖ. |
| Bāti | Nav. Lit. 80, the name of a god. |
| bāā | contradiction. |
| bābā | Rec. 4, 121, to converse, to speak in a contradictory manner. |
| bāā (?') | a kind of disease. |
| bāā | to sip, to lap, to moisten (the lips?) |
| bābā | to make wet, to moisten, to sip, to lap; Copt. ḫwẖwẖ. |
| bābā-t | P. 540, to smear oneself in blood. |
| bābā | stream, canal, river. |
| bābā | Rec. 2, 15, smelter. |
| bāa | Amen. 16, 19, 21, 2, 27, 1. |
| bāa | Tomb Ram. III, 79, 10, to explain (?) |
| bā'hu | flood; see bāh. |
| bān | P. 277, M. 521, N. 1102, stream (?) lake (?) pool. |
| bān-t | Rec. 30, 72, T. 26, P. 389, N. 165, 268, neck, throat, bosom. |
| bān | to mount an object in metal, to plate, to inlay. |

| Bät | a disease of the eye. |
| bā | A.Z. 42, 107, Koller Pap. 4, 8. |
| bā | to shine, be bright. |
| bābā | Mission 13, 143, to shine, to give light, splendour; Copt. ḫwẖwẖ. |
| bā, bāāā | sticks of palmwood; plur. |
| Bā | Rec. 16, 97; Copt. ḫwẖwẖ. |
| Bāti | Nav. Lit. 80, the name of a god. |
| bāā | contradiction. |
| bābā | Rec. 4, 121, to converse, to speak in a contradictory manner. |
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| bā'hu | flood; see bāh. |
| bān | P. 277, M. 521, N. 1102, stream (?) lake (?) pool. |
| bān-t | Rec. 30, 72, T. 26, P. 389, N. 165, 268, neck, throat, bosom. |
| bān | to mount an object in metal, to plate, to inlay. |
bānah, bānah  \[ \text{N. 996, } \] T. 368, P. 47, 548, \[ \]  \[ \text{N. 33, } \] M. 335, \[ \] M. 334, \[ \]   \[ \text{P. 708; } \] \[ \]  \[ \text{Rec. 21, 14, irrigation officer. } \]

bānh \[ \text{T. 243, P. 608, water-flood, abundance of water. } \]

bānh \[ \text{B. D. 64, 25, 1368, 7, the god of the Nile-flood. } \]

bānā, bānah \[ \text{a kind of plant. } \]

Bānti \[ \text{Tuat X, a dog-headed ape-god. } \]

bār \[ \text{a mass of water; compare Heb. } \]

Bār \[ \text{Baal, a Syrian god of war and the chase, sometimes identified by the Egyptians with Set; Heb. } \]

Bārm'hr \[ \text{a judge in the Harim Conspiracy; compare } \]

Bārtā \[ \text{Ba'athath } \]

Bēltis, the consort of \[ \text{Exod. xiv, 2, Numb. xxxiii, 7, Asien 315.} \]

bāh, bāhā \[ \text{N. 1326, } \] P. 81, M. 111, \[ \]  , N. 25, giving meat and drink in abundance, to feed full.

bātha \[ \text{Nastasen Stele 39, vessel, pot. } \]

bi \[ \text{Lacau } \]

bi \[ \text{IV, 612, to make a wonder of. } \]

bi-t \[ \text{A.Z. 1905, 14, a wonder; } \]

plur. \[ \text{IV, 340, 347.} \]

bu \[ \text{B.D. 138, 7, "wonderful" (?).} \]

Bi \[ \text{the name of a fiend. } \]

Bit \[ \text{B.D. 1458, a form of Hathor. } \]

bina \[ \text{A.Z. 1908, 85, the phoenix bird; Gr. } \]

bu \[ \text{Amén. 9, 1, a sign of negation, not; Copt. } \]

bu är \[ \text{do not = Copt. } \]

bu pu \[ \text{Rec. 21, 79.} \]

bu pu uā \[ \text{no one. } \]

bu pu-t \[ \text{Copt. } \]

bu pui-tu \[ \text{A.Z. 1908, 73 ff, not; Copt. } \]

bu ān \[ \text{ungracious, unpleasant, malignant. } \]

bu \[ \text{place, house, site } \]

bāh-t \[ \text{T. 82, M. 236, N. 613, I, 34, an abundant food supply, bounty, abundance; } \]

an abundant harvest.
Bu aakh, the best, excellence.

Bu aqer, place of strength or perfection, i.e., strength, wisdom, perfection.

Bu uâ, one place; in one or the same place, together.

Bu uâb, place of purity, i.e., cleanness, purity.

Bu ur, place of greatness, i.e., majesty, riches, prosperity.

Bu bán, place of evil, i.e., wickedness, evil, misery, wretchedness.

Bu maâ, Rec. 35, 126, I, 79, 14, 971, Rec. 35, 73, place of truth, i.e., truth.

Bu menkh, Rec. 16, 56, perfection.

Bu neb, every place, everywhere.


Bu nefer, Peasant 197, place of happiness, i.e., happiness, felicity; the happiness caused by plenty of food.

Bu bu nefer, P. 174, N. 942.

Bu ur, place where thy feet are.

Bu nêr, place of strength or perfection, i.e., strength, wisdom, perfection.

Bu buh, Peasant 167, 263, badness, wickedness, shameful.

Bu her sekhuru, Gen. Epist. 68 . . . . . .

Bu heb, place of eternity, a name of the Other World.

Bu khenti, disaster, misfortune.

Bu kher, place below, i.e., under.

Bu sa, protection, the place where protective magic is worked.

Bu sa, after (?); Copt. essence (?)

Bu kii, A.Z. 1906, 160, 1907, 99, foreigners, strangers, foreign (?)

Bu ga, Anastasi I, 7, 2; var. ; see beg.

Bu tem, perfection, completeness, conclusion.

Bu tu, Peasant 214, calamity, evil, iniquity, misfortune.

Bu tcheser, Rec. 33, 3, sanctuary, holy place.

Bu-t, a kind of fish.

Bu, U. 189, P. 687, M. 223, N. 977, to abominate, to hate, to hold to be hateful or accursed.
but  

T. 344, abomination;  

Gol. 12, 97, loathsome thing;  

Israel Stele 9.

buiti  

Tombos Stele 4, hateful persons, abominable beings or things.

but ka  

a hateful person.

But-Menu  \[see Besu-Menu.\]

but (bes-ut ?)  

place of issue (?)

but (?)  

some kind of workman.

bu  

beams, rafters.

bubu  

a seed or grain offering.

bubu  

rings, annular ornaments.

bua  

place; \[see.\]

bua-t, buai-t  

Berl. 3024, 92,  

\[\text{high ground, high place, hill, high rock.}\]

bua  

to be great, to be wonderful, or marvellous, to hold to be wonderful, to magnify;  

\[\text{thou art more wonderful than those who are in thy train.}\]

bua-t  

Rec. 14, 97,  

\[\text{Kubbân Stele 31, marvels, wonders.}\]

bua  

A.Z. 35, 17,  

\[\text{Rhind Pap. 54.}\]

\[\text{Amen. 3, 5, 26, 14,}\]

\[\text{chief, mighty one, magnate, lord, overlord, nobleman; plur.}\]

\[\text{Leyden Pap. 13, 14,}\]

\[\text{Hymn to Nile 3, 14.}\]

Bua-tep  

Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 42).

buáait  

wonders, marvels.

bun  

P. 425, M. 608, N. 1213, claw, nail, talon.

Bun (?)  

B.D.G. 1194, a serpent-fiend and form of Set.

Bun-ä  

Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

bunes  

to eat, to devour; \[see.\]

burqa  

Verbun 14, to shine, to lighten, to glimmer, to sparkle, bright, shining; Copt.  

\[\text{Heb. 7 \text{/}.}\]

buha  

fugitive, he who flies, coward.

buñra  

Love Songs 2, 11, to mock at, to laugh at; \[\text{Heb. 7 \text{/}.}\]

busu (?)  

\[\text{hearts (?)}\]

busa  

Demot. Cat., some silver object given in dowries.

bug-[t]  

Rev. 14, 107, pregnant woman.

but  

barley; Copt.  

\[\text{Gr. 7 \text{/}.}\]

but  

a kind of offering, incense (?)  

butchiu  

\[\text{those who are burned or scalded.}\]

bob  

to be violent.
bebu  j j , B.D. 161, 4, strong man.

beb  j j , to go round, to revolve, to circulate.

beb  j j , a metal pectoral or breast-plate, collar; j j , uraeus headdress (?)

beb, beb-t  j j , Rec. 27, 86, j j , cave, cavern, cavity, hole in the ground, hiding-place, den, lair; Copt. 444.

beb-t  j j , the deep part of a stream, source; j j j j , Berl. 19286, depth of the Nile; see j j j j ; j j j , deep water, IV, 464, B.M. 374.

Beb  j j , B.D. 17 (Nebsoni), 125, II, 6, j j , Rec. 27, 84, the first-born son of Osiris who ate the livers of the dead; see Baba, Babai, Babi; Gr. 444.

Bebi  j j , the eldest son of Osiris; see j j j j .

Bebi  j j , B.D. 18, 1, 1, a dog-headed god of the dead.

Bebti (?)  j j , B.D. 17 (Nebsoni), 44, the guardian of the Bend of Ament.

Beb-ti  j j , Mar. Aby. I, 45, the god of 44.

beb-t  j j j , Rec. 31, 14, a kind of herb or flower.

bebait  j j j , B.D. 104, 5; see j j j j .

bebuit  j j j , IV, 1164, j j , a kind of wig.

bebút (?:) j j , arrows.

bebnth (benbeth?)  j j , U. 539, j j , T. 295 . . . . .

bepi  j j j , B.D. 168, Qerr-t X . . . . .

bef  j j , to see, to look at.

Befen  j j , Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpions of Isis.

Befen-t  j j , consort of Befen.

bmāi (bunim)  j j j j , IV, 751 = j j j , high places.

ben  j j , Amen. 27, 1, not; Copt. 444.

bená  j j , not.

ben  j j , N. 799 = benr  j j j j , P. 442.

ben  j j j j , evil, wickedness, wretchedness; see j j j ; Copt. 444.

ben-t  j j , Metternich Stele 35, evil.

benu  j j , evil one, wicked man; j j , Rhind Pap. 18.

bená  j j j j , Rev., j j j j .

ben-t  j j , Rev. 15, 9, badness, evil, wickedness, sensual, bad; varr. j j j j , j j j , Rev.; Copt. 444.

ben ha-t  j j j j , IV, 1075, evil-hearted, rebel.

Ben  j j j , j j j j , Rec. 26, 233, a god of evil.

ben-t  j j j , j j j j , Copt. 444.

benben-t  j j j j , B.D. 145, 8, Rechnungen 58, 59, a kind of wood, palm-stick.

ben  j j , to escape, to flee, to pass away, to be dissolved, to go on.

bená  j j , to go, to come.
benben, B.D. 39, 11, to copulate.

benu, male, man.

benben, Nesi-Ansu 508, to copulate.

benn, IV, 943, B.D. 17, 135, Rec. 32, 68, to copulate, to beget, to be begotten, virile, phallus.

Benen, a god of generation, a form of Meniu.

Benin, Tuat IV, a phallic god.

ben-t, a portion of the body; plur. ben-t, benut, boil, pustule, abscess, gangrene, pus.

benn-t, some ball-shaped object, ball, eye-ball, apple of the eye; the two eyeballs.

benn-t, Ebers Pap. 35, 9, eye-ball (?)

benn, amulet, the evil eye, witchcraft; Copt. šwut.

benn, rings, bracelets.

ben-t, Rec. 15, 152, cincture, belt, girdle.

benn, B.D. 145, 36, a kind of wood.

Benn, Tuat VIII, a light-god of the 7th Pylon.

benben, the stone symbolic of the Sun-god, obelisk, pyramid; see benben-t, Mission 13, 61, Rec. 4, 30, the sanctuary of the benben or sun-stone.

benben-t, IV, 590, the pyramidion of an obelisk, the top of a pyramid.

benben-t, a pyramid tomb, tomb in general; B.D. 172, 30, hier.

benben, N. 971, a fire offering [in the house of Seker]; N. 663.

Benen, Mar. Aby. I, 44, a solar-god (?)

Benben, N. 971, a light-god in the temple of Seker.

Benbeniti, Tuat I, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 74).

benben; see ben-t.

benau, L.D. III, 194, 12

bená, IV, 1183, ḫ, Rev. 12, 62; see .

bená-t, sweetness; see bená-āri, well-doing, gracious.

bená, young palms, palm shoots.

bená, date wine.

bnáná, B.D. 134, 7, to bathe (?)

bni, swallow; Copt. ſhute, ſhnu.
benu-t, IV, 831, a kind of stone, pebbles, flints; the ore of copper (?) a stone used in medicine.

bonuit corn-grinders, querns.

benu-t cakes, loaves.

benu N. 757, claws, nails, talons; see bun.

bennu, Nâstaden Stele 38, bowl, vessel.

bennu, to set something in metal.

bennu, Rec. 29, 146, Metternich Stele 92, the benu bird; Rec. 30, 72.

Benu, B.D. 17, 25, a bird-god sacred to Râ and Osiris, and the incarnation of the soul of Râ and the heart of Osiris; Venus as a morning star was identified with him; Benu was self-produced, and the bird appeared each morning at dawn on the Persea Tree in Anu; the Greeks connected it with the Phoenix; see Herod. ii, 73, Pliny N.H. x, 2, Pomponius Mela iii, 8, Tsetzer, Chil. v, 397.

Benuf, P. 662, P. 782, an enemy of Osiris (?); var. M. 774.

Benêb, Rec. 16, 150, a native of Benêb.

benpi = Copt. B.D.

benpi, Rev. 12, 25, Rev. 13, 41, iron; Copt. B.D.

benf, A.Z. 1892, 29, Rec. 31, 31, exudation or emission from an animal or reptile.

Benf, Metternich Stele 58, one of the seven scorpions of Isis.

benr, IV, 651, 661, with and , outside, exit; Copt. B.D.

Benr B.D. 142, III, 25, a town of Osiris.

benr, "sweet water," a name of the Nile.

benra T. 345, T. 152, date palm; Copt. B.D.

benrau, Rec. 29, 155, dates; J. 1, fresh dates, IV, 171; Copt. B.D.

benrat date wine.

benrat, Rec. 19, 92, labourer in a palm grove.

benrâ, to be sweet, sweet, to be grateful to the senses; , nice; , N. 799, P. 152, sweet things.

benr-nos-t, sweet-tongued, speaker of fair things.

benr-re, sweet-mouthed.

benra benra , very sweet, very nice.
benmit, benriti, pyramidal; P. 640, T. 134, E.T. 1, 53, B.D. 179, 7, sweetmess, a favour, anything sweet or pleasant or nice; plur. E.T. 1, 53.

bennhu, to turn away, or aside; Copt. footer (?)

benkh, Rec. 15, 127, to make an incision in bark; to cut.

bensh, bolt, part of a door; plur. B.D. 125, III, 27.

beng, a kind of bird.

beng, pyramidal shape.

bent, benti, dog-headed ape; plur. Isis and Nephthys in ape forms.

Benti, Tuat II, a singing ape-god; plur. B.D. 17, 124, T. 210, the son of Uat-HERU.

Bent (?), P. 161, Tuat VI, an ape-god.

Benti, B.D. 17, 124, Isis and Nephthys in ape forms.

Bentui, P. 648, M. 747, two fiends in the Tuat.

bent-ti, the two breasts; var. ; Copt. muto.

bent, to copulate, phallus.

bent, Rec. 11, 62, to tie, to bind, to bind with spells.

bent, A.Z. 1905, 39, to groan, to moan.

bent, Thes. 1202, Hebrew Stele 10, an exclamation of grief, woe! alas!

bentch-t, Mission I, 59, Rec. 29, 157, vineyard, pergola.


ber, outside, exit, gateway; Copt. elo (elo).

ber, Rev., eye; Copt. .; dual .

brr ( ?), to become hard, to ossify.

berber, pyramid, stone with a pyramidal top; see .

berber, a loaf of bread of a pyramidal shape.

berber, to cast out, to wreck, to overturn; Copt. kepewp.

brä, Rev. 2, 351, basket; Copt. lip, lip.

berkaru, Stele 40, beads (?) some kind of metal ornaments.

Berger, Rec. 35, 57, name of a fiend used in magic.

berg, to force open a door; Copt. wpx.
beḥ 𓊃, IV, 711, Statistical Tab. 39, to flee, to run away.

beḥan 𓊃, he who runs away, coward.

beḥ 𓊃, earth, ground, place.

beḥ 𓊃, some odoriferous substance, incense (?)

beḥa-t 𓊃, Koller Pap. 4, 6, Rec. 16, 69, Anastasi IV, 16, 5, fan; plur.

behen 𓊃, to cover over, cover, covering, coverlet, veil.

Behthu 𓊃, Rec. 36, 169, a class of gods (?)

beḥ 𓊃, preface; Copt. 𓊃.

beḥ 𓊃, what is in front.

beḥ 𓊃, a measure.

beḥ 𓊃, Rec. 4, 32, shrubs among which Osiris was buried.

beḥḥ 𓊃, a kind of shrub.

beḥu 𓊃, teeth, tusks = 𓊃.

Copt. 𓊃.

beḥ 𓊃, B.D. 39, 12, 𓊃, to cut, to kill, to hack, to carve, to hew stone.

beḥ-t 𓊃, P.S.B. 17, 198, 𓊃, "the tearer," a kind of bird.

P.S.B. 17, 197.

beḥu 𓊃, P.S.B. 10, 48, a class of servants or workmen.

beḥu 𓊃, (?) hyena.

beḥa 𓊃, Rec. 1, 49, to break or tear in pieces.

beḥā 𓊃, to set (offerings), a kind of fish.

beḥā 𓊃, see bāḥ.

Beḥus 𓊃, B.D. 109, 9, the calf of Kherā (? ) a soul of the East, the calf star, the morning star.

beḥus 𓊃, a kind of stone.

Beḥuka 𓊃, Mar. Aby. 1, 49, Sphinx I, 88, 𓊃, Abbott Pap. 2, 10, 11, the name of a swift Libyan dog of Ħantef-āā.


Beḥutit 𓊃, the city-goddess of Edfū.

beḥuthth-t 𓊃, mast, pole, flagstaff.

beḥu 𓊃, 𓊃, Kubbān Stele 8, 𓊃, 𓊃, seat, throne, throne on steps, stairs, seat of a god.

Beḥu 𓊃, Rec. 29, 190, a shrine in Lower Egypt.

beḥu 𓊃, tablet for offerings, altar.

Beḥu 𓊃, the Sun-god of 𓊃, whose form was that of a beetle.

beḥu 𓊃, to spread out the wings.

behen 𓊃, U. 455, 𓊃, T. 17, Thes. 1481, 𓊃, IV, 969, 𓊃, to slay, to cut in pieces, to stab, to pierce, to perforate a body.
behen baleful, deadly.

Behen-t, Tuat I, a light-goddess.

behenu, deadly serpents in the Other World.

behen, P.S.B. 13, 412, to bark.

behenu, B.D. 24, 2, fighting dogs.

behes, U. 20, calf; plur.

behes, P. 45, calf.

behes, A, IV, 893, to hunt, to follow the chase.

behsäu, hunter.

behes, a hunt, game.

beheqa, P. 11168, 57

beht-ti, Rec. 12, 211, two thrones, or double throne; see beht.

beht, seat, throne.

bekh-t, quantity, amount.

bekhkh, U. 611, N. 643, Hh. 414, Rec. 31, 168, to be hot, to burn, flame, heat, fire, fiery; T. 336.

Bekhkhhi, Tuat VIII, the name of the 7th Gate.

Bekhkhhit, Tuat X, a light-goddess of dawn.

Bekhbekh, B.D.G. 453; var.

bekh to give light, to light up, to illumine.

Bekh, B.D.G. 200, a black-haired bull-god of Hermouthis, the Living Soul of Râ, the Bull of the East, and the Lion of the West; Gr. Behd, Macrobius, Sat. I, 26, Aelian, De Nat. An. XII, 11.

bekh, to give birth, to produce.

beht-t, what is born, produced.

bekhb[ekh]? a kind of tree.

bekhen, to cut, to saw.

bekhen, a kind of stone from Wâdi Hammâmat, basalt, diorite; plur. Rec. 20, 41.

behen-t, Thes. 1286, IV, 167, gate-house, pylon; plur.

Berl. 7262;

Rec. 20, 40, Rec. 8, 9, the two towers of a pylon;

Rec. 20, 40, IV, 365, two great towers.

bekhnu, Rec. 20, 85, a fortified town; plur. Rec. 19, 16.

Bekhen, B.D. 165, 1, a proper name (?)

behes bread, cakes.

bes, A.Z. 1908, 17, an amulet.

bes, T. 321, P. 398, M. 568, N. 1175, to flame up, to be hot.

besit, flame, fire, blaze.
bes /\f, flame, fire, blaze;
besi /\f, Tuat X, god of the fire-stick and maker of fire.
besit /\f, Tuat I, a singing ape-god.
besi /\f, Tuat I, a serpent fire-goddess.
besu /\f, instructor, teacher, school-master; see Besu-Ahu.
besu /\f, doors; see Besi.
bes, besi /\f, Rec. 31, 162, 171, 12, 15, Anastasi I, 26, 4, Amen.
besi /\f, IV, 505, Love Songs 7, 6, to advance, to rise, to pass on, to pass up.
bes /\f, IV, 157, to induct a priest.
bes-t, bes-tu /\f, induction (of a king); advanced (in years), swollen (of a river) passage.
bestuu (?) /\f, N. 754 . . . .
bes /\f, IV, 159, Thes. 1282, Rec. 32, 176, form, figure, body, statue, a visible image of a god, a re-incarnation (?); plur. /\f.
besi /\f, a hawk-god, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 68).
besu-Ahu (?) /\f, B.D. 125, III, 35, a magical name of the right foot of the deceased.
bes-áru /\f, a title of Rā.
bes-t-áru-ánkhit-kheperu /\f, the name of the IXth division of the Tuat.
besi-á /\f, Nav. Lit. 30, the name of a form of Rā.
besi-em-ñe-t-kauit /\f, Denderah IV, 60, a warrior-god.
besi-neheh /\f, “advancer [through] eternity,” a title of Rā and of other gods.
besi-sáhu /\f, Nav. Lit. 68, a title of Rā.
besit /\f, a swelling in the body, boil, pustule, abscess.
bes /\f, a part of the body, mucous membrane (?)
bes /\f, 24, 163, unguent vase, oil bottle; the oil bottle used in the ceremony of “opening the mouth.”
bes /\f, pomegranates.
besbesiu

bes-t, Rec. 26, 168, chisel; chiselled objects (?)

bes, bas, besu, basha

leopard; leopard of the South; leopard of the North.

bes-t, female leopard.

Bes, dwarf god; a god of Sādān origin, who wears the skin of the leopard, round his body. He was the god of:—(1) music, dancing, and pleasure; (2) war and slaughter; (3) childbirth and children. In late times he was symbolic of the destructive and regenerative powers of nature, and was the lord of all typhonic creatures; Copt. ḫnc.

besbes, a kind of goose.

besa, V. 31, emission, flow, issue; what flows from the breasts, i.e., milk.

besa, back, loins.

besa, a short tunic, waistcloth, loin band.

Besa, Tuat II, a corn-god.

besb[es] (?), Rec. 30, 188

besn, metal tool, graver; tha besen, engraver.

besen, P. 47, M. 64, N. 33, 504, a kind of seed, some substance burnt at the inauguration of a temple.

besek, intestine, gut; plur. U. 438, O O O ,

T. 246, o, viscera, intestines.

besek, to rip up an animal, to cut out the intestines, to gut.

Besek, to drench, to be drenched.

besh, beshā, T. 295, Amen.


beshu, spittle, excessive saliva, vomit.

beshsh, P. 661, 775,

beshsh-t, P. 661, 775, M. 771, flow of water from the eyes.

besh, dust; Copt. ocgy (?)

beshsh, sticks of incense.

beshu (?), B.D. 108, 5 metal scales or plates.

besh, Annales V, 34, to slay, to kill.

besha, millet, crushed or ground, millet flour, dhurra for making beer.
besht, to rebel, to revolt.
besht-t, IV, 614, P. 3024, 102, revolt, rebellion, resistance, opposition, troubled (of water).
beshthi, to revolt, to rebel.
beshth, to revolt, to rebel.
beshthu, rebels; see beq.

beq, Rhind P. 28, to see, to be bright, to shine.
beq, the shining, or bright, Eye of Horus.
beq-t, heaven, sky.
Beq, Tuat XII, a dawn-god, who towed Af through the serpent Ankh-neteru, and was reborn daily.
Beq, B. D. 145, 10, 74, a god.
Beq, B. D. 146 (Saite), the door-keeper of the 3rd Pylon.
beq-t, olive tree.
beq, olive oil, unguent compounded of olive oil.
beq-t, Ebers P. 90, 7.
beq uatch, IV, 699, fresh olive oil.

beq netchem, IV, 699, sweet olive oil.
beq tesher, red olive oil, i.e., old olive oil (?)
beq ḥa-t, "oily-hearted," to be deceitful, to flatter, to be insincere.
beq, chief, overseer.
beq, Metternich Stele 7, to cry out.
beq, to be with child; see beqa.

beqa, to shine, to be bright, to flourish.
beqa, light, sunrise, shimmer.
beqi, to flow, to descend.
beqbeq, to pour out, to flow; compare Heb. יָפַּל.
beqen, IV, 640, a kind of altar, a kind of plant.
beqengen, an object carried in a procession.
beqen, a warrior, armed soldier.
beqer, steps, stairs, stairway.
beqes, a Nubian precious stone.
beqs-t, Ebers P. 65, 19, 26, 230; Rec. 30, 68.

beqsu 〈J, B.D. 149, I, 5, a part of a grasshopper.

Beqtui (?) 〈J, the name of a god.

bek 〈J, U. 362, hawk; see 〈J; Copt. ḫḥḫ.

Beku 〈J, U. 570, N. 752, hawk-gods.


bek 〈J, to work, to labour.

bek 〈J, Rec. 12, 36, ladder, steps, tribune = 〈J.

bek-t 〈J, the morning sky.

beka 〈J, to shine, to illumine, to be bright; compare Heb. יְבָא.

bekau 〈J, light, radiance, splendour.

beka 〈J, morning, to-morrow morning; compare Heb. יְבָא.

beka-t 〈J, morning, morning light, light of dawn, as opposed to 〈J, darkness, night; compare Heb. יְבָא.

bekau (?) 〈J, T. 230, 〈J, M. 690 .

beka 〈J, Mar. Karn. 44, 42, Annales V, 95, 〈J, to bulge out, to swell (of the belly of a pregnant woman); Copt. ḫẖẖ.

beka-t 〈J, Rec. 27, 56, 〈J, a pregnant woman; 〈J, a cow with young.

beka-ti 〈J, the breasts when swollen with milk.

Beka-t 〈J, 〈J, one of the Dekans; Gr. ὉΚΩΤ.


beker 〈J, steps, stairs.

beg 〈J, Rec. 30, 6, to see, to shine, to be splendid.

beg 〈J, to be exhausted, weak, feeble, destitute of strength, helpless, helpless one, tired, weary.

begg 〈J, to be helpless, do nothing, be inert.

beg-t 〈J, chamber of a sick person.

begi 〈J, IV, 1156, 〈J, shipwrecked man; Copt. ḫẖẖ.

begi, Amen. 4, 10, 〈J, to be helpless, the weak, the helpless, the inert.

begaau 〈J, 〈J, place of helplessness, the grave.

bog 〈J, to cry out.

bega 〈J, moan, cry, weeping, lamentation, sighing, groaning.

bega 〈J, Peasant 138, shipwrecked man; Copt. ḫẖẖ.

bega 〈J, a kind of fish; var.

begarthat 〈J, Israel Stele 11, cave; compare Heb. יַהְנֵי.
begas, feeble, weak, little, diminutive; plur. B.D. IV, 8.

begas-ha-t, Love Songs 4, 10, to be troubled in mind.

begasu, a wild animal.

begas, B.D. 388, 4, part of a boat.

begen, knife.

beges, to be weak or miserable, to be in want, empty; var. IV, weakness, feebleness, helplessness; B.D. 1369, 8, necklace, collar, an amulet; var. 470.

begsu, trouble, misery.

beges, neck (?) a part of the body.

begs-t, A.Z. 1908, 17, B.D. 1368, 8, necklace, collar, an amulet; var.

beges, dagger, poignard.

beges, a kind of shrub.

bet, to be an abomination, to be regarded as loathsome.

beta, Amen. 4, 19, Amen. 11, 6.

betbet, Amen.

betu, A.Z. 35, 16, a special abomination.

betu-t, A.Z. 35, 16, a kind of fish.

bet, plant, flower.

bet, grains, seed.

bet, resin used in making incense.

bet (?), house, place; Heb. 22, Nastasen Stele 34, the throne of gold; original place, the old home.

bet, shepherd, herdsmen.

bet, to shine.

Bet-neters, Tuat XII, a dawn-goddess who trod through the serpent Ankh-neteru and was reborn daily.

betbet, see ore.

betá, Rec. 3, 48, a mould.

beti ha, Rec. 3, 52, the back of the mould.

beti her, the front of the mould.

beti senu, Rec. 3, 50, the two halves of the mould.

betu, Rec. 12, 145, a sacred tablet (?)
betnu [227] B

fend, enemy; plur.  Rec. 1, 46, rebel, foe.

Betnu  foreign rebels.

bieten ha-t , dog-headed apes.

bieten  IV, 969, disaffected, discontented, hostile in intent, rebellious.

bieten  swift, agile.

beth-t (?) IV, 893, the tusk of an elephant.

betsh to be faint, to be feeble, weak, or helpless; see

betshu helpless but evil-disposed beings, both men and spirits.

betek  to fall, to drop, to fail.

betektek to fall.

betek rebel, foe; plur.

betek filth, misery.

beth run quickly, to hasten. Rec. 31, 169

bethau Thes. 1480, IV, 968, to be rebellious or hostile.

bethenu disaffected, disloyal, rebellious.

bethenu foe, enemy.

bethen ha-t , Rec. 17, 44, disaffected, disloyal, rebellious.

bethesh  see and

bet-t  a heap of dhurra.

bet-t ḫetx-t , Rec. 12, 85, white millet.

bet-tesher-t red millet.

bet  to burn, to burn incense; to illumine, to shine.

beṭṭ  U. 359, to smell of incense.

beṭ  U. 102, P. 125, natron, saltpetre, incense; , incense chamber.

beṭā censing, one who censes.

Betu P. 469, M. 533, N. 1112, betu incense deified.

beṭ-t  a kind of plant or herb used in medicine.

beṭṭka water-melon;

plur.

beṭṭka Copt., Heb. ạẹẹ, Copt. betuk, Arab. ẹẹẹẹ.

Bet-ti B.D. 31, 3, the opponent of the Crocodile-fiend

Sui; var. (Saité)

Betbett B.D.G. 1064, a goddess.
Rec. 43, 48, the mould in which the figure of Osiris was made at Denderah.

\( \text{bet} \) Nastasen Stele 20, throne of gold (\( \text{bek} \)) with steps.

\( \text{beti} \) , abominable person or thing; Copt. \( \text{ote} \).

\( \text{beten} \) B.D. (Saite), 40, 3, to compress, to bind.

\( \text{beten} \) to tie, to bind, fillet, bandlet.

\( \text{beten} \), foe, enemy, fiend, evil spirit.

\( \text{betniu} \) enemies, foes.

\( \text{Beten} \) Annales, 3, 177, a star-god.

\( \text{betesh} \) P. 241, to dissolve, to be dissolved, poured out like water.

\( \text{Beteshet} \) T. 85, 4, M. 239, N. 616, a god who presided over burnt offerings.

\( \text{Betesh-\text{-}\text{\-}au} \) Rec. 30, 67, a god.

\( \text{betsh} \) stick, staff, some wooden tool or instrument; \( \text{betsh} \), Rec. 30, 67, parts of a ship.

\( \text{betsh} \), to be weak, helpless, exhausted, powerless, impotent.

\( \text{betsh} \), to be angry.

\( \text{betshu}, \text{betshut} \) , impotent rebels.

\( \text{Betesh} \) the devil of revolt.

\( \text{Betshu} (?) \) Nesi-\text{-}\text{-}\text{-}Aqu, a form of \( \text{Aapep} \).

\( \text{betek} \) \( \text{c} \), guide (?)

\( \text{Betch} \) \( \text{c} \), Rec. 12, 145, \( \text{c} \), Rec. 31, 31, Annales 10, 192, A.Z. 1906, 79, \( \text{c} \), Rec. 36, 214, \( \text{c} \), \( \text{c} \), a bull-god.

\( \text{betch} \) U. 418, T. 239, \( \text{c} \).

\( \text{betcha} \) stick, staff, some wooden tool or instrument; \( \text{betcha} \), Rec. 30, 67, parts of a ship.

\( \text{betcha} \) cooking pot, vessel; plur. \( \text{betcha} \) \( \text{c} \), Copt. \( \text{lix} \).

\( \text{betchen} \) Rec. 29, 157; var.

\( \text{betchentchen} \) IV, 1076.
P

p D; Heb. ד.

p, pi D, ד = ד, demonst. pron. masc. sing.; p + n (pen) ד ד, what belongs to; p + ā ד, IV, 143, what is mine.

p, pā D, M. 289, ד ד, P. 182, N. 895 = ד, this.

p ד, ד, an article of furniture, base of a stand.

pe-t D ד, T. 399, ד ד, M. 409, ד, the sky, heaven, ד, Rev. 13, 2, ד ד, Rev. 13, 40; plur. ד ד, heaven, earth, and the Other World; ד ד ד, all heaven; Copt. ⲡ.

pe-t pet D ד ד, T. 342, ד ד, U. 514, ד ד, the two halves of heaven, the day and the night sky.

pet-ti temtā ד ד, T. 326, the two heavens or skies.

pe-t D ד, sky, the four quarters thereof: ד ד, South, ד ד, North, ד ד, West, ד ד, East.

petiu ד ד, heavenly beings.

pa D ד, ד, ד, demonst. pron. sing. masc.; Copt. ⲡ, ⲡ.

pa-ā ד ד, Nātassen Stele 27, my.

P

pai ⲡ ⲡ, demonstr. pron. masc. sing.; Copt. ⲡ, ⲡ. With suffixes:

pai-ā ⲡ ⲡ, my, mine (masc.), ⲡ ⲡ (fem.); Copt. ⲡ.

pai-k ⲡ ⲡ, thy, thine (masc.); ⲡ ⲡ, Rev. 11, 124; Copt. ⲡ.

pai-t ⲡ ⲡ, thy, thine (fem.).

paituk ⲡ ⲡ, III, 143, thy.

pai-f ⲡ ⲡ, Amen. 6, 3, his; Copt. ⲡ.

pai-s ⲡ ⲡ, hers; ⲡ ⲡ, Rev.; Copt. ⲡ.

pai-n ⲡ ⲡ, Rec. 26, 153, our; later ⲡ ⲡ, Rev. 11, 141, 12, 46; Copt. ⲡ.

pai-ten ⲡ ⲡ, your; Copt. ⲡ.

pai-sen ⲡ ⲡ, their.

paiu ⲡ ⲡ, their; later ⲡ ⲡ, ⲡ, Rec. 11, 163; Copt. ⲡ.

pau ⲡ ⲡ, those.

pa-un ⲡ ⲡ, a particle, = then, in that case.

Pa-āri-sekhi ⲡ ⲡ, a title of Khensu of Thebes.
Pa-ah-nersmen, Rec. 31, 36, the owner of a town.

pa-aa-n-shursh, Rec. 21, 22, guardian; Copt. ἀντιπρόσωπον.

Pa-ium't Asár, the port of the sacred boat of the Busirite Nome.

Pa-bár, i.e., pa-bār; see Bār.

Pa-Bekhennu, B.D. 165, 1, a title of Āmen.


Pa-nemmá, B.D. 164, 9, a son of Ṛa.

pa Ṛa, the Sun; Copt. Ὀρίζων.

pa ḫa-t, Ebers Pap. 14, 3, a kind of medicine.

pa, transcribed in the Tanis papyri by ἀ; see per.

pa, pai, P. 164, M. 327, N. 858, U. 568, N. 751, to fly; later ἀ, preserved in Copt. ἀπὶ ἀπελευθέρωσιν.

pai, Rec. 12, 39 = Copt. ἀπελευθέρωσις.

pai, louse; Copt. ἀπελευθέρωσις.

paṭ, feathered fowl, birds; Rec. 32, 67, water fowl.

pa-t, N. 952, a kind of garment or apparel.

pa-t, liquor, drink.

pa-t, to be, to exist.

paut, beings, men;

paut, women.


Pau-t, stuff, matter, substance, the matter or material of which anything is made, dough, cake, bread, offering, food, product; plur. ἀπὶ ἀπελευθέρωσις, Amen. 9, 7.

pautiu, Rec. 3, 116, primeval beings (?)

pau, U. 443, T. 253, primeval time (?)

pa-t, primeval time, remote ages; ἀπὶ ἀπελευθέρωσις, not from the oldest time, i.e., never before; ἀπὶ ἀπελευθέρωσις, Thes. 1285, the first beginning.

pauti taui (?), Rec. 27, 38, U. 31, 168, primeval time, remote ages.

pauti taui (?)
the beginning of time, the creation, primeval time;

since the creation.

Pauti taui (?), Rec. 32, 63, A.Z. 1900, 31, a title of Amen-Ra as the representative of the primeval god of Egypt.

Pau, Rec. 27, 224, the primeval god. This name perhaps means "he who is," "he who exists," "the self-existent."

Pauti, IV, 517, a title of the primeval god.


Pauti (paut) en noteru, N. 709, "company of the gods."

Pauti-tenti, Rec. 27, 221, a god.

Paa-t, P. 417, M. 597, N. 1202, a lake in the Tuat.

paathah (?), a kind of cake.

paash, a kind of bird, pigeon (?)

paat-t, various kinds of woods, or barks, used in medicine; see Paarth, N. 709, "company of the gods."

Pai, Tuat XII, Demot. Cat. 422, a god.

Pait, Metternich Stele 96, the consort of Paarth.

Pain, a lake in the Tuat.

pair, Nástasen Stele 34, the river, the stream; Copt. ṉw̱p̱p̱.

Pais, a Hittite proper name.

pait, B.D. 125, III, 30, a part of a boat.

pait, house.

pait, Hearst Pap. IX, 13, a kind of seed used in medicine.

paur, Rechnungen 17, 1, 12, Hearst Pap. XI, 6; C, new wine.

pafi, that; see neirr,
pant, Jour. As. 1908, 265 = neirr.
Panti-baf-em-khen-tchet-f, a beetle-headed throne-bearer of Harmakhis Temu.

Panntu (?), Berg. II, 9, the ibis-headed guard of the 11th hour of the night.

parān, i.e., Nāstasen Stele 49, 44 = XIII.

Paru, B.D. (Saite) 162, 1, 165, 1, a Nubian god, a form of Ra.

Pariukas, B.D. 165, 1, a title of Amen.

Parhaqa Kheperu, B.D. 164, 3, the consort of Sekhmit-Bast-Rā.

Parhu, IV, 324, a prince of Punt.

parthal, iron weapons; compare Heb. וּמָשׁ.

pahu, to-day; Copt. noot.

pahrer, to run, to revolve, to circle; see □.

pakh □, U. 551, to attack.

pakh, a kind of herb.

Pakhit, Rec. 26, 229, a cat-goddess, or a lion-goddess. The chief seat of her cult was at Beni Hasan in a sanctuary now called the Speos Artemidos.

pakhar, to go about, to run.

Pakhenmot, A.Z. 1901, 129 . . .

pakhst-t, a kind of plant or vegetable.

Pakhet, Tuat III, a mythological boat with ends in the form of lions' heads.

pakhet, T. 314, to overturn, to capsize, to be upset or overturned.

pas □, the name of the object.

pas □, the little pot for water attached to a painter's palette.

pasa, cakes, loaves.

pasasa, Edict 15, Rec. 1885, 43, 15, toil (?) labour (?)

pasef, U. 109, N. 418, to bake, to cook; see □.

pasen, cake, loaf; plur.

Paseru, B.D. (Saite) 165, 1, a title of Ra or Amen.

paskh, T. 311; □ = □ (?)

Pasetu, B.D. (Saite) 112, 1, a god, a divine title.

Pashakasa, B.D. 164, 2, a god, son of Parhaqa-Kheperu and Sekhmit-Bast-Rā.

paq  
\[\text{cake, loaf; plur.}\]

Paqrer  
\[\text{Dream Stele 36, “the Frog,” a proper name = Copt. \text{πέκροφρ.}}\]

pakaka  
\[\text{Nastaseen Stele, 48 = \text{πετκωκρ} (?)}\]

Patheth  
\[\text{Tuat I, a singing ape-god.}\]

pat (paut)  
\[\text{Hh. 460, cake, loaf, bread; plur.}\]

pat  
\[\text{salve, ointment.}\]

\[\text{a kind of dove; Copt. \text{ενοτ.}}\]

\[\text{\text{φάτ}; see \text{φάτ.}}\]

\[\text{fountain.}\]

\[\text{Herasátet Stele 52, a metal vessel.}\]

\[\text{\text{patch}}\]
\[\text{U. 486,}\]

\[\text{U. 450,}\]
\[\text{matter, substance, ball or tablet or cake.}\]

\[\text{of incense, cake of bread, a fruit (?) ; plur.}\]

\[\text{Rec. 31, 28;}\]

\[\text{Hh. 341.}\]

\[\text{pá} \]
\[\text{U. 190, 195, P. 610, a demonstrative pron. = \text{δά}}\]

\[\text{Rec. 26, 47, to make bricks; Copt. \text{πάρε, πάρε.}}\]

\[\text{pápá-t}\]
\[\text{part of a ship.}\]

\[\text{Pán}\]
\[\text{Tuat II, a god.}\]

\[\text{pás-t}\]
\[\text{cake, loaf.}\]

\[\text{pát}\]
\[\text{cake.}\]

\[\text{Copt. \text{πάτ}}, \text{\text{πάτ}}, \text{\text{πάτ}}, \text{\text{πάτ}}; \text{\text{πάτ}}, \text{\text{πά
Pāpā[it] [it], Denderah, I, 6, a birth-goddess.

pā [it] , flame, fire, spark ; plur.

pāpā [it], to shine, to illumine.

pā-t [it], I.D. III, 229c, Rec. 14, 166, a kind of farm land.

pā-t [it], Rec. 31, 169, a knife.

pāpāit [it], furniture, seats (?) chairs (?)

pāpaait [it], a kind of grain or seed with a pungent odour or taste.

pān [IT], M. 127, (play on the name Rapān, the chief of the gods).

Pānāri [IT], Tuat IX, a god.

Pāankhi [IT], Tuat X, a form of Kheperā.

Pāhāaref [IT], Rev. 1, 184, a god; Copt. Πὰράθερον.

pāt [IT], loaf, bread, food.

pāt [IT], dove; Copt. ΕΝΟΤ ; var.

pāt-t [IT], dove; see [IT], and [IT]

pātch [IT], a circular object, disk, cake, round tablet, loaf.

pi [IT], Rec. 15, 175 = ΠΕ.

pi [IT], belonging to:— [IT], Nāstasen Stele 44, my; [IT], his; [IT], her;

pi, pi-t [IT], Rev. 11, 141, [IT], Rev. 13, 31, heaven ; see [IT].

Pi [IT], Lib. Fun. II, 87, goddess of the town of Pu, Buto.

pi [IT], Rec. 27, 86, birds.

pip [IT], Rec. 10, 150, foreign dancing-women.

pi [IT], flea; Copt. ΠΗ, ΦΕ1 ; plur.

Pi [IT], pill, globule.

pif [IT], IV, 141, his.

pinaks [IT], Rev. 14, 36, tablet; Gr. πἶνακσ.

Pi-neter- tuaq [IT], Lanzone, 20, the god of the planet Venus; he had a man’s head and a hawk’s head.

pir [IT], cloth of flax, a strip of linen, bandage, bandlet, linen cloth of all kinds; [IT] threads of flax; see [IT].

pis [IT], her, hers.

pituk [IT], Nāstasen Stele 45, thy.

pu [IT], a demonstrative particle (masc.).

= [IT], a weakened form of [IT], sing. fem.

and [IT]; plur. [IT], fem. [IT];

dual [IT], fem.

pu [IT] = [IT] [IT], to make bricks;

Copt. ΠΑΡΟΗ, ΦΗ, ΦΕ.

pu-ti [IT], A.Z. 1900, 27, the heavens.

puāa [IT], cake, loaf; plur. [IT]

puāa [IT], Rec. 32, 181, [IT], Rec. 32, 183.

pui [IT], a demonstrative particle, a weakened form of [IT].
pui，to fly; see ．

pui，Amen. 10, 5, 13, 8, 22, to fly.

pui, birds, feathered fowl.

puiu，fleas.

pup，Rec. 26, 47, to mould, to make; to make bricks; Copt. ．

punen，Rec. 8, 76 ．

pur, purā，beans, peas; Heb. ．Arab. ．

purs，to separate, to divide, to split; compare Heb. ．Copt. ．

pus，ink jar; see ．

pusa，a cake, a kind of bread.

pusasa，Anastasi IV, 14, 10, to divide, to separate, to distribute.

puga，stick, staff, a piece of wood; plur. ．

puga，to divide, to open, to be opened; see ．

puga，a measure for honey equal to one quarter of a hin.

puga，Love Songs 1, 8, camping ground, encampment, camp, compound.

puga，to spit.

pugas，Amen. 10, 20, 23, 16, to spit; see ．

put，a name for the dead.

Putukhipa，Treaty 38, a princess of the Kheta.

putrā，B.D. 17, what? The later form is peti. This word is connected with ．to see, and means probably, “make to see,” “demonstrate,” as in ．“explain now what this is (or, means).”

putchu，a chair of office or of state.

Pebaf，Tuat III, a god with horns on his head.

p-b-maāi (?)，Rhind Pap. 12 ．

pep，to go, to march.

pep，a plant or herb used in medicine, pepper (?)

pepā，boat.

pepi，pup，to make bricks; see ．

P-poṣṭḥ-neteru，a name of Hathor.

pef，a demonstr. particle, that; fem. ；plur. ．In the Pyramid Texts it is sometimes placed before the substantive, e.g., ．P. 615, M. 783, N. 1143; and see P. 674, etc.

pfa，that.

pefi，that damned one, i.e., Āapep.

pefi-qa-her，a title of honour.
pefes, pef, pefzu Berl. 7792, to boil or roast, to cook; Copt. •NICE, REC.

pefs genn B.D. 172, 34, oil-boiler.

pefss B.D. 172, 34, to roast, to cook; Copt. •NICE.

pefs-t a roasting, cooked food.

pefsit something roasted, cooked food.


pen a demonst. particle, this; fem. •, plur. masc. •, dual masc. •, fem. •, •, •, •, •, •, •. Pen usually follows the substantive, but in the Pyramid Texts it is sometimes placed before it, e.g., "on this south side," P. 615, M. 783, N. 142; see also U. 580, etc.

pen, peni this, as opposed to •, that.

penn U. 253, a demonst. particle, this; see pen.

pen, penn Ebers Pap. 60, 11, to overthrow, to thrust together; Copt. •NWITCE.

Pen B.D. 98, 6, a god; Saite var. •

penpen, Chab. Mél. II, 262, a kind of stuff or garment.

peni B.D. 149, III, 3

penu B.D. 149, III, 3

penu B.D. 33, 2, a mythological mouse or rat.

penu ratsbane.

penu, Tombos Stele 5

penpen a kind of fish.

Penáp-t A.Z. 1901, 129, 1906, 137, the month Paopi; Copt. •NAMIC, NEPI.

Pen-Âmen-ḥetep A.Z. 1901, 129, 1906, 137, the original form of the name of the month Phamenoth; Copt. •NPEPACAT, •NPEPE- CATII, •NPEEPACAT.

Pen-ânt A.Z. 1906, 137, the original form of the name of the month Paoni; Copt. •NAMPLIT.

penâ, Penu, Peasant 112, the going back of a crop of grapes; •, Rec. 27, 85; to balance the tongue, •, P.S.B. 10, 49.

penâ-t, •, Amen. 3, 14, •, to overthrow.

Penâ-t Tuat III, a mythological boat.

penâit a portion of a river with rocks in it.

P-neb-taui Morgan, Ombos 156, 181, a god, son of Heru-ur and Tasetnefer-t.

P-nefer-nehem a form of Horus.

P-nefer-enti-nehem a form of Horus.

Peuramu a group of gods.
Penrent □ □ w, A.Z. 1906, 137, the original form of the name of the month Phar-muthi; Copt. φερωτοι, φερωτε, φερωνι, φερωνен. penreher (?) □ □ , a measure (?)

Penhuba □ □ , Nav. Lit. 29, a name of Ra.

Pen-hesb (?) □ □ w, B.D. 189, 15, 17, etc., a god of offerings.

Penn-Khenti-Amenti □ □ □ , Cairo Pap. III, 3, a serpent-headed god of the Mesqet.

pens □ □ , (to burn, to roast, to cook.

pensu □ □ , Rec. 9, 93, joint of meat.

pens-t, pensit □ □ □ , pill, globule, bolus.

pens □ □ , a kind of ground.

pens □ □ , to eradicate.

Pensu-ta (?) □ □ □ , B.D. 62, 4 . . . . .

pensa □ □ □ , Anastasi IV, 2, 10, Koller Pap. 2, 8, to cut off.

pensa □ □ □ , fans for the kitchen fire.

pensh □ □ □ , Ebers Pap. 65, 4, a kind of seed used in medicine, juniper berries? compare Heb. ננה.

penq □ □ □ , Peasant 278, □ □ □ . Peasant 220, □ □ □ , IV, 839, B.D. 99, 21, 189, 13, to pour out, to empty a vessel, to make water; Copt. ṫำ[t].

penq □ □ □ , U. 470, □ □ □ , T. 222, P. 184, □ □ □ , M. 294, □ □ □ , Anastasi I, 13, 5, to bale water out of a boat; Copt. ṫำ[t].

penga □ □ □ , to split, to divide, to separate; compare Heb. יבד ; Copt. ṫำ[t].

penti □ □ □ , Rec. 15, 175, he who.

Pentauru □ □ □ , Rev. 6, 24, a famous scribe, or perhaps author.

Penti, Peti □ □ □ , B.D. 504, 5, 508, 5, a god.

pent □ □ □ , worm, snake, serpent; Copt. ṫำ[t], jī[t].

Pent, Pentch □ □ □ , the name of a god.

Pent-tā □ □ □ , T. 337, □ □ □ , P. 816, N. 644, a title of Ra.

Penṭen □ □ □ , U. 280, a bull-god (?)

Penter □ □ □ , Tuat XI, Hh. 154, a ram-god who prepared offerings for Ra.

Pentch □ □ □ , Hh. 327, a title of the Nile-god.

Pentchen □ □ □ , A.Z. 1910, 128, the name of a god.

per □ □ □ , □ □ □ , house, palace, seat of government; plur. □ □ □ , U. 431, P. 401, N. 1180, □ □ □ , IV, 1995, □ □ □ , double house, B.D. 159, 2, □ □ □ , I, 81;

nēb-t per □ □ , mistress of the house, i.e., a legally married wife.

perit □ □ □ , □ □ □ , house, the land about a house, corn-land (?); plur. □ □ , Metternich Stele 8, □ □ □ , A.Z. 1900, 30, □ □ □ , B.D. 15, 34.

perit □ □ □ , Mar. Aby. I, 6, 47, women of the chamber.

peru (pestchu) □ □ □ , Rec. 5, 91, the group of gods of one shrine.

per aquar □ □ □ , Rev. 12, 107 . . . . .
Per-abu B.D. 26, 2, "house of hearts," the Judgment Hall of Osiris.

Per-AMI-Ä-ÄHA, Tuat X, the gazelle-headed fire-stick that supplied Ra with fire.

Per-ÄMEN, Rev. 11, 178, 14, 33 = nepetx.

Per-ÄRP, wine cellar.

Per-Ä, B.M. 241, "great house," i.e., palace, Pharaoh; Copt. po, Heb. nir. Later per-Ä was a title assumed by mere officers, e.g., "the per-Ä of the king." It is sometimes placed inside a cartouche with the royal name, e.g., Per-Ä, B.M. 241, "great house," i.e., palace, Pharaoh; Copt. po, Heb. nir.

Per-Ä, I, 149, Pharaoh's man.

Per-Ä, "great house," a name of the Necropolis.

Per-ÄKH, Thes. 1254, "house of life," a name for the school or college of the temple.

Per-ÄKH, mirror case; see per-ÄKH-ÄRU-T, a chamber wherein funerary ceremonies were performed.

Per-ÄNTI, funerary coffer.

Per-ÄR, store-city, magazine.

Per-ÄHA, I, 138, armoury.

Per-ÄQT, bread store, pantry.

Per-UÄB, coffer.

Per-UBEKH-T, a chamber in a temple.

Per-UR, T. 284, P. 35, M. 43, N. 65, IV, 1071, a holy place, sanctuary, the chamber of a sanctuary, a name of the sky or heaven.

Per-UR-EM-NUB-T, Berg. 37, a chamber in the tomb.

Per-URU VI, the six great courts of justice.

Per-BATET, Rev. 11, 128 =, Busiris.

Per-BAHI, house of the king of the North.

Per-PSTCH-NETERU, house of the nine gods.

Per-EM-NUB, gold house, i.e., the sarcophagus chamber; var.

Per-MA (?), summer-houses, booths.

Per-MAU (?), Rec. 6, 12, I, 11. Rec. 6, 15, temples; the reading is probably mau.

Per-MAU, P. 506, temples in the Tuat (?).

Per-MIT (?), Rev. 16, 129

Per-MENAU, B.D. 64, 5, the house of those who have arrived in port, i.e., the tomb.

Per-MESU-NESSU, the apartments of princes and princesses.

Per-METO, house of speech, council chamber (?).

Per-en-bakh-t
Rec. 31, 35 . . . . .
per-en-per-änkh, school, college.

Per-neheh, house of eternity, i.e., the grave, the tomb.

Per-nu-seshu, houses in which plans and designs were drafted and copied.

Per-teka, A.Z. 1887; 115, furnace; Copt. muntwtk.

Per-nub, IV, 1072, places wherein gold was worked; B.M. 174.

Per-nefer, Rec. 33, 31; Rec. 5, 88, the chamber in a temple in which the ceremonies of the resurrection of Osiris were performed.

Per-nem-t, U. 295, the divine slaughter-house.

Per-nesu, king’s house, palace, royal property.

Per-neser, M. 380, N. 656, “house of flame,” i.e., sanctuary (?) (104).

Per-neser, B.D. 25, 3, a fiery region in the Tuat.

Per-neter, the god-house, shrine or sanctuary; the house of the great god.

Per-Ru(?), P. 294.

Per-ḥatu, B.D. 26, 1, “house of hearts,” the Judgment Hall of Osiris.

Per-ḫu, Rec. 30, 4, the temple of the Sphinx.

Per-hem, the house of women, i.e., harim.

Per-Ḥenu, Henu 9

Per-heru, Berl. 2266, “houses above,” i.e., celestial mansions.

Per-her-ḥetep, Décrets 19, offering chamber.

Per-ḥet, “house of eternity,” i.e., the tomb.

Per-ḥesb, the office in which slaves and goods were taxed, e.g.:

Perui-ḥetchui, B.M. 174, IV, 1072, houses in which silver was worked.

Per-ḫu, Herusæf Stele 57, house of a thousand years.

Per-khut, M. 728, N. 1329,

Per-khen, P. 648, 721, M. 748,

Per-khenr(?), house wherein women were secluded, harim.

Per-Sah, Rec. 16, 129, house of Orion.

Per-sehep, B.D. 104, 5, the place whither the mantis led the deceased.
Per-Seker-neb-Sehetč, a temple of Seker near Ker-aha.

Per-sha, III, 143, garden.

Per-sha-nub, Nastsen Stele 32, a temple on the Island of Meroë.

Per-shest-t, an estate of Methen in the Delta.

Per-qebh, house of coolness, place of refreshment.

Per-Qebh, Pap. Ani, 2, 16, a region of refreshing in the Tuat.

Per-Kemkem, B.D. 75, 4.

Per-Keku, B.D. 78, 4, a region of darkness in the Tuat.

Per-tuat, Rec. 36, 1 ff., what comes forth from the mouth, i.e., word, speech.

Perá, peri, U. 12, A., he who comes forth, he who appears, he who attacks, he who is prominent; plur. T. 45, P. 87, M. 53.

N. 69, A., Rec. 31, 171.

Peri, fighting man, soldier (?) bold warrior (?) mighty man of war.

Perru, III, Rec. 31, 162, those who come out or go out, attackers.

Per-t, Metternich Stele 55, exit, issue, what comes forth, manifestation, outbreak of fire, offspring; plur.

Perr-t, T. 270, M. 437.

Per-t, battlefield (?)

Per-t, vigour, strength, attack.

Perti, B.D. 134, 5, U. 13, A.Z. 1908, 70, expenses, outgoings; Peasant 295, crops; Peasant 325, a "righteous result," as opposed to ..

Perr-t, battlefield (?)

Perti, B.D. 134, 5, U. 13, A.Z. 1908, 70, expenses, outgoings; Peasant 295, crops; Peasant 325, a "righteous result," as opposed to ..

Perti, B.D. 134, 5, U. 13, A.Z. 1908, 70, expenses, outgoings; Peasant 295, crops; Peasant 325, a "righteous result," as opposed to ..
per-ä Rec. 15, 150, power, strength, violence, struggle, contest, activity, war, bravery.

per-ä hero, mighty man, warrior, fighter, soldier, a high-handed man; plur. hero, group offerings power, 4" words boldness or courage.

per-ä ha-t hero, brave man; words of boldness or courage.

per ha-t Amen. 22, 14, a bold, brave man.

per-t en ha-t bravery, pride.

peru ha-t Rec. 16, 57, thoughts or emotions of the mind.

per em-bah to appear in the presence of someone.

Per em hru Pyr. § 2206, journey into the open country.

per ha Leyd. Pap. 6, 12, to be crowded, thronged.

per ūer ta to appear on the earth, i.e., to be born.

per kheru Rec. 14, 46, produce (of the farm).

Per-kheru a name of the Inundation.

Perit Tuat IX, a singing, fighting-goddess.

Peritui Tuat III, the fighting gods of heaven, divine warriors.

Periu Tuat XI, a group of four gods who prepared the sky for Rā.

Perru U. 418, T. 239, a group of gods.

Perimu Tuat VIII, one of the nine bodyguards of Rā.

Perit-em-up-Rā Tuat XII, a fire-goddess, a foe of Aapep.

Peri-em-hāt-f B.D. 125, II, 8, "coming forward and retreating," used of the Flame-god Nebā, who alternately grew and diminished.

Peri-em-khetkhet Berg. I, 3, one of the eight watchers of Osiris.

Peri-em-qenb-t Denderah IV, 62, a serpent-god.

Peri-em-top-f Denderah IV, 62, an ape-headed warrior-god.

Perui neterui the two Epiphanes gods.

per-ter-kheru the offerings which appeared in the tomb when the deceased uttered their names with his voice; Thes. 1252, to recite prayers for sepulchral offerings.

per, funerary offerings.

per \( \rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \), to rise (of the sun).

per \( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \), splendour, to shine; Copt. 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃, the appearance of a heavenly body, or of the figure of a god or goddess, which was usually celebrated by a festival.

per-t ḫa-t, the "great appearance," or the great festival; a ceremony in the miracle play of Osiris; \( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \), the great day of grief, i.e., the day of the death of Osiris.

Per-t, appearance, festival.

Per-t Up-uatu, the appearance of the god Up-uatu, or his festival.

Per-t Bars-t, a festival.

Per-t Menu, the festival of Menu on the 30th day of the month; \( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \), a festal procession.

Per-t Nu, the festival of Nu, the Sky-god.

Per-t neterui, the festival of the appearance of the two gods; var. \( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \).

Per-t Sept-t, the appearance of the star Sothis.

Per-t Sem, see \( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \).

Per-t Setem, a moon-festival on the 4th day of the month.

Per Shu, a festival of Shu.

Per-t tep-t, the "chief festival."

Per-t tep-t \( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \), Peasant 294, grain, corn, wheat, field produce, fruit of any kind; Copt. 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃, grains of myrrh; 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃, grains of cassia.

Per-t seshu, Precepts of Amenemhat 1, 13, the produce of the scribe, i.e., literary productions.

Per-t shemā-t, grain of the South, dhurra (?)

Per-t shen, the aromatic seeds or fruit of a plant; Copt. 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃 𓏃, coriander seed (?)
per-t shesp, B.D. 189, 16, light-colored grain from which beer was made.

per-t kam, B.D. 189, 16, black grain, dark-colored grain from which cakes were made.

per-t tesher, B.D. 102, 5, red grain from which beer was made.

per-t, Rec. 29, 164, Israel Stele 27, seed, progeny, posterity, descendants.

peru, Décrets 9, men attached to a royal granary.

per, to see, sight, vision, aspect, appearance; see per.

pera, Thes. 28, Berg, 11, 8, the goddess of the 12th hour of the night.

per-t, Excom. Stele 5, to run swiftly, to leap about, to be agitated; compare Heb. הָשֶׁר, הָשֶׁרָה.

perá, Thes. 1296, IV, 890, 938, fighting, battle, field of battle.

perá, L.D. III, 654, heroes.

perá, Israel Stele 23, unstopped (of wells).

perá, a bird; Copt. pehsa (?).

peri, bandlet, turban, strip of linen cloth.

perri, Rev., wild ass; compare Heb. בּ, Isaiah xxxii, 14.

Perrišes, Ros. Stone 4, transcription of the Greek name Pyrrhides.

perp, abominable (?) contemptible.

per-em-us, A.Z. 1874, 148, edge, ledge, slope of a pyramid = παρμις (?)

perh, to march about; see perh.

perkh, Rec. 11, 167, Rec. 14, 136, to divide, to separate; Copt. πυργυ.

perkh-t, cloth, napkin; Copt. φόρις.

perkh, A.Z. 1905, 19, flower, bloom; Heb. נַרָה.

persh, Rec. 7, 113, Rec. 15, 107, Hearst Pap. 8, 8, coriander seed; Copt. ἱπεργίανα.

persh-t, destruction, ruin.

persh, to stretch out; Copt. πυργυ.

Perquesatus, Rec. 33, 3, transcription of the Greek name Pergasidos.

pertcha, to split, to divide, to separate; Copt. πυργυ.

pertchan (?), a kind of stone.

peh, to rend (?); U. 534, T. 294.

pehsa, Rev., prey; Copt. πυργυ.

Pehšes, Sphinx 1, 89, Mar. Mon. D. 49, a dog of Antef-aa; the word means "black," Rec. 36, 86.
peh remu Peasant 207, to catch fish; Chab. Pap. Mag. 170, to work magic.

peh ūa-t to attain the heart’s desire.

peh, peh-t the end of anything; Copt. Ṽw, its beginning to its end (of a book), Berl. 3024, 155, end of the year; at the end of the night, or perhaps “in the deepest night”; = Copt. enwaw.

pehui Thes. 1484, IV, 974, back (of a man), the end.

pehuit hinder parts of a man or animal, back of the neck, back, rump, fundament, anus.

pehuiu, pehuipeh A.Z. 45, 133, rump-steak.

pehuti the last comer.

pehuiu, pehuipeh, pehuipehuiu IV, 650, the rear-guard of an army.

peh-āhā-t IV, 1116, “remnant of the navy.”

pehui the ends of leaves, tops of plants.

pehui bolts of a door.

pehuiit IV, 1077, a, P. 604, e, e, Rec. 30, 68, e, Rec. 20, 40, e, towing rope, tackle used in the stern of a boat or ship; “tow-rope of the North,” title of an official.

Peheui-otchait, Den-derah II, 10, Seti I, Rameses IV, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. φωοοντ.

Peheui-her one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. φωοοντ.

Peheui-khau (?) Annales I, 84, one of the 36 Dekans.

Peheui-Sep-t-t the name of the 22nd day of the month.

pehui swamps, marsh, low-lying land; plur. A.Z. 1907, 13, IV, 1263, e, e, e, swamp, marsh, low-lying land.

Peheui pa ta en Uatch-t, the swamp land of the town of Buto.

pehui Satî, the swamps of Eastern Egypt or Asia.
peḥu ta † †, IV, 648, the swamps of the earth (Egypt?).

peḥu tauti † †, IV, 617, the swamps of all lands.

Peḥ-ām (?) † † †, Ombos I, 1, 236, a lake-god.

Peḥ-ārti (?) † † †, Ombos I, 1, 335, a lake-god.

Peḥ-ustt † † †, Ombos I, 1, 334, a lake-god.

Peḥ-retu (?) † † †, Ombos I, 1, 335, a lake-god.

Peḥ-Herui † † †, Ombos I, 1, 336, a lake-god.

Peḥ-kharui (?) † † †, Ombos I, 1, 335, a lake-god.

Peḥ-sekhet † † †, Ombos I, 1, 336, a lake-god.

peḥ-t † †, lion (?) strength (?)

peḥt † †, M. 144, A.Z. 1900, 128, P. 525, Q I = † †, Jour. As. 1908, 277, strength, might, power, bravery, renown.

peḥti † I †, T. 271, P. 343, P. = † †, N. 122, Rec. 27, 59, P. = † † II, Rec. 26, 66, Q = † †, Q. = † †, VIII, 4, Q = † †, Q = † †, IX, 12, Q = † †, Q = † †, IX, 11, Q = † †, Q = † †, IX, 11, Q = † †, Q = † †, IX, 11, Q = † †, Q = † †, IX, 4, Q = † †, Q = † †, IV, 657, † †, strength, might, glory, renown, fame; † † † † †, weak; Cop. pa₂₂₁e in a-pa₂₂₁e.

peḥti - † † †, exceedingly mighty, or glorious; Cop. a-pa₂₂₁e.

peḥti † † †, to restrain, to turn back.

Peh-ka-amni-Qebh † U † †, P. 169, † † † † P. 789, a region in the sky.

peḥ † †, P. 796 . .

peḥn † I = †, or I = †

peḥer † I, P. 164, I = †, M. 328, N. 860, to run, to traverse; I = †, I = †, N. 788.

peḥrer † I = †, I = †, I = †

peḥrer, to run, to traverse a district or country, to follow a course of action.

peḥrer, Mar. Karn. 82, 14, a kind of soldier, scout (?)

peḥrer, runner, messenger, envoy, courier; plur. I = †

Pehrer, 89, 2, “Runner,” a title of the Sun-god.

peḥrer-t † I = †, a journey; I = †

I = †, the circuiting of the Apis Bull (Palermo Stele), the ceremonial running of the bull before capture for sacrifice.

peḥt, peḥtch † I = †, I = †, I = †

I = †, to cut through, to split, to divide; Cop. ṣw₂₁.

pekh †, U. 144, T. 115, N. 452, a kind of grain.

pekhkh †, Hearst Pap. 8, 13, a plant used in medicine.

pekh-t † † † † †, a kind of seed used in medicine.

pekh, to split, to divide; Cop. ṣw₂₁, ṣw₂₁, ṣw₂₁, ṣw₂₁.

pekh, piece, bit, slice, morsel, portion, ration, bread-offerings.

pekh, a part of a ship.

pekh-t † I = †, a death-trap, snare; Cop. ṣw₂₁.
pekh (P)  Phonetic, curse, spell, imprecation, incantation; plur.  ,

pekhpekh  A.Z. 1874, 65, to crouch.

pekhpekh  , to crouch, Amen. 4, 15, hurricane, thunderstorm.

Pekhit  Nesi-Ámsu 30, 25, , a goddess of destruction who took the form of a cat or lion.

pekh  A.Z. 1906, 111, upright, sincere, prudent.

pekh ha-t  IV, 890, wise.

pekha  , to split, to divide, to cut off, to separate, to purge; Copt.  ,  ,  ,

pekha mettut  Anastasi 1, 28, 3, the splitting of words.

pekha-t  Love Songs 1, 12, , ibid. 4, 6, : (1) splinter, shoot, bud; (2) trap, snare; (3) peg, clamp, bolt, floor of a chariot; plur.  ,

pekha  Amen. 18, 2, , Rev. 11, 141,  , IV, 1081.

Pekhat  B.D. 164 (Saite), a vulture-goddess, a form of Mut.

Pekhat  a cat-goddess, or lioness-goddess.

pekhaáu  , cleaver of the water (applied to the Abu fish).

pekhar  U. 437, , T. 249, M. 114, 621,  ,  ,  ,  ,

pekhar  N. 625,  , Rec. 20, 40, , surrounded.

pekharr  , T. 338, to go round, to circuit; var.  , N. 625.

pekhar - pekhar  T. 316, P. 307, to revolve, to circuit.

pekhar-t  U. 400, , IV, 1077, circuit, journey.

pekharut  methods of procedure, changes, vicissitudes.

pekhar em-sa  , to follow about;  , P. 11168, 55.

pekhar nes-t  successor to the throne; var.  ,

pekhar ha  , to turn backwards;  , making a circuit of the walls (a ceremony).

pekhar shut  IV, 655, at the turn of the day;  , the turning of the shadow.

pekhar khet  to retreat, to withdraw.


Pekhari  Tuat XI, a serpent-warden of the 11th Gate.

Pekhari-ámiu-pe-t  T. 326, U. 514, beings who assisted in the boiling of the gods.

Pekharit-ánkh  Tuat VIII, a serpent deity in the circle Aatsetekau.

Pekharer  B.D. 141, 148, the name of the rudder of the western heaven.
pekharit

pekharu

pekhar

pekhar with thes

pekhar, a place for walking about in the court of a temple, cloisters.

pekhar-t

pekhar ur

pekhar ur shen ur

pekhar ur shen ur

pekhar-pekhar (?)

pekhar ur

pekhar-t

pekhar-t

pekhar-t

pekht

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Pekht, Pekhth

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pekht-t
pessu, flower-basket, flower-stand, fan for the kitchen fire, sack; plur. Koller Pap. 4, 3.

pesi, Rev. 14, 68, a tax (?)

Pesi[t], Tuat XI, a goddess of the desert.

Pesi[t], Tuat XI, a fire-goddess in the Tuat.

Pesi, Excom. Stele 5 . . . .

pesag, to spit.

pesag, spittle.

pessu, Rev. 14, 73, liability.

pesut

IV, 749, Anastasi I, 5, 7, backs of men, helpers, assistants.

P-seb-ua, Zod. Denderah, the 19th Dekan.

pesef, Peasant 246, to cook, to boil, to roast; see pesef, and .

pesefu, Rec. 15, 15, cook.

pesen, U. 1091, N. 418a, a cake of bread.

pesh, U. 314, T. 335.

M. 246, N. 637, , , ,

, , to bite (of an insect), to gnaw, to sting, to devour, to eat; Nav. Bubas. 34A.

pesh-t, separation.

pesesh-ti, distributor.

Peseshht, the two divisions of Egypt, one belonging to Horus and the other to Set.

pesesh-t nu Heru, the division or share of Horus, i.e., the South of Egypt.

pesesh-t nu Set, the division or share of Set, i.e., the North of Egypt.

Pesekhti, B.D. 64, 26, the name of a divine envoy.
pesesh-t 𓊅𓊃𓊅𓊆𓊆𓊆, mat, carpet.

pesesh-t 𓊅𓊆𓊆𓊆𓊆𓊆𓊆𓊆, bandlet, bandage, strip of linen.

pesesh-kef 𓊅𓊆𓊆𓊆𓊆𓊆𓊆𓊆, the name of the principal instrument used in the ceremony of Opening the Mouth; see peshen kef.

pesg 𓊅𓊃𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, U. 214, to spit with the intent to heal, or to curse, e.g., when reciting incantations against Aāpep; Copt. 𓊋𓊋𓊌𓊉𓊉𓊉𓊉, spittle, saliva, rheum, any matter ejected from the body.

pesg 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, T. 11, N. 958, to anoint.

pesg 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, IV, 670, to bite, to prick, to perforate.

pesg 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, IV, 670, a log, a kind of timber.

pest (pest-t) 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, back, backbone; see pesg.

pest 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, to shine, to give light, to illumine; see pesg.

Pestit (Pestit) 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, the goddess of sunrise.

pest (pest-t) 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, gum or seed used in medicine.

Pest-taui (Pestit-taui) 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, the name of the sacred boat of the Nome Busirites.

pest-t 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, IV, 1101, IV, 809, back, backbone, vertebrae.

pestit 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, "backs," men and women, people.

pestiu ámiu Ánu 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, B.D. 136a, 10, the sacred bones in Heliopolis.

pest-t (?) 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, the backbone (of Osiris).

pest 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, nine; see pesg.

Copt. 𓊋𓊋𓊋𓊋𓊋𓊋𓊋𓊋, to shine, to illumine.

pest 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, to spread out like the light, or the sky.

pest tep 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, B.D. 17, 133.

pest-t 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, ray of light; plur.

Pestit 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, the 6th Gate of the Tuat.

Pest-ti (?) 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, Tuat XI, the light-disk that guided the boat of At into the dawn.

Pesṭu 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, B.D. 74, 2, a light-god.

Pesṭ-em-nub 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, a name of a god.

Pesṭ 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, the festival of the 1st day of the month.

Pesṭit-khenti ḫert 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, Rec. 34, 91, one of the 12 Thoueres goddesses; she presided over the month 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, the name of the sacred boat of the Nome Libya Mareotis.

pest 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, Hearst Pap. 8, 18, Rec. 27, 86, seed of some kind used in medicine.

pestu 𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, Rec. 19, 19.
pestch, to shine, to illumine.

pestch, back, backbone, vertebrae; plur.

pestch, IV, 373, the back part of the skin of a leopard.

Pestchet, T. 238, U. 419, Rec. 31, 170, a god.

pestch, nenth, nine;

fem. neth, P. 70, M. 100, N. 5, T. 308, P. 456, neth, Copt. Ψι, Ψι, etc.

pestch nut, ninth.

[pestch . . . ] nynth; Copt. Ψι, Ψι, Ψι.

pestch — hebenti pestch, IV, 657, pestch.

pestch (?), ninety; Copt. Ψι, Ψι.

pestch (Pauti), the three companies of the gods, i.e., the great gods of heaven, earth, and the Tuat = all the gods, B.D. 23, 6, all the companies of the gods.

pestch-t (?), the first and greatest nine gods. Late forms are Sphinx 4, 123, and .

pestch-t aa-t, the great nine gods.

pestch-t netches-t, the little nine gods.

Pestch-ti (Pauti), the twice nine gods;


pestch-ti, B.D. 79, 3, Rec. 31, 163, the twice nine gods;

pestch-t, N. 47, 1267, 453, the very great twice nine gods.
pestch-t, etc., up to the 9th nine gods.

Pestch-t Åakbit, B.D. 168, the nine weeping goddesses.

Pestch-t åmiu-khet Åsar, B.D. 168, the gods in the train of Osiris.

Pestch-t åmiut Sar, the nine gods of Osiris in the 6th Gate.

Pestch-t åmeniu Åsar, B.D. 168, the nine gods who hid Osiris.

Pestch-t åmeniu âu, B.D. 168, the nine gods of the hidden arms.

Pestch-t ârit pe-t, P. 298-300, the nine gods of heaven.

Pestch-t ârit ta, P. 298-300, the nine gods of earth.

Pestch-t nak-t Aapep, B.D. 168, the nine gods who slew Aapep.

Pestch-t resit, B.D. 168, the nine watchers.

Pestch-t heq Äment, B.D. 168, the nine gods of the governor of Äment.

Pestch-t sau âmiu Tuat, B.D. 168, the nine gods who give breath to the dead.

Pestch-t pestch, T. 398, the nine bowmen of Horus.

pesth, to divide, to split, to cut, to separate, to distribute, to share; no other god shared her with thee; Copt. ush.

peshâ, Rec. 21, 15, part, lot.

pesh, rations, offerings, products.

peshut (?), Israel Stele 25, rebels (?)

pesh-en-kef, an instrument used in the ceremony of "Opening the mouth." Read peshen-kef.

Pesh-f-ḥeteput, Den-derah IV, 84, Berg. II, 8, a guardian of the 3rd Pylon.

peshsh, M. 69, P. 103, T. 279, P. 61, M. 156, N. 89, 989, to spread out the legs; to spread out the arms, to divide.

pesh, to spread out the wings, to fly.

pesh-t, the bending or stringing of a bow.

peshen, U. 444, T. 253, N. 755, Amen. 13, 18, to cleave, to divide, to split, to separate from.

peshen-t, divisions, shares in an inheritance.

Peshná, T. 311, a town in the Tuat (?)

peshen-t, Ebers Pap. 84, 3, a seed used in medicine.

pesher, U. 260, M. 787, P. 96, N. 661, N. 625, to revolve, to make a circuit, to turn the face round; see pesh.
pesher-t, P. 254, M. 475, N. 1064, a circuit.

peshes, to divide, to cleave, to split.

peshes-t, division, share.

pesht, flax; Heb. 

peq, to pour out.


pequ, a seed or fruit.

peq-t, IV, 472, Rec. 24, 164, IV, 1148, Annales III, 109, fine linen, byssus.

peq-t, potsherd, earthenware, crockery.

peqit, shell of an animal or of a fish.

peqá, a holy temple (of Osiris ?) at Abydos; see, IV, 98, the festival of Peqá.

peqer, an object made of peqer-wood in the tomb of Osiris.

Peqer-t, the name of the portion of the plain of Abydos that contained the tomb of the early king which was believed to be that of Osiris.

peqer, a tree, or group of trees, that grew at Abydos by the tomb of Osiris.

peqer, sesame seed, poppy seed; Copt. ḫek.

peqru, Hearst Pap. 15, 3, intestinal worms.

pek, Amen. 23, 11, thy, thine; Copt. ućk.

pek, to spread out, to separate; Copt. weskče.

peki, Rev. 11, 165, to be timid.

pekā en-ḥa-t, cowardice, Copt.; nakenֿhּht.

poki, mourning apparel.

peksa, Rev. 14, 18, spittle; Copt. Ṣa.cče.

peg, a garment made of fine linen, fine linen, byssus.

pega, ibid., A.Z. 1910, 117, Thes. 1295, Rhind P. 48, to divide, to cleave, to open, to spread out, to open the arms or legs, to embrace someone, to unroll papyri, to lay open, to spread out.

peg, pega-t, I.D. III, 654, passage, defile, gap, valley, ravine; plur. peg, IV, 654, a gap in the hills.

Pega, T. 202, a god.

peg, part, piece, portion.

peg, B.D. 145, 79, to unfold, to explain.

peg, to set at rest, to quiet.
a, IV, 755, A.Z. 45, 133, a bowl, a vessel, a measure; plur. a

peg  a, Hérusâtef Stele 27, A.Z. 1890, 24 ff., a measure of weight = \( \frac{1}{12} \) of the or \( \frac{1}{8} \) of the or \( \frac{1}{7} \) or 0,7106 grammes.

peg-t  a, Hearst Pap. 13, 6, a kind of insect.

pega  a, a vessel of some kind.

pega  a, a metal object.

pega  a, B.D. 169, 18, a town or city.

pega  a, Rec. 11, 69, dust, earth (?)

pegas  a, a kind of cake or bread.

pegas  a, to spit, spittle, saliva; Copt. nâšce.

pegs  a, tied round with something, girt about with.

pegsu  a, Rechnungen 76, pot, vessel.

pet  a, cake, bread, food.

pet  a, to break open; varr.  a  a.

pett  a, to crush, to break; see  a  a.

pet  a, Rev. 11, 125, to pursue; Copt. nwt.

petá  a, Rev. 13, 29, runner.

petpet  a, T. 35, N. 133, a, M. 116, a, to bruise, to beat down, to trample down, to smite, to crush in pieces; Copt. notnt.

pet  a, footstool, footboard, socket, plinth, pedestal, stand.

pet  a, Rec. 15, 17, sceptre, staff.

pet  a, U. 584 a, M. 796; see

petr  a, a, Petu, Edfu 1, 81, a title of the Nile-god.

Petit  a, Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

pet-á  a, Hérusâtef Stele 5, what is to me, my; var.  a.

petá-t  a, Rev. 14, 5, bow; Copt. nute.

peti  a, what?

peti erøf su  a, B.D. 17, "what is it?" literally, shew (or, explain) what it is (i.e., means).

Peti  a, a, B.D. 50A, 5, a god.

pet-u  a, Hérusâtef Stele 96, what is to them, their.

petef  a, Rec. 2, 32, this.

peten  a, a demonstrative pronoun, this; see

pet-ná  a, Hérusâtef Stele 110, what is to me, my, mine.

petr  a, a, an interrogative particle, what?  a  a, what is the matter?

petr, petrá  a, to explain, to say, to declare, to show, to reveal.
petr  
U. 385, U. 576,  
P. 181, M. 284, N. 893,  
N. 965, U. 584, M. 794,  
P. 667, M. 776, U. 564, to see, to look.

petriu  
N. 656, M. 381, those who have sight, those who see.

petr — Later forms are:  
petra, Treaty 8,  
A. Z. 76, 100, a lookout place, watch tower.

Petra  
P. 414, M. 593, N. 1198,  
U. 573, P. 236, N. 965, a region of heaven.

Petrat  
P. 332, M. 634, a lake in the Tuat.

Petra  
N. 662, Rec. 31, 13, B. D. 68, 3, a sky-god.

Petra  
Tuat XI, the name of a fiend in the Tuat.

Petra-ba  
Nav. Lit. 28, a name of Ra.

Petra-neferu-nu-nebt-s  
Denderah IV, 84,  
Denderah III, 24,  
the goddess of the 12th hour of the night.

Petra-sen  
B. D. 99, 28, the stream on which the magical boat sailed.

Petra  
Rec. 5, 94, Rec. 5, 95, Anastasi IV, 3, 1, cord, thread, cord of a seal, wick of a lamp; plur.  
Koller Pap. 3, 2; Heb. 

Pteh  
Rev. 14, 13, to beg, to ask, to pray; Copt. TwH, TwH, TwH, a prayer.

Pteh  
A, C, to open, to make open-work, to engrave; var.

Pteh-āa-resu-āneb-f  
Ptah the Great, South one (?) of his wall.

Pteh-ur  
Ptah the Great, the heart and tongue of the gods.

Pteh-Nu  
Ptah, creator of the sky.

Pteh-neb-ānkh  
Ptah, lord of life.

Pteh-neb-qet-t  
Ptah, lord of the artist's designing and painting room.

Pteh-nefer-her  
Ptah of the beautiful face.

Pteh-re  
B. D. (Saite), 47, 15; see Hept-shet.
Pteh-res-áneb-f, Ptah, south of his wall: one of the forms of Ptah of Memphis.

Pteh-res-áneb-f, the god of the month Paophi.

Pteh-Háp, Ptah united to the Nile-god.

Pteh-kheri-beq-f, united to the Nile-god.

Pteh-smen-Maät, Ptah stabilisher of law.

Pteh-Sekri (Sekri), the triune god of the resurrection.

Pteh-Sekri-Tem, B.D. 15, 2, a triad of Memphis.

Pteh-Tanen, the union of Ptah with the primitive Earth-god Tanen, or Tenen, var. Ptah and the god of the Tet pillar.

Pteh-tet, Ptah, P. 604, N. 1155, P. 11168, 31, A., to cast down, to fall.

Petekh, L. 27, 84, to fall (.)

Peth, U. 534, T. 294, to tear, to rend.

Petthai, Rechnungen 69; compare Syr. نن, Arab. . . .

Pethan (?), ball, tablet (Lacau).

Pethrá, Metternich Stele 45; see Petra.

Pet, foot, paw of an animal; plur. Mar. Aby. I, 6, 34, knees; two-legged; four-legged; Copt. n.t.

Petu, Rev. 6, 9, foot-soldiers, infantry; captain of footmen; chief of the hill district.

Petti, a tribe or nation.

Petu-t (petu-t), Anastasi I, 12, 2, 16, 3, chest, box, book-box.

Pet, Israel Stele 5, to run away, to flee, to hasten; Rev. 13, 35; Copt. n.w.t.

Petpet, Hh. 174, to take to flight.

Petu, Rec. 11, 72, fugitives.

Pet, Mar. Karn. 53, 33; to open out, to spread out, to be wide, spacious, extended.

Pet-ti, strider.

Pet-áb (?), N. 666; see .

Pet áui, Metternich Stele 74, to open the arms, to embrace.

Pet nemm-t, to walk with long strides.
peṭ

pet-setu

Pet-she
B.D. 141–142, 92, a sanctuary of Osiris.

Petu-she (?)
M. 699, P. 442, a mythological town.

Pet-sheser
Thes. 1285, a sanctuarv of Osiris.

Pet-she

Petu-sheser
M. 699, P. 442, a mythological town.

Pet-sheser
IV, 169, Thes. 1287, the festival of stretching the cord.

Pet-[it]

Petit ábut
P.S.B. 25, 18, a title of Sekhmit.

Pet-á
he of the extended arm, i.e., Osiris.

Pet-áhát
Tuat III, a god.

Pet, Pet-ra
B.D. (Saite) 125, 40, see Hept-ra.

Pet-t, petch-t
bow; plur.

Pet-ti
the double bow.

Pet-t
A.Z. 1905, 27, to bend a bow.

Pet-t, petch-t
bow; plur.

Pet-ti
the double bow.

Pet-t
A.Z. 1908, 20, the bow and arrow anulet.

Pet-t Khar
IV, 712, a Syrian bow.

Pet-tiu
foreign bowmen, barbarians.

Pet-t
a measure for cloth, or incense, IV, 756.

Pet
incense, unguent.

Pet
see , perfume.

Pet-tu
Ebers Pap. 93, 20; Hearst Pap. 11, 10, pustules (?)

Pet
P. 307, goose, duck.

[Petaparâ] , Potiphar; Heb. תַּפָּרָה.

Pețer
a basket made of plaited reeds or cords, lamp wick; var.
compare Heb. חֶפֶר.

Pețkh
Thes. 1198, 1201, to throw down, to be brought low.

Pețkh-t
defeat, overthrow.

Petes
a covering, wrap, bag (?); IV, 630, wrap for clothes, holdall;

Petes
Rec. 8, 171, box, chest.

Petṣut
Gol. 12, 82, tracts of land, marches of country.

Petșes
to lay waste, to destroy, to attack (?)

Petșu
opener, breaker, destroyer.

Petșt
ball, globule, bolus, pill; plur. Rec. 19, 19.

Petșu
B.D. 62, 4, a magical name.

Petesh
(?)

Peṭthi
Tuat X, a bowman-god.

Petch
to sharpen (?)

Petch
P. 704, M. 205, N. 666, to spread out, to stretch out, to bend a bow.

Petch-t
something flexible.
petch-t ḫa-t, N. 408, expansion of heart, joyful; M. 205, N. 666.

petch nemtt, P. 187, M. 349, N. 902, he who walks with long strides.

petch-t, bow, Bowman; plur. T. 308, I, I, I

petchti, bowman, archer, foreign soldier; Copt. petch-tawi, U. 497, T. 308, P. 204, 683, N. 759, P. S. B. 1892, 347, Zeit. für Ass. 1892, 64, 65; Tell el-Amarna, pidati, P. S. B. 1892, 347, Zeit. für Ass. 1892, 64, 65; chief Bowman; plur. T. 308, 319, U. 497, the bowmen of Horus who were either nine or seven, T. 306, in number.

Petchtiu, T. 308, 319, U. 497, the bowmen of Horus who were either nine or seven, T. 308, or seven, T. 306, in number.

petchtiu pesetch (?), N. 665, III III III, III III, II, III III III, III, 138, the nine peoples in the Sādān whose principal weapons were bows and arrows.

petchtiu pesetch (?), Harris Pap. I, 4, 5, Metternich Stele 160, var. of preceding.

petchtiu menshu, naval archers.

petchtiu shu (?), Mar. Karn. 53, 24, Rec. 19, 18, bowmen, or hunters, of the desert.

Petch-āḥā, Lacau, a god.

Petch-taiu, Hh. 332, a title of the Nile.


petchtu, P. 204, 442, canal (?)

Petchu, U. 557, a district in the Other World.

petch-t, P. 340, T. 314, perfume (?)

petchpetch, Rec. 17, 18, U. 25, perfume, incense.

petchpetch, U. 356, N. 70, 233 =, U. 557, a district in the Other World.

petcha, Rev. 13, 28, to copulate; compare Arab. َبَعْض.

petchu, an offering.
fi = Heb. ה and ר.

P.S.B. 14, 141, he, his, its.

form of pron. 3rd pers. sing. when following a noun in the dual, e.g.,

Rev. 13, 15,

= לֶקֶשׁ or לֶקֶשׁ.

with כ, to feel disgust, nausea.

(ף) cordage, tackle; מ, U. 537 (?)

M. 359, ה, T. 8, N. 910, 1382, ה, P. 347,

M. 6148,

I.D. III, 2296, 14, to carry,

to bear, to lift up, to get up from sleep, to start a journey; Copt. כַּלֶקֶשׁ.

P. 347,

bearer, carrier, carrying.

to lift up the feet in flight,

e.g., ה, ה, ה, IV, 1031,
to lift up the hand and arm.

fai = ה, P. 311, ה, ה, ה, ה, ה

bearer, carrier, support, supporter; plur.

Rec. 32, 98, מ, מ, מ, מ, מ, Peasant, 324, weighers.

support, supporter (fem.).

(ף) Rev., support.

Rec. 39, 189, ה, ה, ה, ה

something carried or borne or lifted up; ה, ה, Rec. 36, 157, weighings.

interest on money.

Rec. 14, 166, a raised seat.

, a litter, a kind of sedan chair.

the bearer-in-chief who carried the king's stool.

N. 900, Décrets 27, ה, ה, forced labour, corvée.

IV, 1031,
fa-ākhu, to kindle fire on the altars.

fai-m'rkà, Rec. 21, 86.

fa-t-m'her-t IV, 1020, milk-carrier.

fa-nifu(tau), A.Z. 1907, 82, to hoist the sail, to set sail for a place.

fa-āher, to lift up the face, to be bold; "those who lift up their faces."

fai-heteput, Rec. 19, 92, bouquets-carrier.

fai-hetch, to present an offering of silver.

fa-khet, to make offerings.

fa-t kheft her, N. 277, a presentation of an offering to the deceased.

fai-senter, to present an offering of incense.

fa-shep-en-qen, Rec. 33, 3, "carrier away of the prize of bravery"; Gr. ἀθάνατος.

fa-t-tep, the rearing of the head of a serpent before striking.

fa-tena, Rec. 33, 3, "bearer of the basket [of sacred offerings]"; Gr. κωπηφόρος.

Fai, Tuat XI, a god who bore the serpent Mehen to the East daily.

Fait, Rec. 27, 190, Denderah II, 55, a goddess who supported the western quarter of heaven.

Faiu, Tuat III, eight gods who carried the boats and

Fai-ār-tru, Tuat III, a god of the seasons, or year (?)

Fai-Āsār-mā-Heru, Ombos I, 1, 64, a jackal-god.

Fai-ākh, B.D. 149, a god of the 2nd Aat.

Fai-pet, B.D. 149, a god of the 7th Aat.

Fai-m'kha-t, Tuat VI, B.D. 105, 6, a god whose body formed the pillar of the Great Scales.

Fai-Heru, "carrier of Horus," a name of Osiris.

fa-t, cake, loaf.

fa-t, U. 417, U. 92, N. 369, an offering.

fai, loads of food, provender, etc.

fa (?)-t, a kind of seed.

Harris Pap. I, 168, 5, a kind of plant, a net made of palm fibre.

fai, a kind of precious stone.

Fai, Rec. 13, 27, a mythological serpent.
Rec. 32, 179, gladness (?)

fant

to be disgusted (?)

disgusted (?)

Faku

Rec. 31, 31; see

fat

T. 237, things that cause disgust, abominations; see

fän

富, hair; Copt. qw, qwi.

fath

Rougé I.H. II, 114, Thes. 1206, to be dirty, to be despised, contempted.

fäu

富, wicked, evil, wrong.

faq

to bestow, to grant.

Fagit

B.D.G. 243, a goddess of Nekhebet.

fin

, Copt. qw, qwi.

flit

, to bear, to bring, to carry;

Rec. 11, 165,

flur

bearers, carriers, porters.

fitr

, garment, covering.

fitr

, fat, grease; Heb. ḫēr.

fua (?)

Rev., stone, mountain.

to create, to propagate.

fenb


fenchhu

E.T. 1, 53, Rec. 31, 31; see

B.D. 125, I, 12, offerings [for the spirits].

Fenku

B.D. 125, III, 23, L.D. III, 164, foreigners,

IV, 807, the lands of the Fenku; Gr. Φανχυς.

feng

富, to evacuate, to make water; see

fent

Annales 9, 156, some metal objects (?)

fent

Anastasi I, 23, 8, Ṣ, nose; see and Copt. ṢATṭE.

fent-nob

every nose, i.e., everybody.

Fenti

B.D. 125, II, "he of the nose," i.e., one of the 42 judges in the Hall of Osiris, a name of Thoth.

Fenti-en-änkh

"nose of life," a title of Osiris.
Fent  

Fentu  B.D. 18, 10, the "worms" of Amente who devoured the dead.

Fenth  worm, serpent; plur. Rec. 31, 15.

Fenth-f-ānkh  Dendereh IV, 72, a title of Osiris.

Fent  worm, serpent; plur. Rec. 16, 59.

Fentic  Amen.

Fenti  B.D. 125, II, a form of Thoth; one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Fent-ānkh  A.Z. 1908, 120, "nose of life," i.e., living nose, a name of Osiris.

Fent-pet-per-em-Utu (?)  B.D. 99, 30, a name of the ground over which sailed the magical boat.

Fent  worm, serpent; see...

Fentic  U. 565, P. 216, nose; see Rec. 30, 200; Copt. Chau.

Fentchi  a name of Thoth; var.

Fentchti  Sphinx, 11, 81.

F-hes-em-tep-ā (?)  a crocodile-god, god of the 2nd day of the month.

Fekh  U. 285, 362, P. 539, to unloose, to undress, to detach, to strip, to raid, to destroy, to ruin, to overthrow a wall, to relax the hold on, to leave someone or something.

Fekhkh  U. 180, B.D. 178, 8, to break, to break through.

Fekhfekh  to break, to destroy, to ruin.

Fekhu  characteristics, distinguishing marks.

Fekh-ti (?)  Mar. Aby. I, 44, two sacred objects in

Fekhā  P. 11168, 61, to seize, to grasp; see (U. 176).

Fekhen  to refuse, to fail.

Fekhen-t  Rec. 5, 95, twisted or plaited fibre-work.

Fes  P. 682, to bake, to boil, to cook; see Copt. Φης, Φης, Φής, Φής.

Fess  U. 511, T. 324, to roast, to cook; see Φης, Φης, Φής, and Φής.

Feqq  to eat, to feed.

Feqa-t  to feed, food.

Feqa  Hearst Pap. 1, 1, cake, loaf; plur.
Peasant 301, manure for fields.

Feqa, M. 695, IV, 891, to reward, to endow, to subsidize, to bribe.

Feqa, reward, gift; plur. Feqa, Thees. 1122, Amen. 21, 3.

Feqa, Rec. 32, 183; Anastasi IV, 2, 10, Koller Pap. 2, 8, to pull off, to pluck, to cut; Copt. Qwë.

Feqa, Hymn Darius 38.

Feqn, IV, 1082, to be paid or rewarded.

Fek, to destroy; Copt. Qox.

Fek, a title of the high-priest of the Nome Hermopolites.

Fekti, Rec. 5, 90, a priest of the resurrection of Osiris.

Fekti âmi sehti, Rec. 15, 173, title of the high-priest of Tanites.

Fekk, to drive away.

Fekat, N. 891, turquoise, malachite, mother-of-emerald; see N. 170, lakes of turquoise.

Fekat, N. 700, the stars.

Feka, Rec. 12, 47.

Fekh, a shaven man.

Fekhu, the high-priests of Abydos.

Feqa, B.D. 1538, 19, to make water; see

Feqnu, Rec. 29, 156, 31, 18, 174, to make water, to evacuate, to empty the belly.

Fet, to feel disgust, to be nauseated, to regard as profane or abominable, disgust, nausea, decay, failure of courage, discouragement; Copt. Qwë.

Fet-tá, Koller Pap. 7, 7, Hymn to Nile 4, 9, to be tired out (in body), wearied (in mind), to feel loathing or disgust.

Fet, Anastasi I, 24, 8, loathing, disgust.

Fettet, De. Hymnis 39, A.Z. 1905, 15, Ebers Pap. 108, 14, to leap (of fish), to wriggle, to crawl (of insects, worms, etc.); see

Fettu (fettetu), fish.

Fettet, worm.

Fetu, worms.

Fettit, Rec. 4, 21, a kind of plant, stalks of plants or wheat, barley, etc.; see

Fet, fetit, sweat; Copt. Qwë.

Fett (?), garment, apparel.

Fetq, to hack in pieces.

Fetk (?), U. 175, bread, food.

Fethfeth, to crawl, to wriggle.
Fethth  Rec. 29, 157, to become worms, to decay.

feṭ  N. 761, S. 655, Dec. 27, 218, 31, 24, IV, 327, 352, 918, to cut, to pluck, to hack at, to tear out, to dig up by the roots; Copt. quwe.

feṭ  to feel disgust or nausea.

feṭ ḫa-t  despair, disheartened.

feṭit  Rev. 6, 22, loathing, disgust.

feṭ  to sweat.

feṭ-  T. 362, P. 293, 535, N. 484, 697, sweat, secretions of the body, humours; Copt. qwte.

feṭ  sweat of Hep, i.e., Nile-water.

feṭfeṭ  some sweet-smelling ointment.

feṭ  a kind of plant.

feṭ  box, coffer.

fṭu  T. 91, 225, P. 233, 537, N. 102, 297, four; IIII is often used as mark of the plural, e.g., Rec. 27, 225; Copt. qwtox; four; IIII, U. 577, N. 966, four horns; IIII, N. 964, the four gods; a god with "four faces on one neck."


Fṭu āakhu  U. 473, 475, P. 115, M. 96, N. 102, the four spirits of Anu.

Fṭu neteru mesu Geb  P. 691, four gods who ate figs, drank wine, and used perfume, etc.

Fṭu neteru ḫentiu ḫe-t āa-t  N. 964, the four divine chiefs of the palace.

Fṭu neteru tepiu Mer-KENSTĀ  P. 337, M. 639, the four gods of the lake of Nubia.

Fṭut netherit  T. 206, a group of four goddesses.

Fṭu rutchu  U. 553, four divine servants of the sandals of Osiris.

Fṭu ḫāau  P. 281, M. 525, a group of four singing-gods who sat under the fort of Qat,

Fṭu ḫeru  P. 419, N. 1206, M. 601, the god of four faces.

fṭr  to rub away; Copt. quwe(?)

fṭq  Peasant 129, 257, 31, 24, 173, 1199, The. 1199, a group of four cutting-gods who sat under the fort of Qat, cut, to cut off, to hack at, to destroy, to be destroyed, to rip up.

fṭq  Jour. E.A. 3, 98, slice, portion.

fṭqu  destruction, damage.

fṭk  to reap, to cut, P. 439, M. 655.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m</th>
<th>= Heb. מ, מ.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>probably represents the peculiar sound which is often given to &quot;m&quot; by the natives in many parts of the Sūdān and East Africa; the sound of המ must have been different from that of מ, and the מ or מ in it represents some blurred vowel-sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>a preposition: in, into, from, on, at, with, out from, among, of, upon, as, like, according to, in the manner of, in the condition or capacity of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m au-t tchet</td>
<td>Decrets 9, everlastingly, eternally.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m ámenit</td>
<td>perpetually, daily.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m ásu</td>
<td>in return for, as payment for, as a reward for.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m áb</td>
<td>U. 364, together with, facing, opposite to.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m aqu</td>
<td>B.M. 138, with, opposite.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m uaḥ</td>
<td>besides, in addition to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m uā</td>
<td>alone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m unu-t</td>
<td>at the moment, immediately.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m uhem</td>
<td>repeating, a second time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m uhem ā</td>
<td>a second time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m baḥ</td>
<td>U. 7, 321, U. 353, of old time, before.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m baḥ ā</td>
<td>endwise, rearward.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m pehui</td>
<td>round about.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m pekhar</td>
<td>anew, afresh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m mat</td>
<td>Rec. 3, 49, likewise, similarly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m mätt</td>
<td>Rec. 32, 180, conformably, in the likeness or manner of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m mā qeṭ</td>
<td>Rec. 32, 180, conformably, in the likeness or manner of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m m' m'</td>
<td>IV, 1024, with, among.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m men-t</td>
<td>daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m meni</td>
<td>daily; Copt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m mer</td>
<td>therewith, in order that; varr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
m meh

m nen

m nsa

m râ

m re pu

m ruti

m rekh

m hau

m ḫa

m ḫa-t

m ḫa-tā

m ḫer

m ḫer āb

m ḫetep

m khem

m khen ā

m khent

m kher

m khet

m khetiu

m sa

m sa-t

m sep

m sep uā

m sen-t

m sehetch

m sekhan

m sesheta

Rev. 11, 138, before;
Copt. ḫa-n, 138
like this, the same.

Rev., after;
Copt. ḫēn

Rev. 12, 85 = ḫēn

Copt. ẖa-n, 138

Rec. 21, 84, 85, surely,
verily.

or, on the contrary,
alternatively:

Amen. 11, 9, outside.

knowingly, wittingly.

in the neighbourhood of.

behind, near, close.

at the front
of, at the point of, in the bows of a boat.

B.D. 92, 5.

Rec. 36, 78, opposite, in the face of someone or
something, towards.

above.

within.

successfully, satisfactorily.

ignorantly, unwittingly, without, not possessing.

T. 250, M. 569, P. 411,
Rec. 31, 19,

in the inside; Copt. ḫēn

forthwith.

at the head of.

among.

U. 9, 75, 354, N. 336.

after, behind, in the following of, in
accordance with, what follows, posterity, futurity;

IV, 350, declared
to posterity;

he considers not futurity.

assistant of;

assistant artisan;

assistant ka-priests;

palace watcher.

divine
followers, those who are in the train of the god.

Rev. 11, 138, at the
back of, after, behind;

singers to
the harp;

in the train thereof;

after them;
Copt. ḫēn

at once, forthwith.

at one time, at
once, unanimously.

round about.

evident, evidently, plainly.

suddenly; Copt. ḫēn

secretly,
in a hidden manner.
m seti (?), in front of.

m setut

Rec. 13, 116, in accordance with statute, conformably to the law, rightly.

m shes

exceedingly; Copt. eee.png

m shes maā

Mar. Aby. I, 9, 107, rightly (?) conformably (?)

m qab

in the belly of, in the midst of.

m qet

round about, in the circle of.

m tep

upon, on top of.

m thut

Rec. 36, 216 = 51, within.

m ṭet

since, when.

m tcheb (ṭebu)

in payment for, in return for.

m tcher

by the hand of.

M (Āmit)-āgeb

Ombos 2, 133, a goddess.

M (Āmit)-up-tef

Ombos 2, 130, a goddess.

M (Āmit) - Ḥāp

Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

m, má, mi

U. 309, T. 268,

m, má, mi

M. 201, N. 679, T. 342,

Å, Å, Å, Rev. 14, 111, come; later forms are Å, Å, Å; Copt. ūōv.

mm Å, to come.

m, má, mi

t, to grasp.

m, má, mi

death; see mut.

maa

U. 39, 213, P. 187,

P. 170,

Hymn Darius 17,

Revi. 11, 140, to see, to examine, to inspect, to perceive, to look at;

IV, 1006;

seen, visible.

maa-t

sight, vision, something seen, tableau;

III', things seen, visions.

maa-t

an inspection.

maāā

U. 180, seer.

maau

seer, watcher, he who keeps a look-out on a fort; plur.

T. 42, P. 89, M. 51, N. 37,

Å, Å, Å, Å, Å, Å, Å, Å, Å, Å,

Rec. 30, 190.

Ma-ur

Palermo Stele, the title of the high-priest of Anu.
maa  a place for keeping watch.

mau-her  thing by which one sees the face, i.e., mirror.


Maait (?)  Rec. 14, 165, the two divine eyes.

Maa-áb(ḥa)-khenti-āḥ-t-f  Tuat VI, a god.

Maat (?), Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

maau-ti  Rec. 4, 28, B.D. 17, 105, Edfu 1, 104, one of the seven guardian spirits of Osiris.

Maa-mer-tef-f  the festival of the 26th day of the month.

maau-m-herui (?)  B.D. 125, III, 12, beings in the Other World.

Maa-āri-f (?)  a title of the Sun-god.

Maa-ātf-f-kheri-beq-f  69, one of the seven spirits who guarded the tomb of Osiris.

Maa-átht-f  B.D. 149, a god of the 14th Aat.

Maa-ā  Tuat I, a singing-god.

Maa-fur  Rec. 34, 67, a god.

Maa-mer-f  the god of the 26th day of the month.

Maa-mer-tef-f  the festival of the 26th day of the month.

Maa-neb-Tem-Kheper  Ombos II, 1, 108, a lion-goddess, a form of Sekhmet.

Maa-en-Ra  Tuat I, a goddess, one of the 12 who guided Ra.

Maa-nter-s (Ar-t-nter-s?)  a title of the Sun-god.

Maa-sa-s (Ar-t-sa-s?)  B.D.G. 735, a form of Hathor of

maaiu su (?)  B.D. 125, III, 12, beings in the Other World.
Maa-set  the festival of the 13th day of the month.

Maa-setem (?)  Nesi-Amu 9, 18, a god.

Maatet (Ar-ti)  Metternich Stele, 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

Maa-tuf-her-a  B.D. 17, 142, name of the storm-god.

Maa-tepu-neteru  Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

Maa-tuf-f  (Ar-ti-tuf-f)  Berg. 1, 7, an ape-headed god, a grandson of Horus; he presided over the 7th hour of the day and the 8th day of the month.

Maa-tf-f, the god and festival of the 8th day of the month.

Maa-tcheru (Ar-ti-tcheru)  Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

ma, maau  M. 112, antelope, gazelle; plur. see

ma, mau-t  M. 112, antelope, gazelle; plur. see

maa  U. 289, N. 541, 140, III, 143, Rec. 11, 180, lion; plur. Shipwreck 30, 96; Copt. 1101.

mai  Metternich Stele 81, lion.

ma-t  Rec. 26, 229, lioness; Copt. 116, 111.

ma-hes  N. 688, lion with a fierce eye that fascinates; plur. P. 310, N. 732.

Ma-nes  Dream Stele 2, a lion-god.

ma  scabbard (Brugsch).

ma  ship or boat; Rec. 30, 66, the fore ma; Rec. 30, 66, the aft ma; Rec. 30, 67, the double ma.

ma, mau-t  Rec. 15, 18, to reap (?) to harvest.

ma-t  Rec. 16, 8 ff., 27, 219, safflower (?) ; two other kinds are distinguished: one of the hills, and the other of the Delta (or, ?); Copt. 1191.

ma-t, maaut  III, Rec. 31, 21, 170, incense.

ma  to burn up.
ma 𓊗, to slay; see 𓊗 𓊗.
ma 𓊗, to make ready, to prepare.
ma 𓊗, to wrap up in.
ma (?) 𓊗, Thes. 1296, 𓊗, Rec. 16, 70, 𓊗, Rev. 11, 146, 12, 23, a gathering of people, troop, recruits (?)
ma, maâ 𓊗, temple, temple estates and landed property; plur. 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗.
ma 𓊗, Rev. 11, 125, 142, 12, 42, 13, 32, Rev. 12, 49, temple.
ma-t 𓊗, Rec. 20, 149, 𓊗 𓊗, Rec. 25, 191, land close to a river or the sea, low-lying land, island; plur. 𓊗, IV, 747, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, islands of the sea; Copt. 𓊗𓊗𓊗.
ma 𓊗, locality (?)
ma-ti 𓊗, 𓊗, testicles.
maiu (?) 𓊗, De Hymnis 41, seed (?) offspring (?)
ma, mai, maui 𓊗, T. 254, 𓊗, Rev. 13, 76, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, U. 445, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, Herusâêtet 61, 𓊗, to be new, to make new, youth, freshness, young, fresh.

mai-t 𓊗, U. 443, 𓊗, T. 253, 𓊗, something new, new, newly; U. 720, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, renewed.
mau-t 𓊗, IV, 894, 𓊗, something new, new.
ma = 𓊗, like, as; 𓊗 𓊗 like, likeness, the like.

mama (mm) 𓊗, 𓊗, Décrets, 14, conformably to.
mama 𓊗, 𓊗, to give light.
mama 𓊗, to make air.
mama 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, to fan, make air.
mama 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, Rec. 11, 142, the dum palm (?) or its fruit; plur. 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗.

mama en khann-t 𓊗, 𓊗, a kind of fruit tree.
mamá 𓊗, 𓊗, date-grove gardener (?); plur. 𓊗, 𓊗, III, Rec. 15, 18.
maáu 𓊗, 𓊗, De Hymnis 28, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, lion, cat; plur. 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, lion or cat of the god 𓊗 𓊗 𓊗.
Maáu 𓊗, 𓊗, Nesi-Âmsu 32, 48, a lion-headed serpent, a form of Aapep.
Maáu-ḥes 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗, 𓊗.
maă̂u-hetch  
[270]  
products of a country, gifts (?)  
maă̂amaa  
Decrets 19, order, will, wish, command.  
maă̂, a legal rite or ceremony; plur.  
maă̂  
Copt. "false, fraud, forgery;"  
maa-t  
P. 93.  
a well-doing god indeed;  
in very truth the heart of Osiris hath been weighed;  
indeed I fought strenuously.  
maă̂ - shes maă̂ - t  
"regularly and always," or a very large number of times.
māa-t āb (or ḫa-t), true or righteous of heart.

māa-tī, righteous;

Copt. XIXC.

māa-tī [I, IV, 970, J, IV, 971, Thes. 1482, J, IV, 1080, J I, a righteous, just and truth-speaking man; plur. J I, the righteous dead.

māa-t, thy genuine friend; J, U. 455, a real form; J, Just judge, a title of Thoth; J J, a man of truth; J I, the king's truth; J J, the scales balance exactly; J I, beautiful truth; J I, truly honest; J I, to straighten the legs; J I, real lapis-lazuli, real turquoise; J J, a veritable royal scribe, as opposed to an honorary one; J I, a real smer uat; J I, truth twofold, i.e., really and truly;

Berl. 6910; J I, Rev. 12, 66 = Copt. XIXC.


a goddess, the personification of law, order, rule, truth, right, righteousness, canon, justice, straightness, integrity, uprightness, and of the highest conception of physical and moral law known to the Egyptians.

Māa, a goddess, the personification of law, order, rule, truth, right, righteousness, canon, justice, straightness, integrity, uprightness, and of the highest conception of physical and moral law known to the Egyptians.

Māā-em Amentt, Mar. Aby. I, 45, the Truth-goddess in Amentt.

Māa-t, N. 154, 1224, 1279, a goddess, the personification of law, order, rule, truth, right, righteousness, canon, justice, straightness, integrity, uprightness, and of the highest conception of physical and moral law known to the Egyptians.

Māāt, Berg. I, 16, a goddess who opened the mouth of the deceased.
The two goddesses of Truth, i.e., Isis and Nephthys, who assisted at the Great Judgment.

Maāti, Anastasi I, 3, 3, gods of truth.

Maā-áb, Tuat VI, a keeper of the 5th Gate.

Maā-áb-khenti-áh-t-f, Tuat VI, a god.

Maāti-ámiu-Tuat, the souls of the truthful in the Gate Saa-Set.

Maā-uatu, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 48).

Maā-ennuh, Thes. 31, the god of the 11th hour of the day.

Maā-her-pesh-ḥeteput, Mythe 3, a defender of Osiris.

Maāti-khenti-ḥeh, Cairo Pap. III, 3, a goddess of Mesqet.

Maāti-kheriu-maāt, the gods who possess Truth.

Maāti, P. 567, N. 171, the boat of Truth.

Maāti, the name of the 1st field in the Tuat.

Maāti, the region where the Maāti-goddesses administered the affairs of heaven and judged the souls of men.

Maāti, B.D. 125, III, 24, the place where the deceased buried the flame of fire and the crystal sceptre, etc., varr.

Maāti, Nile swamp, marsh in general.

Maāti, Edfū 1, 80, a name of the Nile-god and his Flood.

Maā, Nāstasen Stele 61, place, court of a house or temple.

Maā, P. 247, M. 469, N. 1058, Thes. 1296, shore, bank of a river, flat near the mouth of a river; III, a promenade by the river (?); the river-gate of a building.

Maā, Thes. 1251, salt water.

Maā, current of a stream.

Maā, Rec. 16, 129, Ḥymn Darius 8, to go, to journey, to go straight to a place.

Maāmaā, Rec. 35, 126, to go, to travel.

Maāiu, IV, 655, advance guard, pioneers, soldiers.

Maā-ḥer, Berg. II, 8, the guardian of the 14th hour of the night.

Maā-ḥer-Khnemu, Denderah IV, 84, the guardian of the 4th hour of the night.
maa 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, Kubbán Stele 31, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, Amen. 10, 11, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, Hymn
Darius 6, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅,
𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, to sail, wind, breeze; 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, a fair wind;
𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, puffs of wind.


maa 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, Rechnungen 77, hook, clasp.

maaiu 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, bronze fastenings, staples, ring-fastenings; varr. 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅.

maa 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, eyebrow.

maati 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, the temples of the head, forehead (?)

maa 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, to kill, to slay.

maa 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, boat.

maan (?) 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, to fetter.

maar 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, to be oppressed, bound, miserable; see 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅.

maar 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, to see, to keep a look-out.

maatur 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, watch-tower, look-out place.

maâhetch 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, onyx stone.

maasu-t 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, liver.

Maâtiu 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, Rec. 33, 32, the gods of the northern constellations.

maâshqu 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, Annales IV, 130, 9, a piece of armour.

maâk 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, to protect, protector.

maâtartá 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, a kind of fruit.

Maâât 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, the boat of the rising sun; see Mântchit.

mai 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, T. 254, new, once again.

mai 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, metal fastening; see 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅.

mai 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, Rec. 14, 66, island; Copt. 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅.

maït 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, abode, dwelling, workshop.

mait 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, reed, flute.

mau 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, cat; Copt. 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅.

Mau 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, a lion-god, or a cat-god; see Mâu and Mai.

mauu 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, Tomb of Amen-emhat 56 . . . .

mau 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, softness, gentleness.

maut (?) 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, Hymn to Nile 3, 8, dead fish.

mau-t 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅, 𓊆 𓊃 𓊅. 

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Mau god; var. "mau", the Light-O-
maft, an animal of the lynx or leopard species with powerful claws; see
Maft, B.D. (Saite) 34, 2, 39, 3, the Lynx-god (?)
maft to spring up, to jump, to leap.
maft-t, U. 313, U. 548, T. 303, 310, P. 425, N. 1213, Rec. 39, 67, an animal of the lynx or leopard species, with powerful claws; the form on the Palermo Stele is
mamu runners.
mamu, Mar. Karn. 55, 65, to see, to know; to inform.
manu Rec. 15, 18, to cut, to kill, to reap.
mann Rec. 28, 163, to twist, to turn round, curved, bow-shaped.
manu a monument, pillar, stele.
Manu P. 506, a town or city (?)
Manu B.D. 15, 168, Circle XII, the land of the setting sun, the West.
maanra-t Leyd. Pap. 37, watch-tower, beacon-tower; compare Heb. מָעָרָה.
mar

see

mar-ti

the two eyes.

mar-t

Rec. 20, 41, watch-tower, chamber for watching star risings.

Mar-t

Berg. II, 13, the region where certain stars rose.

marraa

Anastasi I, 25, 9, to hasten, to flee.

mahet

doorway, gate chamber, door, gate tower, vestibule; see

maht-t

gate chamber; see

mah

A.Z. 1880, 94, to beat the hands together, to clap.

mah-t

plaudit, clapping of hands.

mahi

Rev. 14, 19 = wing; Copt. eece.

mah

B.D. 51, 2, part of a boat;

var.

mah

flowers for garlands or wreaths;

O, floral crowns, wreaths of flowers, garlands, chaplets;

maha

the back of the head and neck.

mahn

Rec. 13, 12, lair, den, a filthy place.

mahetch

white gazelle, antelope; plur.

makh

Rec. 36, 162, IV, 614, to burn, to smelt; Copt. evry.

Makhi

Tuat II, a god of one of the seasons of the year.

makhan

slime, mud (Lacau).

mas

T. 363, N. 179; see

masu

N. 798, P. 710, N. 1353, knives, daggers, weapons.

mas

to cut.

mas

bull.

mas

to be shut in, to be kept in restraint.

mas-t

U. 486, M. 668,

Rec. 21, 77, T. 239.

mas-t

Rec. 33, 32, the gods of the Thigh (Great Bear).
Mast-f, a god of the Thigh.

mas-t, sandbank, shallow of a stream, shoal water.

mas-ť, the supports of a seat, a part of a boat or ship.

Maskhemī[t], Rec. 2, 40, a goddess.

masher, to roast.

maq-t, A.Z. 1907, 123, fire, flame, torch, brand.

Maqet, U. 493;

Maqet, N. 946, P. 192,

N. 918, B.D. 98, 4, the Ladder whereby Osiris ascended into heaven.

maqqaqa-t, Anastasi IV, 2, 10,

Koller Pap. 2, 8, ploughed land;

maqar, Rec. 15, 16, stick, staff; Heb. <

Eth. (māṭā):

maki, a mineral from the Södān, haematite (?)

mag, B.D. 140, 11, a kind of precious stone.

magsu

mat, Pap. 3024, 61, the red granite of the First Cataract; see

mat rūt-t, the living granite rock.

mat, B.D. 27, 5, stupid, ignorant.

mat, way, path; Copt. ^JCEIT.

Matāit, Rec. 17, 120, a goddess.

matāuahar, Dakhel Stele, 17, 18, a Libyan title.

Matit, Tuat III,

Matit, B.D.G. 242, a form of Hathor.

math, granite; see

math, A.Z. 1901, 43, to proclaim, to declare.

Mathit, P. 727, P. 650,

M. 751, a tree-goddess who assisted the deceased in climbing into heaven.

maṭ, granite; see

maṭt, pot, vase; compare ^772 in Ruth iii, 15.

maṭiu, Mar. Aby. I, 8, 79, a class of priests

maṭa, a kind of bandlet.

maṭu, ignorance, stupidity.
matu  Prisse 13, 2,
Rec. 19, 93, staff, stick, cane.

matpen  A.Z. 1908, 17, a kind of amulet.

matchu  U. 557

mā  as well as, by the: , gods like men, gods as well as men; , by the million; , by the ten thousand.

mā  P. 656, M. 761, like, as, according to, inasmuch as, since, as well as, together with; early forms are:—
M. 626, T. 365,
N. 856, N. 71, N. 956,
Hh. 351; A.Z. 1900, 128;
Hcrusātef Stele 79, 86.

mā  — mā enn  N. 1096,
like this, in this wise;
P. 636, M. 513.

mānti  Lit. 73, like him who, like that which, or the things which.

mār  in proportion to; Gr. kytā λόγων.

mā qet, mā qet-t  Rec.
29, 153, after the manner of, in the form of.

mā tcher bah  I, 139, from remote time.

māu  to be like.

māut  a man of the same kidney, like, equal, fellow, companion, associate, fellow-worker; plur. ,
similar in form or nature, likeness; , similitudes.

māt  Thes. 1297, , similitude, likeness, copy, resemblance;
, statue, image, likeness;
divine type; , his divine companions.

matt  Rec. 3, 50, the like, likeness, copy, similitude;  with  like-wise;
Rec. 6, 8, like them;
Rev. 35, 204, repetition of an act;
Rev. 13, 10, 14, 10.

mmāu (māu)  take a mould for making a copy or cast of something.

mā  metal rings.

mā  cat; fem. ,

māt, māit  Jour. As. 1908, 265, way, path, road;
, path of the two hands, i.e., rectitude;
course of action; Copt. OCIT.

māām  Rev., misery.
māhā-t, tomb, grave; see Copt. 

māsh, abundance, many; Copt. 

māi, part of a ship.

māi-t, Rev. 13, 27, 14, 8; Rev. 13, 8, place; Copt. 

māi, māi-t, Leyd. Pap. 13, 13, pots, vases.

māi, māi-t, Koller Pap. 4, 3; cat (lion); "little cat," a woman's name, "pussy"; Copt. 

Māi B.D. 145A, the door-keeper of the 12th Pylon.

māu, T. 315 . . . . .

māu, lion; plur. , Copt. 

māu, cat; Copt. 

māu-t, she-cat.

māu, he-cat.

Māu, the cat sacred to Bast of Bubastis. It is probable that the sacred cat possessed certain distinguishing marks, as did the Ram of Mendes and the Apis and Mnevis Bulls.

Māu B.D. 17, 20; 33; 145, 8, 32, a cat-god, a form of Rā who lived by the Persea tree in Ānu, and cut off the head of Āapēp daily; for his converse with the Ass, see B.D. 125, 111.

Māu-āa, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 56).

Māuti, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 33); see Ruruta.

Māti , Lit. 33, a cat-god or lion-god.

Māti Tuat XI, a cat-god who guarded his Circle.

māb P. 427, M. 611, N. 1215, a plant.

mām (?) T. 365, P. 85, 160, 163, 193, N. 921, as, like; see and , N. 856; , N. 71.

māmr , "a kind of seed, or herb.

mān , to-day; , daily; Copt. 

mān-t , daily food or provisions.

māna A.Z. 1912, 103, daily intercourse, familiarity, daily work.

mān-t , Rev. 6, 29, Rec. 29, 7, land which is worked by forced labour.

mān, a bandlet.

mānu , speckled, streaked, variegated, pied.

mānb , axe, weapon.

mānkh-t , tassel, part of a collar; see .

mār U. 194, T. 74, P. 185, 319, 656, M. 298, N. 7, 899, P. 162, 441, 602, M. 410, , M. 545, N. 856, M. 511, N. 1093, as, like; see and .
mär  see mâr
mára  Rev. 11, 187, abyss; Copt.  
máhááá  to lament.
máh  rudder, paddle; plur. see máhu,
máhu  Rec. 30, 185, paddles, oars.
máh  cord, bandlet, tiara, garland (?)
másv-t  U. 419, T. 240; Rec. 26, 74,  
mas-ut  Peasant 22, a kind of plant.
másu-t  P. 5, M. 6, 
más  Rev. 11, 184, child; Copt.  
más-ut  to work in metal or stone, to carve a statue.
Mas-t the name of a serpent of the royal crown.
más  Rev. 11, 184, child; Copt.  
máti (mi-ti ?)  Rosetta Stone 9, inasmuch as.
má (mi?)  a preposition:—by the hand, or arm, of, from, through, by means of, because; together with; Copt.  
má (mi?)  see, behold; see thou; varr.
má, a conjuncti on; also used as an imperative, grant, give; Copt.  
má (mi?)  grant me, grant, permit, O let, would that, give;  , grant us;  , grant thou;  , grant ye to me.
má (mi?)  Rhind Pap. 38,  
má-t  P. 705, jaw-bones (?) of a bull.
má  A.Z. 1884, 80, P.S.B. 13, 562; and see P.S B. 24, 349.
má (ma (?) mi ?)  see, behold; see thou; varr.
má-ti  a preposition:—by the hand, or arm, of, from, through, by means of, because; together with; Copt.  
mas-t  the name of a serpent of the royal crown.
Mā (mi, mu) - altar slab, table for offerings.
Mā (mi) - breath, wind, air.
Mā (mi-t) - urine.
Mā (mi) - divine seed, royal seed.
Māmā (mimi) - fountain; Copt. 
Mā-t - right feeling, rectitude; see Maa-t. 
Mā-t (?) - B.D. (Saïte) 125, 61, a god.
Māu (?) - ; see 
Māa (?) - Rec. 35, 138, to sleep.
Māā-t (Mā-t) - place, house.
Māā-t (Mā-t) - salt or soda water (?) ; var.
Māā (mai) - ring, handle (?)
Māātu (Māaut) - some kind of wooden objects in the sanctuary of Horus.
Māārāu (Mārāu) - groom, syce.
Mānikhsa Pap. Koller, 4, 1, a kind of wood.
Māihā (Mīha) - ; Rev. 13, 26, hesitation.
Māítut (Mitut) - Rev. 14, 12, places.
Mītt - path, road; Copt. 
Mū - stinking fish; var.
Mūuai-ā - fight, struggle.
Mūskian - a proper name, Moschion.
M'uit, a water-deity, a name of the heavens personified as a woman; see m'uf, helper, ally, servant.

m'uf

mâunfu (m'unfu)

Mári (Mari?)

Mâresar (Mursar?)

Mâuthenre (Muthenr)

mâba

Rougé, Chrest. II, 110, thirty, Capt.

mâbiu

mâbiu (?)

mâbiu — president of the Thirty; president of the Southern Thirty; president-in-chief of the Southern Thirty.

mâbit

P.S.B. 8, 238, Hh. 718, Rec. 16, 129, the court in which the Thirty sat.

mâba


Nesi-Âmsu, 31, 17.

mâbti, spear maker (?)

Mâbiu Berg. 72, the harpoon-gods (?)

Mâpu (M'pu)

a title of honour (?)

mâfekh (m'fekh)

place of unloading a boat, landing-place; see

mâfesh (m'fesh)

A.Z. 1879, 20, to land, to unload a boat.

mâfqâ (m'fqâ)

vase, bottle, jar, vessel.

mâfka-t (m'fka-t)

Palermo Stele, real turquoise, as opposed to the paste imitation.

mâm, to destroy.

Mâm Tuat VII, a monster serpent-god, from whose body 12 human heads appeared; he was also called Kheti.
m'maam, balsam, Unguent.

māmā (mimi), Shipwreck, 164, giraffe = , IV, 948.

mān (m'n), Rec. 21, 14, 82, 88, Amen. 19, 18, 22; 26, 20, A.Z. 1876, 181, without, there is not; Copt.

mānn (m'en), to fetter, to tie round, to wind round, to entwine.

mānnu (m'en), cord, rope.

Mānn (M'en), the rope used to tie up Qan.

M'neniu, Tuat X, two serpents in the Tuat.

māna (m'na), Amherst Pap. 26, to fetter, to strike, to beat.

mānfi, he who is with him, i.e., helper, ally.

mānkh-t, A.Z. 1908, 18, pendant, a part of a collar, something worn on the neck, an amulet.

M-ankhti, Tuat IV, a form of Osiris.

Māngabta, Rec. 21, 77, a captain of Tanis.

māntau (m'ntau), leather trappings or straps of a waggon or chariot.

m'ntatchu, leather straps of a chariot.

m'ntchai, out of danger (?)

Māntit, U. 293, the boat of the rising sun. Later forms are:

Māntot; see Māntchit.

m'anti, to cut, to hew, to dig out.

m'ntata, Mar. Karn. 53: 36, equipment, furnishing, jewels, ornaments.


mār, yonder; Copt. מַניָה.

mār, mār-t, to dress, to clothe, dress, girdle, tie, band, bandlet, garment, apparel, fine raiment.

mār, to be happy, to flourish, to prosper; without thee the carrying out of a matter prosperous not; a flourishing time.
mār-t 𓊫 𓊫, A.Z. 35, 16, favour.
mār 𓊫, a shrub or tree.
mārr 𓊫, a cake, loaf.
māráau (?) 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, (...), mallet, cudgel, stick for beating animals with.

Maraiu (?) 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, Thes. 1203, 14, Israel Stele 9, 14.

Mar. Karn. 52, 13, a Libyan king who attacked Rameses III.

māri (m'ri) 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, metal fitting of a door.
māri-ghārī 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, Rev. 11, 181 = ṃ̄pîxapen, "May I rejoice!"
mārinya 𓊫, IV, 892, 𓊫, lord, chief, officer; Syr. ṃ̄pîx (?), plur. 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫.

māruatā 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, Demot. Cat. 354.
mārāa-t 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, cudgel, stick for beating animals with.
mārhu, mārkh 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, Koller Pap. 1, 5, lance, spear; Heb. ṃ̄ra.
mārkh-t 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, ointment.

Mārsar 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, a king of the Kheta.
mārsh (?) 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, Rec. 3, 46, red ochre, cakes (?) Copt. ḫeipy, ḫeipy.
mārqahīt 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, booty (compare Heb. ṃ̄prî, flight (compare Heb. ṃ̄prî)

Mārqatā (M'reqtā) 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, Pap. Mag. 162, B.D. 165, 8, a name of Amen.
mātau (?) 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, Rec. 21, 86, gifts, tribute.
mārkabta-t 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, chariot; Copt. ṃ̄ra, ṁ̄ra, ṁ̄rā, a thin piece of wood.
mārtā 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, kind, value.
mārt 𓊫, 𓊫, I.D. III, 194, 27, 𓊫, success (?)
mārt 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, food (?)
māḥ (m'hi) 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, Rec. 31, 147, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, to forget, to neglect, to delay, to hesitate.
māheh 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, to delay, to hesitate.
m'hā 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, 𓊫, forgetfulness, neglect, delay.
m'hau-t, tribe, clan, family, kith and kin, tribesmen, relatives, mob, crowd of people, generations (?)
m'ha-t, pot, vase, vessel, milk-can; plur.
m'hanu, pot, vessel for holding medicine.
m'hani, milkman.
m'hani, milkman. Rec. 19, 96. sarcophagus, coffin, part of a shrine.
m'hari, milkman (?)
m'har, the title of an officer, a skilled or clever man.

M'har-bâr = Mahar-Baal, מְחַר-בָּלָה.

m'hasun (?) = Annales VIII, 56
m'hatti, fire, flame, burner.
m'hâ-t, a seed or grain.
m'hui, vessel for holding milk, pot; plur. Hearst. Pap. 9, 2.
m'huaj, Rec. 33, 121, relation.
m'hen, vessel for milk, milk-pot.
m'hen, milk-vessel.
m'henu, Amen. 3, 13, treasure-house.
m'her, Wort. Suppl. 563, to be skilled, expert.
M'her, a title of Aapep.
m'her, vessel, pot; plur. IV, 1020; , milk-pots.
m'her, to suckle, to nourish, to be nourished.
m'herâ, sucking-child, babe.
m'heru, young cattle, milk-calves.
m'hét, entrance, door; see and .
mâh (m'hi), flax; Copt.
mâh, P. 169, staff, cudgel (?)
mâh, T. 199, P. 786, paddle, oar.
māḥa (?), T. 170, M. 179, N. 689, standard.

māḥā-t, grave, tomb, sepulchre; plur. Copt. salesman; balance of the earth.

māḥi (m'hi) to direct, to supervise.

m'ḥutchartā, pool, lake.

m'ḥenk, Peasant 170, friend, client, benefactor, associate.

Mākh, Denderah IV, 68, a funerary coffer of Osiris.

m'kḥt metal objects.

m'kh-t Ebers Pap. 13, 14, a beating, a pounding.

m'khāi, Peasant 312, to weigh, to measure, to ponder, to judge.

m'khā-t, Peasant 312, Amen. 17, 22, B.D. 1, 29, the sledge of the Hennu boat.

m'khāq-t neck.

m'khau trappings of a chariot, or part of the chariot itself.

m'khait, B.D. 1, 29, the sledge of the Hennu boat.

m'khāq-t, Rev. 14, 136, to strike, to fight, to contend; Copt. strike.

m'khāiu fight, fighters, foes.

m'kha Rechnungen 63, scale-room (?)

m'khai Thes. 1200, to burn up, fire, flame.

m'kha, Thes. 1210, to tie, to bind, to despoil (?)

m'khau IV, 671, a kind of animal.
m'kham'khaut

Love Songs, 7, 3, purslane, a succulent herb; Copt. egeorge.

M'khan

B.M. 32, 470, a goddess.

mâkhat (m'kht)

intestines; to turn the stomach, to make one sick; Copt. espt.

m'khat-ti

strife, striver, fighter.

m'khta

Demot.

Cat. 356, northwards =

mâkhiu

fire-altars, braziers on stands filled with fire.

Mâkhiu

B.D. 141, 63, the gods of fire-altars.

M'khiâr (?)

the word from which was derived the name of the month Mekhir.

M'khiâru (?)

the god of the 6th month, whose name is preserved in the Copt. esxip.

M'khir

A.Z. 1901, 129, the month Mekhir; Copt. esxip, esxip.

m'khita

Mar. Aby. II, 6, 7, metal inlayings.

m'khen

cabinet, closet, chamber.

m'khen-t

Amen. 27, 2, , ferry-boat.

m'khen-t

Love Songs, 2, 5, the craft of the ferryman.

m'khennuti

Amen. 12, 9, ferryman.

M'khenti

the god of the magical ferry-boat, the celestial ferryman.

m'kheru

Thes. 1480, Leyd. Pap. 103, food, provisions; IV, 968, sustenance, means of subsistence, maintenance, articles of tribute, gifts, offerings.

m'kher

price, dowry, value, wages; Heb. ywr, Assyr. makhru; Rawlinson, C.I., V, 9, 49; Ass. Wort. 404, makhru.

m'kher, m'kher-t

Amen. 9, 1, , ,

m'keskhemuit

the goddess of the 11th hour of the night.

m'kteshkhemuit (?)

the goddess of the 11th hour of the night.

m'khtem-t

enclosure, fold, shelter.

mâs (m's)

Shipwreck 175, IV, 983, 1022, 1086, IV, 899, IV, 983, 953, Rec. 21, 92, Rec. 18, 182, to bring, to lead forward, to pass on or into, to come in with something.
m's-t, passage.

m'su, bearer; traces of a chariot (?) bindings of a bow.

m's, IV, 1007, offerings-bearer.

bouquet, bunches of flowers, garlands.

m'shair, hair (?)

m'sakh, pot of oil, unguent, to anoint (?) ; compare Heb. מְשָׁחָה, 2 Kings xxiii, 13.

m'sakht-t, wine-jar, wine-skin.

m'saq, Koller Pap. 1, 7, to work in bronze, wrought metal work, sculpture.

m'satâh, Alt. K. 503; compare Heb. מְשָׁחָה, feast, revel.

m'sua, I, 127, a product of the Sûdân.

m'seh, Nàstasen Stele 12, 52, to march, to go.

m'sha, Demot. Cat. 391, to go; Copt. מְשַּׁה.

m'sha, evening; see מְשַּׁה.

m'shu, IV, 894, sword, dagger.

m'sha to gut fish, to draw game, to split open.

m'shaâb, place for drawing water; compare Heb. מְשָׁחָה, Judges v, 11.

m'shaiu, Anastasi I, 26, 6, Koller Pap. 2, 1.

m'sha (m'shasha ?), a Libyan tribe or people.

m'shap, Koller Pap. 2, 1, part of a waggon (?)

m'sharar, a Libyan name.

m'shaq, Amen. 9.

m'shakabiu Koller Pap. 2, 1, to work in bronze, wrought metal work, sculpture.

m'shati, joiner, table-maker, cabinet-maker.

m'shâ, Thes.

m'shâ, 1202, Israel Stele 6, Rec. 8, 134.

m'sha, to go, to travel; 1202, Thes. 11, II, III, 141.

m'shâi, traveller, envoy; Koller Pap. 5, 2.
m'shā-t, journey.

m'shāu, soldier; plur. m'shā- i, I, 101, army, cavalry soldiers.

m'shā re, a kind of unguent.

m'shā flu, of disease.

m'sheru, Rec. 29, 155, 31, 15, Berl. 3024, 81, 1', evening, night; Copt. eyh.

M'sherr, the City of Night in the Tuat.

m'shtau, B.D. (Nav.)

m'shet, to travel, to go about, to inspect; Copt. eywyt.

māq (m'q), to slay, to hack in pieces, to chop up, knife.

m'q-t, ladder.

m'qaar, a baker's fire shovel.

m'qar-t, a kind of onion (?) portulaca, purslane, sedum (?); water onion.

m'qaha, see m'kha,

m'qurāu, saddle-gear, loads for a beast, pack-saddles (?).

m'qnas, Rec. 11, 96 (in cartouche) = Lat. Magnus.

m'ki, to protect; Koller, Pap. 3, 4, protector of the people.

m'ku, protectors.

m'kit, Rec. 27, 58, protection, protectress.

m'kita, Rec. 5, 88, a covering.

m'kti, protector.
m'kit  protector of the heart.
m'ki[t]  house, housewife.
m'kit  storehouse, station, place; what is stored, provisions (?)
m'k-pa (?)  Rev. 12, 97, to reclaim a property.

M'ket-ári-s  Tuat I, a goddess, guide of Ra.

M'k-neb-set  Denderah III, 24, Berg. II, 9: (1) goddess of the 3rd hour of the day; (2) goddess of the 10th hour of the night.

m'k (m'k)  boat; plur.
m'k-t  regions, districts.
m'k  to rejoice.
m'k (m'k)  Amen. 18, 10, Rev. 3, 49, linen, bandlet, a kind of cloth.

Mák (M'k)  the name of a crocodile.
m'ka  see! behold!
m'ka-t  base, place, seat, stand, bench, bed, bier, couch.

M'katu  a boundary god (?)
m'ka  Shipwreck, 29, 99, brave, bold.
M'kam'rá  Rev. 21, 98, a Syrian.

m'karbutá  chariot; see also.
m'katáu  charms, amulets, protective talismans.
m'ki  Rec. 16, 93, dung, excrement (?)
m'kfitiu  turquoise.
mákmtá (m'km'rtá)  Amen. 7, 6, cloth, a garment.
m'kr  Tanis Pap. 15........
mákraiu (m'kriu)  merchants; Heb. מגד
m'kha  Amen. 24, 5, Rev. 1482, 9, Mar. Aby. I, 9, to turn the back on, to turn away from, to neglect, to put behind one, to set aside, to disregard, to be negligent or careless.
m'kes  a sacred stone object held by Osiris.
m'ktál  tower; Heb. אגד, Copt. ΙΧΤΩΛ, ΙΧΤΩΛ.
Mág, M'ga  Pap. Mag. 388, Rec. 35, 57, a crocodile-god, son of Set.
m'ga  foe, enemy.
m'ga  to command, to issue orders, to instruct.
m'ga /commandant, the chief of the corvée, instructor.
m'gau /a corvée gang (?)
m'ga-t /arrow, weapon; /a stick for beating the hands or feet; Copt.

m'ga /a kind of plant used in medicine.
m'ga /oven, fireplace, fire (?)
m'agaar /oven, fireplace, fire (?)
m'ga-t /sadness, grief, affliction.
m'gartá /cave; plur. Rec. 11, 69; Heb. מָרְדָּא.
m'gas /armlet.
m'gatir /tower, fortress; Heb. מָרְדָּא.
m'gâ /B.M. 138, child (?)
m'gi /to be in despair.
mât /way, road, path; Copt.
mât /a kind of cloth.
mât /Rev. 13, 32 = Copt.
mât /a river boat.

Māāti (M'āti) /the boat of the morning sun; see Mantch-t.
māti (m'ti) /steersman, boatman.
m'ta /to fetter, to bind to stakes.
m'ta /fetter, a staff to which prisoners were tied.
m'tait /chief of a tribe.
m'tatcha /Anastasi I, 26, 8, leather thongs.
m'ti /grief, bitterness.
m'ten /IV, 898, way, road, path; plur. Rec. 5, 96, guide.
m'tenu /L.D. III, 194, 14, things inscribed.
m'tonu /Rec. 24, 185, 186, to make a mark, to draw designs or pictures on stone, to mark a word; /things inscribed.
m'ten /to cut, to engrave, to be cut or inscribed; varr.
m'tenu — a written legend, story, inscription.
m'ten — an amulet.
m'tenu — cutter, engraver.
m'ten — P.S.B. 13, 413, to rest, to be quiet; Copt. ṣlotn.
m'ten — dam (?)
mʹath (mʹth) — Hymn Darius 38, phallus; var.
mʹtha — Rev. 13, 6, A.Z. 1900, 20, 1905, 36, phallus; thy phallus and testicles.
mʹtha — hearst Pap. 10, 9: (1) to bind, to tie, to twist, to weave; (2) to anoint.
Mʹtharima(? ) — L.D. III, 164, the name of a Hittite.
mʹthen — way, road; plur.
Mʹthen — IV, 729, road along the sea coast.
mʹthen — road-man, guide, chief of a tribe, shēkh.
Mʹthenu — Tuat VIII, one of the bodyguards of Ra.
Mʹthra — Mithras (in the name Mithrashamā, A.Z. 1913, 122).
Mʹṭ-t — the boat of the morning sun; see Mântchit.

Maṭi (Mʹti) — a title of Set.
mʹṭ — Mar. Aby. I, 6, 41,
Mʹṭa — cloth.
mʹṭen — to equip (?) to be-stow (?)
mʹṭen — Rougé I.H. 158, to listen, to obey, to accept, to agree to, to be content; Rev. 13, 15; compare Copt. xH.
mʹṭennu — Amen.
mʹṭeh — IV, 778, to hew, to cut.
mʹṭes — Anastasi I, 1, 8, to stab, to kill, to be sharp like a knife, to be keen, to be jealous; Thes. 1481, IV, 969, “knife-hearted,” i.e., jealous (?)
Mʹṭes — B.D. (Saite) 17, 67, 39, 2, 1461, a warrior-god.
Mʹṭes-āb — an ibis-headed god in the Tuat.
Mʹṭes ārui (?) — Berg. 1, 3, a group of “sharp-eyed” gods who watched over Osiris.
Mʹṭes-smā-ta — Tuat IV, the door of the 2nd section of Rastau.
m'tcha **a**, phallus, male.
m'tchaá **a**, phallus.
m'tchaaáu, to hunt.
m'tchai **a**, to hunt.

Koller Pap. 2, 4, Anastasi IV, 2, 6, IV, 996, hunter of the Western Desert, soldier.

M'tchaiu **a**, the Hunter-god.

m'tcha **a**, Amen.

15, 2, a kind of husbandman.

m'tchaá **a**, grain, arable land.

m'tchait **a**, Amen.

15, 16, grain crops.

m'tchab **a**, a fetter, chain, rope (?)

m'tchab-t **a**, a tool or instrument, or part of a ship or boat; sometimes rendered pump.

m'tchar **a**, to obey (?) to be content.

m'tchará **a**, a plaiter of crowns.

m'tchaqata, Amen. 26, 11, pot, vessel.

m'tcheqta **a**, a pot or bottle.

m'tchef **a**, a tool or instrument.

m'tchet **a**, the extract or juice of something, something squeezed or pressed out, decoction, solution.

m'tchet **a**, salve, ointment, unguent.

M'tchet **a**, B.D. 17, 34: (1) a bull-headed god; (2) a lion-headed god; (3) an invisible god in the House of Osiris who burned up the enemies of Osiris.

m'tchetfet **a**, a tool or instrument.

m'tchetfet, Rec. 11, 178; Copt. 11.2.1.2.

mi **a**, Rec. 27, 57; T. 342, Come! Copt. 11.2.1.2.

mi **a**, an optative particle, O that! Would that!

mir-ti **a**, Rev. 11, 168, Copt. 11.2.1.2.

miha **a**, Rev. 12, 112, 13, 32, wonder, admiration; Copt. 11.2.1.2, 11.2.1.2.

mikh **a**, Rev. 13, 1, fight; Copt. 11.2.1.2.

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Mi-sheps  
B.D. 172, 21.

mit  
A., Jour. As. 1908, 264, way, path; Copt. mw.  
mit  
T. 290, N. 167, N. 129, Hh. 344, to die.

mitiu  
L.D. III, 65A, 5, the dead, defeat, slaughter.

mui  
IV, 649, on the water of someone, i.e., dependent upon someone;
Dream Stele 30, who was on his water, a dependant, a follower;
of one water, i.e., of the same kidney;
"knowing my water," i.e., knowing my position of vassal.

mu  
Rec. 14, 97,  
Rec. 27, 83, 85, water, any large mass of water, water-supply, stream, canal, lake, liquid, essence, seed, sap;  
De Hymnis 41;  
the things that live in the water;  
, the brow of the water;  
, stars of the water;  
, flood of water.

mu-t  
lake, pond;  
Rec. 27, 84, river bank.

mui-t  
seed, urine; var.  
Copt. H.  

Mu  
Berg. 29, the divine essence of Osiris.

Mu  
the Water-god, the personification of the celestial waters.

Mui-t  
U. 181, (1) the goddess of the primeval waters; (2) the consort of Uatch-ur.

mu Amentt  
the water of Amenti.

mu aa  
great water, flood.

mu uru  
high Nile-floods, full Inundations.

mu uhá-t (?)  
Rec. 21, 97, water with fire [in it], i.e., boiling water.

mu nu ár-t  
Peasant B 2, 119, waters of the eye, i.e., tears.

mu nu aa  
water from a vase.

mu nu ánkhám  
solution of ánkhám flowers.

mu nu ánti  
myrrh water, liquid myrrh.

mu nu pot  
water of the sky, i.e., rain.

mu nu mesten  
kind of solution used in embalming.

mu nu ennu  
water of the Inundation.

mu nu Rá  
water of Rá, celestial water, the water on which Rá sails.

mu nu Ḥašt  
water of Ḥašt, i.e., Nile-water.
mu nu ḫesmen, a solution of natron.

mu nu khnem-t, water from a well or cistern;

mu nu Khnemu, water of Khnemu.

mu nu qamāi, solution of incense.

mu nu tekhu, a solution of a herb used in embalming.

mu nefer, sweet water, i.e., water neither brackish nor salt.

mu netem, Jour. As. 1908, 291, sweet water.

mu netri, divine essence, seed of the god.

mu renp, T. 181, Edfu I, 77, M. 40, “Water of rejuvenation”: (1) a title of Osiris; (2) a title of the Nile-god and his flood.

mu ḥai, Rec. 31, 30, rain water (?) Copt.  Orig. Wyt. 5.

mu ḥit, Tombos Stele 8, a raging rain torrent.

mu ḥua, rain water; Herusātēf Stele 14, a beneficial rain; Copt. Orig. Wyt. 5.

mu Kher-āha, the canal of Kher-āha.

mu khet, the current of a stream.

mu setchit, a medicinal solution.

mu qet, etc.

of the wife.

mu ṭu, foul water, foetid liquid, pus.

mu (?), B.D. 110, 35, a kind of woven stuff.

mu, jester, buffoon.

muu, dwarfs.

mu −, N. 769, 770, 778, Anastasi I, 23.

mumu (?), Thes. 1207, 3, T. 303, 554, T. 238.

mu-t P. 301, the two vulture mothers; P. 300, the two mothers Isis and Nephthys; P. 40, U. 500, P. 301, U. 500, T. 319, P. 40, M. 62, N. 28, M. 128, mothers, ancestresses in general; mothers, ancestresses in general; divine mothers or ancestresses.

mu-t ent ḫent, mother of the wife.
**mu-t** 
Dream Stelc 24, mother-cow, mother of a cow-goddess.

**Mu-t**, the "Mother"-goddess of all Egypt, who in late times was said to possess, like Neith, the power of parthenogenesis; 
, Mut in the horizon of heaven; Gr. Μοιή, Μοιήν.

**Mu-t**, B.D. 164 (Rubric); Lanzone, 136–138, a goddess with three heads (one of a lioness, one of a woman, and one of a vulture) and a pair of wings and a phallus. Under this form she was called Sekhmit-Bast-Ra.

**Mu-t . . . neteru**, Ombos I, 1, 46, a woman-headed hippopotamus-goddess.

**Mu-t urit**, a goddess of the Natron Valley.

**mu-t meri** = Philometor.

**mu-t neter** (1) mother of the god, a title of Isis and other great goddesses; (2) title of the high-priestess of Letopolis.

**Mu-t-hertáu**, Rev. 9, 28, the name of a horse of Rameses II.

**mu-t**, IV, 1125, B.D. 125, I, 14, the weight used in a pair of scales.

**muá**, Rec. 5, 90, vase, pot, vessel.

**muḫu**, paddles, oars.

**mukha**, Jour. As. 1908, 272 = , to burn, to blaze; , Rev. 14, 10, fiery-eyed.

**mukharer**, Rev. 13, 13, scarab, beetle; Gr. καφήρος.

**mu-ḫen-t** , ferry boat;

**m'ḫen-t**

**Musta**, Tuat IV, a goddess of food.

**mushmush** , to beat, to strike; Copt. ṣehej, ṣejej.

**mukes** , Rec. 15, 17, a kind of sceptre.

**mut**

**mut, mit** , U. 224, 491, N. 914, P. 85, Mar. Karn. 53, 21,

**muti, miti (?)** , U. 96, , P. 453, 650, P. 374, M. 206, 361, N. 667, , the dead, the damned.

**muti-t, miti-t (?)** , a dead woman.

**mutmut** , contagion, a deadly disease.

**Muti-ḫhenti-Tuat** , Tuat IX, a hawk-god of offerings.
Muthenith, a goddess.

mbenai, Rev. 11, 163, hither; Copt. mbentiu (?), the apes in the 1st division of the Tuat.

mpaitu, Copt. mput (?), disaster, trouble (?)

mefak, turquoises, emeralds.

mefakitiu (with ), the gods of the turquoise land, i.e., Sinai.

mefkh, to untie, to release, to loosen.

mefkh-t, Verbum II, 686, to pass corn through a sieve.

mefka-t, T. 99, P. 180, Rec. 27, 224, IV, 888, turquoises, malachite, emeralds.

Mefkait, Rec. 31, 172, goddess of the turquoise land, i.e., Sinai.

mefg, turquoise, malachite; see .

mm, T. 268, M. 423, Thes. 1295, a preposition: with, among, etc.; var.

mem (?), a sanctuary of Sebek in the Prosopite Nome.

Mema-aiu, Tuat VII, a star in the Tuat.

memhret, IV, 484, a chamber in the domain of Seker.

Memhit (Meḥit), B.M. 32, 169, an associate of Ptah and Neith.

memkh, Lateran Obel. = , unknown.

memsher, evening, night.

men, not to have, to be without.

men, to suffer pain, to be sick or diseased, to be weak, to be in labour.

men-t, Peasant 250, pain, sickness, sorrow, suffering, mourning, disasters, sore places, wounds, fatigue, calamity.

men, IV, 972, a sick man.

men, A.Z. 1908, 17, an amulet, a kind of ornament.

men, Rev., to remain, to abide, to continue, to be permanent, to be stable, fixed, abiding, established; doubly firm; , things that abide, hence possessions; , everlasting inscriptions; Copt. mem, Mar.
men — er men m, to remain by, a compound preposition: unto, until.

men-t, something which is firm, abiding, stand, position, habitation, stability, staying power.

menn-t, permanent one (fem.).

menmen, Ptol. I Stele 18, stable, permanent, abiding.

men-t, men-tá, P. 183, N. 876, regularly, consecutively.

men áb (or ḥa-t) III, IV, 616, firm of heart, bold, brave, resolute.

men reñui, firm of the two feet, determined, persistent.

men, that which endureth, a name of the sky.

Men, P. 537, a goddess from whom proceeded .

Menu-áb, Tuat VIII, a member of the bodyguard of Rā.

Men-ā, Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.

Men-āh-hetch-tt, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

Men-urit, Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

men-t, Rec. 21, 80, daily; Copt. 

men-t ent rā neb III, IV, 490, 491, 754, 904, regularly, every day.

meni, with , Rev. 13, 2, daily; Copt. 

menu, P. 373 = , N. 1149, daily offerings or ceremonies.

menit, daily offerings.

men, Rechnungen 45, calculation, statement.

men, Rec. 36, 90, "profondeur dans le sens horizontal."

men-t, Rev. 13, 8, nature, kind, manner; Copt. 

men, A.Z. 1908, 37, such and such a man, so-and-so;

men-t, Rec. 31, 11, I am so-and-so, the son of so-and-so;

Peasant 231, such as they.

men-t, such and such a woman.

men-t, place, abode, habitation; plur.

menu, menu, Rec. 13, 11, IV, 1113, , Tombos Stele 10, IV, 1120, 

, Rec. 20, 40, , IV, 739, camp, fort, station, fortress, caravanserai, stronghold; plur. 

Israel Stele 23, 

men en Abu, B.M. 169, fort of Elephantine.

menu, Tombos Stele 6, boundaries.
meni

, to set up a memorial.

menu

, U. 605, Rec. 34, 117, shrine, pavilion.

menu

, Palermo Stele, monument, monuments, temples, commemorative buildings of colossal scale, obelisks, palaces, walls, etc.; monuments made of basalt (?); Copt. \\

men

, a colossal statue of a god or king; plur. \\

men, meni

, mountain, stone hill; dual, \\

Menmentt

, Rec. 36, 81, mountain, necropolis.

Ment

, P. 665 = \\

the West.

men

, to set down.

menmen

, IV, 1105, Rec. 31, 15, to move, to move towards or away, to quake; Copt. \\

menmen

, A.Z. 1900, 30, 1905, 37, 1908, 6, to remove, to set aside, to carry off, to steal.

menmen ta

, Rev. 11, 141, earthquake.

Menmenit

, Tuat IV, a three-headed serpent-god bearing six stars and 14 human heads.

Menmen[it]

, B.D.G. 259, a form of Hathor adored in the Fayûm.

Menmenu-â

, a title of Menu.

Men-mut-f

, Pap. Mag. 54, a form of Amen.

men

, the pinion or leg of a bird (?)

men-ui (?)

, the two shoulders ; \\

Menui (?)-her pet

, Annales III, 177, a goddess.

men

, seat, buttocks.

meni

, Rev. 11, 167, leg, thigh.

men-t

, thigh.

men-ti

, U. 389, P. 253, P. 201, 611, N. 812, 937, 1063, the two thighs, and the part of the body above them, the buttocks.

Men-ti Nut

, P. 401, M. 572, N. 1179, the two thighs of the goddess Nut.

menti

, P. 79, N. 23, thighs.
menmen $\frac{s}{s}$, to meet together.

Men-t $\frac{s}{s}$, a god.

Meni $\frac{\square}{\square}$, Tut, VI, a god.

men-t $\frac{\triangle}{\triangle}$, Thes. 1202, plant, shoot.

menit $\frac{\square}{\square}$, roots, stalks, stems.

meni-t $\frac{\triangle}{\triangle}$, a kind of wood; var.

menu $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Amen. 6, 11, Rec. 15, 162, IV, 687, 730, 1104, grove, avenue of trees in a garden, plantation, shrubbery.

men $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, domestic animal; plur. menut, Nastasen Stele 40, Rev., cattle, sheep and goats.

men-t $\frac{\triangle}{\triangle}$, Rev. 12, 70, cow.

menmen $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, bull; Menu-Amen, the bull of his mother.

menmenu-t $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, flocks and herds, cattle in general.


Menu-fai-â $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Hymn Darius 37, Menu of the lifted arm.

Menu-neb-semt $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Gol. 11, Menu, lord of the deserts.

Menu-heriâb P-hapti $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Berg. II, 410, Menu, dweller in P-Hapti.

Menu-ââh $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Quelques Pap. 38, Menu as a moon-god.

Menu-Amen $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, a dual god of generation.

Menu-Amen-Râka-mut-f $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Denderah I, 23, Menu + Amen-Râ + Kamephis.

Menu-nesu-Horu $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Denderah IV, 62, B.D. 110, a warrior bull-god.

Menu-Heru $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Menu + Horus.

Menu-Heru-fai-â $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Mar. Aby. I, 49c, Menu + Horus.

Menu-Heru-netch-tef-f $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, B.D. 145, V, 75.

Menu-Heru sa Âst $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Menu as son of Isis, a god of Coptos.

Menu-Khenti-He-t-Seker $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Edfu I, 12, 17, a form of Menu worshipped at Edfu.

Menu-qeț $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Denderah IV, 80, B.D. 149, the god of the 1st Aat; var.

men $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, dove, swallow; plur.

mennu $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, Peasant 27, Herusâtef Stele 47, a vessel in the form of a dove or swallow.

men-t $\frac{\bullet}{\bullet}$, a kind of bird, swallow (?) dove (?) pigeon (?); Copt. ūnne.
Men-t, B.D. 86 and 147, the swallow, sacred to Serqit, the daughter of Ra, and an incarnation of Isis.

Meni-t, dove, swallow (?)

Menu-t, U. 134A, N. 442A, the offering of a dove or swallow.

Men, P. 264, A.Z. 1900, 130, pot, vase; pot of white stone; pot of black stone.

Menu-t, P.S.B. 13, 412, Rec. 17, 145, pot, vessel, a wine measure; plur.

Men, vessels to hold medicine.

Menu, a tool (?)

Menu, a club, a weapon (Lacau).

Mennu, gum, resin, manna.

Menen (?), an eastern drug from Phoenicia or Arabia, used in mumification.

Men ḫetḥ-t, white manna, a kind of drug.

Mennu en Tchah, Annales IX, 155, manna from the country east or north-east of the Delta.

Mennen-t, the mumification chamber.

Men, a piece of cloth or stuff, sheet, garment; plur. T. 387, M. 403.

Men kam, black cloth.

Men, an offering of cloth, a bundle of linen; linen for sacred purposes.
menu-t, a landing; Copt. xoone.

men-t, a post, boundary mark; plur.

mená-t, Rec. 30, 68. Shipwreck 4, mooring post; two stakes for tying up a boat.

menau, stakes to which prisoners to be executed were tied.

mená, meni, P. 180, A.Z. 1908, 118, to arrive in port, to die; a happy death.

mená-t, Berl. 2296, death;

mená, deathless; the death cry, the wailing of women for the dead.

men, funeral couch, death bed, bier.

mená-t, U. 422, T. 241.

mená-t, M. 709, ligature, bandage, wrapping; Rec. 30, 185, funerary swathings (?)

Menát, P. 155, N. 785, a god (?)

Mená-t urit, N. 949, M. 396, N. 811, N. 7, a goddess (?)

Menánt-urit, P. 163, M. 415, a goddess.

men, P. 684 (division of word doubtful).

men, Tur. Pap. 19, to offer (?)

mená, menau apıtu, P. 604, to herd cattle, shepherd, herdsman;

mená-t, menit, IV, 917, 1059, an amulet worn to give physical happiness, ornaments worn on ceremonial occasions; plur.

mená, a name of a star (?) in the northern heaven.

Menátiu, Nav. Lit. 100, a group of warrior gods.

menáná, a vase, a pot, a measure.

Menát, the name of a star (?)

menáná (?), A.Z. 1905, 103, mina, a weight; compare Heb. 444.
Menā (?), box, draught box, writing tablet.

Menā, 227, P. 181, N. 892, a lake or canal; var. 1111111, P. 171.

Menā-t, P. 615, M. 781, N. 1139, nurse; T. 23, 41, P. 739, two sister-nurses; nurses; Metternich Stele 246, 247; Copt. 1111111.

Menāt, N. 1139; Lanzaone 112, the Nurse-goddess Isis.

Menā-t urit, IV, 920, 921, great nurse, a title of several goddesses.

Menāut, milch cows.

Men-ānkh Nefer-ka-Rā, the name of the pyramid of King Nefer-ka-Rā.

Meni, 1111111, P. 537, a proper name (?).

Meni, Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

Meni, soldier.

Meni, to kill men in honour of a chief.

Meni-t, foc, enemy.

Meni, Rec. 14, 51, to plough, to till the earth, to cultivate, to break up.

Meni, Anastasi I, 1, 8, ploughman, labourer, peasant; plur. 1111111.

Mennu, a dog belonging to Set.

Mennuī, Tuat X, a pair of serpent-supporters of the solar disk; var. 1111111.

Menu-ur, Tuat VI, a crocodile (?)-god.

Menu-nār (?), acacia wood or gum (?)

Menu, Stunde 44

Menu, to asperge, to pour out a libation (?)

Menu (?), a kind of incense, bitumen (?)

Menuh, papyrus, water plants.

Menhu-t (?), U. 462, firmament.

Menusa, Wört. 657

Menpehū-t, Rec. 24, 164, nipple of the breast; dual

Menef, Nāstasen Stele 8, III, 143, from it; Copt. 1111111.

Menf-t, bracelets, armlets, rings, jewellery, etc.

Menfst (?), rings, jewellery.

Menfer-t, ring, a kind of ornament (of the feet ?); plur.

Menfer, rings for the arms and feet.
Men-nefer Meri-Ra, the name of the pyramid of Meri-Ra.

menfi, a kind of soldier who was armed with a shield; plur. IV, 660, IV, 911, Mendes Stele.

menfet, soldier; plur.

menft-ti (tad), rings, jewellery.

Menmu-t urit, T. 290

menmens, P. 606, vessel, vase (?)

Menrir (Menil), a Nubian god; see Merur, Mandulas.

menhiau, A.Z. 1899, 96, stone.

menhep, to copulate, marriage, spouse.

menhes; see

Menhesau, P. 673.

M. 664, N. 1280, P. 94, M. 118, N. 56, a group of gods who watched over the South, Ta-shemā.

menhet, IV, 509, register, writing tablet.

menhetch, P. 185.

M. 200, N. 899, A.Z. 1908, 47, register, writing tablet.

menh, Rec. 13, 10, boy, youth, young man.

menh-t, girl, maiden (?)

menh, IV, 480, wax; Copt.

menhiau, Rec. 16, 110, things made of wax, wax figures.

menh-t, Rec. 29, 148,

menhut, common soldier.

menhu, to sacrifice, to offer up an animal.

menhiau, sacrificial priest, slaughterer, butcher, slayer, executioner.

Menhu, "slaughterer," a title of several gods.

Menhu, Denderah IV, 62, B.D. 17, 142, the butcher-god who slew sacrificial animals and the foes of the gods.

Menhi, the Executioner-god, the Butcher-god.

Menhi, Tuat VIII, a god of the Circle Sehert-bauis.

Menhi, Nesi-Amsu 33, 6, a slaying-god; B.D. (Saite) 17, 57, the companions of the same.

Menhit, Lanzone 287, Denderah IV, 78, a lioness-goddess, mother of Shu.
Menhit 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯 IV, 479, a lioness-goddess, consort of Shu.

Menhi-khenti-Sehetch 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, Pi ankhi Stele 83, a god.

menhá 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯 P. 311, a kind of bird (?)

menhitá 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯 Rev. 6. 24, a king's gift; compare Heb. 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯.

menkh 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, Amen. 14, 11, to award, to reward, to recompense, to pay back, to confer a gift or an honour, to be good, gracious, perfect, well-doing, beneficent; 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, in a proper or becoming manner; 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, perfect for ever, good to last for all time; 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, the two beneficent gods (Euergetai).

menkh-t 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, Amen. 19, 14, 22, 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯 Rec. 21, 79, 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, something that is correct, perfect, excellent, good, solid (of buildings), beneficent, excellence; 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, perfect in the knowledge of spells; 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, of gracious disposition.

menkhu 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, good deeds, benefits, benefactions, excellences, perfections.

menkhut 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, good counsels, counsels of excellence.

menkh 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, a well-conducted child.

menkhu 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, loyal and well-trained servants.

menkh áb (or ḫa-t) 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯 IV, 1044, a man of right disposition.

menkh 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, to work in wood, to cut, to carve; var. 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯 𓉯, worked; Copt. 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯.

menkhu 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, carpenter.

menkh-t 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, work produced by the carpenter, inlaid work, fretwork.

menkh 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, to be tied, to be fastened.

menkh 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, clapper, tongue of a bell.

menkh-t 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, a tool or instrument, chisel, a forked staff.

menkh 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, an offering.

menkh-t 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯 T. 389, P. 592, 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, Thes. 1207, 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, a piece of cloth or stuff of any kind, bandlet, veil, a ceremonial girdle or fillet, a change of raiment; plur. 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, IV, 1147, 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, P. 408, M. 584, N. 1189. The following bandlets were used during the performance of the ceremony of Opening the Mouth:

menkh-t āns 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, or 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, the red bandlet.

menkh-t árun (?) 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, the blue bandlet.

menkh-t átmá 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, or 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, a bandlet made of átmá cloth (damûr ?).

menkh-t āa-t 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, the great bandlet.

menkh-t uatch-t 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, or 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, the green bandlet.

menkh-t ḫetch-t 𓊁 𓊝 𓉯, the white bandlet.
Menkh

Menkh, B.D. 96, 5, a god.

Menkh, a god who presided over the 2nd month; Copt. II.2011.

Menkh, Tuat IX: (1) a god who swathed Osiris; (2) an object worshipped in Per-Neteru (Mar. Aby. I, 44).

Menkh-qa-haḥetep

B.D. 149, Denderah IV, 83, the god of the 8th Aat.

mens-t ḫer-t
M. 208, N. 670, the upper menset.

mens-t kher-t
M. 208, N. 671, the lower menset.

mens-ti
legs, knees (?)

mensa
jar, vase, jug; , two jars or jugs.

mensa(s)
Rev., after, afterwards; Copt.

mensa (?)
U. 318, N. 259a, sour milk (?)

mensa
jar, vase, jug;

mensas
Rev. 13, 91, after, afterwards; Copt.

mensub (?)
spear, javelin, weapon.

mensh
excellent, good, sound, solid; see

mensh
Rev. 13, 5, benefactor.

mensh-āb
generous, beneficent;

mensh
Rev. 13, 31, kindly deeds.

mensh
Rev. 13, 2, bandage, cord, tie, bond; see

mensh
a large sea-going trading boat;

mensh
A.Z. 1905, 15.

mensh
A.Z. 1906, 158, the oval inside which royal names are written; plur.

mensh-t
Thes. 1323, Rec. 3, 50.

mensh-t
Hearst Pap. 11, 9, minium, a substance used by painters.

menq
L.D. III, 1408, , Rec. 12, 116, , Rev. 11, 160, 167, to bring to an end, to finish, to complete, to make an end of, to destroy; Copt.

menq
Rev. 13, 37, to complete.

menq
Hearst Pap. 5, 17, a kind of tree.

Menqit
Ombos I, 1, 33, Berg. 71, a goddess of vegetation and gardens.

Menqit
, a serpent-goddess.

menqi[t]
Rev. 11, 167, stuff, cloth.

menqeb
P. 352, 581, a cool shady seat, place where the jars of wine were stored.

menqeb(h)-t
Rec. 15, 150,

menqeb(h)-t
, a cool, shaded room for rest, a part of the temple.

Menqeb
Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a man-headed hawk-god; var.

(Me) Menqebā
B.D. 101, 8, a god.
menqebit 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Rec. 34, 124, the amulet of the serpent’s head.

menqebit 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, 𓊠𓊜𓊖𓊛𓊜𓊧𓊪, collar or pectoral to which the serpent amulet was attached.

menqerit 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Rec. 34, 124; var. of 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪.

menk 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Jour. As. 1908, 313, end, finish; Copt. 𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊕𓊕𓊬𓊪, 𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊕𓊕𓊬𓊪.

menk-t 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, an animal’s tail worn as an ornament by men.

Menkerit 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Tuat X, a lioness-goddess.

Mengabu 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, B.D. (Saite) 99, 4, a god.

ment, ment-ti 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, the two breasts of a woman; see 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪 and 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪.

menti 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, an amulet.

menti 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, (v), the two eyes.

ment 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Excom. Stele 1 . . . . . .

Mentiu 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, IV, 200,

L.D. III, 163, 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, L.D. III, 163, 17,

menth-ti 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, the two breasts; see 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪 and 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪.

Mentiu nu Satt 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, IV, 372, 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, the thievish nomads of the Eastern Desert and Southern Syria.

Ment 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, the War-god of Thebes; Gr. Μενθός.

Mentit 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Edfu I, 20, 5, a goddess of Edfu.

Ment-safi (?) 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, a proper name (Menthesuphis?).

mentá 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, N. 850 = 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, P. 204 + 4 (Pyr. 1015).

mentái 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Rev. = Copt. 𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊕𓊕𓊬𓊪 + ḫ.

mentár 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Rev., ascent; Copt. 𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊕𓊕𓊬𓊪.

menti 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Rev. 13, 19, 15, 16, compatriot (?)

menti 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, a Typhonic animal of the wolf species.

mentef 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, he, it; Copt. 𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊕𓊕𓊬𓊪.

mentnakh-t 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Rev. 13, 13, 20, strength, power; Copt. 𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊕𓊕𓊬𓊪.

mentek 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, thee, thou; 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Gen. Epist. 67, 68, 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, Rec. 21, 78.

menth-ti 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, the two breasts; see 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪 and 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪.

Menthu 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, IV, 808, nomad hunters and robbers of the Eastern Desert and Southern Syria. They were famous for their beards—

N. 174, “like the beards on the Menthu.”

Menthu 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, P. 241, 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪.

M. 784, B.D. 146, 6, 171, 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, an ancient war-god of Hermonthis near Thebes.

mentha 𓊪𓏺𓊕𓊜𓊧𓊛𓊪, B.D. 114, 2, 5, a mythological town.
ment (unknown object)

ment-t (Love)

Songs, I, 5, the breast, the bosom of a woman; Nastasen Stele 33, the left breast; dual the pupils of the eyes.

Men'ef-t, N. 1228, P. 204, a god.

mentch (U. 30, A.Z. 1908, 38, Rec. 31, 21, the left breast, P. 606; dual)


mentch (kind of seed or grain)

mentchi (safe, secure)

mentchu (plaited beards)

mentchem (Peasant)

Rev. 8, 17, a kind of basket, wicker-work bed.

mentchem (A.Z. 68, 12, sweet scent)

mentcher (Sphinx II, 83, cerebellum; Copt. ANTELEXE (?))

mer (a particle of prohibition)

Copt. xXup (?)

mer (like, as)

mer-tt (Rec. 3, 50)

copy, likeness.

mer (sea-going ship)

mer (P. 485, F. 484)


copies; Copt. xXHePE.

mer (swampy land)

mer (IV, 630, libation tank)

mer (Rec. 21, 78, the basin of a harbour, port, quay, harbour)

merà (IV, 1077, flood, bodily excretion)

merit (celestial lake, heaven, sky)

Merit (Mareotis)
merit, merut

boats, shipping in port.

merit, merut

Berl. 3024, 75.

crocodiles which bask on the river bank.

meriti

Love Songs

3, 7, canal, quay.

mer-t

beyond, on the other side; Copt. ḫp (?)

Mer

B.D.G. 617: (1) a sacred serpent kept at Edfú; (2) the protecting spirit of the Inundation.

Merit

goddess of the Inundation.

Mer-ti

Rec. 20, 42, the two goddesses of the Inundation, Southern and Northern.

Merit meh

Pap. Anhai, the goddess of the Inundation in the North.

Merit shomā

Pap. Anhai, the goddess of the Inundation in the South; the two goddesses of the Inundation.

Mer-asbiu

B.D. 63, 2, the lake of Fire in the Tuat.

Mer-āaru


Mer (She?)-āārut

the lake of Uraei in the Tuat.

Mer-Māātī

B.D. 17, 52–55, the lake of Truth in Rastau.

Meru-em-Māfkat

B.D. 39, 18, the turquoise pools in the Tuat.

Mer-menā

P. 180, M. 282, N. 892, a lake in the Other World from which the blessed drank.

Mer-en-āmu

B. D. 98, 7, a fiery lake in Sasa.

Mer-en-āakhuti

the lake of the gods of the Horizon.

Mer (She)-en-ānkhu

Tuat IV, the bath of Ra which was kept by 12 jackal-gods.

Mer-en-māātiu

B.D. 17, 46, a bath of the gods in the Tuat.

Mer-en-Ḥeru

B.D. 13, 1, the lake of Horus in the Tuat.

Mer-en-ḥesmen

B.D. 17, 46, the natron lake in the Tuat.

Mer-en-ḥetem

M. 552, N. 1132, the lake of destruction.

Mer-en-Kha
Mer-en-Sasa, U. 393, 506, T. 321, a lake, or island (aa?), of fire in the Tuat.

Mer-en-serser, Tuat VIII, a lake of fire in the Tuat.

Mer-en-sehetep, B.D. 96, 7, the lake of propitiation in the Tuat.

Mer-en-testes, B.D. 15, 8, a lake in the Tuat.

Mer-en-testes, a lake in the Great Oasis.

Mer-Nu, B.D. 39, 2, the lake in which the serpent-fiend Rerek was drowned.

Mer-neter, the lake of the god.


Mer-Heh, B.D. 131, 10, the lake of one hundred thousand years.

Mer-Hetep, B.D. 110, 6, a lake in Sekhet-Aaru.

Mer-Kharu, B.D. 109, 3, the lake of the herons in the Tuat.

Mer-khebu, Tuat III, the lake of boiling water with a foetid smell; to the righteous the water is cool and sweet.


Meru-smen-a, P. 699, lakes of the smen geese.

Mer-Sehseh, M. 269, N. 888, a lake in the Tuat.

Mer-sekhnit, B.D. 98, 8, a lake in the Tuat.

Mer-Kensta, P. 337, 393, 506, T. 321, a lake, or island (aa?), of fire in the Tuat.

Mer-Tuatta, N. 144, U. 481, N. 1153, the lake of the Tuat; plur. P. 245, N. 1057.

Mer, Rev. 11, 38, love, desire; according to our wish.

Mer-t, U. 454, love, desire, wish, something loved, longed or wished for; T. 26, N. 208.

Mer-t ab, IV, 1023, willingly.

Merr, P. 216, to wish for, to desire, to love.
merriu, those who love, lovers, friends.

merr-t, love, desire, wish, something longed or wished for; plur. 

merrut, love, desire, wish.

merut, beloved woman, sweetheart; Metternich Stele 87, L.D. III, 1408, wishing that, so that; wishing that not.

meruti, P.S.B. 25, 218, beloved; Copt. 

merâ, Hymn Darius 19, lover, friend.

meri, U. 532, lover, a loved one, something loved.

meriu, beloved one, darling.

meriti, U. 532, Jour. As. 1908, 278, beloved; Copt. 

merit, love, desire, wish; Amherst Pap. I, love-spells or love-letters.

mer-ni, Pap. 3024, 104, lovable.

meri reth, benevolent, loving mankind; Gr. φιλανθρωπός.

mer-t, title of a priestess in Hermopolis.

mer, Rec. 3, 47, a festival.

mer-t, Rec. 11, 142, gladness.

mer, Rev. 11, 133, 12, 8, 56, pleasure boat; Copt. 

Merr, "beloved one," a title of several gods.

meri, a title of several gods.

Meriti, a Mareotic form of Osiris.

Meriti, Berg. 50, a god.

Meriti, Meritti, a title of Rā, Amen, Horus, Osiris, and other gods; plur. 

Hymn Darius 38, a pair of goddesses.

Merti, Hymn Darius 8, the primeval gods and goddesses.

Meru-ā, B.D. (Saite) 68, 2, a god; fem. B.D. (Saite) 99, 20, 140, 7.

Meri-f-uā, a guardian of Osiris.

Meri-f-ta, Denderah IV, 59, a guardian of Osiris.

Meri-maāt, Berg. I, 12, a god in the Tuat.

Meri-mut-f, Denderah III, 36, B.M. 46, 681, Rev. 37, 70, Rec. 37, 14.

Rec. 12, 1, a form of Khnemu, lord of Khāi,
Mer-en-āui-f  Tuat XI, a form of Af.

Mer-ent-neteru  Tuat XI, a goddess seated on two serpents, a wind-goddess of the dawn (?)

Merit-erpā-neteru  Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Mer-segrit  Lanzone 127, Rec. 2, 32, "lover of silence," a serpent-headed goddess, whose cult was common in the hilly cemetery of Western Thebes.

Mer-setau, etc.  B.D. 145, 146, name of the 18th Pylon.

Mer-ter, etc.  Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Meru-t  Rec. 16, 70.  Rec. 12, 12, servant, peasant, dependant.

Merū, a female slave.

Mer-t  Palermo Stele, Rec. 26, 236, Rec. 31, 26, etc., A.Z. 1908, 45, chief of the caravan, chief of caravans; see Sphinx XIV, 172, and supra p. 106A.

Mer ā en set (?):  N. 1002, chief of the mountain tract.

Mer ābu (?):  Anastasi IV, 3, 1, Koller Pap. 3, 1, inspector of horned cattle (?)

Mer ābu . . . . . shu:  inspector of horn, hoof, and feather, i.e., overseer of all the cattle and feathered fowl;  Rec. 17, 4, inspector of horn, hoof, feather, and metal.

Mer aūnt:  overseer of the storehouse.

Mer u (?):  Peasant 193, district inspector.

Mer uāau:  A.Z. 45, 124, overseer of the boats, captain of the fleet.

Mer unut  149, a kind of priest (?)
mer per (chief of the house, steward, major-domo; plur.
mer per ur) chief steward.
mer per nub (overseer of the gold foundry; IV, 421.
mer per ḫetch (overseer of the silver foundry.
mer per ḫetch) governor of the treasury; IV, 421;
mer mau (?) Rec. 6, 6, Rec. 33, 3, overseers of sacred property.
mer mau (overseer of the servants on a temple estate or on private property.
mer mʾkhen (chief of the royal cabinet.
mer menmen (Rev. 11, 180, overseer of cattle.
mer mer[it] (Rec. 21, 81, port-master, harbour-master.
mer mesentiu (overseer of the blacksmiths.
mer mʾshāu (P.S.B 21, 271, general, commander of an army; Copt. ḫkhʾye.
mer mʾshāu (title of the high-priest of Mendes.
mer mʾshāu ur) commander-in-chief.

mer met (a captain in charge of ten men.
mer metcha-t (overseer of the keepers of the books.
mer nu-t (governor of the town, mayor.
mer resu (overseer of the South.
mer ḫet ʾurt VI (IV, 1118, overseer of the six courts of justice.
mer ḫet ʾka (keeper of the Ka-chapel.
mer Ḥanebu (?) Rec. 28, 25, governor of the Greeks.
mer ḫem nesu (inspector of the royal slaves.
mer ḫem neter (IV, 927, inspector of the servants of the god;
mer ḫem neter (inspector of the priests of the South and North.
mer khent (?) IV (I, 100, the four overseers of the pleasure gardens.
mer khert neter (overseer of the cemetery; overseer of the cemetery workmen.
mer khemetem-t (IV, 1106, keeper of the seal.
mer khetemu (overseer of the keepers of the seal; keeper of the seal of the palace.
mer sau resu (Décrets 18, chief of the classes of the South.
mer sunu, Amherst Pap. 42, archiatros.

mer seba, an officer on a boat.

mer semt åabtt, governor of the eastern deserts; governors of deserts.

mer sekhtiu, chief of the peasant field-labourers.

mer sesom, chief officer of cavalry.

mer sesh(?)ä nesu, keeper of the king's correspondence.

mer shen-t, chief of enquiry; Copt. λωττα (?) ; Rec. 24, 189 = Gr. λεοντος.

mer shen-ti, chief of the double granary.

mer shenär, chief of a temple storeroom.

mer shent, Peasant 192, overseer of a class of servants (?)

mer kat, director of public works, clerk of the works.

mer thethu, inspector of the . . . . . .

mer tcheb, Décrets 18, chief of payments, chief accounting officer.

mer, to see, to look at.

mer-t, eye; dual, the two eyes; divine eyes, sun and moon, etc.; many-eyed, "full of eyes"; "all eyes," i.e., everybody, people in general; Copt. άλλοι.

merit, eyes.

Merit, Leyd. Pap. 7, 13, a title of the Eye of Horus or of Ra.

Merit, B.D. 99, 24, name of a part of the magical boat.

Merti, B.D. 37, 1, Rec. 1, 126, two fighting sisters, in the Tuat.

Mer-äakhiru, etc.

Thes. 18, one of the 36 Dekans (?)

Merti seti, the name of the 13th day of the moon.

mer, Rec. 5, 88, to bind up, to tie together, to bind on a crown, to fetter, to be fettered.

mer-t, Rec. 31, 174, Love Songs 2, 6, bundles of clothes; Copt. άποφαινεται.

mer-t, house, palace.

mer-t, Metternich Stele 72, 119, a quarter in a town or village, street or lane in a town, market-place; plur. άποφαινεται, Rev. 11, 110, house to house.
merr-t, Peasant 300, a quarter of a town or village, street corner, market; plur. III.

mer-ti, the two halves of heaven.

mer-t, cow (?)

Mer-ur, B.D. 99, 19, Rev. 11, 130; see Nemur.

mer, merá, Rec. 4, 30, to guide (?)

mer, Palerino Stele, IV, 1149, the morus tree.


Love Songs 1, 12, staff, plank, etc., of the wood of the morus tree; plur.

Merit, B.D. 169, 18, a mythological mulberry tree.

mer-t, a writing instrument.

mer, N. 258, milk pot.

merrit, Shipwreck 164, vessels or pots.

mer, hero, brave man; Rev. 12, 45.

mer, U. 607, P. 286, Amen. 25, 21, to be sick, to suffer pain, to grieve, to be sad, to feel sympathy for someone.

meru, Pap. 3024, 131, a sick man.

mer ári, a sick man.

merr-t, P. 830, M. 448, N. 465, 773, Rev. 14, 12, sickness, illness, pain, sorrow, cruelty, grief, fatal disease; Pap. 3024, sickness.

mer (mut), Amen. 21, 10, to die, dead, death.

merti (miti), the dead, the damned.

Mer, A.Z. 49, 55, the damned one, a name of Set.

Mer, B.D. 65, 9, a protector of the dead.

Mer[it], Denderah IV, 84, ibid. III, 24, name of the goddess of the 8th Pylon.

Merit-neser-t, Thes. 28, the goddess of the 8th hour of the night.

Merit nesru, Tuat 1, a fire-goddess.

mer, M. 202, N. 681, N. 682, Amen. 2, 9, pyramid, tomb; plur.

mera, Rev. 11, 151, 174, 12, 19, ships, fleet; Rev. 12, 8, sailor (?)

mera-t, Rev. 14, 11, fullness; compare Heb.
Merá, an ancient name of Egypt; Pa-ta-Merá, the land of Merá = Gr. Παταμεραὶ.
meri, a kind of stone.
merina = IV, 665, captive chiefs; compare Heb. מֶרֶן (?)
merua, Rec. 15, 158, weak, wretched.
Merur (Melul), a Nubian god worshipped at Talmis and Kalâbshâh (Mandulas).
merurit, a kind of bird.
meruh, steering oar, paddle.
merukh-t, "measurer," a name of the left eye of Horus, i.e., the moon; var.
Merbâa, Ma'âs, a king of the 1st dynasty.
mermer, title of an official.
Mermer, I.D. 75, 3, a god.
Merna = IV, 69r .........
merh, to anoint, to rub with oil or fat.
merh-t, U. 61, N. 313, Rec. 4, 36, oil, unguent, grease, suet, fat of any kind; Copt. βερχε, χερπεμε.
merh-tâ, unguent or perfume maker.
Merhi, Mar. Aby. I, 79, a bull-god, a form of Osiris (?)

Merhû, the god of perfume (?)
Merhuit, T.S.B.A. III, 424, a cow-goddess of ——.
merh, Tutânkhâhmen 7, A.Z. 35, 19, to destroy, to wipe out, to delete or obliterate, to perish; ——, A.Z. 35, 19, ineffaceable.
merkh, U. 420, T. 240, to measure (the day).
merkh-t, A.Z. 1870, 156, 1899, 13, Rec. 15, 141, a measurer of time, water-clock (?); Gr. ωρωλόγιον.
merkh-t, Mythe 24, 107 .........
merkh, Rev. 11, 124, 138, 140, to fight, to wage war; Copt. τις ελαις.
merkhâ, Rec. 13, 42,
Meres, war, strife, fight.
Mersheri, Rev. 12, 9, 29 = Calasirites.
mertit (merit), a piece of ground.
mhi, to forget, delay, hesitation; ——, not forgetting my rule.
mhait, roof (?)
mhani (?), A.Z. 1900, 27, a limb or member of the body.
Mehât, T. 50, P. 160, a group of cow-goddesses.
mhu, Rev. 12, 8, 118, Rev. 12, 108, Rev. 11, 124.
IV, 614, tribe, clan, family; see mhu-t.
mhu-t, coition, begetting, begetter.

meher, milk vessel; plur. Thes. 1288, IV, 743.

mehri, milkman.

Mhettut, Tuat I, the ape-gods who sang to Ra at dawn.

meh (mmeh), Rev. 12, 31 = Copt. meh

meh, a sign placed before ordinal numbers: first; second; Copt. meh

meh, P. 421, cubit, i.e., seven handbreadths or 28 fingerbreadths or 0.325 metre, or about 20 inches; Copt. meh


meh netches, the little cubit containing six palmbreadths and 24 fingerbreadths.

meh, Palermo Stele, a ship 100 cubits long.

meh, P. 123, M. 215, N. 686, Rev. 417, M. 412, 597, 1202,

meh-t, to fill, to fill full, to be full, filled, to be occupied with; U. 174, Copt.

meh-t, M. 412, N. 708, N. 1191, fullness;

meh-t ra, Amen. 14, 17, 15, 10, mouthful of bread;

fulfilment of affairs, i.e., the day's work.

mehab, Anastasi I, 14, 5, to fill the heart, to satisfy, to be content, content; a person who fills the heart, beloved one, darling.

mehab menkh, IV, 1001, perfect filler of the heart, a title.

meh änkhui Heru, IV, 1040, filling the ears of Horus.

meh un, A.Z. 1912, 33, Rechnungen 34, poultry yard; Copt.

meh utcha-t, the filling of the eye, i.e., full moon on the last day of the 2nd month of Pert, the 6th month of the Egyptian year.

meh mestcher-t, Anastasi IV, 3, 1, to fill the ear, to listen attentively.

meh retui, to use the legs to good purpose.

meh seka, to occupy oneself with ploughing.
meh qenâ, Shipwreck 133, to fill the bosom, i.e., to embrace.

meh qet-t, Rev. 13, 3, to act with great prudence; Copt. Ka.

meh, Rev. 14, 40, the perimeter of a town.

meh-t (?), U. 261, abundance.

mha, addition, increment, increase.

Mehiu (?), B.D. 180, 18, a god (?)

Mehit, B.D. 168, a serpent-deity.

Mehit, a goddess associated with the god An-her.

Mehit, B.D.G. 1268, Denderah II, 66, the goddess of the North.

Mehit, Tuat IV, Pap. Ani 20, 9: (1) a goddess, warder of the serpent Nehep; (2) a uraeus on the brow of Ra.

Meh-f-meť (?)-f, the god of the 16th day of the month.

Meh-maat, Tuat III, a god.

Mehit-Tefnut, Edfu I, 20, 6, a double-goddess of Edfu.

meh, Rev. 5, 95, to be inlaid with something; inlaid with precious stones; covered with flowers of all kinds.

meh, a kind of stone, agate (?)

meh, stones for inlaying.

meh-t, a plaque.

meh, T. 267, N. 39, A.Z. 1872, 21, Thes. 1205, IV, 600, 648, to seize, to have or hold as a possession; to lay hold of his feet.

meh, something captured, prisoner.

mehit, Rev. 12, 37, Rev. 14, 37, to have power over, to have possession of; Copt.

mehi, T. 268, M. 425, N. 945, Amen. 6, 5, to be submerged, drowned.

meh-t nub, the washing out of gold from quartz or mud.

mehu, a drowned man.

mehiu, Tuat X, the drowned.

meh, submerged land.

Mehi, the canal of the Nome Metelites.

mehuuiu, the flood that destroyed mankind.

mehi, Rec. 10, 136, flood.

mehit, Metternich Stele 202, Pap. 3024, water-flood, rainstorm, a mass of water, essence.

mehit Agbâ, U. 620, the flood of Agbâ, i.e., the mass of celestial water above the earth.
mehai, fuller, washerman.

mehi, fuller, washerman.

mehi sem (?), Rev. 6, 136, title of a priest.

mehi sem (?), Rev. 3, 45, title of a priest.

Mehi, a title of Osiris who was drowned in primeval time.

Mehit (Mehit) B.D.G. 292, a goddess of the Nile-flood.


mehit, IV, 463, 1203, fish.

mehu, fisherman.

Meh-t, the North.

Meh-t, North-land, i.e., the Delta.

Mehit, North land, the Delta; mehtti, northern.

mehtti, the northern quarter of earth or sky; Copt. mcht, the northern tribes, gods of the North.

mehiti (?) grain of the North.

mehiti — fleet of the North; mehti —, Palermo Stele, North-house; lords of the North, Greeks (?)

mehitiamenti, IV, 657, north-west.

mehit, T. 81, M. 683, N. 1075,

mehut, P. 362, 707, A.Z. 1907, 3, Rec. 33, 36, the north wind.

Mehit-per-t-em-Tem, etc., B.D. 99, 27, the wind by which the magical boat sailed.

meh-t, fan, fly-flapper.

meh-t, Offerings.

mehut, oil, unguent, salve.
meh-t <\(\text{\textcircled{\text{M}}}\), Israel Stele 6, crown, plume, feather-crown; plur. <\(\text{\textcircled{\text{M}}}\), Koller Pap. 4, i, 6.

to crown, to be crowned.

meh

bandlet, fillet, garland, crown, girdle; plur.
P. 426, M. 610, N. 1215; Copt. e\(\text{\textcircled{\text{M}}}\).

mehi (m'\(\text{\textcircled{\text{M}}}\))

Rec. 12, 211, 5, 5, flax, linen; Copt. e\(\text{\textcircled{\text{M}}}\).

have a care for, to be anxious about, to be sorry, to brood over.

mehi

Hymn to Nile 3, 9, Pap. 3024, 30, P. 1116B, 18, wretched man, miserable.

meh-t

care, grief, anxiety, thought.

meh-sa

care, anxiety.

meh

Rec. 15, 17, nest; Rec. 13, 15.

meha-t

Leyd. Pap. 2, P. 644, tomb, sepulchre.

Mehanunti (Mehnuti)-Rā

B.D. 180, 31, a god (?)

mehi

shining one.

mehuar
	pigeon tower;

Copt. e\(\text{\textcircled{\text{M}}}\).

Mehun

a harvest-god.

meh-f (?)

a kind of stone.

mehn-t

Rec. 3, 50, house of the North.

mehn-t (?)

north winds.

mehen

a covering.

Mehun

Tuat VII, a serpent-god who protected Āfu-Rā in the Tuat.

Meñnit

B.D. 131, 9,

Tuat X, a serpent-goddess, each half of whom had three heads and three necks and rested on a bow.

Meñen-apni (?)

Tuat X, a serpent-god who carried the things.

Meñen-ī-āniti (Meñen-ī-apni, -ī-apniti)

Tuat VIII, a goddess in the Circle Hetepet-neb-per-s.

Meñen-ti

Denderah IV, 60, a guardian of a coffer.

meñenk

tomb, sepulchre.
mehra (meha)  
store chamber of tomb.

mehs  
blain, boil, sore.

mehs (?)  
IV, 266, 7, 1287, 1894, ferry boat; plur.  
 ASM. 38, saw.

mehtep  
needle; Copt.  

meht-t  
B.D. 96, 97, 7, to burn, to be hot or fervent.

mekha  
IV, 72, to turn to, to run towards.

mekha-t  
Rec. 30, 67, intestines; Copt.  

mekha-t  
Rec. 32, 78, Rec. 30, 189,  
Rec. 13, 31, pillar-scales, balance; Copt.  

mekhai  
carpenter; Copt.  

mekhaut  
Barshah 1, 14, 11, shelters (?) on the river.

mekhar  
Rev., war, fight; Copt.  

mekhar-t  
Rev. 13, 59, army.

mekharr  
Rev. 12, 70, scarab.

mekhi  
Verbum I, 396,  
Rev. 12, 34, to beat, to strike, to fight; Copt.  

mekhen  
N. 293, club.

mekhnu  
A Z. 1868, 38, saw.

mekhn-t  
T. 220, P. 615,  
M. 786, Rec. 26, 64,  
N. 913, 1172,  
Rec. 30, 78,  
N. 782, 785; var. meshen-t  
P. 400, 651, 676.

mekhent, mekhentá  
P. 183,  
N. 896, 913,  
P. 396,  
M. 296, 571,  
Rec. 26, 64,  
Hh. 379,  
U. 556,  
N. 1184, god of the divine ferry, ferryman; var.  
P. 405.

M-khenti-ár-ti  
N. 660: (1) a form of Horus; (2)  
B.D. 168, a crocodile-headed god.

M-khenti-ur  
Rec. 37, 59, a form of Ptah.

M-khenti-Tefnut  
Rec. 37, 61, a form of Ptah.

M - khenti - Sekhem  
U. 532, a title of  

mehsefu, P. 642, M. 677, N. 1239, a kind of ceremonial staff or weapon.

mekht, Rec. 27, 77, a kind of ceremonial staff or weapon.

amiu khet, subordinates.


mesi, an amulet worn by women to obtain easy labour.

Rec. 27, 228.

to bear, to give birth to, to produce, to fashion, to form, to make a likeness of; P. 613, T. 359; T. 358; to make to be born.

mes en, born of, brought forth by.

mess, U. 597, to bear, to produce.

messuth, birth.

mesmes, to bear, to produce.

mesmes, Rev. 11, 110, to set in order (?)

mesmesiu, children.

mesi, bearer, producer; plur. P. 711, N. 1355.

mesi, midwife; Copt. ecow.

mes-t, U. 197, C., Mission 13, 51, genetrix; bearer of a man child.

mess-t, a woman who brings forth, something which is born or produced, birth.


mesti, Rev. 14, 19, childbirth.

mess, Rec. 27, 219, of Horus, of Set, of Isis, of Nephthys; these births were observed on the five epagomenal days of the year.

Mesut Neprâ, "birth of the Grain-god," the name of a festival.

Mesut-Râ, "birth of Râ," i.e., the month Mesore (Demotic form).

mes - hru mesut, birthday.

mes-t, IV, 700, laying [eggs] every day.

mes, Rec. 30, 190, child, son; plur. IV, 1102, child, son; plur.
Mesti, the two divine parents of Ra.

Mesut, children of Osiris, divine beings.

Mesu, the gods who begat their own fathers, divine beings.

Mesu betesh-t, children of revolt, i.e., the rebels who followed Set.

Mes-pet-aat-t-em-her-f, Denderah I, 30, Ombos II, 2, 134, a lion-goddess.

Mes-peh, B.M. 32, ll. 409, 495, a mythological bird of prey.

Mes-Pteh, the warder of the 2nd Arit, B.D. 145.

Mesi mesu, Hymn Darius 2, producer of [his] children, a title of Ra.

Mesu Nut, N. 960, B.D. 175, 1, children of Nut, i.e., Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys and Horus.

Mesu-khenti-Aat, Quelques Pap. 43, a class of embalmers.

Mesu-kesiu, sons of quakings (?) terror-stricken beings.

Mesu-khenti-Aat, Quelques Pap. 43, a class of embalmers.

Mesu seru, children of noblemen.

Aby. I, 44, the four sons of Horus, viz., Mestâ, Hâpi, Tuamutef and Qebhsenuf.

Mesu Heru, Edfû I, 15a–11, the four sons and four grandsons (Ãrimauai, Maatetef, Ìàràìntchëtëf, and Ëhëq) of Horus.

Mesu Heru, Tuat XI, four chains that fetter Aapep.

Mes-sepkh, B.D. 145, a god.

Mesu-serät-beqt, B.D. 172, 6, a group of gods.

Mesu Set, children of Set, i.e., fiends.

Mesu-qas, Tuat X, a title of the four sons of Horus as fetters of Aapep.

Mesu Temu, N. 960, i.e., Shu, Tefnut, Geb, Nut, Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys.

Mesi temu em uhem, B.D. 182, 16, giving birth to mortals a second time, a title of Osiris.

Mesit-tches-s, Tuat II, a self-produced goddess.

Mes ( ? ), Rev. 12, 47, bull calf; plur. heifers; Copt. mesit-tches-s.


Mesit-tches-s, foals.

Mesit-tches-s, to cut, to carve, to sculpt, to fashion a figure or statue; the modelling of something; plating (with metal); to carve statues of all the great gods;
mes-t, grain (?), U. 138, mes-t, a kind of loaf or cake; var. mes, mes-t, mes-t, A.Z. 1900, 37, a kind of disease (?)

mes, mes-t, L.D. III, 219, 19, to drag. mes, mes-t, N. 1064, to journey, to travel. mes-t, to walk.

mesmes, P. 254, M. 475. N. 1064, to journey, to travel. mesmesu, c, steps (?), usury, interest; Copt. A.B.C.

mes (?), to slay. mess, leather band, belt, girdle; plur. Anastasi I, 25, 5; Copt. A.B.C. mess, leather armour, buckler, shield; a fighting coat made of leather. mesa-t, mesá-t, a kind of goose, or powerful waterfowl. mesit, Pap. 3024, 93, birds, waterfowl (plur. of preceding?).

msah, Rev. 13, 14, crocodile; Copt. A.B.C.

mesántf (?), a portion of the lower part of the body.

mesántf, Pap. 3024, 58, to cause trouble.

Mesánuit (?), Ombos 2, 132, a goddess. Mesit, B.D. (Saite), 136, 1, a god. Mesu, A.Z. 1905, 104, a man's name, Moses (?)

mesur, a drinking bowl.

mesut (?), clothes, apparel.

mesbeb (?), plated, banded with metal, framed.

mesbeb (?), Love Songs 4, 10, IV, 519, to think (?)

mespertiu, the 1st mesper, i.e.; the 3rd day of the month, which was sacred to Osiris.

mesper sen-nu II  the 2nd mesper, i.e., the 16th day of the month.

Mesperit, Tuat I, the goddess of the 6th hour of the night; varr.

msepertiu, coppersmiths.

msef, Rev. 2, 43 = Copt. A.B.C.

mesen (?), U. 421, T. 241, to defend, to protect.
mesen  
325
• to weave, to spin.

mesen-t, foundry, baby's cradle (?)

Mesen, Berg. 1, 34, an ape-headed fire-god.

mesen  
Rev. 14, 69, to form a property or estate.

mesen  
Rec. 16, 116.  

mesen  
Horus Stele 35, 36, 37, some kind of metal objects.

mesnu  
spearmen.

Mesen, Rec. 27, 223, the Blacksmith-god; his associates were the

Mesniu, Mesentiu  
Nav. Mythe 7, the blacksmiths of Horus who made harpoons, spears, etc.

mesenti  
sculptor, metal worker, Caster of metal; plur.

Mesenti, the title of the high-priest of Apollinopolis (Edfû).

mesentiu  
sacredial priests (?)

mesnâ (?)  
knife, dagger.

mesner-t  
tunic.

mesneh  
 AZ. 1905, 19, Leyd. Pap. 2, to turn about, to turn away, to turn back.

Mesnekhtit  
Berg. 67; see Meskhenit.

mesenti  
foundation; see .

merr-t  
Rec. 30, 67, parts of a ship, ribs (?)

meshai  
Rec. 11, 66, to turn oneself round.

meseh  
Amen. 4, 16, 22, 9,  

meshu  
Amen. 4, 16, 22, 9, crocodile; plur. 
Copt. Copt. Ass. namsukha (Talbot, Jour. R.A.S. 19, 133, Broken Obelisk 1, 29), Gr. 

meseh-t  
a female crocodile.

meshu  
the four crocodiles of the Cardinal Points; see B.D. 32.

Meshu VIII  
B.D. 32, the eight crocodiles of the Tuat. The Theban Recension mentions four only.

meseh  
bears Pap. Voc., a drug made of the member of the crocodile, an aphrodisiac (?)

meshu (?)  
the dung of the crocodile.

meseh  
Rev. 11, 92,  to turn round, to turn away.

meseh  
to slay, to cut, to divide.

meshop  
something hidden or concealed.

meskh-t  
lake, pool (?)

plur.  Rec. 33, 5.

meskh-t  
IV, 1060 .......
meskh-t, forearm, thigh (?) ;
var. = .

Mesk-h-ti, Meskh-t

Mesk-h-ti, Thes. 124 ff., the Great Bear, depicted as a bull-headed heart, or a bull-headed bull's haunch with seven stars. It was the abode of the soul of Set.

Mesk-h-ti, Tuat XI, a form of Áfu-Rá.

meskh-t, ribbons, veils.

meskh-ti, P.S.B. 15, 32, 33, splendour (?)

meskha
Rec. 14, 119, to rejoice, joy, gladness.

meskha
ti, a mistake for the two nostrils.

Meskha-t kau
U. 220 . . . . .

meskhá, diadem, crown.

meskháu, P.S.B. 15, 32, 33, splendour (?)

meskhen-t, an instrument in the form of a thigh used in religious ceremonies.

meskhen-t, tablet of destiny.

Meskhen-ti, IV, 227, the birth stones or tablets (?) In Pap. Anhai one is called Shai and the other Reumit.

meskhen-t, P. 393, M. 56, N. 1167, Rec. 27, 88, birthplace, cradle.

Meskhen, B.D. 110, 16, the birthplace of the City-god in Sekhet-Hetep;

meskhen-t, B.D. (Saite) 31, 7, the birth-chamber of Osiris.

meskhenut, the four chief birth goddesses; their names were:

Meskenen, Meskhen of Aait;

Meskenen, Meskhen of Menkhit;

Meskenen, Meskhen of Nefrit;

Meskenen, Meskhen of Sebqit;

the birthplaces in Abydos.

Meskhenit, M. 566, N. 1172, the goddess of the birth-chamber.

Meskhenit, B.D. 142, a goddess of childbirth.

Meskhenit-Áait, the goddess of the birth-chamber, the goddess of Luck, Fate, or Destiny.

Meskhenit-Áait, B.D. 142, a goddess of childbirth.

Meskhenit-Áait-Nut, a hippopotamus-goddess who presided over the 1st epagomenal day (the birth day of Osiris).

Meskhenit-Áait-Nut, Denderah IV, 74, one of the four goddesses who presided over birth.
Meskhenit-Uatchit, a hippopotamus-goddess who presided over the 5th epagomenal day (the birthday of Nephthys).

Meskhenit-Urit-Tefnut, B.D. 142, one of the four goddesses who presided over birth.

Meskhenit-Menkhit, B.D. 142, a goddess of childbirth.

Meskhenit-Menkhit, a hippopotamus-goddess who presided over the 4th epagomenal day (the birthday of Isis).

Meskhenit-Menkhit-Neb-t-ḥet, Denderah IV, 74, one of the four goddesses who presided over birth.

Meskhenit-Neferit, B.D. 142, a goddess of childbirth.

Meskhenit-Nefertiti, a hippopotamus-goddess who presided over the 2nd epagomenal day (the birthday of Heru (Horus) and Heru-ur).

Meskhenit-nefert-Āst, Denderah IV, 74, one of the four goddesses who presided over birth.

Meskhenit-Nekhtit, Berg. 73, a goddess of childbirth.

Meskhenit-Sebqit, B.D. 142, a goddess of childbirth.

messhen, see the leather weapons, the heaven's skin, used in childbirth.

messhet, forearm.

Messhet, Great Bear.

mesq, skin, hide; see the leather weapons, the heaven's skin.

mesq en Set, the hide of Set.

Mesq-t, Culte 45, P.S.B. 15, 433, the house of the skin, or the chamber in which the bull's skin was kept.

Mesq-t, U. 418, 469, T. 220, 239, Metternich Stele 76, B.D. 17, 122, Rec. 31, 163: (1) the place of resurrection in heaven; (2) the place of resurrection on earth; (3) the chamber of the bull's skin, which was placed over the dead.

mesq, N. 897, Hearst Pap. 8, 2, a leather tablet used by the sandalmaker, Festschrift 5.

mesq, to seize, to drag along.

mesq-t, weapons, metal objects.

Mesqatt, Berg. II, 12, the region of resurrection in the Tuat.

Mesqen, B.D. 58, 2; see Mesq-t.

mesk-t, IV, 671, armlet.

meska, N. 976, the skin of an animal, the bull's skin in which the dead man was wrapped in order to effect his resurrection; plur. Décrets 29, leathern objects, P.S.B. 16, 132.

meska-t, a leather tent, the chamber in the tomb, or Other World, in which the deceased was revivified.
meskā, Prisse 8, 16, 10, 1, 5, perhaps, a guess (?); Copt. ecyx (?)

meskā, Rev. 15, 20, Rev. 14, 11, fault (?) mistake (?)

Mesktī, the boat of the setting sun; see Semkett and Sektt

mes-g-t, a bull's-skin bier, or the skin of a bull used in funerary ceremonies.


mestī, thighs; see l', T. 335.

mest, Rev. 13, 39,  to hate; Copt. octo.

mest, a hateful object, hatred = ; see j.

Mest, son of Horus; see Mestā.

Mest Asār, Tuat II and IV, the name of the crook of Osiris.

Mestet, Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

mesta, Hearst Pap. 16, 12, 3, 9, 1, 1, 3, a medical solution, a decoction of herbs, a kind of medicated wine.

mesta, mesta, Mar. Karn. 54, 46, a herb used in medicine, a bouquet of flowers (?)

mesta, Rec. 21, 91, 1, a measure (for fish).

mesta, a boat, or part of a boat (?)

mesta, palette of a scribe.

mesta (gestā) tēb (tcchef), a palette furnished, i.e., fitted with colours and reeds.

Mestā (Gestā ?), one of the four sons of Horus, god of the cardinal point of the north, and supporter of the northern quarter of heaven; he protected the stomach and large intestine of the dead.

mesti, 1, 7, 1, 1, altar table, seat (?) bench (?)

Mesti, B.D. 99, 22, bolt of a plank in the magical boat.

Mestef, Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

mestem-t, eye-paint, stibium; Copt. cThē.

mestem, Love Songs 7, 4, to smear the eyes with stibium.

mesten, a liquid used in embalming.

mester-t, stuff, cloth.

Mesth, the god of the 12th day of the month; he holds a lizard in each hand.

mest, to hate, to be at enmity with; Copt. octo.

mest neter, Excom. Stele 5, a person or thing hateful to the god.
mesṭet

, to hate; Copt. **occTc**.

mesṭ (Demotic forms), hate, hatred.

mesṭit , IV, 504, hatred, animosity, ill-will.

mesṭ-t hateful, abominable thing.

mesṭu , Amen. 22, 4, enemy.

mesṭṭ-t hateful person or thing, rival; a woman hated or rejected by her husband.

mesṭeṭiu , IV, 480, haters, enemies, foes, hostile.

mesṭ-t Rec. 17, 145, a weight for meat.

mesti nosrils; var. **NR**.

**NR**.

mesṭṭ-t Love Songs 1, 2, breast; Copt. **occCtC**.

mesṭ-t , B.D. 125, 3, 22, the mystical Leg in Sekhet-Åaru.

mesṭ-t , U. 528, garment, apparel.

mesṭ Rec. 8, 9, a kind of grain, or seed, or stone.

mesti Nåstassen Stele 36, a kind of vessel.

mesṭem-t eye-paint, stibium; see mestem-t and mestem-t. Copt. **THcE, ECOHE**.

mesṭem-t a substance used in medicine?

mesetch , P. 689, T. 347, Hh. 238, to hate; Copt. **occTc**.

mesetchtch , U. 387, 347; var. , U. 1, to hate.

mesetch-t B.M. 797, hatred.

mesetchtchu hater, foe, enemy.

Mesetchtch-qet-t B.D. 174, 5, a god.

mestchem-t eye-paint, stibium; see mestem-t and mestem-t.

mestcher-t ear; dual

mestcher-ti (?) , Ombos 1, 1, 186, one of the 14 Kau of Osiris.

Mestcherui , Ombos 1, 1, 186, one of the 14 Kau of Osiris.

Mestcher - Sah , Tomb Sci I, one of the 36 Dekans.

mesh Mar. Karn. 55, 71, to advance, to flow like a waterflood.

meshsh to clean, to polish (?) to rub (?)

meshsh , IV, 1121, a log of wood.
msha  Chabas Méth. III, 2, 287, soldier, warrior; plur. msha-t, IV, 323, march, logo; Copt. JULG.

msha, Pap. 3024, 137, warship.

msha, a bird.

msha-t Rec. 30, 67, cakes, bread.

mshi  Jour. As. 1908, 275, to wound; Copt. JULG.

mshit  Rev., scales, balance; Copt. JULG, JULG.

meshen-t, P. 400, 676; var. M. 571, N. 1177, meshen-t.

meshnui (?)

meshr  P. 204, N. 165, Rec. 31, 23, evening.


meget  passage, ford.

megmeq  Rev. 14, 10, to consider, to ponder, to cogitate; Copt. JULG.

megert  A.Z. 1908, 15, an amulet in the form of a serpent’s head.

meqet  sorrow, grief, anxiety, mental pain; Copt. JULG.

Mqetqet  the name of a god.

mek  U. 42, 236, 469, p. 97, 402, M. 575, 577 ff., N. 792, 1181, lo! behold!

meku  U. 235, T. 275, N. 67, lo! behold!

mek  T. 202, protection (?)

meki  U. 457, protector.

mek-t  T. 321, Rec. 30, 198, protection.

meku  A.Z. 1908, 118, protecting, or protected, places.

mekutti (?)  Rev. 11, 174, 12, 30, 42, camel cloth; Copt. JULG.

meka-t  station, place.

mekà Annales IX, 156, a plant.

mekerr  blue; Copt.

mekes  U. 207, P. 701, Rec. 35, 192, sceptre, staff of authority.

mektaş  Rev. 12, 36, to mix, mixture (?) ; Copt.

mektaar  tower; Copt.

meg  Hymn to Nile, 2, 13, crier.
mega, crocodile.

Mega, B.M. 32, 91, a fiend who carried away the arm of Ra.

mgahu, afflicted;

mgat ... mi, Herusátef Stele, 49, a vessel used in a temple.

meger, mortar ()

megr, things pounded (?)

megerg, the name of a vase or vessel.

met, "de sorte que" (Revillout).

met er, U. 190 = , T. 69, between.

met, ten; Copr. ; the ten-day week.

met- tua, fifteen; Copr. ;

met- tua, a house of ten at Abydos;

met- tua, M. 92, P. 123, ten chiefs of Memphis;

met- tua, M. 92, P. 123, ten chiefs of Heliopolis;

met-nu, tenth; fem. , tenth.

met-te, the festival of the 15th day of the month.

Met-sás (?), a name or title of Hathor of Lycopolis.

met, death; see mut.

met, Herusátef Stele 70, male, man; phallus.

metu, U. 629, man as a begetter;


metut neter, N. 1093, P. 635, the emission of the god ; , Rec. 16, 132.

metut heh, seed of eternity ; the generations of men and women.

metmet, a room in a house, sleeping apartment (?)

met en ást, I, 102.

met (mut), mother, wife; see mut var.

met hent, concubine ;

met, milch cow.

met, chief, governor, president.

met en sa, president of an order of priests; var.

A.Z. 1899, 94, Kahun, 11, 17.

met, governor of a district.

met, vein, artery; plur.
metu-t, vessels of the body. 

met-t, poison, venom; Copt. ṡDeserialize. Late forms: Jour. As. 1908, 258.

met, inundation, the emission of the Nile-god; var.

Met 米, Amen. 7, 2, 18, 22, 26, 18, canal bank.

meti ṣDeserialize, abyss; Copt. ṡDeserialize.

met-t, the middle of anything; Copt. ṡDeserialize.

meti-t, ṣDeserialize, Rev. 13, 40, the middle.

meti, Rev. 11, 137; Rev. 11, 143, middle; Copt. ṡDeserialize.

met-t,noon, mid-day; Copt. ṡDeserialize; see

met-t, right, rightly, exact, regular, fittingly, to be right, correct; = ṣDeserialize Q

met-ti, Mar. Karn. 52, 20, Treaty 14, ṣDeserialize, Rec. 27, 230, what is right, or usual, or customary, or has always been; = ṣDeserialize ṡDeserialize Q

metit, IV, 994, Rec. 31, 147, righteousness, integrity.

metu (metru), Amen. 17, 12, right order, correct arrangement; ṣDeserialize ṡDeserialize, IV, 960, right laws.

met-t, Annales III, 110, an obligatory offering.

met-ti ab (?), Rec. 20, 41, ṣDeserialize, right disposition, suitable, conformable.

met-ti er, coinciding with; see meter.

met-ti hati, true hearts, right dispositions.

met-t (meter-t) ṣDeserialize, attestation, testimony, declaration, evidence.

metiu (metriu), Amen. 20, 11, witnesses.

met-ti (meter - ti) maat, Rev. 11, 184, justice; see meter.

Metmet (?), ṡDeserialize, Tuat V, a serpent-god.

metmet, IV, 364, ṡDeserialize, to pry into (?)

met, IV, 1123, ṡDeserialize, IV, 1148, ṡDeserialize, P. 611, a kind of Sudani cloth or linen, rope, cord; var. ṡDeserialize ṡDeserialize, I, 77.

met ṡDeserialize, jar.

met ṣDeserialize, neck (?); Copt. ṡDeserialize.

met ṡDeserialize, unguent, little ball (?)

mett en maāa ṣDeserialize ṡDeserialize ṡDeserialize, Rev. 11, 125, true speech; Copt. ṡDeserialize ṡDeserialize.

meta . . . (?), U. 321

meta ṡDeserialize, U. 111, N. 420, a cake.

Meta-ā (?), Tuat VII, a star-god.
metauhu, tools, implements, staves.

Rev., to be pleased, content; Copt. needed.

Rec. 31, 119, cord, rope.

metá (?), house, abode (?)

Rev. 12, 41, to call; Copt.  created.

Rev., to be content, satisfied; Copt.  needed.

Rev. 13, 67, to occupy, to take possession.

Rev. 12, 39, 31, Nubian guardian, soldier, policeman; Copt.  created.

the name of a fiend.

= Copt. , with.

the impersonal "one."

M. 122, N. 640, "one."

scabbard of a sword (?)

Horusite

Stele 103 .

Rev. 12, 31, 32.

Jour. As. 1908, 267 = Copt.  needed.

Rev. 11, 163 = Copt.  needed, we.

A lassoed ox.

Sallier II, 1, 8,

Rec. 36, 16, arena, place where the sacrificial bulls were hunted, or made to fight (?)

mtuten, Rec. 21, 98 = Copt. , ye.

, dagger, dagger.

meten, , path of heaven, i.e., courses of the heavenly bodies; Copt.  created.

metenu, A.Z. 1905, 103, right, correct.

metenu-t, IV, 202, reward.

meten, Rec. 24, 185, 186, to decorate a stone with designs.

metnit, A.Z. 1870, 171, battleaxe.

, knife.

1V, 39, noon, mid-day; Copt.  needed.

Rev. 8, 171, day-couch.

, present, the being present or in front of; Copt.  needed.

to be right, right, correct, exact, just.

meter


meter, bad (false?) testimony, damning evidence.

metrit , integrity, uprightness.

Metrit , a goddess.

Metrui , Tuat VIII, one of the bodyguard of Ra.

meter, staff, stick, weapon.

metri-t , Koller Pap. 2, 8, part of a boat's tackle.
met-t per nesu | IV, 1031, palace affairs or gossip.

met-t mut  |
word of death, condemnation, death sentence.

metut en per-ä-äb |
words of pride.

metut ent maât |
words of truth or law, legal affairs, or matters, or business.

metut en hap |
words of hiddenness, i.e., crafty or deceitful words or actions.

metut en sa en Ἀτ, etc. |

met-t nefor-t |
fair speech, smooth words.

metut neter |
hieroglyphs, "words of the god" [Thoth].

meTu ra en Kam-t |
"word of the mouth of Egypt," i.e., the Egyptian language.

met-t khas-t |
foul speech, vile words, rebellious words.

metut ṭut |
evil things or words.

meTu terf | B.D. 182, 4, word of wisdom (?)

MeTu-āakhut-f |
Litanie 57, a form of the Sun-god.

metu pet  | P. 304, word of the sky, i.e., thunder.

met-t | U. 209, word, speech, command, order; plur. meT-t.

Rec. 16, 57, lie, falsehood.

met-t | Rev. 14, 35, Rev. 11, 178, a foreign speech.

met-ti | a talkative man, chatterer.

metut āāiut | high sounding words, boastful words.

met-t bān-t | evil word, speech of ill omen, curse.

metu | P. 304, word of the sky, i.e., thunder.
**Meš-t-qa-utchebu**

The name of the 10th division of the **Tuat**.

**Metu-áakhut-f**

Tomb Seti I, a ram-headed god, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 57).

**Met-en-Ásár**

**Tuat** II, a serpent-god.

**Met-her**

**Tuat** VI, a benevolent god of the dead.

**Metu-ta-f**

B.D. 189, 8, the name of a god.

**met**

stick, staff; plur.

**met Ánu**

"staff of Ánu," the name of an amulet.

**met**

Rec. 30, 66, parts of a boat or ship.

**met**

A.Z. 1867, 105, to strike.

**mešiu (?) nubu**

gold workers (?) tools for working gold.

**metu**

Denderah III, 63: (1) the sceptre of Isis-Hathor; (2) the holy sceptre of Heru-Behuti; (3) the holy sceptre of Osiris (Tuat II).

**Meti**

**Tuat** I, a hawk-headed god with a serpentine staff.

**meš-t**

salve, unguent; see

**Met-t-qa-utchebu**

the name of the 10th division of the **Tuat**.

**m=a**

a preposition = ñTE, ñTA.

**Mešta**

P. 695, a god (?)

**Mešiu**

Medes; Pers.

**M’tiši (?)**

Rougé, L.H. 144, 47, the name of a Libyan rebel.

**mšun**

= Copt. ñTOOYH,
in any case, at any rate, by all means, certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly; Gr. αὐτή.

**Mešni**

a hippopotamus-god, a god of evil.

**mešeh**

the name of a crown.

**mešeh**

Amen. 13, 19, to tie (?)

**mešeh**

to work in wood, to cut, to saw wood, to work as a carpenter.

**mešes**

U. 510, 553, a knife, something sharp; var.

**Mešes**

**Tuat** XI, a doorkeeper-god.

**Mešes-áb**

Berg. I, 10, an ibis-headed god

**Mešes-mau (?)**

**Tuat** IV, the door of the 3rd section of Rastau.

**Mešes-en-neheh**

Tuat IV, the door of the 4th section of Rastau.

**Mešes-neshen**

Rec. 16, 132, a god.

**Mešes-her**

**Tuat** VII, a lynx-goddess, a defender of Af.

**Mešes-her-ári-she**

B.D. 144, the herald of the 6th Arit.

**Mešes-sen (?)**

the name of the doors of the 7th Arit.

**mešsu**

distinguished.
metrical

metrical, U. 56, oil, unguent, salve, ointment and pomade, both scented and unscented; var.

metrical to be deep; Hymn Darius 18, doubly deep.

metrical

metrical, Tuat VI, a gulf in the Other World.

metrical-nebt-Tuat the name of the 6th division of the Tuat.

metrical-qa-utebebu the name of the 10th division of the Tuat.

metrical, cattle pen, byre; plur. stalled oxen.

metrical, N. 1386, shelters for cattle in the fields, stalls for cattle.

metrical (reading unknown), a measure of capacity = 160 to 165 henu, or 78.78 litres = the old Ptolemaic medimnus.

metrical e, I, 77, cord, rope; see @, P. 611.

metrical, Rev. 14, 49, a measure.

metrical, chisel, a cutting tool; Copt. xxwep (?)

metrical, col. 13, 113, to destroy, to slay (?)

metrical, N. 956, the name of a god.

metrical, U. 601, book, written roll, decree, writing, manuscript, edict, order, liturgy, document, deed, draft, letter, epistle; plur. ; Copt. xxwep (?) metrical may be the reading of Thes. 1295, divine literature;

metrical, book of destruction.

metrical, letter, writing, book; plur. A.Z. 1908, 114,

metrical, U. 524, T. 331; , Book of the 75 addresses to Ra;

metrical, 0, Book of traversing Eternity;

metrical, B.D. 162, 13.

metrical ent tua Book of Praise.

metrical ent tua Ra Book of the praise of Ra," the title of the great Solar Litany.

metrical neter 1, sacred book or writing;

metrical (?) A.Z. 1899, 72, books of words of the gods, i.e., hieroglyphic papyri.

metrical (?) Coronation Stele 4, men of books, scribes.

metrical . . . . A.Z. 1899, 94, the title of a priest.
metchami (?) to restrain, to fetter.

metchab to hew, to chop, to fell a tree.

metcher the name of a fiend or devil.

Metcher, a walled district; compare Heb. פִילָה. The name may have been given to Egypt in respect of its double wall; see Spiegelberg in Rec. 21, 41.

metcherá, Mar. Karn. 15, 6, tower, fort.

metcheh to bind; Copt. "xox.

metcheh, N. 1217, P. 428, M. 612, girdle; Copt. ^xox.

metcheh, N. 1216, pike, dagger.

metchehu, IV, 707, tools or weapons.

metchet, P. 187, M. 348, N. 901, (later form of metcher), to press, to urge, to be strenuous, to strike.

metchet-t violence, strength, zealous, strenuous.

Metchet-t-á, N. 956, a god.

metchehtef-t, a tool.
N

n, Heb. 2; n = ñ in Spanish and Amharic.

n, pers. pron. 1st plur.: we, us, our.

n, , a mark of the genitive masc. sing.: belonging to; see also ; n, ; Copt. ñ.

n-t, a mark of the genitive, sing. and plur.

n, often placed before the infinitive: while, as long as, because, since, as, on account of, in respect of.

n, a conjunctive particle: for, then.

n, , a preposition: for, to, on account of, in; Copt. ñ, ñ.

n āb, opposite, facing, along with.

n uah er, in addition to.

n má, like.

n mbah, before, in the presence of.

n men-t, daily; Copt. 

n meru, so that, in order that.

n neheh, for ever.

n ra, Jour. As. 1908, 265.

n ha, behind, about.

n her, at, upon; varr.

N

n khen n benr, inside and outside.

n kher, with, by.

n tchet, for ever.

n, a particle.

n tuti, Rec. 17, 44.

n, to turn (?) to come (?)

n (?), Nástasen Stele 36.

n, T. 329, P. 315, U. 520.

T. 623, P. 582, Rec. 32, 179, no, not; Copt. ñ; compare Heb. ñ.

Peasant 200, no, not so (in answer to a question).

n-t, U. 213, without, destitute of, not possessing; Copt. ñ (for ant).

ntu, N. 177, a particle of negation.

ntu (for nti) without, destitute, not possessing.

nti, Amen. 16, 3, 27, 5, empty of, destitute of, not possessing, without; Copt. ñ.

nti, a man of nothingness, worthless, poor man.

ntiu (plur. of nti), N. 960, Ill, Rec. 31, 174.
ntiu — Tuat V, the non-existent, a name of the wicked.
nn árabu — ceaselessly.
nn áu — faultless.
nn áu mà — IV, 1073

n áu gert nn ári-nantu — most assuredly there cannot be done.
nnás, nn ás — unless, except only;
nn ás, Rec. 31, 31, 177,
nn át — I, 147.

nti ási — imperishable.
nn uá — no one.

un un, nn unt — non-existent; Copt. 

nn un mtáf — Copt. 

nn urt — resting, unceasing.
nn ush — Rev. 14, 16, without; Copt. 
nn uceb — immutable.

ntt begg — unceasing.
nn paut — A.Z. 1907, 58, never, at no time.

nt per — unseen, invisible.
nn petra — unobserved, invisible.
nn maa — unseen, invisible, sightless, eyeless, blind, unseeing.
nn maa-t — unrighteousness.
nn mu — waterless, arid, desert.

ntt mut — motherless.
nn meh — 

nn nu — O, unseeing, blind.

nn nefu — airless.

nti nen — Rec. 32, 177, unfailing.

n netchnotch-t — incontrovertible, indisputable, not to be gainsaid.

nn re — numberless, innumerable.

nn rut-f — growthless, barren land.

nn rekh — unknown, unknowing, ignorant; plur.

nn erát — not allowable.

nti ha-ti — Rec. 2, 109, senseless man, fool.

nti khet — destitute, indigent, possessionless.

nn kheper — uncreate.
nkhemu, U. 322, unknowing.

nti khesef, irresistible;

nn sep, no time, never;

nn smá, untold, indescribable, unimaginable.

nn smien, unstable, intransient.

nti sen, without second, unique.

nti sekh-t, unseamed, without join.

nti sesh, intransient, impassable.

nti sek, Rcc. 2, 30, diminishing, indestructible, never-failing, incorruptible.

N-sek-f, IV, 366, the name of a star.

nn stut, unusual, unwonted.

n setem, disobedient, deaf (?)

nn set, unslit, unsplit, intact.

nn shená, unrepulsed.

nn kat, unemployed, idle, workless.

nn ŋenu, without division.

Nna-ruť-f, see Nruť

Nāa-ruťf, see Nruť

Nāri-nef Nebát-f, the god of the 11th hour of the day.

N-urt-f, "He who rests not," a title of Osiris.

N-urtch-nef, P. 480.

N. 7, 1268, N. 848,

N. 70, M. 101, a title of Osiris.

Nn-rekh, the name of a serpent deity.

N-ërta-nef-besf-khenti-hehft, B.D. 17, 103, one of the seven spirits who guarded the body of Osiris.

N-ërta-nef-nebt, Berg. I, 3, Edfú I, 101, one of the eight sharp-eyed custodians of the body of Osiris.

N-ḥeri-rtit-sa, B.D. 69, 15, 70, 1, a god.

N-ger-s, B.D. 149, the god of the 8th Aat; var.

Nti-she-f, B.D. 64, 14, a title of a god.

N-tcher-f, P. 64, M. 745, a god, son of Hetepi and Urrtā.

na =, not.

na = Copt. ne.

na = Copt. y, prefixed to words, e.g., nyan, many, etc.

na, a demonstrative particle: this,
naa | U. 196, these = T. 75; M. 229, T. 75; N. 607.
nau | M. 229, T. 75, these, these who are; these are they who are behind.
na | wind, air, breeze; plur.
naâ | Rev. 11, 132, 174, their; Copt. nêc; Rev. 11, 149, our; Copt. nêt; Rev. 11, 141, 134, your; Copt. necten.

naât | Rev. 13, 34 = Copt. nect, those who.

naâ herf | Rev. 11, 186, with him; Copt. nêpaq.

Naâb | Berg. I, 10, a bird-headed fire-god.

naâb | Rec. 19, 95, part of a shrine; Copt. nêbâ.

Naârik | B.D. 165, 3, a name of a god; var.

Naârrut | a name of the shrine of Osiris at Hensu (Khânés); varr.; see N-rut-f.

naânu | Rev. 11, 185, good, beautiful; Copt. nênu, enênônt; Re. 13, 78 = Copt. enênôntc.

naârana | young soldier; plur.

naâsh | Rev. 13, 29, many; Copt. nisje, enisje, eniswônt.

naâsha | Rougé I.H., II, 125, to be strong, to be great; the late form is nisja; Copt. nisje.

nai | = Copt. nônt, nêc.

nai | Israel Stele 11, this, these; Copt. nêlà. With suffixes: —

nai | Rev. 11, 179, nisja, my;

nai | Amen. 5, 9, nisja, his;

nai | Herusâtef Stele 75, nisja, hers;

nai | Rec. 21, 97, nisja, our;

nai | Rec. 21, 97, nisja, Rec. 21, 97, nisja, our;

nai | Israel Stele 23, nisja, Rec. 11, 184, their.

nai | Rev. 13, 28, yet, again.

nai-t | P.S.B. 12, 125, house, abode; plur.

nai-t | Hymn to Nile, 2, 10,
naiāru  4 4 4, canals, rivers; compare Heb. מים.
nau  4 4 4, gift, present, largesse.
nau, nāau  4 4 4, ibex; plur. 4 4 4, Rev. IV, 741.
nau, nu  4 4 4, Koller Pap. 3, 6, Rec. 4, 30, ostrich; var. 4 4 4.
nau  4 4 4, Koller Pap. 1, 6, weapon (of Kheta  4 4 4).
nau-t  4 4 4, Israel Stele 23, Libyan soldiers.
nau-t  4 4 4, U. 323, plant, leaf, foliage; plur. 4 4 4, T. 311, herbs, pasture.
nauatha, nauathan  4 4 4, Champoll. Mon. 223, Thes. 1204, to move quickly, to tremble, to shake; compare 50.
naur  4 4 4, Rev. 13, 6, great.
nab-t  4 4 4, Litanie 53, lock of hair, tress; plur. 4 4 4, T. 240.
nabenu  4 4 4, to be bad, evil, wicked, hostile.
Nabkhun  4 4 4, Demot. Cat. 422, the temple of Sebek at Gebelên; Gr. Ἐφέσους (?)
nabhnu  4 4 4, to bark, to bay (of a dog); Heb. כלע, Arab. ב Assy.
Nabti  4 4 4, Tuat I, a pilot of the boat of the Beetle.

Namart  4 4 4, Nimrod; Heb. נמלך.
namenkh  4 4 4, beneficent.
namesmes  4 4 4, to overflow; see 4 4 4; the true reading is 4 4 4.
nan  4 4 4, to proclaim; see 4 4 4.
nanaiu  4 4 4, foreigners.
nani-t  4 4 4, Rev. 13, 21, honeycomb.
nanu  4 4 4, Rev. 14, 10 = 4 4 4, grains.
nanefru  4 4 4, the benevolent.
nanefr-t  4 4 4, Jour. As. 1908, 308, a title (Demotic period).
Na-nefer-āri-Shetit  4 4 4, the name of a goddess.
nar  4 4 4, B.D. 137, 20, 23 . . .
Narih  4 4 4, Tuat II, a god.
nahama  4 4 4, a plant or twig used in medicine.
nahra  4 4 4, Thes. 1202, to flow away; Heb. יריעה.
naheh  4 4 4, eternal.
naha  4 4 4, Anastasi I, 237, foul, stinking, bad.

contrary winds, head winds, stormy winds.
naḥa, Anastasi I, 243, a strong-smelling plant, thorny growth, scrub, bush.

nahi, to make a sign with the eye, to wink (?)

nahn, to proclaim, proclamation.

Naḥsu, IV, 716, the Blacks of the Sūdān.

nahsha, a seed or grain used in medicine.

nasaq, to cut, to stab, to prick, to separate.

Nasaqbu, Nasaqbubu, B.D. 165, 7, a name or title of Amen.

nask, disturbed, distorted.

Nashutnen, U. 550, a serpent-fiend.

nasht, 1, Rev. 13, 13, 22, strength; Copt. ṕapytē.

naqi, great, exalted; Copt. ṕos.

naaq (?), Israel Stele 7, grain.

naqetit, Anastasi I, 25, 7, Sphinx III, 211, sleep; Copt. ṕiktī.

nakāiu, stone-cutters.

Natkarti, B.D. 165, 1, a Nubian title of Amen.

nathakhi, castanets, clappers.

naatch, unjust; compare Copt. ozi.

natchar, Demot. Cat. 408, to be grown up.

nā, Hh. 302, to be grown up.

ná, I, me, my.

nā, a mark of the genitive masc. sing. = U. 549, T. 304, P. 427, 672, M. 661, 740, N. 1276; ṕ, Rec. 27, 54.

nā, U. 97 (= N. 375), of; fem. dual; plur. ṕ, ṕ.

nā, ni, Peasant B. 2, 106, to turn away, to set aside, to reject; varr.

nā, a kind of stone or gem.

nā, nu, ostriches; var.

Nāu, U. 576, N. 966, a mythological ostrich.

nāa, Rec. 31, 180, ibex.

nāa, a running at the nose.

nāaaa, mint of some kind, calamint (?)

Nāa-rrrut; see N-rut-f; varr.

nāasqa, Ebers Pap. 66, 12, to be shaven, baldness; varr.

nāash-t, an instrument of some kind.

nāu, to see; Copt. ṕayt.

nāu, a pot, a vessel.

nāu, A.Z. 1908, 115, air, wind, breeze.
Nāu  U. 557 =  a sort of  .

nāu-t  T. 358, a particle of negation.

nāuāu  Hearst Pap. 8, 11, mint, calamint (?)

nāus (?)  A.Z. 1899, 95, some metal object.

nāb  flame, fire.

Nāb-her  Tuat III, a god in the Tuat.

nām  the lowing of cattle.

nām[n]ām  P. 63, M. 85, to walk, to stride; var. , N. 92.

nāmtf  Nāstasen Stele 40 ff. = Copt.

nānā  P. 609, N. 807, to welcome, to salute joyfully.

nārta-t  meaning unknown (Lacau).

nāh  injury, harm, evil.

Nākh  B.M. 32, 27, a serpentine fiend.

nās  to cry out numbers, to tally, to reckon.

nās  U. 594, P. 680, IV, 1219, Amen. 11, 6, 22, 9, IV 953, to cry out to, to call, to invoke, to address, to name, to be named.

Nās-t  Metternich Stele 125, invocation, a calling.

Nās  N. 1074, "caller," title of a god.

Nās-Rā  B.D. 148, an intercessor with Rā for men.

Nās-t-tauisi, etc.  Ebers Pap. 94, 2, turtle-meat (?)

nāsut  ancient [writings], old documents or title deeds.

nāsbetch (?)  to proclaim (?)

nāk  to copulate; compare Arab.

nāk  to be injured, to be doomed, damned; , invulnerable.

Nāk-t  a deadly thing; var.

nākiu  cutting weapons or tools, the slain.

nākut  knives.

Nāk  Pap. Nekht 21, , a serpent-fiend slain by Rā;

bābā, B.D. 180, 22, the associates of the same.

nāki  enemy, foe, devil;

piur.

Nākit

/, Tuat VII, a goddess.

Nākiu-menā-t  Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 8).

nātāt  A.Z. 45, 60, 61, to be kept back =, N. 1159.
natāt .Shipwreck 17, to stammer.
Nātnātu Hh. 522, a group of gods.
nātchhu (?) belly; Copt. nēxī.
nā, Thes. 1322, paint on walls.
nā, nāā, Ebers Pap. 108, 20, to rub down to a powder, to scour, to clean.
nāā to draw a coloured design, to paint, to depict in order, to be painted, striped, or variegated; IV, 690, painted things; colours on chariots; IV, 660, variegated stuffs; list, catalogue.
nā-t, IV, 717, a painted thing.
nāu (seshu ?) , Hearst Pap. X, 1, colours used in painting, ink.
nā (n+a ?) P. 596, writing, order, edict.
ūau (?) design, painting, drawing.
nā (n+a ?) list, catalogue, inventory.
nā noter A.Z. 1905, 29, painter to the god.
nā-t (?), formulae, liturgy, law, rule, ordinance = (?)

nā, nāi U. 565, A.Z. 1905, 29, painter to the god; Rev. 13, 39, to come, to go, to arrive, to journey, to travel, to sail; Copt. nāt, nāt.
nāā, A.Z. 45, 124, to sail away.
nā-t, N. 788, a sailing, a journey, a sailing ship; to sail down stream.
nā-t, the drawing of thread.
nāu Hh. 447, Rec. 27, 218, 31, 31, worm, serpent, viper, serpent-god; plur.

Nā Tuat XII, a serpent-god.
Nāi-t, U. 317, a serpent-goddess, consort of.
nā ur the festival of the 23rd day of the month.
nāi the festival of the 22nd day of the month.
nāi Israel Stele 15, good, benevolent; var. , Thes. 1242.

nā ha-t Jour. As. 1908, 250, to sympathize with, to be gracious to, to show pity; var. L.D. III, 1408.
nāaa Rev., to have pity; Copt. nāa.
nāau B.D. 140, 6, B.D. (Saite) 32, 3, 4, a benevolent god, a foe to crocodiles.
nāatch-t Ebers Pap. 42, 15, some strong-smelling drug (?)

Nāā Denderah IV, 83, a winged serpent with a pair of human legs.
Nāi, Nesi-Āmsu 32, 35, B.D. 149, 42, a serpent-fiend in the Tuat, a form of Aapep; fem. Nāit.

Nāit, Pap. Mag. 90, a goddess; see Nāi and Neqeb.

Nāi-ur, Denderah IV, 59, the guardian of a coffer.

Nā-shep, Metternich Stele 85, a blind serpent-fiend.

nāi-t, Rev. 11, 146, house, abode.

nāit, Rec. 35, 57, Amen. 3, 16, stake, pole, post, part of a ship.

Nāutā, P. 811, N. 639, a god.

nām, Anastasi I, 23, 5, pleasant, by your favour or courtesy; compare Heb. יבכ.

nār, Rec. 28, 153, baboon.

nār, writing reed.

nār-t, Rec. 15, 102, sycamore tree (Laurier Rose); Copt. ṼRP, Gr. vīpwar, Arab. نارون.

Nār-t, B.D. 15 (Litany), a sycamore tree in the Tuat sacred to Osiris.

Nārit, the goddess of the Nār tree.

nār, cuttle-fish (?)

clarin anguillaris (?) ; plur. @ Analy.

Nāri, Tomb Rameses IV, 30, an attendant on the Disk.

Nārit, Rec. 6, 152, 153, a group of goddesses.

nār-t, T. 93, spittle, saliva.

nāru, Peasant 27, a bird.

Nārti-ānkh-em-sen-nu-f, the name of a mythological serpent.


nākhu; see גוק.

nākh, to tie, to bind together, bundle, bunch.

nākh-t, to strain, strainer.

nāsh[t], to be strong, mighty, great; Copt. ḫέψ[vt.

nāshā, Amen. 4, 5, strong one.

nāsha, to be strong, able; Copt. ḫέψ[vt.

nāshati, Thes. 1206, strong man.

nāsht, nāshth, Rec. 13, 80, strong, strength; Copt. ḫέψ[vt.

Nāq, Tuat VII; see Qān.

nāg, to break open a door, to force a way, to crush, to reduce to powder.

nāgu, dust, powder; var. ḫ[s[vt.
nāgga, to cackle (of geese); see "

Nāṭai, Nāṭi, B.D. 125, II, a god; see "

ni, belonging to = Copt. ṭtā.

ni, B.D. 113, 2, 189, 24, Shipwreck 131.

ni, a mark of the genitive masc. sing. = ṭtā.

ni, P.S.B.A. 40, 1918, 6, a particle: whereby, thereby, through which.

ni, to see; Copt. ṭtā.

ni (neni), a vase, a vessel, leaven, yeast.

ni, neni, N. 860, P. 164, of.

ni, U. 333, serpent's poison.

Ni, Tuat XII, Mission 13, 127, a sailor-god with two birds' heads, a supporter of the Disk.

Neni, Nenu, one of the four primeval gods of the company of Thoth.

Nenit, consort of Nenu.

ni, U. 215, P. 390, M. 548, 556, N. 1163, I, 16, a particle of negation: which not, etc.

ni, Ebers Pap. 97, 13, a particle of affirmation: yea, yes.

ni, to pity; Copt. ṭtā.

ni, M. 365, N. 919, to welcome with words of praise or affection: see ṭtā.

niu, professional wailers or mourners.

nini, Rougé I.H. II, 124, IV, 567, to greet, to welcome, to do homage to.

ni, ostrich.

ni-t, houses, abodes, chambers, halls.

nit, Hearst Pap. 12, 15, a seed or plant.

ni-t, Jour. As. 1908, 252, = Copt. ṭt (in ṭt, Revil.).

niu (?), to turn away from.

niut, things cast aside, waste, refuse.

nib, IV, 672, Rec. 16, 152, styrax wood staff.

nib, balsam plant, frankincense.

nibun, frankincense; varr.

nif, Stele of Ptolemy I, 11, enemy; plur.

nifi, Jour. As. 1908, 272, breath of serpent, venom.

nifa, to blow, to breathe; Copt. ṭuce.

nifa-t, Rec. 14, 21, breath.

nifau, Rec. 4, 31, those.

nim, Berl. 2081, Metternich Stele 175, 204, who? Copt. ṭtā.

nin, crane (?)
Ninárrutf

N-rut-â, see

nu, T. 325; plur. of nu-

nu, a mark of the genitive plur.; the old forms are: nu, and nu, U. 319, M. 392, N. 658, Rec. 31, 162, I. 36, nu-

M. 557, P. 391; nu-

U. 513, nu-

nu, a mark of the genitive (dual).

nu, Amen. 10, 2, 21, 17, Rev. 11, 134, they, them, belonging to them.

nu, U. 171, 556, Thes. 1287, Rec. 26, 75, 31, 27, a demonstrative particle: this, these;

nu, these gods;

nu, these abominations; nu, this is it;

nu, that same one who.

nui, P. 392, these two.

nui, P. 369, nui, N. 1146, these.

nunu, P. 661, 773, M. 770, these.

nu, P. 67, nu, N. 34, a particle of negation.

nut, M. 646 = nu-

P. 345, a particle of negation: no, not.

nu, child, son, babe; plur.

nu, children.

nu, Rec. 27, 86, new flood, inundation.

nu-t, Westcar Pap. 12, 13,

a mass of water, lake, pool, stream, canal.

nui, III, 868,

Pap. 3024, 65, Shipwreck 35, lake, pool, stream, canal.

nui, Thes. 1289, the sacred lake of a temple.

nuit, inundation.

Nu, the mass of water which existed in primeval times, Celestial waters; see Nu, Nenu; Copt. 110471.

Nu (Nenu?) & B.D. 27, 2,

the deified primeval water whence everything came.

Nenu & Aapep.

Nu (Nenu) , T. 258, M. 548,

N. 585, 1134, 1229, , T. 77, P. 204,

M. 231, 395, 455, O, U. 200, ,

N. 609, 756, , N. 766, 1151, ,

M. 397, N. 792, , P. 653, ,

M. 756, , Hh. 472, ,

Rec. 39, 67, 31, 18, 27, ,

Tuat XII, B.D. 17 and 24, the Sky-god.

Nunu, Rev. 11, 178 = , the Sky-god; see Nu.
Nunu 99, Berl. 2082, a title (?).  

Nu-t (Nuit) 99, U. 244, 99, P. 103,  


M. 455, 99, U. 557, 99, M. 766, 99,  

the Sky-goddess.

Nu-t (Nunu-t, Nen-t) 99, P. 168,  


M. 455, 99, U. 557, 99, M. 766, 99,  

the Sky-goddess.

Nui (nunti) 99, A.Z. 1906, 126,  

P. 659, 99, A.Z. 1908, 117, 99,  

the two halves of the sky, or the day sky and the night sky; 99, M. 766.

Nu (Nenu)  

Edfu I, 79, a name of the Nile-god.

Nu 99, Hymn Darius 31, 99,  

a name of Amen-Ra.


Nu 99 (later form of Nenu), Tuat VIII, the god of an open door in the Tuat.

Nu 99, Tomb Seti I, a ram-headed water-god, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 20).

Nu 99, Ombos I, 62, with the title 99,  

Nuenra 99, Denderah IV, 15,  

a god who gave water to the dead.

Nun 99,  

Nu-t 99, Berg. I, 19, a goddess who supplied the deceased with water.

Nu-t 99, Denderah III, 78, a bandy-legged goddess with hands in the place of feet.

Nu-t 99, B.D. 99, 17, the name of the sail in the magical boat.

Nu-t 99, Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 16).

Nuit 99, Mission 13, 127, a goddess.

Nu-turit 99, P. 602, the Sky-goddess in woman's form with pendent breasts,  

nun (nunuiu) 99, P. 683,  

beings of Nu, dwellers in heaven; 99, a being appertaining to the sky.

nu 99, Rec. 16, 57, to drink beer with companions, to swill.

nu 99, overflowing or brimming pots of beer.

nu-t 99, village, hamlet, town, city, community, settlement; plur. 99,  

nu-t 99, 99, P. 10, M. 12, N. 114,  

P. 696, 99, Décrets 31, 99,  

Nástasen Stele 9.

nutiu 99, Rec. 18, 181,  

IV, 1160, citizens, townsmen, townsfolk, natives.

nutâ, nuti 99, belonging to the town or community, urban; 99, the town-god, the local tutelary deity; plur. 99.

nu-t 99, towns of the South and North.

Nu-t netter 99, U. 641, 99,  

the city of the god [Osiris].

Nu-t 99, Tuat VIII, a god of the Circle Hetemit-Khemiu.
Nu-ti, Tuat I., a singing-goddess.

Nu-t urt, a district in the Tuat.

Nu-t ur-[t], B.D. (Saite) 110, a lake or settlement in Sekhet-Aaru.

Nu-t enth-heht, Berg. II, 12, the ‘‘Everlasting City’’ in the Tuat.

Nu-t Shebrit, a goddess.

Nu-t, a pyramid town, i.e., the temples, etc., built about a pyramid; dual Nu-t, A.Z. 1905, 5.


Nuit, de bonne heure, early;

Nuit, a moment of time, interval of rest.

Nen (nunu?), to rise (of a celestial body), to shine.

Nenit, Thes. 31, the goddess of the first hour of the day.

Nen, Thes. 408, Wort. 1621, the winter solstice.

Nu, Thes. 1201, to tie, to bind together.

Nu-t, Rechnungen 17, 2, 11, 12, cord, thread, rope, material for making cord or twine, bast; plur. ||, Amen. 17, 11, 23, 17, Rec. 21, 81, IV.

Nut hru, B.D. 1534, 22, the cordage of the net used in snaring souls.

Nu (nui?), Amherst Pap. 24, to shake, to rub down into powder, to rend asunder, to grind.

Nu ra, to work the mouth, to mouth, to dribble at the mouth.

Nui, herdsman, shepherd, lassoer, drover.

Nuit, Rev. 6, 26, sheepers, cattlemen.

Nu, Nastassen Stele 38, stall-fed oxen.

Nu, to move about, to go about, to walk, to come, to depart; A, IV, 1221.

Nuu, Thes. 1479, guide, leader, director.
nuit (?), Rev. 14, 10, eyes, glances.

nu, Koller Pap. 2, 4, Anastasi IV, 2, 6, hunter; plur. nu, nu-t, IV, 994, Amherst Pap. 26.

nu, hunter, huntsman; plur. nu, master of the hunt.


nu-t, Ebers Pap. 78, 10, root (?), Copt. NOVVII (?).

nu, A.Z. 1865, 112, the post on which a door turns.

nu-t, Rec. 30, 196, 36, 217, to be terrified; Rec. 30, 215.

nuaua, M. 172, N. 690, U. 451, any sharp tool or weapon, claw of a bird or beast, nail; plur. nu, P. 68, T. 259; the instrument with which Anubis "opened the mouth" of the gods.

nui, dagger, spear, pike, tool, weapon; plur. D.

nu, N. 785, Ebers Pap. 1, 7, to acclaim, to beseech, to adore.

nu, ibex.

nu (nut?), Annales III, 109, unguent, salve.

nu, crime, wickedness, failure, weakness in judgment, vacillation, hesitation to do right.

nuu, IV, 931, feathers (?)

nu Ra, Lit. 15, solar products; var. u, Lit. 15.

nua, N. 214, a tool or instrument, a weapon; tool of Anubis.

M. 824, N. 1316.

Nua, N. 1316, a jackal-god in the Tuat.

nua, a herb used in medicine.

naua, Rec. 30, 196, 36, 217, to be terrified; Rec. 36, 215.

nuaua, T. 178, P. 522, M. 169, N. 651, to tremble, to quake.

nuan, a herb; var. u.

nuar, L.D. 4, 74b, cord, rope.

n-uá, A.Z. 45, 125, 1, me.

nuá, U. 189 = T. 69, this.

nuába (?), T. 106
The text appears to be a page from a dictionary or a similar reference work, listing various terms related to gold and goldsmithing. Here is a transcription of the content:

**nub**<sup>1</sup>, U. 536, T. 294, P. 164,<sup>2</sup> P. 471, M. 537, N. 1115, gold; Thes. 1286; gold, gold of the water, i.e., alluvial gold dust; gold of the mountain, i.e., gold dug out of a mine; Nubian gold; gold of Apollinopolis (Edfu); gold of Ombos; gold of Coptos; Copt. **nub**<sup>1</sup>.

**nubu**<sup>1</sup>, T. 39, 200, golden.

**nubu**<sup>2</sup>, pieces of gold, gold ingots (?)<sup>3</sup>; golden grain.

**nubi**<sup>1</sup> (?), IV, 1149, gold objects.

**nub åāu**<sup>1</sup>, gold washed out of the beds of torrents.

**nub uatch**<sup>1</sup>, IV, 329, "green gold."

**nub en åākhu**<sup>1</sup>, gold of light, i.e., shining gold.

**nub en ......**<sup>1</sup>, gold of $\frac{1}{12}$.

**nub en ëhësut**<sup>1</sup>, IV, 892, the gold of praise, i.e., the gift of gold given by the king to a subject as a reward for good service or bravery.

**nub en sep.khemt**<sup>1</sup>, "gold of three times," gold thrice refined (?)

**nub en qen (?)**<sup>1</sup>, IV, 892, the finest gold.

**nub en qen-t**<sup>1</sup>, gold given by the king as a reward for valour in battle.

**nub nefer**<sup>1</sup>, good gold, i.e., fine gold.

**nub her ëhetch**<sup>1</sup>, gold on silver, i.e., silver-gilt.

**nub ëhetch**<sup>1</sup>, white gold, gold alloyed with silver naturally, or silver-gilt (?)

**nub senu**<sup>1</sup>, IV, 168, 875, gold of an extra fine quality or of medium quality.

**nub (per nub)**<sup>1</sup>, gold house, i.e., gold foundry, or smelting house; plur.

**Nub**<sup>1</sup> "Golden One," a name of the Sun-god.

**Nubit**<sup>1</sup>, "Golden Lady," a title of several goddesses.

**Nubit**<sup>1</sup>, A.Z. 1906, 114, a title of Hathor as lady of.

**Nubit**<sup>1</sup>, B.D.G. 102, a title of Hathor as lady of.

**Nubit**<sup>1</sup>, consort of Amen and mother of.

**Nubit-áith (?)**<sup>1</sup>, B.D.G. 1105, a cow-goddess.

**Nubá-nebs-áms**<sup>1</sup>, Ombos II, 1, 108, a lion-goddess, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmit.

**Nub-neteru**<sup>1</sup>, Denderah IV, 84, warder of the 4th Pylon.

**Nubit-neterit (?)**<sup>1</sup>, Denderah I, 52, a goddess.

**Nub-ñeh**<sup>1</sup>, "gold of eternity," a title of Osiris.

**Nub-ñetepit**<sup>1</sup>, a form of the goddess Tait.

**nub**<sup>1</sup>, to smelt metals, to work in gold, to form, to fashion, to model, to mould, to plate with metal, to inlay metal.
nubnub  to defend, to protect.

nubi  to swim; Copt. neeše; var. nubit, the craft of the goldsmith; var. nub-t, metal working, gold working, to exercise the goldsmith's craft.

nubit  the craft of the goldsmith; var. nub-t, metal working, gold working, to exercise the goldsmith's craft.

nub-t  metal working, gold working, to exercise the goldsmith's craft.

nubáu-ti (?) goldsmith.

Nub  see Nebaperem-khetkhet.

Nubnub (Nebneb) a god.


nubi  to swim; Copt. neeše; var. nubit, the craft of the goldsmith; var. nub-t, metal working, gold working, to exercise the goldsmith's craft.

Nubiu Tuat VIII, the "Swimmers" in the Tuat.

nubb-t  Rec. 33, 6, basin, quay, shore, coast.

nubut  Hh. 382, baskets.

nubi  Rec. 33, 6, to sail a ship, a ship.

nubit  part of a plant, seed, kernel.

nubu  plant.

nub  the stalk of the balsam plant or tree.

nubheh (?) blossom, a kind of flower (?)

nubt  see nub, nub, and nib

nun  Hh. 451, these.

nunu (nen) a demonstrative particle: this.

nun  B.D. 68, 35, to do homage to, to greet, to welcome.

Nun  B.D. 179, 3, a god.

Nunu  Rec. 27, 53, a group of gods – functions unknown.

nun  gentle wind, zephyr.

Nun  a god.

Nunun (?) a form of Ḥeru-ur or Shu.

nun  to roam about.

nun-t (?) harm, injury.

nunb  see nub, nub, and nib


nur  Hh. 358, B.D. 149, 8, 4, N. 1339, a bird, vulture (?)

nurit Rev. 14, 4, 20, vulture; Copt. ṣoτ.reduce.

nura  Rev. 13, 10 = , victory.

Nurkhata Tuat IIII, a god of spells and guardian of the 3rd Gate of the Tuat.

nurta T. 175, P. 121, M. 157, N. 110, a mythological tool or weapon.

nuhāti ] sycamore tree, or the wood of the same.

nuh : IV, 612, to bind, to tie, to tie on, to fasten.

  T. 252, Pap. 3024, 9, 17, Rec. 31, 29, string, cord, rope, cordage, measuring cord, traces, harness; plur. Rec. 30, 66, Décrets, 104, 111', Rev. 14, 21; Copt. no72, no2.

nuhu ] bonds, fetters.

nuh ] Tuat V, a cord, endowed with reason, used in measuring the estates of the blessed in the Tuat.

Nuḥ ha-tu ] B. D. 286, a god who fettered hearts.

nuh ] A. Z. 1905, 27, a roll or bundle of papyrus.

nuh ] a kind of plant or shrub; plur.

nuh ] Amen. 7, 13

nuh ] Rec. 21, 91, grass ropes; Koller Pap. 27, outer rope (?)

nuh ] Rev. 13, 35, chicory (?)
nus, Stat. Tab. 48, ring, earring, ring-weight, weight; Copt. λεως (?)

nus (nest) ḫ, Rev. 11, 185, in the name ḫ, glossed by Copt. nαστόμος.

nusi (nesi ?) ḫ, Rev. 14, 40 = Gr. πρόφυγεσ.

nusen, curse, evil.

nuqer, to scrape, to polish; Copt. πτρέκος.

nuk IV, 807, I; I, this Osiris; nuqer, I, this I; Copt. νςεξ, Heb. מינ.

Nukar (Nenkar) ḫ, Asien 316, A.Z. 1906, 97, the Babylonian goddess Ningal.

nut ḫ, to boil, to roast, to cook; see ḫ.

nuti, cook, messman.

nutá ḫ, Rev. 11, 180, divine.

nutiu A.Z. 1900, 67, enemies.

nuti, confectioner, sweetmeat seller.

nuti en Shu A.Z. 1908, 115, air, wind.

nuti, ḫ, Herusátef 102, strong; perhaps = ḫ.

nutu T. 269, M. 429 . . .

Nuth (Nunuth) Ȳ, Tuat XII, the Sky-goddess; see Nu-t Ȳ.

nutha Greene 2, to shake, to quake, to tremble, to be lame (?)

nut Ȳ, Peasant 100, 262, to move out of place, to slip, to yield ground.

nut ha-t, wickedness.

nuṭ ha-tu IV, 1076, rebels.

Nuṭiu A.Z. 1908, 91, B.D. 78, 8, (Saite), a group of gods—functions unknown.

nuṭ-t T. 41, boat.

nuṭ A.Z. 1908, 91, swaddling band.

nuṭ A.Z. 1905, 15, to melt.

nuṭ-t IV, 347, a squeezing, a pressing.

nuṭ-t Thes. 1290, unguent, prepared oil.

nuṭ-t Ǧ, unguent pot.

nuṭu sheps Ǧ, a kind of plant.

nutch-t N. 798, cord, rope.

nutch M. 72, N. 75, Ǧ, P. 107 . . .

nutch Ǧ, flour; Copt. Ṣου.
nutch-t, Ebers Pap. 39, 20.

Nutchi, Tuat V, a monster-serpent.

neb, all, any, each, every, everyone, every sort or kind; fem. neb-t; plur. M. 77, N. 79.

neb, lady, mistress; plur. Metternich Stele 53.

neb-t, Ebers Pap. 39, 20.

Nebchi.

Nebtahemt, Rec. 15, 16, Rev. 12, 77, the status of a married woman.

Neb atpu, IV, 1076, lord of a load, i.e., laden one.

Neb amakh, "lord of service," i.e., a loyal follower of Osiris; var.

Nebári khet, the Lord Creator.

Nebástem Amentt, the possessor of a seat in Amentt.


Neb áa, overlord, as opposed to vassal-lord.

Neb ánkh, "lord of life," i.e., coffin, sarcophagus.

Neb per, N. 708, "lord of the house."

Neb-t per, "lady of the house," the chief wife of the master of the house as opposed to a concubine.

Neb peltit, the sacred boat of the Nome Metelites.

Neb maat, "lord of law," a god or a man whose actions are in accordance with physical or moral law; plur.

Nebmeshma (?), Israel Stele 27, rebel.

Neb netches, a vassal lord, as opposed to the overlord.
possessor of a husband, married woman.

possessor of property, a rich man, a spirit provided with sepulchral offerings, a title of a god; fem. pl.

the crown of Upper Egypt.

Neb-t ser (?), the name of the sacred boat of the Saite Nome.

lord of books, author, scribe, librarian.

master of design or drawing, draughtsman.

he to whom homage is paid, i.e., Rā, Osiris, the king, etc.

Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a goose-god, a watcher of Osiris.

Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.

U. 433, T. 248, the "Lords"—a class of divine beings in the Tuat.

Rec. 20, 91 = Nephtliys.

N. 766, A.Z. 1905, 19, the two goddesses of Upper and Lower Egypt, i.e., Nekhebit and Uatchit.

Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Ombos II, 139, a goddess.

a title of Uatchit.

Neb-t Áamu, Tuat XI, a serpent dawn-goddess.

Lord of the horizon—Horus or Rā.

Tuat IX, a god.

B.D. 145 and 146, the name of the 16th Pylon.

Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Ombos II, 130, the goddess of the river; compare , Isaiah-xix, 8, the stream of the Nile.

B.D. 149, 4, lord of hearts, a title of Ābi.

Tuat XII, a wind-goddess of dawn who helped to tow Āf through the serpent Ānkh-neteru.

Ombos I, 61, a goddess of offerings.

Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who towed the boat of Āf through the serpent Ānkh-neteru; he was re-born daily.

Tuat XII, a title of Osiris; the gods with Osiris in Āmentt.

Neb[t] Ónit — Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] árit-qerr-t — Ombos II, 133, the goddess who made the Nile sources (?)

Neb[t] árit-tcheflu — Ombos II, 133, the goddess who created reptiles.

Nebui ás-t — Cairo Pap. 22, 5, a pair of gods in the Tuat.

Neb[t] ás-ur — Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] ás-t-enti-mu (?) — Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] ás-hatt — Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] akéb — Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] Áter-[Meh] — Ombos II, 131, a goddess.

Neb[t] áter-Shemá — Ombos II, 131, a goddess.

Neb Átu — Peasant 120, a goddess.

Neb Ñui — a title of a god.

Neb[t] āāu — Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb abui — “lord of the two horns”—a title of Osiris, of Ámen, and of Alexander the Great; Arab.

Neb[t] abui — B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 judges in the Hall of Osiris.

Nebt Ónnu — a goddess.

Nebánkh — “lord of life”—a title of Osiris.

Neb ánkh — Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god connected with Sinai.

Neb ánkh — Berg. I, 23, a bird-god who revivified the souls of the dead.

Neb-t ánkh — a title of Isis and of other goddesses.

Neb-t ánkh — Tuat IV, 1f, Tuat I, 1f, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t ánkh — Tuat XI, a dawn-goddess (?) with two serpents.

Neb — IV, 1105, “lord, life, strength, health [be to him],” i.e., to the king.


Neb ánkh-tau — a title of Osiris.

Neb[t] áruí (?) — Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t áremuáa (?) — Tuat XII, a serpent fire-goddess.

Neb Ñaha — Goshen 2, a form of Sept as a war-god, hawk-headed, and hawk-and-lion-tailed.
Neb-t āhāu, the name of the 5th Gate in the Tuat.

Neb āq-t, Tuat X, a jackal-god who destroyed the dead.

Neb-t uauau, Tuat IX, a blood-drinking fiery serpent.

Neb Uast, Tuat II and III, a god of the boat of Pákhít.

Neb-t uāa, a title of each goddess in the boat of Af.

Neb-uā, U. 416, T. 237, T. 165, the Lord One.

Neb uāb, title of the high-priest of Sebek.

Neb-t uu-t (?), Ombos I, 86, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t unnut, Pap. Ani 20, 9: (1) a uraeus on the brow of Rá; (2) title of each goddess who piloted the boat of Áfu-Rá during the night.

Neb uurr-t, M. 708, N. 1324, possessor of the Urrt Crown—a title of Osiris and of Horus as his successor.

Neb user, Berg. I, 25, a ram-headed god who befriended the dead.

Neb user, "possessor of strength," or "lord of powers"—the name of a god; var.

Neb-t usha, Tuat VIII, the goddess of the 8th Division of the Tuat.

Neb[t] uqat, a title of Hathor.

Neb utchat-ti, B.D. 163, a serpent-god with human legs.

Neb baiu, Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rá (No. 73).


Neb[t] Bāa-t, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t Pe, a title of the goddess Uatchit.

Neb-t pet-hen-t-taui, B.D. 145 and 146, the name of the 2nd Pylon.

Neb[t] petti, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb Pai, Rec. 14, 40, a title of Sebek.

Neb pāt, Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.

Neb[t] peru (?), Ombos II, 131, a goddess.

Neb[t] Per-res, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] pehti, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb pehti-petpet-sebau, B.D. 142, IV, 18, a title of Osiris.

Neb pehti-thesu-menmen-t, Pap. Ani 29, the name of one half of the door of the Hall of Maatí.
Neb[**t**] Pest-t (?), B.D. 125, III, 15, a name of the Atfu Crown of Osiris.

Neb mau, B.D. 151, 2, "lord of eyes"—a title of "Beautiful Face."

Neb Maâ t, Berg. I, II, B.D. 125 II, Lanzone, 175, a god of Maâti city, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Neb Maât-ârâ-ter-reâtû-f, Pap. Ani 29, the name of one half of the door of the Hall of Maâti.

Neb Maât, N. 921, P. 193, "lord of the ladder"—a title of Horus.

Neb-t mât, Tuat IX, a goddess in the Tuat.

Neb-t m'k-t, a city in the Tuat.

Neb-t m'k-t, Tuat I, one of the 12 doorkeeper goddesses of the earth.

Neb[**t**] mu (?), Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[**t**] em-shen, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb meûtut neter, "lord of words," i.e., of words written in hieroglyphs—a title of Thoth.

Neb[**t**] Nu-t, Ombos II, 130, the goddess of Ombos.

Neb nebu, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Neb-t neb-t, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Neb-t nebâ, N. 165, a fire-goddess of the Crown of the North.

Neb nefu, B.D. 125, III, 15, a name of the Atfu Crown of Osiris.

Neb nemm-t, lord of the long stride—a title of a god.

Nebu en meht, B.D. 110, 20, the "lords of the North," i.e., the inhabitants of the northern sea-coast and islands of the Mediterranean, Greeks; see Meht-nebu.

Neb[**t**] nerit, Ombos II, 130, consort of Neb-neru.

Neb neru, B.D. 17, 46, a title of the heart of Osiris.

Neb neru-âsh-kheperu, Cairo Pap. 22, 6, a serpent-god with five pairs of human legs from whose body five human heads project.

Neb nerau, Cairo Pap. 22, 3, a gazelle-god of Abydos.

Neb-t Neh-t, Lady of the Sycamore—a title of Nut or Hathor.

Neb[**t**] Nehemt, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t ent-he-t, Ombos II, 132, Nephthys (?)

Neb-t en-sheta, Den-derah IV, 61, a jackal-goddess.

Neb neheh, a title of Osiris.

Neb[**t**] nehep, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[**t**] Nekhen, Ombos II, 132, the goddess of Nekhen.

Neb nekht-khenen, Ombos I, 45, a form of Horus.

Neb[**t**] neser, Ombos II, 198, a lion-headed goddess, a form of Sekhmit or Bast.

Neb[**t**] Neshâ, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.
Neb net — Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

Neb-t Netit — Ombos II, 132, goddess of the place near Abydos where Osiris died.

Neb neteru — Tuat, the 18th hour of the night.

Neb[t] Netchemtchem — Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb-er-ari-tcher — Rev. 11, 108 = B.D. 85, 10, "lord of years"—a title of Osiris.

Neb renput —ermo root, a god in the Circle Hetepet-neb-pers.

Neb Rasta — a title of Osiris that originally belonged to Seker the Death-god; the beings who lived in Rasta.

Nebt rekeh — Tuat IX, a blood-drinking fiery serpent-god.

Neb[t] retiui — Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb-er-tcher — Rec. 31, 17, "the lord to the uttermost limit," i.e., the lord of the universe—a title of the Egyptian god; "his soul shall live in the hand of Nebertcher."

Neb-er-tcher — Tuat VIII, one of the nine gods of the bodyguard of Âf in the Tuat.

Neb-t-er-tcher-t — (1) consort of Nebertcher; (2) a name of the Eye of Horus.

Neb[t] Hen — Ombos II, 131, the goddess of the bier.

Neb-t ḫet-t — Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Neb-t ḫet-t — Tuat II, a uraeus in the boat of Âfû.

Neb-t ḫet-t — Denderah IV, 81, an ibis-headed goddess.

Neb-t ḫet-t — Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 18).

Neb ḫet-tā — Cairo Pap. III, 2, a serpent-god.

Neb-t ḫet- Ânqit — a fusion of the Nubian goddess Ânqit with Nephthys.

Neb[t] ha-Râ — Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] ḫuntt — Ombos II, 131, a goddess.

Neb[t] ḫebb — Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] ḫep — Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] ḫep (?) — Ombos II, 134, a goddess.

Neb[t] ḫep-neteru (?) — Berg. II, 9, warder of the 18th hour of the night.

Neb-t ḫen-t — Ombos I, 91, a goddess of agricultural produce.

Neb-heru — B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Neb-ḥerū — Denderah III, 24, the goddess of the 1st hour of the night.
Neb her-uā P. 92, B.D. 71, 3.
Neb[†] ḫekau Cairo Pap. 22, 4, a crocodile-goddess.
Neb-t ḫetep-t, P. 92, M. 191, N. 699, a title of Hathor.
Neb[†] ḫetep Eastern, a form of Osiris; the beings who live with Osiris.
Neb[†] ḫetep P. 92, M. 191, N. 699, a title of Hathor.
Neb[†] ḫetep Cairo Pap. 22, 4, a crocodile-goddess.
Neb khu-t "lord of creation"—a title of a several great gods.
Neb-t khaut, etc. etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 3rd Pylon of Sekhet Aaru.
nebu khau-t e III, lords of altars loaded with offerings.
Neb[†] Khasa Ombos II, 130, a goddess.
Neb khāu, "lord of risings, lord of coronations—a title of Ra who ascended his throne daily.
Neb[†] Khebit Ombos II, 131, the goddess of Chemmis.
Neb-t Kheper Cairo Pap. 22, 3, a serpent-goddess of Heliopolis.
Neb Kheperu, a being who can change his form at will.
Neb Kheper-Khenti-Tuat Cairo Pap. 3, 6, a Maat-god of the Mesopotamia.
Neb kepesh a title of the warrior-gods.
Nebt Kheriu Ombos II, 108, a goddess, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmise.
Nebu Khert Tuat III, a group of gods who bewitched Aapep and repulsed Af and Seba.
Neb Khert-ta Tuat VII, a star-god.
Neb[†] Sa, Ombos II, 130, 133, a goddess.
Neb Sau T. 276, P. 29, M. 39, N. 68, Lord of Saïs, i.e., Sebek.
Neb-t Sau, Lady of Saïs, i.e., the goddess Neith.
Neb[†] sau-ta Ombos II, 130, a goddess.
Neb[†] sam Ombos II, 130, a goddess.
Neb Sakhb a form of Horus and Osiris.
Neb[†] Sāf (?) Ombos II, 132, a goddess.
Neb seb-t M. 718, a god.
Neb[†] sebu Ombos II, 132, a goddess.
Neb[†] Septi Ombos II, 131, a goddess.
Neb senku, Tomb Seti I, a ram-headed god, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 75).
Neb-t senk-t, etc. etc. B.D. 145, 146, the 6th Pylon of Sekhet Aaru.
Neb-t sent-t
Berg. II, 9,
Denderah III, 24, IV, 84,
Thes. 28: (1) the goddess of the 9th hour of the night; (2) a cat-headed goddess of Het Berber.

Neb[t] S-res
Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] Seher....
Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] Seht.....
Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb sekht-t
M. 236, T. 83,
the master of the Elysian Fields.

Neb sekhut-ATCH-t
T. 334, N. 704,
lord of the fields of emerald—a title of Horus.

Neb sekhab
Denderah III, 36, a form of Horus and Osiris.

Neb[t] Sekhemu
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb ses
B.D.G. 1000, a mytho-

logical serpent connected with the Inundation.

Neb-t Seshemu-nifu
Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

Neb-t Seshen-t
the crown of Upper Egypt.

Neb-t sesheshu-ta (?)
Tuat XII, a fire-goddess.

Neb-t seshta
the goddess of the 6th hour of the night.

Neb[t] Sekri
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] Segau
Ombos I, 132, a goddess.

Neb Seger
Rec. 4, 29,
A.Z. 1908, 118: (1) a title of Osiris; (2) the name of a figure placed in the tomb.

Neb-t Seger
"lady of silence"—the goddess of the necropolis.

Neb settut
lord of rays—a title of Rā.

Neb-t setau
Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.

Neb-t setau, etc.
etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 1st Pylon of Sekhet Aaru.

Neb-t setchefu
Tuat III, the 3rd Pylon of the Tuat.

Neb[t] Shas
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb-t shāt
Tuat IX, a singing-goddess of slaughter.

Neb shuti
possessor of plumes—a title of Amen-Rā.

Neb shefit
B.D.G. 293, a Tanite serpent-god of the Inundation.

Neb-t Shefshefit
Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.

Neb[t] shem
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] shemas-urt
Ombos II, 130, the goddess of the crown of the South.

Neb shesa-t
U. 645, a title of.

Neb shespu
B.D. 21, a light-god.

Neb[t] sheser
II, 133, a goddess.
Neb[t] shesh-her-áhit-set, Rec. 34, 191, one of the 12 forms of Thoueris; she presided over the month

Neb qebh, Cairo Pap. 22, 4, a stork-headed god in the Tuat.

Neb[t] qerr-t, Ombos II, 130, the goddess of the Nile-springs.

Neb qers-t, "lord of the coffin"—a title of Osiris.

Neb[t] Qet, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.


Neb[t] Kepen, Ombos I, 94, the goddess of Byblos.

Neb[t] gem-áb (?), Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] Gerg, Ombos II, 131, a goddess.

neb taui, lord of the Two Lands, i.e., of Upper and Lower Egypt—a common title of kings.

neb taui, lord of lands, i.e., of the world.

Neb-t taui, a goddess of Buto.

Neb-t taui, B.D. 110, a lake in Sekhet-Áaru.

Neb[t] Ta-ámen, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb Ta-ánkhtt, a title of Osiris.

Neb-t taui-em-kara, B.D. 99, 10, the tying-up post of the magical boat.

Neb Ta-tesher, Tuat I and II, a singing jackal-god with for a phallus.

Neb ta-tcheser-t, "lord of the holy land," i.e., the Other World, a god in the Tuat.

Neb tau, Cairo Pap. 22, 4, a serpent-god of Pa-urt.

Neb-[t] Tep, B.D.G. 699, a form of Hathor.

Neb-t tep-áh, B.D.G. 183, a form of Isis worshipped near Lake Moeris.

Neb-[t] Tem, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

neb temu, "lord of mortals"—a title of Osiris.

Neb-t tehén, Denderah IV, 84, Berg. II, 8, Thes. 28, Lanzone 29, the goddess of the 1st hour of the night.

Neb tha (?), "lord of the phallus," i.e., Male—a title of Osiris.

Neb thafuli, B.D. 71, 11; see Thafui.

Neb Tuatiu (?), Tuat XII, a singing-god connected with Sinai.

Neb tefubui, var. of

neb tema-t, IV, 617, lord of the wing, i.e., hawk.

Nebt temá-t, Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.
Neb[t] Tenu, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] Tens, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb-t Teten, etc., etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 14th Pylon of Sekhet-Aaru.

Neb tesher, Berg. I, 18, a crocodile-god who befriended the dead.

Neb tesheru, Dümm. T.I. 25, Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a hawk-god, son of Mehurit, and one of the seven wise lords; see Tchaasıu VII.

Neb tchefa, ord of celestial food, i.e., Osiris.

Neb tchefau, Pleyte 261, a serpent-god of offerings.

Neb tcher, see Neb-er-tcher.

Neb-t tcheres, Berg. II, 8, the goddess of the 6th hour of the night.

Neb tcheres-sesheta, Denderah III, 24, the name of the 6th hour of the night.

Neb tchet, "lord of eternity"—a title of Osiris.

nebu tchet, the eternal beings in the Tuat.

Neb tchet, Denderah IV, 78, a lion-headed warrior-god.

Neb-t tchet, Tuat XII, one of the 12 goddesses who towed the boat of Åf through the serpent Ånkh-neteru.

Neb[t] tchet, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.


neb-t, basket; plur. Neb-t, P. 460, neb, P. 524.

N. 1179, M. 162, to swim; Capt. Neb-he.

nebá, T. 180, swimmer.

neb-t, swimming, swim.

neb, to swim.

nebneb, to walk, to journey, to mount up, to overflow.

nebaut, secretions, droppings, emissions.

neb, Rev. 13, 57, to strive, to argue.

neb, N. 757, to smelt, to work in metals.

nebi, Rev. 6, 42, to form, to fashion.

neb, to build.

nebneb, to defend, to protect; var. Neb-neb.

Nebá, the divine maker of eternity.

nebi, protector, supporter, friend.

neb-t, a kind of metal.

neb, Rec. 4, 29, stick, staff, club, lance.

neb, Metternich Stele 71, fire, flame.

nebit, Rec. 30, 32, fire, flame.
Nebneb — Ombos II, 108, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmet.

Neb — the name of a fiend.

nebi — Rev. 14, 56, fault, sin; Copt. roāī.

nebu (hu) — ornaments in the form of lions or sphinxes.

nebānkh — statue, image (Denderah).

neba — a kind of wig.

neba — Ebers Pap. 102, 14 . . . .

neba-t — stick, staff, peg, club, implement of slaughter; plur. . . .

nebaba — N. 510 . . . .

Neba-t-s-kheper — Thes. 31, Denderah III, 24, the goddess of the 11th hour of the day.

nebā — Rec. 30, 32, N. 969, Hymn Darius 13, to burn, to flame up, flamer, burner.

nebā-t — N. 208, fire, flame.

nebaut — T. 26, fire, flame;

nebāut — IV, 383, flames;

nebāut — flame of fire.

Nebā — B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors in the Hall of Osiris.

Nebā — B.D. 125, II, Nesi-Ámsu 32, 7, Tuat XII, a fire-god.

Nebāu — Tuat II, a double fire-god.

Nebā-āakhu — Tuat XII, a paddle-god.

Nebā-per-em-khetkhet — B.D. 125, II, a god of Sheṭen, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Nebā-t-em-reu-t — B.D. (Saite) 71, 7, a fire-god.

Neb-heh, Nebā-heh — , B.D. 17, Tuat III: (1) one of the seven spirit guardians of Osiris; (2) the steersman of the god Penā.

nebā — a carrying pole.

nebi — A.Z. 1899, 13, stick, swinging stick, pole, leg of a chair; plur.


nebau — stool, seat, chair.

nebā-t — , a resinous plant.

nebāu — Rev. 11, 130, lock of hair, tress.

Nebāu — B.D. 55; 3, a mythological bird (?)

nебанăă — Rec. 19, 95, poles for carrying a shrine.

nебанăău — flames.

nebit — a seat in a chariot.

nеби, nебибі — leopard, panther.

Nebeh — B.D. 55; 3, a mythological bird.
nebs $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, M. 336, 720, P.S.B. 13, 496, $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, a kind of fruit-bearing tree, mulberry (?)

plur. $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Rec. 31, 24, $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Koller Pap. 4, 1, zizyphus spina Christi—
the lote tree; Arab. نبت.

nebs $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, U. 160, T. 131, $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, the fruit of the nebs tree, mulberries (?)

Nebh (?), $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, the name of a god (?)

Nebt $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, a cloud fiend.

nebi $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Rev. 11, 109, wig, headdress, tress;

$\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, the hair recently dressed.

nebt $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, to tie up
the hair, to plait the hair, to twist;

$\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, IV, 613, to lead captive by the hair; Copt. *n\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}t.

nebt-t $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, twist, plait, a
kind of cloud, tress, lock of hair; Copt. *ne\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}t.

nebt $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, a plaited mat, a string bed.

Nebt $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Tombos Stele 7, $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Rec. 22, 107, IV, 84, a Südání people with small round
curls all over their heads—"fuzzy-wuzzies."

Nebt $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, B.D. 39, 15, a storm-fiend.

Nebt $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, to forge, to
hammer.

Nebt $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, to plate, to overlay with
metal, to put bands of metal on something.

Nebtu $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Rec. 19, 92, a
plaiter of baskets.

Nebtu $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, A.Z. 1900,
37.

Nebetch $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, H. 366, a
"hairy" god; plur. $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Rec. 36, 216.

Nebetchbetch $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, P. 194, M. 367, N. 922, to hover (?) to alight.

Nep, nep-t $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, sole
of the foot (?) a member of the body, limb.

Nepi $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, to water, to flood, to pour out water, to overflow.

Nepu $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, waves (?)

Nep-t $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, land which is regularly
watered, corn-land; see $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$.

Nep $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, grain, corn.

Nepi $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Rec. 27, 86, grain, corn.

Nepit $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, grain, corn.

Nep $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Rec. 27, 220, the Grain-god.

Nepit $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Ombos I, 52, the
goddess of grain.

Nepnep $\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright} \text{\textcopyright}$, Amherst Pap. 1,
Peasant 50, a kind of cloth.
Nepnep-t

M. 678, N. 1240, a goddess.

Nepa

Rec. 31, 12, cords.

Nepá

grain, corn.

Nepá

the Grain-god.

Nepi

lock of hair.

Nep-meh

a god of the Gate Saat-Set; var. P. B.D.G. 89.

Nepen

P. 63, M. 86, N. 93: (1) a form of Nut; (2) a corn-god in Tuat II; (3) a serpent in Tuat I and II.

Nepen-t

T. 316, food (?)

Neper

seed, grain, corn; Copt. ITNPEC, ITA-FPu.

Nepertiu

Tuat II, a group of grain-gods or harvest-gods.

Nepertiu

boss, stud; plur.

Nef

a demonstrative particle; var.

Nefi

foe, enemy, evil one, evil-doer, sinner; plur.

Nefi

to breathe, to blow at; A.Z. 1874, 65, to give breath to, i.e., to set free (a prisoner); Copt. RICFE, compare Heb. EFF, Arab. Eth. 44, 45:

Nef

to strike, to stab, to slay.

Nefi

Rec. 31, 20, 20, 30, 193, 31, 16,

Rec. 31, 15, Hymn to Nile 1, 5, the Corn-god.

Nefertiu

Tuat II, a group of grain-gods or harvest-gods.

Nepertiu

boss, stud; plur.
nefu Hemp. Copt. em Q P. favour 12, to it, Israel i^j^\ _I___ I or, Israel 134, mythologicaling l^\ Rev. Jo \ Rec. T i, a plant, herb.

nef 20, to glide (?) to slide(?)

nefä Anastasi IV, 2, 12, Koller Pap. 3, a plant, herb.

nefnef , flood, inundation.

Nefnef Edfu I, 78, a name of the Nile-god.

nfetfet , Sphinx 14, 204, rising flood.

Nefnef , a serpent deity; var.

nefer , to be good, good, pleasant, beautiful, excellent, well-doing, gracious, happy, pretty, to progress favourably in sickness, to recover; Copt. no\ve.

nefer — em neferu , by the favour of; , Israel Stele 6, by the favour of the darkness.

nefer , T. 338, good, material and immaterial, physical and mental; plur. , T. 338, N. 624, virtues, noble attributes, beauty;

neferui , twice good, doubly good, how beautiful! , very good water; , very good wine.

nefer , fine gold;

nefer , very great;

nefer , lucky name;
happiness, var.  

a good look-out;  

nefer —  , for the best;  

, I, 102, no one at all plundered;  

, with the greatest success;  

O II, very, very good;  

, most beautiful of all.

nefer  , to succeed, to prosper;  

Heresátef Stele 15, it shall not succeed.

neferu  , Rec. 32, 177, splendid.

nefer-t  , a beautiful thing, prosperity, happiness, success;  

plur.  ; IV, 967,  , all good things.

nefer  , P. 98, M. 68, N. 48, assuredly.

nefer n  , a strong negative.

nefrit er  , up to, until;  


nefer ha-t  , to be of a good or kind disposition.

nefer her āb (ha-t)  , good to the heart, i.e., good in the opinion of someone.

Nefer-ḥa-t  , a kind of crown.

Nefer-ḥer  , "beautiful face"—a name of Rā;  , the name for the sun at the 4th hour of the day.

nefer-t-ḥer  , "pretty face," used of a woman.

Nefer-tut (?)  , the title of the priestess of Memphis.

nefri  , good one, beautiful one.

neferu  , U. 584, T. 42, P. 181, 667, M. 776, 794, those who are good or happy;  , a title of the dead; fem.  .

nefer-t  , Rec. 15, 162, door, gate, portal.

nefer  , "house of beauty"—a name for the grave.

Nefer-t  , the beautiful, or good, land, a name of Ament.

Nefer  , (with ), the "good god"—a title of Osiris.

Nefrit  , P. 420, M. 602, N. 1207, a goddess, daughter of the Great God.

Nefrit  , the good, or beautiful, goddess, the virgin-goddess.

Nefrit  , the goddess of the 11th hour of the day.

Nefrit  , Ombos I, 47, a hippopotamus-goddess.

Nefer-āa-t-mek-ār-t  , Rec. 34, 190, one of the 12 Thoueries goddesses.

Neferáitā  , a form of Hathor and Nut.

Nefer-usr  , Berg. I, 18, a hawk-god.

nefer ma (?)  , tambourine girl.

Nefer-neferu  , a ram-god, the god of the 4th day of the month.

Nefer-ḥat  , Rec. 4, 28, Dūn. T.I. 25, Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a god of learning and one of the seven divine sages, sons of Mehrit.
Neferit-herit-tchatchat, Tuat XII, a fire-goddess.

Nefer-hetep, a god of Thebes specially associated with Khensu.

Nefer-hetep-pa-aa, Nefer-hetep Major.

Nefer-hetep-pa-neteraa, Nesi-Amsu 17, 20, Nefer-hetep the Great God.

Nefer-hetep-pa-khart, Nesi-Amsu 17, 20, Nefer-hetep Minor.

Neferit-kha, Tuat I and II, a fire-goddess and guide of Afu-Ra.

Nefer-Shuti, Rev. 14, 49, a form of the Sun-god.

Nefer shefi, terribly beautiful one.

Neferu kau, a class of divine beings.

Nefer-Tem, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Nefer-Tem, U. 592, P. '680, a form of the Sun-god, the son of Ptah and Sekhmit; is the name of the Sun-god at the 2nd hour of the day.

Nefer - Tem - Ra - Heru - aakhuti, a triad of solar gods.

Nefer-Tem-khu-tau, a form of Tem.

Nefer - Tem - kau, a god worshipped at Abydgos.

Nefer, seed, phallus; plur. Hymn Darius 27.

Nefer, child, youth, young man; B.D.G. 1064, young soldiers;

Nefer-t, U. 182, 183, virgin; plur. palace beauties.

Nefer, young horse;

Nefer-t, Thes. 919, young lioness.

Nefer, Rev. 14, 65, grain; Copt. ΚΑΦΙ.

Nefrit, Rev. 14, 65, grain.

Nefer-t, IV, 688, a kind of bread.

Nefer-t, a plant or tree;

Nefer-t, flowers, blossoms.

Nefer, Nefer-t, a name of the White Crown, or crown of the South.

Nefer, a kind of woven stuff; plur.

Nefer-t, bandlet, Peasant 158, cord, rope, tow-line.

Neferu, A.Z. 1908, 88, weavers of nefer cloth.
nefer — , a slow fire; — , sacred fire.

nefrit — , fire.

nefrit — , N. 1043, — , N. 1043, fire.

nefrit — , N. 1043, — , N. 1043, fire.

nefru — , paddle, steering pole.

B.D. 15, 47, the look-out perch in the boat of Ra.

nefer-t — , guitar; Heb. —.

nfekhfekh — , to untie.

neft — , Famine Stele 21, to bow under oppression, to suffer.

nem — , Rev. 12, 8, who? Copt. —.

nim-t (?) — , Rev. 13, 3, who? Copt. —.

nem — , B.D. (Saite) 101, 5, 163, 15, 164, 10, with; Copt. —.

nem —, to do evil, to defraud, mistake, error, mean, abased, contemptible.

nemi — , wrong-doer.

nemmm — , Rev. 14, 14, —, to persecute.

nemá —, destroyer, evil-doer.

nemmt —, P. 87, T. 332, execution chamber, the block of punishment. Later forms are: —, Amen. 15, 3, —, Amen. 21, 20, —, Rev. 11, 185.

Nemmm-t —, P. 87, N. 46, the slaughter-house of Khenti Ameneti.

nem-t —, slaughter-house for cattle.

nemtiu —, executioners, headsman.

nemti —, torture, slaughter.

nemit — , torture.

nemit — , Rev., a sacrifice.

nem, nemá —, T. 37, 395, —.

P. 204, —, A. 29, 146, —, A. 1905, 22, to travel or walk about, to journey hither and thither.

nem-t —, U. 461, —, T. 348, —, M. 122, N. 646, —, M. 384, Y., N. 657, —, —

P. 137, —, A. 657, —, —, gait, walk, stride; plur. —, A. 656, —, A. 237, —, P. 237, —, A. 237

111 —, walk, stride.

nemti —, A.Z. 1908, 116, walker, strider.

Nemátu sha —, Thes. 1296, —, those who traverse the sand, i.e., the nomad tribes of the desert; var. —

nemmm — M. 81, 436, to walk, to stride.

nemmm —, Rev. 12, 72, to escape.

nemmá —, walk, stride.

nemmti —, to walk, to stride.
nemmmti  a, walker, strider.


nemnemá  a, wriggler, applied to a reptile, worm, snake, etc.

nem  star; plur.  Nemu  Leemans Pap. Eg. II, 2, the Dekans (?) a group of star-gods.

Nemu  Rec. 31, 17, a group of gods, wandering stars (?)

Nem  U. 545, T. 299, P. 232, a god, son of Nemá-t

Nemát  U. 544, T. 299, P. 232, a goddess, the mother of Nem.

Nemit  P. 352, F. 1, N. 1068, a cow-goddess in the Tuat.

Nem-ur  B.D. 206, Rev. 13, 74, a bull-god of Anu (Heliopolis); Gr. Mequrer. Strabo XVII, 1, 22; Diodorus I, 24, 9; Am. Marcellinus XXII, 14, 6; Aelian, De Nat. Animal. XII, 11.

Nemá  P. 306, P. 613, P. 480, P. 77, P. 162, M. 413, to travel by boat, to sail, to float; , P. 706.

nemáu  boats.

nem  P. 440, M. 543, N. 1124, lake.

nemá  Rec. 31, 192, lake.

nem  to bathe, to swim;

IV, 1031.

nem  IV, 687, wine press, wine vat.

nem  cellar, storeroom.

nem (nekhnem?)  unguent, perfume, perfume pot.

nemu  large stone or mud vessels for storing grain; A.Z. 1904, 91, metal storage pots.

nemt-t  Rev. 13, 22, tamarisk flowers; Capt. 112, 11.

nem  Rec. 19, 96, part of a shrine.

nem  Metternich Stele 223, pygmy, dwarf.

Nemmá  B.D. 164 (Vignette), a man-hawk-god, a form of Menu.

Nem  B.M. 32, 208, consort of nem

nem  Thes. 926, to sleep, slumber.

nemnem  to sleep soundly.

nem  Rev. 12, 32, 56, to repose, to sleep, to slumber; compare Heb. ullah. Arab. ullah, Syn. ullah, Eth. ūd:

nemm  Rec. 6, 117, to stretch oneself out to sleep.

nemm  to sit, to dwell.

nemm  to lie down, to sleep, bed, couch, bier.

nemt-t  couch, bed, bier.
nemm-t, bedchamber.

nemmá-t, Rec. 3, 54, couch, bed, bier, burial.
	nemmit, bed, couch, bier.

nem-ti, nostrils.

nemai, Rev. 12, 62, Demot. Cat. 352, island; Copt. Rev.-I 62.

nemai, Rev. 13, 10, Rev. 13, 23, Rev. 14, 36, to be new, to bloom afresh.

nema, to be new.

nema-t, a new thing.

nematchu (?), U. 557.

nemá, to bellow, to roar, to low; varr. nemá (nemt ?), Hymn to Nile, to move up and down (of the Nile).

nemáta (?), to stride, to walk.

nemáti-t, stride, walk.

nemmáta, walk, stride.

nemá (nem’), Hh. 431, Edict 14, poor man, orphan, any destitute person; plur. A.Z. 1880, 56, a stone

nemá, Peasant B. 2, 104, Pap. 3024, 2, 3, to shout down, to overargue.

nemá, Rev. 11, 174, strong (?) Rev. 13, 68, destruction.

nemá, Thes. 1482, IV, 971, Gol. 10, 43, to destroy, to overthrow, to punish.

nemmi, destroyer, evildoer.

nemá, Festschrift 117, 12, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 38, to sleep, to lie down, to rest.

nemá, to lie down, to sleep, to rest.

nemá, couch, bedclothes, bier, burial.

nemá, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 4, to build, to construct.

nemá, to build, to construct.

nemer, steering pole, paddle.

nemh (?), P. 538.

nemh, A.Z. 1880, 56, a stone

nemh, used for making amulets.

nemh, to be poor or helpless, to be in need, to be destitute.

nemhu, Rec. 17, 4, Edict 14, poor man, orphan, any destitute person; plur. A.Z. 1905, 103.

nemá, A.Z. 1905, 103, Pap. 3024, 2, 3, to shout down, to overargue.

nemá, Rev. 21, 14, fountain for the poor.
nemhit  [ Image 0x0 ]
, an unmarried woman, a woman who is not provided for.

nemhit  [ Image 0x0 ]
, Rec. 17, 160, the poor of the city; [ Image 0x0 ]
, B.M. 41645, poor women and rich women.

nemmhu  [ Image 0x0 ]
, Amen. 25, 12,
, Amen. 9, 1, 10, 7,
 poor man, orphan; plur.  [ Image 0x0 ]
.

nems  [ Image 0x0 ]
, A.Z. 1908, 16, an amulet;
 [ Image 0x0 ]
, a golden nemes.

nems-t  [ Image 0x0 ]
, P. 551, 610,
, a kind of vase or pot in stone or alabaster, used in ceremonies;
plur.  [ Image 0x0 ]
.

nems-t  [ Image 0x0 ]
, M. 735,  [ Image 0x0 ]
, the four vases which were used ceremonially.

nems  [ Image 0x0 ]
, to put on a head-cloth, to clothe, to be arrayed, to veil.

nems  [ Image 0x0 ]
, Rec. 31, 172,
, a covering for the head, tiara, fillet, a head-cloth worn by the king ceremonially, veil (?);
[ Image 0x0 ]
, Metternich Stele 159, a covering of flesh.

nems, nemms  [ Image 0x0 ]
, to illumine, to enlighten.

nems  [ Image 0x0 ]
, to provide with (?)

nemt-t  [ Image 0x0 ]
, a kind of fish.

nemmta (?)  [ Image 0x0 ]
, a kind of fish.

nemta  [ Image 0x0 ]
, to stride, to walk over, to go about.

nemmta  [ Image 0x0 ]
, to stride, to walk.

nemmtita (?)  [ Image 0x0 ]
, to walk, to step out.

nemti  [ Image 0x0 ]
, Rev. 11, 124 =
, Copt.  [ Image 0x0 ]
,

nemti  [ Image 0x0 ]
, Rev. 11, 124, 151,
, Rev. 11, 160,
, strength; Copt.  [ Image 0x0 ]
.

nemtch-t  [ Image 0x0 ]
, B.D. 149, V, 6, place of slaughter.

nn  [ Image 0x0 ]
, not, no.

nn  [ Image 0x0 ]
, Copt.  [ Image 0x0 ]
.

nn  [ Image 0x0 ]
, a demonstrative particle;
, B.D. 64, 19,
, Rec. 3, 49, 5, 86,
, this or that;  [ Image 0x0 ]
, Amen. 5, 18, these things.

Nen  [ Image 0x0 ]
, U. 537,
, B.D. (Saite) 64, 11, the Sky-god.

Nenit (fem.)  [ Image 0x0 ]
, U. 537,
, B.D.G. 1064.

nen  [ Image 0x0 ]
, to smear, to anoint.
nenu (nu?) ⌵, ⌷, ⌷, salve, ointment.

nen, ⌷, ⌷, to be weary, to be tired, to be helpless, to be inactive, to be inert, to be lazy, to do nothing, to rest, to be sluggish.

neni ⌷, Koller Pap. 4, 8, indolence; ⌷, Rec. 6, 7.

neniu ⌷, Rec. 31, 171, ⌷, an inert or lazy or helpless man, sluggard, idler; plur. ⌷

Neniu ⌷, R.D. 7, 2, "the helpless," i.e., the damned.

Nenut ⌷, ⌷, the helpless, inert wicked.

Neni ⌷, ⌷, evil spirit, fiend, devil (masc.).

Nenit ⌷, ⌷, evil spirit, fiend (fem.).

Nenu ⌷, ⌷, the allies of Aaep.

nen-t ⌷, ⌷, the place where nothing is done, the grave.

nen, ⌷, ⌷, the time of inactivity, the night.

nen, ⌷, ⌷, likeness, image.

nen, ⌷, P. 831, 832, to move, to go, to retreat; ⌷, Rec. 25, 126, to pass by (of the years).

neni, ⌷, U. 450, ⌷, T. 258, he who retreats; ⌷, N. 774.

Neni ⌷, T. 305, a serpent-fiend.

nen, ⌷, a kind of stuff, a bandlet, thread, = ⌷.

nen-t ⌷, ⌷, flame, fire.

nenai ⌷, ⌷, he who tarry or delays.

nenai (?), ⌷, air, breath, breeze, wind.

nená ⌷, ⌷, to do homage.

nenáab-t ⌷, Rhind Pap. 30.

Nena, Tuat II, a god in the Tuat.

Nená, see ⌷.

nená-t ⌷, bundle of reeds, book (?)

N. 838 = ⌷, P. 166, M. 320.

Nenu ⌷, R.D. 168, a group of four goddesses who befriended the dead.

neniu (nuu?) ⌷, ⌷, beings who observe or keep watch over time, the divine timekeepers in the Tuat.

nenibubu ⌷, ⌷, the frankincense plant.

neniben ⌷, ⌷, frankincense; see niben ⌷, ⌷; Heb. י"ל.
nenib, balsam, frankincense; varr.

nenib, Rec. 16, 152,

neni. styrax, frankincense; Copt. 

nen (?) B. D. 18, 19 ........

nen (?) hours.

nenu (Saite) 125, 4 ..........

Nenui, B. D. 17, 77, primeval watery matter.

Nenunser, B. D. 177, 7, a black-haired cow-goddess.

nenebnit, styrax.

nem, bier, coffin chamber.

nenm-t (nem-t), to masturbate.

nenhu (nhu), to masturbate.

nenser (neser), excitement (?)

nenshem, U. 126, A.Z. 67, 106,

nenk, spleen, intestines; Copt. n0c0y.

Nentchā, B. D. 39, 16, a storm-god, a form of Aapep.

nerit, A.Z. 1908, 16, the vulture amulet.

Nerit the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

Nerā-t name of an uraeus of Ra.

Ner, the god of the two Utchats.

Neriti, P. 302, two vulture-goddesses (Isis and Nephthys) with long abundant hair and pendent breasts:

ner, U. 182, N. 133, T. 267,

U. 441, T. 267, N. 330,

ner, T. 267, N. 330,

, T. 267, N. 330,

, Rec. 31, 162, 167, to be strong, to be mighty, to be master, to be victorious, to terrify, to strike awe into people.

nerut, P. 683, Rec. 26, 230, victory.

nerr, B. D. 181, 23, to rule, to be master of.

nerit, IV, 362, Rec. 36, 210, rule, government.

nera, conqueror, vanquisher.
nerau-t, Amen. 22, 12, victory.

nerui, Amherst Pap. 20, he who vanquishes.

neru, strength, power, victory, valour, mighty one.

neru, IV, 613, B.D. 146, XVI, 42, strength, might, victory.

nerit, victory, victorious one.

Nerit, a goddess of strength.

Neri, B.D. 145 and 146, the doorkeeper of the 1st Pylon.

Nerit-abui (?), Tuat XI, a wind-goddess of the dawn (?)

ner, ner-t, opening of the year, i.e., New Year's Day.

ner, P. 396, M. 565, N. 1172, to herd cattle.

neru, herdsman, cow-keeper.

ner, U. 329, cattle (collective); U. 419, T. 239, 300.

nerâu, bull.

ner-t, IV, 61, Stele of Nekht Menu 11; IV, 888, men and women, mankind.

Nerâu-ta, a god.
neh-\textit{t}, neh\textit{h}-\textit{t} \(\textcircled{\text{n}}, \textcircled{\text{n}}\), P. 174, U. 555, Rec. 3, 50, sycamore-fig tree; \(\textcircled{\text{n}}\), P. 646, two sycamore-fig trees; plur. IV, 327, myrrh trees; Copt. \textit{tor\text{\textae}}, \textit{neg\text{\textae}} \textit{kol\text{\textae}}.

neh\textit{t} en \textit{teb} \(\textcircled{\text{n}}\), Rec. 2, 107, fig tree, \textit{ficus carica} (?).

Nehet \(\text{\textcircled{\text{n}}}\), P. 174, M. 440, N. 941, a mythological sycamore tree in the eastern sky; B.D. 59, 1.

Neh-\textit{ti} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{n}}}\), P. 646, \(\text{\textcircled{\text{n}}}\), B.D. 109, 5, 149, II, 9, the two sycamores from between which Ra appeared each morning.

neh\textit{t} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{n}}}\), a drink made from syrup of figs.

neh \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}}, \text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}}\), Rec. 27, 87, \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}}\), protection.

neh\textit{t} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}}, \text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), an amulet worn to obtain protection.

neh\textit{t} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), U. 456, \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Rec. 16, 57, defence, protection.

neh\textit{t} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), IV, 910, 972, Rec. 17, 5, place of protection, refuge, asylum.

neh \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Rec. 16, 142, to shake, to shake up medicine.

neh\textit{neh} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Rec. 16, 143, to be perturbed, to be terrified, to shake, to quake.

neh\textit{h} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), flame, fire.

neh\textit{i} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), T. 292, \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Rev. 12, 15, \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Rev. 12, 38, \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), to escape, to separate from; Copt. \textit{tor\text{\textae}}, \textit{neg\text{\textae}} \textit{kol\text{\textae}}.

neh\textit{a} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), walls, fence, cover.

neh\textit{au} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Tuat IX, the windings or coils of Aapep.

Neha-\textit{her} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Tuat III, a goose-god.

Neha-\textit{kheru} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Tuat III, a jackal-god in the Tuat.

Neha-\textit{ta} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.

neh\textit{au}nt \textit{sentr\text{\textae}} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), incense trees.

neh\textit{hap} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), see \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\).

Nehap \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Rec. 32, 176, the god who renews himself.

neh\textit{ap} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), to rise (of the Sun-god).

neh\textit{am} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Israel Stele 21,

neh\textit{mu} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Rec. 2, 116, \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), to rejoice, to cry out through pleasure; see \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\).

neh\textit{amu} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), those who rejoice.

neh\textit{maa} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), a plant or fruit used in medicine.

neh\textit{har} \(\text{\textcircled{\text{\text{n}}}\text{\text{n}}}\), Anastasi I, 29, 2, tramps (?), wandering beggars (?)
nehas 𓊝𓊔𓊂𓊁, to wake up.
nehast- 𓊝𓊂𓊁 𓊘𓊂, a waking up, resurrection.
nehás 𓊝𓊂𓊁, to awake, to wake up.
B.D. (Saite) 145, 38, to awake, to wake up.
nehim 𓊝𓊖𓊂, Rev. 13, 9, to acclaim.

nehis 𓊝𓊈𓊜𓊂, outcry (?) uproar (?)

Nehui 𓊝𓊔𓊂𓊆𓊕, Tuat XII, a crocodile-god.

nehp 𓊝𓊝𓊄, Heruemheb 25 𓊝𓊝, Metternich Stele 61, 92, to get up very early.

nehp 𓊝𓊝𓊄, to wake up very early in the morning.

nehp 𓊝𓊝𓊄, Rec. 16, 110, dawn, morning light, morning work, early day.

nehpu 𓊝𓊝𓊄, N. 925, dawn, early light; 𓊝𓊝𓊄, 𓊝𓊝𓊄, morning light.

nehpu 𓊝𓊝𓊄, U. 547, 548, yesterday, to-morrow.

nehp 𓊝𓊝, the sky (?)

Nehp 𓊝𓊝, Tuat VII, 𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝, Tuat IV, a serpent-god with 12 pairs of lion’s legs.

nehp 𓊝𓊝, U. 240, 𓊝𓊝𓊄, 𓊝𓊝𓊄, to copulate; compare 𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝, to commit adultery.

nehp 𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝, 𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝, Rec. 16, 140, 𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝, Mar. Karn. 55, 68, to go in front, to lead, to be first, to be master of, to fly through the veins (of poison, Metternich Stele 29), to swell up (of a boil or tumour).

nehp-t 𓊝𓊝𓊄 𓊝𓊝𓊄, a hard boil, swelling, tumour.

nehp 𓊝𓊝𓊄, a pastille, tablet.

nehp 𓊝𓊝𓊄 𓊝𓊝𓊄, Israel Stele 15, 𓊝𓊝𓊄 𓊝𓊝𓊄, 𓊝𓊝𓊄 𓊝𓊝𓊄, to defend, to protect, to guard, to drive away enemies from someone, to have a care for.


nehpi 𓊝𓊝𓊄𓊝𓊔 𓊔, to mourn; Copt. neg#, neq(N).t.

nehem 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊄, to rejoice, to praise, to beat a drum or tambourine.

nehem trá 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊄, a bandlet (?)

nehem 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊄, a musical instrument.

nehem 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊄, Rev. 13, 7, roar.

nehemhem 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊜, U. 235;
P. 304, 710, M. 696, 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊜, Rec. 29, 153, to roar like an angry beast, or like thunder, or like a raging flood of water, or a storm.

nehemhemā 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊜𓊔, P. 359, N. 1066, roarer.

nehemnehem 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, B.D. 39, 6, to roar, to rage.

Nehem-kheru 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, Tuat III, a jackal-god.

nehen 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔, to grip, to grasp a spear, to hold a club firmly.

nehnā 𓊝𓊔𓊔, U. 473, warrior.

Nehen 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rec. 16, 149, a name of Aaep.

nehmen 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔, a kind of tree.

Nehnu (?), Hh. 564 . . . . .

Nehenut 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊜𓊔, Tuat I, a company of singing-goddesses.

Neher 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rec. 16, 108, a name of Aaep.

neher-t 𓊝𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rec. 16, 110, violence.
nēhes, U. 187, P. 165, T. 65, nehes, T. 65, Rec. 31, 34, Rec. 26, 229, Israel Stele 23, Rec. 12, 55, Rec. 11, 187, to wake, to rouse from sleep; Copt. nēe₂₂cc.

nēhesā, U. 187, T. 65, M. 221, N. 597, Rev. 12, 110, watcher; plur. nēhes[nā], to wake, to rouse oneself from sleep.

nēhes[ā], the look-out man on a boat.

nēhsait, Rev. 14, 11, watch, wakefulness.

nēhsit, she who keeps watch.

nēhs-iu, the two Utchats which were painted on the two sides of the front of a boat to keep a look-out.

Nēhes[ā], the god of the 30th day of the month.

Nēhes[ā], the "look-out" god in the boat of Ḡaf. Nēhes[ā], Rec. 31, 171, the name of a god.

Nēhesu, the divine watchers.

Nēhesu, B.D. 144, 21, the gods who watched the road for Osiris.

Nēhes-her, B.D. 145A, the doorkeeper of the 15th Pylon.

nēhes, Tomb of Amenemhat, hippopotamus.

Nēhes, nēhes, Tomb of Amenemhat, hippopotamus.

nēhes, Denderah IV, 82, P.S.B.A. 15, 437, something foul, boil (?) epithet of a panther.

nēheq, Ebers Pap. 108, 16.

nēhet, U. 505, T. 321, to need, to lack.

nēhet, to complain (?) to command (?) var.

nēheṭheṭ, A.Z. 1904, 91, Sphinx 14, 206, to be bold, strong, courageous.

nēh, U. 560, P. 450, to ask, to petition, to request, to pray for, to beseech, to supplicate.

nēhi, Peasant B 2, 121, Rec. 4, 135, suppliant.

Nēhi, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ṛa (No. 71).

nēhh, IV, 972, Thes. 1482,

nēh-t, Rec. 31, 170, to beseech.

nēh-t, supplication, request, entreaty, prayer, invocation; nēh-t, petition.

nēh-ti, Rev. 13, 14, faith, belief; Copt. nē₂₂f.

nēh, B.D. 1538, 13, a kind of bird; Ebers Pap. 105, 6, the great nēh.

nēh-t, Rev. 12, 62, oil; Copt. nē₂₂.
neh-t, Rev. 14, 74, oil, unguent; Copt. neheh-t.

Neh, B.D. 1538, II, the name of a god.

Nehit, U. 601, N. 748, the mother of the gods in the boat of Rā.

Nehet, U. 446, T. 255, Rev. 14, 33; Rev. 12, 72, eternity; ever and ever; Copt. etneh.

Nehet tchet, Rec. 27, 59, eternity and everlastingness.

Nehēh, Rec. 27, 220, the god of eternity; Rec. 31, 170.

Neha, T. 121, a kind of wine.

Neha, Ebers Pap. 39, 10, a disease (?) ; var. neha, Gol. 14, 3, to stink, to be loathsome or disgusting, to be in a foul condition.

Nehaha, to be foul, diseased, physically or mentally.

Neha, to take an unfavourable turn (of an illness), to suppurate (of a wound).

Neha-t, suppuration, rheumy disease of the eye.

Neha-t ha-t, Leyd. Pap. 12, 3, mental loathing, disgust.

Neha, a mythological crocodile; see Neha-her.

Neha-ha, "stinking face"—a title of Set.

Neha-hāu, B.D. 125, II, a god of Rastau, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Neha-her, B.D. 125, II, the name of one of the 42 judges in the Hall of Osiris.

Nehait-her, Tuat VII and X, a serpent-fiend that was strangled by Serqit, and his body pegged to the ground with six knives.

Nehait-her, the name of a canal at Lycopolis.

Neha-her, the name of a canal at Lycopolis.

Nehait, flowers, wreaths.

Nehait, naked things.

Nehab-t, lotus, lily; see neheb.

Nehasā (P), Hearst Pap. 111, 7, a seed or plant used in medicine.

Nehā, Tuat II, a time-god or season-god; var. nehi.

Nehi, Rev. 11, 169, work, craft.

Nehit, Rec. 32, 178, eternity; see neheb.
nehu, more; Copt.  niên.

nehb-t, U. 548, 631, T. 203, neck; plur. M. 690, nheb-t, T. 306, 307, his seven necks; Copt. nhebo. Rec. 30, 68, 80, a serpent-god in the Tuat who provided the dead with food.

Neheb-kau, Tuat IV, a self-existent serpent, with two heads at one end of his body and one at the other.

Neheb-kau em Seshsh, Mar. Aby. I, 44, a form of the preceding.

nehb-t, U. 207, the name of a ceremonial sceptre.

nehb-t, P. 439, M. 655, Tuat IV, 918, flowers in general, blossoms.

neheb, title, official description.

nehb-t, P. 439, M. 655, Tuat IV, 918, flowers in general, blossoms.

Ebers Pap. 46, 9, a kind of stone used in medicine (?)

Nehebsa, Rec. 16, 108, a proper name.

nehep, to exercise the potter's craft, to fashion a pot, or figure, or man.

nehepi, fashioner, modeller, potter.

nehep, the potter's table, the board on which the clay is moulded into form.
Nehep, 32, 177, the divine Potter and the table used by him.

Nehep, A.Z. 1872, 5, one of the seven forms of Khnemu.

Nehep, Rec. 27, 83, the divine Potter and the table used by him.

Nehep, Rec. 16, 56, a title of the Nile-god.

Nehepi, he who prays (?)

Nehepu, Pap. 3024, 16

Nehem, U. 233; P. 443.

Nehemm, Hh. 368, to carry off, to seize.

Nehm-t, U. 54, deliverance, rescue.

Nehem-ra, to steal the mouth, i.e., to kill.

Nehem, a "take off" arm of a canal.

Nehemu, M. 481, N. 1248, the "delivering" god.

Nehem-t-āwāit, a daughter of Ra and a consort of Thoth; she avenged the oppressed, and was the goddess of Righteousness, i.e., Gr. Δικαιοσύνη, Plutarch, De Iside 3; Ombros I, 43.

Nehem, Love Songs 1, 11, one of the seven forms of Klinemu.

Nehem, a title of the Nile-god.

Nehem, Rev., to cry out; Copt. ΕΥΠΟΣ.

Nehem-t, lament, cry.

Nehmā, Rev., a kind of bird.

Nehem n, A.Z. 1906, 159, a particle meaning something like "behold."

Nehmu, a sacred boat (?)

Nehen, Wört. Suppl. 691, to praise (?)

Nehen-ti, repulsor, striker.

Neher, U. 107, N. 416, to resemble, be like (?)

Neher, a kind of sacrificial cake.

Nehru, a sacred boat (?)

Nehru, M. 105, to rejoice.

Nherher, M. 711, to rejoice.

Nherheher, Sphinx 14, 207, to rejoice.

Nher-ti, the name of a star, a kind of light.
Neher-tchatcha (?), B.M. 46631, a god, functions unknown.

Nehsi

Nehsi, he of the Sudán, Sudání negro; plur.

Nehesu, Tuat V, the Sudání tribes in the Tuat, the results of the masturbation of Ra.

Nehsiu hetepu, Décrets 104, 1905, 10, the "Friendlies" in the Sudán, Sudání police.

Nehsiu thaiu, IV, 703, male Sudání slaves.

Nehsit, a title of the Sudání Hathor.

Nehes, to mutter incantations; compare Heb. ינפפ.

Nehes, P.S.B.A. 13, 411, to be restless, to kick out with the legs.

Nehsi, Rev. 12, 114, to wake up, to rouse oneself.

Nehsu, to cover oneself.

Neh-t, tooth; plur.

Neh-t, grain or powder (?)

Nehetch-t, I, 137, tooth, tusk; Copt. نئAXE.

Nekhi, Peasant 117, 204,

Nekhu-t, Pap. 3024, 148,

cry, complaint, grief, lamentation, sorrow, wailings.

Nekhi, calamity, lamentation, the death-cry, death.

Nekhu, Israel Stele 8, Rec. 2, 30, 6, 116, protector, guardian.

Nekh, Tombos 7, to attack.

Nekhekh, U. 165, T. 136, N. 400, to overpower, to be mighty.

Nekhnekh, M. 205, N. 664, 665, Thes. 1201, to butt with the horns, to goad; P. 284, to flutter (of the heart).

Nekh, to be young; see.

Nekhnekh, Rec. 20, 80, to grow young.

Nekh, Rec. 35, 204, child;
nekhekh, U. 297, P. 631, M. 780, N. 345, 534, 1377, to be old, to grow old, to reach second childhood.

Nekhekh, Metternich Stele 38, old man, aged.

Nekkhu, P. 170, T. 364, P. 788, the aged spirits and gods.

Nekhekh, U. 467, N. 612, T. 218, P. 47, M. 64, 234, N. 33, the "Old God."

Nekhekh, Thes. 430, a form of Ra, the autumn sun.

Nekhekh, the sun as an old man, the winter sun.

Nekhekh ur Atum, the name of the sun at the 12th hour of the day.

Nekhekh, to pour out, flux, emission.

Nekhekh, B.D. (Saite) 146, 27, title of a goddess.

Nekhekh, Rec. 27, 86, to sharpen (arrows or spears), to thrust with the phallic, to fucundate.

Nekhekh, a kind of whip or flail.

Nekhekh, A.Z. 1908, 19, the amulet of the whip.

Nekhakha, N. 1387, , P. 701, to beat, to strike.

Nekha, a whip.

Nekha-t, A.Z. 1873, 90, to sharpen, a cutting tool.

Nekha-t, Rec. 16, 110, knife; slice of flint.

nekha, N. 756, to sprinkle, humours, emissions.

nekhakha-t, something presented as an offering; var. T. 315, N. 802, pendent, hanging (of a woman's breasts).

nekha-t, N. 802, pendent, hanging (of a woman's breasts).

nekhakha-t, P. 602, pendent (of a woman's breasts).

nekhai, to hang, to descend.

nekhau, a kind of ornament worn on the body.

nekhabit, Rec. 15, 17, deed, document, title, inscription.

nekhan, nkat, cataplasm.

nekha, whip.

Nekhâ, T. 301, a serpent-siend in the Tuat.

nekhi, Rec. 27, 85, 88, to give birth to.

nekhir (?), Anastasi IV, 15, 7, brook, stream, river; Heb. nkh, Babyl. nakhlu, nkh, v, Ely.

nekhu-t, U. 182, flame, fire.

nekheb, to give a name or title to some person or thing, to be named, to be described;

Hymn Darius 4, "he gave things names from the mountains to the sky";

title, rank, document.

nekhab-t, Heremheb 19, title, official title, title of honour, decoration; plur. Rec. 27, 224.
nekheb  
pedestal of a statue.

nekheb  
, to kill, to slay, to dig into.

nekhebkheb  
U. 269, P. 609, N. 806, to unbolt a door, to open, to break open.

Nekheb 
the South as opposed to the North.

Nekhbi-t  
P. 446,
N. 1133,
P. 656,

the Mother-goddess of Upper Egypt, having her seat at Nekheb-Nekhen. The Greeks identified her with Eileithyia and Artemis, and the Romans with Lucina.

nekhb-t  
plants or flowers of the South.

nekhu-bu-t  
a flower, lotus (?) lily.

Nekhbu-ur  
A.Z. 1900, 74, "Great Flower," a name of Ra.

Nekhben  
U. 459, a goddess, Nekhebit (?)

nekhebet-t  
malice, envy, wickedness.

nekhf  
to burn, to be burned.

nekhen  
P. 428, M. 548, 612,
N. 1135, 1217, IV, 157,
A.Z. 1900, 24,

babe, child; plur. T. 49.
P. 89, M. 60,

N. 79, female child, babyhood (?) infancy (?)

nekhen-t  
A.Z. 1905, 27, flat land cleared for building purposes.

nekhen  
humility, lowly.

Nekhen  
T. 301, the babe "with his finger in his mouth," i.e., Horus the Child.

Nekhen  
Thes. 420, a form of Ra as the sun of spring; B.D. 54, 6, the babe in the nest, i.e., the rising sun.

Nekhen  
B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Nekhenu  
B.D. 125, III, 32, name of the doorposts of the hall of Maat.

nekhenu  
young serpents;

nekhnem  
a kind of strong-smelling oil; see neshnem.

nkherkher  
T. 282, N. 132, to be destroyed.

nekht  
A.Z. 1900, 24,

nekht  
to be strong, to be mighty, to be powerful, strength, might; Copt. rgot.

nekht  
strength, might, power, force, violence.
nekht  
Amen. 21, 3, a strong man; plur. , strong men, troops, forces.

nekht-t  
Rec. 31, 168, a strong woman.

nekht, nekhta  
giant, mighty man.

nekht-tu  
strong white, i.e., dead white (of colour); , dead black (of colour).

nekht-tu ][ 111, IV, 1078, , strong of arm, i.e., strong man, warrior; plur. ,

nekht-a  
a god.

Nekhtut em Uas  
Rev. 9, 28, name of a horse of Rameses II.

Nekht khepesh  
Dream Stele 1, "strongpeh," a royal title.

nekht kheru  
"strong voice," i.e., "crier," a title of an official.

Nekht  
Rev. 13, 40, Divine Power.

Nekht  
Ombos I, 186, "Strength," one of the 14 kau of Ra.

Nekht[it]  
B.D. 140, 7, a goddess.

Nekht, Nekht-ti  
"Giant," i.e., Orion.

Nekht-tu-nti-setem-nef  
Ombos II, 134, a mythological being.

nes  
P. 405, 579, M. 681, pronominal suffix: she, it.

des, belonging to.

esi  
I.D. III, 140c, Amen 19, 20, belonging to, property of (used in proper names).

nes åm  
A.Z. 1877, 34, belonging thereto;

nes-su  

nes-t  
belonging to (used in proper names); things belonging to;

attached to the seal, i.e., one in charge of an official seal.

Nesmekhef  
Tuat XII, a serpent fire-god.

Nesst-naisu  
Methen 15 . . . . . .

n sen åmi  
A.Z. 77, 34, belonging to them.

Nes-N-t  
or = Heb. Asenath , Gr. Ασενεθά.

Nes-neter  
title of the high-priest of Busiris.

nes  
Peasant 166, Plur. 1, 1480, the speaking tongue; Copt.

nes  
to talk too much;
nes she (?) Ebers Pap. 65, 2, 88, 11, "sea tongues," a seed or plant used in medicine.

nes, to devour, to consume.

nes, to arrive, to approach.

nes-t, Anastasi I, 14, 4, part of an inclined plane.


nes-t, IV, 613, flame, fire.

nesnes, to burn.

nes-ti, fiery.

ness, to destroy.

nesnes, Anastasi I, 16, 5, to chop, to mince, to cut up into small pieces (?)

nes, sword, knife, a thin blade.

nesut, weapons, arrow-heads, spears, darts.

nes-t, place of slaughter, shambles.


Nest-taui, "throne of the Two Lands," or 1111, "thrones of the Two Lands," a name of Karnak.

nesti, the two thrones of Horus and Set.

Kherp nesti, director of the Two Thrones, a title; 1111, the two thrones of the two gods of the horizon.

Nestiu, the gods of the throne or thrones.

Nestá, Tuat VI, a god.

Nesti-kenti-Tuat, Tuat IX, a ram-god.

Nesttāuīt, a name of Hathor.

nes-t, a kind of plant; plur.

nes-t, grain, wheat, dhurra, or cakes made of the same.

nes-ti, IV, 1157, a kind of bread cake.

nes-t, B.D. (Sa'ite) 108, 1, a measure.

nes-t, disease, sickness.

nesit, a kind of skin disease.

Nesi-u, B.M. 32, 144, a group of fiends in the Tuat; fem. Nesiu, a man suffering from the nes disease.

nesut, Nesi-Åmsu 555, 556, cases to hold spells.

n sa, Rec. 35, 193 (Maspero).

nesa-t, knife, dagger.

Nesa . . . (?), T. 40, a town in the Tuat.

nesa, IV, 1120, goat's hide.

nesau, Rec. 30, 67, two parts of a boat or ship.

nsásá, flame, fire.


Nesu, T. 336, P. 1026, king of the South and North, i.e., king of all Egypt; plur.

Nesu, Palermo Stele, B.M. 374, Sphinx II, 132, Rec. 23, 26, 235, Thes. 942, 943, palace, king’s house; Rec. 4, 1, 51, the king’s private apartments; L.D. III, 140c, the ladies of the same; the king’s axeman, the king’s scribe, king’s scribe of the storehouse and palace; the king’s scribe and registrar of the bread; the king’s libationer; the king’s envoy to all lands; His Majesty’s chief herald; king’s decree, or order; king’s cup-bearer; king’s mother; plur.
king's children; Décrets 19, the king's chancery; III, 142, king's folk; 
king's throne, or throne room; Mar. Aby. I, 6, 47; king's kinsman; plur. N. 974; real king's kinsman, not an honorary title; 
king's wife, i.e., queen; plur. king's great wife, i.e., first wife; 
king's artificer or workman; IV, 1006, king's servants, or royal priests; U. 42, A.Z.

1876, 101, I, 144, IV, 412, A.Z. 1907, 45, 
P. 43, A.Z. 1907, 45, and 49, 20; the king's offering; 
a double offering of the king; the altar for the king's offering; 
Palermo Stele, the coronation of the king of the South; 
king's son, prince; prince of Kash, i.e., viceroy of Nubia; 
king's daughter, i.e., princess; 
king's brother; king's sister; IV, 966, king's confidential noble; plur. 

IV, 898, king's bodyguard; royal ancestors; Methen 5, Décrets 18, king's serfs.

nesu, haste (?)
nesusu, devourers.
nesu, eater, devourer (fem.).
nesb, to burn up, to consume, to destroy by fire.

nesbi, consumer, fire, flame.

nesbit, consumer, fire, flame.

Nesb-amenu (?) Thes. 31, the goddess of the 5th hour of the day.

Nesb-kheper-āru (?) Denderah IV, 62, a warrior-god.

Nesp, the goddess of the 11th hour of the day.

nesp, a piece, a portion, a fragment, limb, member; plur. 
wounds, slaughterings (?)
Nessf (?) Rec. 30, 193, a god (?)

Nesem (?) T. 287, N. 51, a divine bull; varr. P. 40.

nesensenu N. 842, P. 168, M. 323.

nesti Rev. 11, 185, a god. Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106: (1) a goose-god; (2) a watcher of Osiris.

N-sent (?) Rec. 30, 193, a god (?).

neser to eat (?) to consider, to ponder.

neser U. 433, T. 248, to burn, to blaze, fire, flame.

nesri flaming one, blazing one.

nserser to burn, to flame.

neser-t flame, fire.

nesrit the name of one of the royal crowns.

Neserit U. 269, Rec. 32, 82, Tuat I, Tuat IV, I: (1) a fire-goddess; (2) a lioness-headed hippopotamus-goddess.

Nesru Thes. 112, one of the seven stars of Orion.

Nesrit-änkhth rec. 26, 226, things shaken.

Nesrem (?) T. 287, a divine bull.

Nesermer P. 40, a divine bull.

Nesereh Hh. 367, a god.

noseh a part of the leg.

nesq to cut, to hack, to dismember.

nessq.

nen-th throne; see .

nesh I, 100, a kind of garment.

nesh Nastasen Stele 10, to be helpless; see , in line 18 (?)

nesh Rev. 6, 22, to frighten away, to drive away, to rush out upon.

Neh “Terrifier,” a name of Set.

neshi to stand on end (of the hair).

neshk Love Songs, 6, 1, the hair in its natural state, undressed hair, dishevelled locks.

Neshi-shentiu B.D. 58, 4, the oars of a magical boat.

neshu a kind of disease, palsy, ague.

nesh , to hover over, to flutter, to tremble.

neshsh to hurry, to hasten.

neshshu Ebers Pap. 99, 16, storm wind.

neshsh to be shaken, agitated, disturbed.

neshsh-t Rec. 26, 226, things shaken.

nesh , part of a door, or doorway; plur.

nesh (?) to sprinkle; perhaps =
neshesh

A.Z. 1910, 128,
Hh. 158, saliva.

nesh-t, neshut,

moisture, saliva, spitule.

neshness

U. 286,
emission, saliva.

nesh

a plant.

nesh

gravel, pebbles.

Nesh-renpu

N. 355,
a divine name.

nesh, neshâ
d, c, d, c, metal pot or vessel.

nesha

metal weapons of some kind, strips of metal;
var. , a metal pot (?)

nesha

Peasant 16,
Ebers Pap. 83, 14, a plant;
there were two kinds:
and

nesha

Rec. 16, 69
= Copt.  ,  .

neshua

to threaten, to abuse, to revile.

neshuau

reviler (?)

neshb

lotus, a flower bud.

nshebsheb

U. 98, N.
377, to be fed, satisfied (?)
var.

neshp

to snuff the air, to breathe, to inhale;
inhaled.

neshpâ

A.Z. 1900, 27, inhaler.

neshef

U. 312, moisture (?)

nshefshef

N. 187,
Sphinx 14, 209, to eject fluid, emission.

Neshmit

B.D. 40, 3,
123, 125, I, 11, a sacred boat of Râ and Osiris.

Neshem

the god of the Neshem boat.

Neshmit

the goddess of the Neshem boat.

neshmit, neshmut

Rec. 38, 63,
Rec. 38, 64,
B.D. 172, 3,
scales of fish.

neshm-t

a kind of precious stone, mother-of-emerald (?)

neshem

a meat offering.

neshmm

P. 188, M.
352, N. 904, to flourish (a knife), to sharpen.

nshemshem

to sharpen.

nshen

U. 437,
T. 250,
U. 555,
Rec. 31, 21,
neshnun  storm, hurricane, tempest.

neshni  to terrify, to alarm, to frighten, to paralyse with fear, a title of Set.

Neshenti  P.S.B.A. Rev. 24, 44. to rage, destructive fury, calamity, disaster, a title of Set.

neshnit  storm, tempest.

neshen  to be eclipsed (of a heavenly body); moon eclipsed; a great eclipse.

neshni  to eat into, to pierce (of fire).

neshen  to pluck a bird.

neshnem  , a kind of unguent, holy oil; var.

nesher  crane (?); Copt. noguep.

neshes  U. 538, T. 295, P. 229, U. 299, N. 545; T. 137, P. 148, to emit fluid (?)

neshes  P. 713 . . .

neshtesut  a P. 713 . . .

nesht  to be strong, strong; Copt. ngor.

neshtti  cruel, violent.

nesht  to cut, to slay.

nesht-ti  Amherst Pap. 26, sculptor, hewer; plur.

nesht  a kind of seed (?)

neshtu  N. 954, a girdle (?)

neq  Rev., to commit adultery; Copt. nekil.

neq ḫuut  Jour. As. 1908, 302, sodomy.

neq-t  Rev. 13, 53, Jour. As. 1908, 278, Jour. As. 1908, 289, Rev. 13, 7, things, goods, possessions; Copt. ḫun.

neqan  to be lacking, or wanting.

neqâ  Rev. 13, 2, goods, things, stuff.

neqâ  x to rub down, to grind grain, to polish (?)

neqâut  Ebers Pap. 87, 5, , Ebers P. 25, 3, Sphinx 14, 225, what is rubbed or ground down to powder, meal, fine flour.

neqâut  B.D. 27, 1, 175, 25, foes crushed or beaten to death.
Neqāiu-hatu

B.D. 27, 1, the fiends who tore up hearts.

nequ-t, something crushed, meal, powder (?)

neq-t, see

nequt, Shipwreck 49, some edible plant.

neqeb, Metternich Stele 6, to mourn, to be afflicted.

Neqebit (?), Berg. I, 8, the white vulture-goddess of Nekhen.

neqem, T. 12,

N. 959, Metternich Stele 3, to be afflicted, to mourn, to grieve, to lament.

neqmu, mourners, afflicted ones.

neqma, to work in metal.

neqn, to bear in mind, to think, to remember.

neqn-t, injury, affliction.

neqr, dust, powder, what is sifted.

neqerqer, Rec. 5, 86, 16, 159, to sift; Capt. ḫoḳep (?)

nek, Shipwreck 45, ox, bull; plur.

nek, to commit sodomy, sodomite; to copulate with violence, to rape (?)

nekākā, P. 198, M. 373,

N. 933, Verbum I, 428, swived, fecundated, pregnant.

nek, Shipwreck 45, ox, bull;

nek, to smite, to attack, to injure, outrage, crime, murder; see

zekit, pieces cut off, slashings, hackings.

nekut, Peasant 119, transgression (?)

nek-t, injury, outrage, some wanton act, crime.

nek, things, property;

Nāstasen Stele 64, certain things; Capt. ḫika, ḫkh.

nekā, things, goods, possessions.

Nekit, Denderah III, 24, one of seven solar goddesses.

nek-t, cord, rope, string, band.
neka to think, to meditate, to cogitate, to devise a plan.

neka-t thought; plur.

nekau bad deeds, offences.

nka..., thought; plur., bad deeds, offences. Rev. 13, 10, things; Copt. 

Nekait, Nekai-t the goddess of the 7th hour of the day; var. 

nekau bulls, male animals.

neki criminal, malefactor, murderer; plur.

Neká, B.D. 164, 16, Nesi-Amsu, 29, 21, B.M. 32, 421, a serpent-fiend, a form of Set.

nekpatá a plant with a gummy juice, a kind of astragalus.

nekpeth Rec. 4, 21, an aromatic plant.

nekfitár an unguent from Sangar.

neken to make an attack on someone, to commit an outrage, to commit murder, to do evil or harm, to be attacked by an internal pain or disease.

nekenit injury, violence, attack, transgression.

nekenu murderer, malefactor; plur.

Neknit the goddess of the 7th hour of the day.

nkens, Rev. 12, 66, injury, violence; Copt. 

Nekentf Tuat I, a god in the Tuat.

nekt, Jour. As. 1908, 505, a bird.

nega, nega to strike, to smite, to cut off, to cut open, to hew, to slay, to crush.

nega-t Peasant 277, a smiting, a blow, a breach in a wall or dyke.

neg-t, Ebers Pap. 39, 7, 

neg, nega , Amen. 12, 4, to lack, to want, to be short of; Rec. 30, 216, 217, to be few in number; , Kublán Stele 11, want of water.

nega-t L.D. III, 654, 10 ...

neg, T. 45, M. 53, P. 441, M. 544, N. 1125, ; P. 704, N. 915, 955, bull; plur.

neg, T. 45, , P. 87, M. 54, ; U. 613, bull of bulls.
nega  
\[ \text{bull.} \]

negau  
\[ \text{Rec. 26, 64, } \]

\[ \text{IV, 1124, bull, ox;} \]

\[ \text{A.Z. 1910, 125, cow.} \]

Neg  
\[ \text{U. 577, N. 966, the four-horned (} \]

\[ \text{bull-god of heaven.} \]

Neg  
\[ \text{I, N. 955, a bull-god who appeared from} \]

\[ \text{to break, to come to an end.} \]

Neg-en-kau (?)  
\[ \text{T. 45, P. 87, M. 83, N. 69, a bull-god who befriended the dead.} \]

neg  
\[ \text{Hh. 541, to cackle.} \]

negg  
\[ \text{N. 749, to cackle, to quack.} \]

negaga  
\[ \text{to cackle, to quack.} \]

negá  
\[ \text{to cackle, to quack.} \]

Negg-ur  
\[ \text{B.D. 59, 3, the goose-goddess who laid the sun-egg.} \]

Negneg-ur  
\[ \text{Berl. 2296; see} \]

\[ \text{to be destroyed, to break in pieces.} \]

Negnit  
\[ \text{Berg. I, 14, a goddess (solar?) who befriended the dead.} \]

negeh  
\[ \text{to be weak, inactive.} \]

neges  
\[ \text{to overflow.} \]

ngesges  
\[ \text{to be heaped up full with something, to overflow; varr.} \]

\[ \text{IV, 951, overloaded;} \]

\[ \text{IV, 1143, overflowing.} \]

net  
\[ \text{pronominal suffix, fem.: thou, thee.} \]

nt  
\[ \text{who, which; Copt. ÍT.} \]

ntá  
\[ \text{T. 60, P. 185, 310, 641, N. 1238,} \]

\[ \text{M. 295, a relative particle: who, which;} \]

\[ \text{Copt. ÍT, ÍT.} \]

nti  
\[ \text{N. 1235,} \]

\[ \text{a relative particle: who, which;} \]

\[ \text{of the breasts of a woman.} \]
everyone who; A.Z. 1900, 130: like that which.

Ntt, T. 61, M. 219, N. 294, that which is; everything which is;

this which; N. 1385, the two (fem.) which; Rev. 13, 81 =

= Copt. NTE.

Nti, A.Z. 1908, 120.

Nti am, Pap. 3024, 142, he who is there, i.e., a dead man; plur.

__, Berl. 7317; Copt. ET.

Nti, the thing which is, what is; plur.

__, Rev. 13, 81; var. __.

Ntiu, Tuat V, "those who exist," i.e., the righteous.

Ntiu, Rec. 32, 78, __, Rec. 32, 79, __, Rec. 33, 34; varr. __, T. 364.

Nti-em-sert, a title of an official.

Nti-her-f-mm-masti-f, the name of a god.

nt ḫesb, devoted, or attached, to accounts.

ntt because; opens a letter or a narrative.

ntt (P), to weave, to bind, to tie; var. __

ntt-t, cord, band, thread, fillet, bandlet; plur. __, cords, ties, bandages, ligatures.

Net, Lanzone 175, a creation-god who established the world.

Net, U. 67, __, T. 207, __, P. 615, __, N. 1140, __

U. 627, __, Rec. 26, 65, __; varr. __

Gr. Nyth, a self-produced perpetually virgin-goddess, who gave birth to the Sun-god; originally she was a goddess of the chase. The centre of her cult was at Sais where she had the four forms:

Net Ḫetch-t, Tuat XI, Neith of the White Crown.

Net Sher-t, Tuat XI, Neith of the maiden.

Net tha (?), Tuat XI, Neith of the phallus.

Net Ḫesher-t, Tuat XI, Neith of the Red Crown.

Net - tepit - An-t, Tuat II, Neith as lady of the tomb.

Net Ḫetut, __, the great temple of Neith at Sais.

net, U. 461, T. 351, Hh. 108, Rec. 31, 26, __, A.Z. 45, 124, __

__, the Crown of the North, the Red Crown; plur. __, __, U. 540, __

Rec. 31, 174.
net — , to sprinkle; var.
netnet — , to pour out, to flow, to gush out.
netnet — , fluid, liquid; plur.
net — , issues, emissions, secretions.
net — , stream, canal;
net — , water of their streams.
net-t — , secretion, emission;
Metternich Stele 170, foam of the lips.
net — , a collection of water, water in general.
netu — , stream, canal.
Netit (?) — , Tuat I, a singing-goddess.
Net — Edfu I, 81, a form of the Nile-god.
Netu — , Tuat V, a river of boiling water, or liquid fire, in the Tuat.
Net Ás-t — , lake of Isis (?)
Net Ásár — , Tuat III, stream of Osiris in the Tuat.
Net-Rá — , Tuat I, a river or canal in the Tuat.
net — , Israel Stele 3, to be suffocated.
neti — , to vanquish, to overcome.
netnet — , to cut, to kill, to pour out blood.
netnet — , joint, slice of blood.
nt — , bulls for sacrifice.
net — , a vase, pot.
nt — , rules, ordinances, regulations.
net-t — , skin, hide, pelt.
net-ta — ; P. 700, A, P. 41, M. 62, N. 29, to come, to advance.
ntau — , ibex; plur.
Neta — , T. 307, the name of a god
nt-á — , Heruemheb 21, to arrange or codify laws and ordinances, to arrange in proper order the various parts of a religious service, to edit a text.
nt-á — , rule, order, canon, custom, ordinance, statute, law, formula; plur. — , Thes. 1207, — , A.Z. 1908, 122, — , Treaty 5, Rec. 32, 176, stipulations, ordinances, ceremonies;
— , Rec. 5, 92, the liturgy for the burial of the dead.
ntu — , Rec. 26, 236,
— , Rec. 31, 173, those who.
ntu — , N. 607, gods = — , M. 229; — = 7, Stunden 49.
Ntu-ti — , Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rá (No. 25).
ntu-ten — , pronounal suffix, 2nd pers. plur.
neteb — , Rec. 36, 78,
— , Rhind Pap. 14,
— , to hear, to understand; var.
netbit — , Rec. 5, 93, leaves (of the sycamore-fig tree).
ntef, pers. pron. 3rd masc.: he, his; Copt. ṢTOQ.

netf, Israel Stele 6, Rev. 13, 4, (to untie, to set free, to loosen, to unharness; Ṣ, Amen. 11, 8, 15, 4; Copt. ṢΩΤΤΩ.

netfi (Rev. 13, 4, explanation or solution (of a difficulty).

netf, Peasant 144, 263, to sprinkle, to water a garden, to pour out.

nteftef; see.

netm, Jour. As. 1908, 291, sweet; Copt. ṢΩΤΕ.

neter, nether, U. 70, N. 330, T. 237, M. 147, N. 649, the word in general use in texts of all periods for God and "god"; Copt. ṢΩΤΕ, = ṢΩΤΕ (Rev.)

neteru, P. 190, 1908, 452, Rec. 27, 83, 84, gods; Copt. ṢΤΗΡ.

neteru — Rec. 27, 222, gods, male deities; A.Z., 1906, 124, Rec. 6, 10, 1293, the gods, male and female.

netrit, Rec. 30, 67, 838, goddess; Copt. ṢΤΟΤΕ.


netri, Rec. 27, 220, Thes. 1284, to be, or to become divine, to deify, divine; Ṣ, I deify; Ṣ, more divine than the divine ones; Ṣ, a divine god; Ṣ, a divine youth; Ṣ, a divine Power.

netri, divine one.

netrá-t, netrit, Rec. 27, 220, 222, Ṣ, A.Z., 1906, Ṣ, a divine woman or thing; plur. Ṣ, a divine woman or thing; plur.

netrá, Rev. 14, 33, divine magic or literature.
netri-ti, divine (adj.).

netrer, power, divinity; IV, 340.

neterteri, divine, strong.

neter aab (aab neter), divine form or image.

neteru abu, valiant (?);

neter at (atf neter), "divine father," or "father of the god," i.e., of the king, the king's father-in-law.

neter atf (atf neter), a father who is a god;

neteru peru (peru neter), gods' houses, temples.

neter fet-t (fet-t neter), divine sweat.

Neter mut (Mut neter)
(1) the mother of the god (i.e., Isis); (2) the title of a priestess.

netrit men (men netrit), the building made for a goddess.

neter metut (metut neter), the words of the god [Thoth], any book or inscription written in hieroglyphs.

neter metcha-t (metcha-t neter), U. 396, a book of sacred writings.

neter nemmât (nemmât neter), the god's block of slaughter.

neter ḫe-t (ḫe-t neter), Palermo Stele, IV, 421, house of the god, temple; plur.

neter ḫaru (ḫaru neter), two divine temples;

neter Ḫemu (Ḫemu neter), an order of priests who attended in the temple at certain hours of the day and night.

neter Ḫem (Ḫem neter), servant of the god, priest; plur.

neter Ḫetepu (Ḥetepu neter), propitiatory offerings made to a god, sacrifices, the property or possessions in general of the god, the instruments used in making offerings.

Neter Kher-t (Kher-t neter)
the mine of the god, the tomb, the cemetery.

neter Ḫertu (Ḫertu neter), I, 149, quarryman, miner, stonemason, mortuary mason; plur.
neter khetm (akh-t neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, IV, 965, the property of a god, anything sacrosanct; ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, sacred book, book of temple services; plur. ⅡⅡⅡⅡ.

Neter khetmi (khetmi neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the keeper of the seal of the god.

neter seh-t (seh-t neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the council-chamber of the god; plur. ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, T. 398, M. 400.

Neter Sekh-t (Sekh-t neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the field of the god"—the name of the necropolis of Eileithyiaspolis.

Neter seshu (seshu neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, P. 345, ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, M. 646, the scribe of the god.

Neter seshshit (seshshit neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, a priestess who carried the god's sistrum.

Neter shemsu (shemsu neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, a member of the god's body-guard; plur. ⅡⅡⅡⅡ.

Neter ta (Ta-neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, Inscrip. Henu, 14; ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, IV, 329, ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, IV, 615, ⅡⅡⅡⅡⅡⅡ, heaven.

Neter-ta ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the title of the priestess in Lycopolis.

neter tua (tua neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, Shipwreck 5, ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, to adore, to give thanks, to offer thanksgiving.

Neter tua (Tuait neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, "Adorer of the god," the title of the high-priestess of Thebes; ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the house of the high-priestess of Thebes.

Neter tua (Tuaut neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, P. 611, star of the morning—Venus; later forms are: ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, ⅡⅡⅡⅡ.

Neter tep-t (Tep-t neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, T. 93, N. 629 ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the boat of the god Rā.

neter tcheft (tcheft neter) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, speech of the god, hieroglyphs (?)

Neter ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, Berg. I, 13, a serpent-god who bestowed godhood on the dead.

Neterti (?) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, Tuat V, a god in the Tuat.

neter åa ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, U. 416, ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, T. 237, ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, "great god"—a title of many gods; ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the great self-produced god; ⅡⅡⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the seats of the great god, N. 764, 800.

Neter åa ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, Tuat V, a two-headed winged serpent with a tail terminating in a human head.

Neter åa ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, Tuat IV, a three-headed winged serpent with two pairs of human legs.

Neter uå ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the god One, a title applied to any god and even any goddess, e.g., Neith, who is for some special purpose regarded as the "Great God."

Neter bah (?) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, Rec. 4, 28, a god.

Neter peri ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, the god who appeared = Epiphanes.

Netrit fent (?) ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, Tuat V, an axe-god or goddess.

Neter mut ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, a title of Isis = Termuthis.

neter merti ⅡⅡⅡⅡ, Mar. Aby. II, 23, 16...
Neter nuti \(\rightarrow\), N. 859, \(\rightarrow\), the god of the town, the local god.

Neter neferu \(\rightarrow\), Tuat III, a god.

Neterit-nekhenit-Ra \(\rightarrow\), Tuat IX, a singing-goddess in the Tuat.

Neter-neteru \(\rightarrow\), Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.

Neter-ľâu \(\rightarrow\), Edfu I, 79, a name of the Nile-god.

Neter-kha \(\rightarrow\), B.D. 137A, I, god of one thousand [years]; compare \(\rightarrow\), boat of one thousand [years], ibid., l. 3.

Neter Sept-t \(\rightarrow\), Jour. As. 1908, 290, one of the 36 Dekans.

Neter-ka-qetqt \(\rightarrow\), Edfu I, 106, one of the eight gods who guarded Osiris.

Neterit-ta-aakhu (?) \(\rightarrow\), Tuat V, an axe-god.

Neterit-ta-meh (?) \(\rightarrow\), Tuat V, an axe-god.

Neter tuau \(\rightarrow\), P. 8o; see Neter neter (p. 403).

Neter-tchai-pet \(\rightarrow\), Annales I, 88, the planet Saturn.

Neter-Then (?) \(\rightarrow\), Tuat V, an axe-god.

Neterui \(\rightarrow\), the twin gods.

Neterui \(\rightarrow\), U. 558, the two lion-gods, Shu and Tefnut, \(\rightarrow\), who made their own bodies.

Neter-ti \(\rightarrow\), the two goddesses, Isis and Nephthys (?)

Neterui āauui \(\rightarrow\), P. 311,

Neterui perui \(\rightarrow\), the two gods Epiphanes.

Neterui menkhui \(\rightarrow\), the two beneficent gods.

Neterui merui ōt \(\rightarrow\), the two father-loving gods, i.e., Philopatores.

Neterui merui mu-t \(\rightarrow\), the two mother-loving gods, i.e., Philometores.

Neterui netchui \(\rightarrow\), the two gods who act as defenders.

Neterui hetepui \(\rightarrow\), P. 348,

Neterui senui \(\rightarrow\), the two devouring gods.

Neterui sheptui \(\rightarrow\), P. 348,

Neteru IV \(\rightarrow\), B.D. 135, 2, Hymn Darius 28, the four chief gods of heaven;

Neteru VII \(\rightarrow\), the seven gods who founded the earth; Neteru VIII \(\rightarrow\), the eight gods of the Company of Thoth.

Neteru IX - pestch-t neteru \(\rightarrow\), the nine gods, also written \(\rightarrow\).
1. U. 251, N. 216, 714, the Great Nine Gods.

2. U. 252, N. 714, the Little Nine Gods.

3. U. 179, 480, N. 47, 134, 1207, N. 198, P. 97, 479, M. 67, 222, the two groups of nine gods, i.e., the Great and Little Companies.

Neteru XLII, B.D. 125, I, 5, the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Neteru ašet, a group of six gods of the Gate Saa-Set.

Neteru ūa-a-ta, Tuat III, the seven gods of the boat of the Earth.

Neteru ašet-khet Āsr, B.D. 168, the gods who dwell in the serpent-goddess Mehen; var. c a b d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

Neteru ašet she kheb, Tuat III, the gods of the lake of Fire.

Neteru ašet qeb Mehen, the gods associated with the serpent-goddess who protected the night sun.

Neteru ašet karat, B.D. 168, the 14 gods of the shrine of Osiris.

Neteru ašet ta Tuat, the gods in the earth and in the Tuat.

Neteru-amentiu, U. 572, B.D. 141, 39, western gods; a s t u v w x y z, gods of the West.

Neteru āru pet, U. 586, M. 805, N. 1335, , P. 298, the gods belonging to heaven.
Neteru áru ta
U. 586, M. 805, N. 1335, P. 298, the gods belonging to the earth.

Neteru átifu
168, 12, the father-gods; fem.

Neteru uatu
141, 50–53, the gods of roads; southern, northern, eastern, western.

Neteru Baiu Pu
the gods, the souls of Pu (Buto).

Neteru Baiu Nekhen
the gods, the Souls of Nekhen (Hierapolis).

Neteru pe-t
the gods of heaven; var.

Neteru pauttiu
the primeval gods.

Neter
B.D. 17 (Nebseen), 39, the god with a face like a dog's.

Neteru Per-ur
B.D. 141, 43, gods of the "Great House."

Neteru Per-neser
B.D. 141, 44, gods of the House of Fire.

Neteru Pertiu
B.D. 141, 48, the gods of the exits (?)

Neteru mastiu
B.D. 141, 41, the gods of the Great Bear.

Neteru Mefakitiu
Tuat XII, the gods of the Sinaic Peninsula.

Neteru mehtiu
U. 572, N. 967, northern gods.

Neteru-nu-He-t Ba
Pap. Ani I, 6, the gods of the Soul-Temple who weigh heaven and earth.

Neteru en Tuat
the gods of the Tuat.

Neteru nuttiu
the native gods of towns.

Neteru nebu nutiut
P. 696, all the gods of the cities.

Neteru nebu septtiu
P. 696, all the gods of the nomes.

Neteru netchestiu
H.D. 141, 49, "the little gods."

Neteru resu
U. 572, N. 967, B.D. 141, 42, southern gods.

Neteru Hettiu
Tuat VII, the eight gods of He-t Benben in the Tuat.

Neteru ūau kar
Tuat IV, the 12 gods of the shrine of Osiris.

Neteru ḫeriu Kheti
Tuat VIII, the seven gods who stood on the fire-spitting serpent Kheti.
Neteru Heteptiu | B.D. 141, 42, the gods who are endowed with offerings.

Neteru khetiu Āsār | Tuat IV, a group of gods who ministered to Osiris.

Neteru saiu Khas-t | Tuat VII, the eight gods who guarded the lake of fire on which Osiris dwelt.

Neteru suu en ka-sen | Tuat IV, a group of gods in the Tuat.

Neteru semsu | U. 446, T. 255, the senior gods.

Neteru sekhtiu | B.D. 141, 47, the gods who are over the fields of the Tuat.

Neteru sesheemu Tuat | B.D. 142, 137, the guides of the Tuat.

Neteru set (semt) | Tuat I, the gods of the funerary mountain.

Neteru qerti | B.D. 1274, 1, the gods of the two Nile-caverns in the First Cataract.

Neteru Qerti | B.D. 141, 48, the gods of the Circles in the Tuat.

Neteru ta | The gods of earth.

Neteru ṫhuati | The gods of the Tuat.

Neteru tcheseriu | Tuat III, a group of 12 gods protected by Seti.

Neterit | Tuat II (Gate II), false gods (?)

Netr, Netru | T. 39, P. 334, 499, P. II, 1345, the God-city, or city of Osiris.

Netrā | A name of the necropolis of Coptos.

Netrit | The name of a festival.

Netra | The name of either eye of Horus.

Neterti | N. 951, netrit, netra, the name of a festival.

Netr | A name of either eye of Horus or Rā, i.e., the sun and moon.

Netrit | N. 289, 290, a kind of garment or stuff; see nether.

Netrut | A kind of strong-smelling plant or herb.

Neter | Rev., axe; varr. compare Copt. άνηθρ.

Neter-ti (?) | A double tool, or a pair of instruments used in "Opening the Mouth."

Neter | Stream, canal (?)

Netrā | Water house.
neter 𓊐, wine, strong beer.
netri (?) 𓊐, a kind of thread or string.

**Nteriush**
Darius; var. 𓊐, wine, strong beer.

Babyl. 𓊐, Pers. 𓊐, Heb. 𓊐, Gr. Δαυς.

neth 𓊐, B.D. 110, 13 . . . .

those who appertain to horses, i.e., cavalry, horsemen.

ntes 𓊐, pers. pron. 3rd fem.: she, it;
Copt. ṃThomas.

nt-sen 𓊐, pers. pron. 3rd pl.: they, their, them.

**Netqa-her-khesef-atu**
𓊑, B.D. 144, the herald of the 4th Arit; var.

ntek 𓊐, U. 544, P. 647,
M. 745, 𓊐, pers. pron. 2nd masc.: thee, thou;
Copt. ṃThomas.

nt-th 𓊐, pers. pron. 2nd fem. sing.;
Copt. ṃThomas.

nt-then 𓊐, pronominal suffix 2nd pers. plur.;
Copt. ṃThomas.

neth 𓊐, 𓊐, of.

neth-ḥetru 𓊐, Rec. 8, 134, 136, those who appertain to horses, horsemen, cavalry.

nthu 𓊐, P. 607, I, 61,
U. 365, P. 606,
P. 63, thee, thou;
Copt. ṃThomas.

**neth** 𓊐, P. 255, M. 475, N. 1064,
= nest, seat, throne.

**nethu** 𓊐, Mission 13, 61, necklace, collar.

**nethth** 𓊐, chain, cord, fetter; plur.

**Netheth** 𓊐, Tuat X, a goddess associated with Setfit.

**Nethef** 𓊐, title of the ram of Mendes.

nether 𓊐, T. 24, P. 742, 𓊐.
T. 202, 𓊐, N. 792, 𓊐, Rec.
32, 82, god; plur. 𓊐, 𓊐; see neter.

netherit 𓊐, goddess; plur. 𓊐.

Tuat X, an ape-god with a star.

**Netherit** 𓊐, the eye of Rā or Horus.

**Netherit** 𓊐, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 24).

netherit 𓊐, eyes.

nether 𓊐, natron; 𓊐, 𓊐, 𓊐, natron of the North;
𓊐, 𓊐, 𓊐, 𓊐, 𓊐, 𓊐, 𓊐, natron of the South; Heb. 𓊐, Gr. νίρφω.

**Nether** 𓊐, P. 334,
M. 637, the Lake of Nether in Nethru.

nether 𓊐, 𓊐, cloth, woven stuff. Different kinds and qualities are enumerated, e.g., 𓊐, 𓊐, 𓊐, 𓊐.
Ntheriush, Darius; see Ntheriush.

ntethehteh, P. 349, N. 1065, Sphinx 14, 213, to blow, to spit (?)

nethes (?), U. 540, T. 296, P. 230

nthk, thee, thou.

ten, P. 97, 684, to tie, to bind.

ten, to tie, to bind.

Netnetit-uhthes-khakabu

Tuat X, a pilot-goddess of Afd.

net, A, to escape.

net, M. 97, 186, M. 67, N. 47, to overthrow.

Net, U. 279, 291, N. 719 =

nta, see n-ta.

n-ta, ordinance, precept, regulation.

netit, Metternich Stele 47, bank of a river or canal.

netnau, Ebers Pap. 14, 20, 111, 15, 12

netb, M. 247, N. 638, to drink.

neteb, P. 810, T. 335, to drink.

netbit, Peasant 56, part of a sail.

netebut, Tombos Stele 11, territories, lands, domains.

netbu, Annales III, 109,

netch-ti, protector; fem. netch-her, protectress; beings who protect.

netch-her, or netch-aau-t, to protect; netch-her, the opening words of many hymns, meaning something like "homage to thee."

Netch-her-netch-her, god of the 9th hour of the day.

netch khet, a guardian of property, to take care of something, trustee, councillor; netch metut, member of council in the temples; temple councillors.

Netchti, Tuat VI, a god who fed the dead.

Netch at-f, T. 277, P. 31, N. 69, "protector of his father"—a title of Horus.

Netch-at-f, Tuat VI, a god who fed the dead.

Netch-ti-ur, the god of the 11th day of the month.

Netch-baiu, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 25).

Netch Nu, a title of Ra.

Netchui—neterui netchui, the two protecting gods (Soteres).

netch, IV, 1105, to take counsel with someone, to seek advice, to talk a matter over.

netchnetch, Amen. 11, 9, P. 1116B, 64, Rec. 15, 178, to discuss, to debate, to take counsel about a matter, to argue, to disagree, to contradict, to question a statement; varr. netchnetch, incontrovertible, unquestionable; Copt. noxnex, nes

netch aau-t, to exercise or enjoy a dignity.

netch metut, to converse, to exchange speech.

Netch-rá, to consult about a matter, to take counsel, to discuss, to debate a matter, to be eloquent, to play the orator, to make an order after due deliberation, an address, counsel, consultation.

Netchnetch rá; see
netch ren, to proclaim the name.

netch khert, to direct affairs, to perform duties.

netch, Rec. 31, 170, to laugh.

netch, Rec. 31, 170, to laugh.

netch, Rec. 31, 170, to laugh.

netch senāā, Rec. 4, 21, to rub to a fine powder, to rub down drugs for medicine.

netchit, Rev. 14, 3, paintings in colours; Rec. 15, 16, prayers painted in colours.

netchit, Nāstāsen Stele 43, crushed grain.

netcha, L.D. III, 1408, to be cooled or eased (of the throat).

netchatchait, Ebers Papyrus 36, 17, 39, 14, 1, Ebers Papyrus 30, 8, 14, 4, 12, 3, dregs.

netcha, Thes. 1288, a weight (for dates).

ntch-ā, see nt-ā.

Netcheb-āb-f, B.D. 39, 15, a storm-god.

netcheftchef, see.

netchf-t, nuts, fruit of a tree.

Netchf-t, a town of Osiris.

netchem, Rec. 27, 226,
to be sweet, sweet, pleasant, happy, glad, jolly, mirthful, delighted, delightful, to have relief from pain or anxiety, convalescence; very glad, very nice, very pleasant; comp. Heb. יְאָלִדָה, Copt. ṢΩΤΕΑ, Arab. ʾאַלִדָה.

Netchem-netchem-t ⚫⚫⚫⚫, any sweet thing, sweetness, sweet, love.

Netchemu ⚫⚫⚫⚫, things sweet and pleasant; ⚫⚫⚫⚫, sweet life; ⚫⚫⚫⚫, sweet-smelling; ⚫⚫⚫⚫, happy every day.

Netchem ab (?) ⚫⚫⚫⚫, to be happy, to rejoice, to make merry.

Netchemnetchem ⚫⚫⚫⚫, to be happy, to make love, sweet, happy.

Netchemnetchem ab (?) ⚫⚫⚫⚫, to rejoice.

Netchemit ⚫⚫⚫⚫, sexual pleasures.

Netchemmut ⚫⚫⚫⚫, sexual delights, love pleasures.

Netchemnetchemiu ⚫⚫⚫⚫, love joys.

Netchemnetchemit ⚫⚫⚫⚫, concubines, harlots.

Netchem ⚫⚫⚫⚫, B.D. 39, 20, a god.

Netchemnetchemit ⚫⚫⚫⚫, Lanzone 112, the divine midwife.

Netchem-āb ⚫⚫⚫⚫, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god; plur. ⚫⚫⚫⚫, Rec. 31, 174.

Netchem-ānkh ⚫⚫⚫⚫, Rec. 37, 63, a god.

Netchem, netchemnetchem ⚫⚫⚫⚫, mandragora (?)

Netchemu ⚫⚫⚫⚫, U. 338.


Netcher-t ⚫⚫⚫⚫, place of restraint, prison, captivity, imprisonment.

Netcher ⚫⚫⚫⚫, B.D. 1534, 19, parts of a net.

Netcher tep reť ⚫⚫⚫⚫, to observe laws, to keep ordinances.

Netcherit ⚫⚫⚫⚫, a place of restraint in the Tuat.

Netcher ⚫⚫⚫⚫, a god.
Netcher [119x698], a god, sustainer of heaven and earth.

Netcherit [119x698], B.D. 168, the eight goddesses who were armed with hatchets.

Netcher [119x698], N. 757, to sharpen a tool or the claws.

Netcheru [119x698], carpenter; compare Arab. ِع.

Netcher-t [119x698], N. 975...

Netcherf [119x698], P. 651, N. 939...

Netchehtcheh [119x698], P. 729, M. 783, the limitless god.

Netchehtcheh-t [119x698], B.D. 110, 13, with...

Netchehtcheh-t [119x698], IV, 708, a tusk of ivory, a tooth; plur. ...

Netchehtcheh-ti [119x698], Shipwreck 164, Copt. i.α.α.α.ε, i.α.α.ε.

Netchehtchehnutcheh [119x698], Edfu I, 10a, Rec. 4, 28, B.D. 17, 102, Berg. I, 3, one of the eight gods who watched over the body of Osiris; var. ...

Netchehtchehiu [119x698], Hh. 524, a group of gods.

Netchehtcheh [119x698], to suffer, to be in pain.

Netchhā [119x698], P. 204 + 7...

Netchhātchhāt [119x698], a kind of grain or seed.

Netches [119x698], U. 90, N. 939...

Netches-t [119x698], a "little" god, as opposed to a great and important god; var. ...

Netches-ti [119x698], little.

Netches [119x698], a "little" god, as opposed to a great and important god; var. ...

Netches-ti [119x698], a name of Osiris.

Netches-ti [119x698], Tomb of Seti I, a bearded child-god, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 61).

Netchehtchet [119x698], M. 146, N. 649, Sphinx XIV, 214, to be permanent, to endure.
er, at, by, near, to, towards, into, with, among, against, from, every, upon, concerning, up to, until, so that. The old form of the word is är; var. upon; Copt. epo.

er aṣu, all, entirely.
er aṣer, exceedingly, very much.
er aṭ, between.
er am, towards.
er ámi-tu, IV, 365, between, among,

er ásu, in return for.
er áqer, exactly opposite.
er aṣa ur, greatly, exceedingly.
er aṣ, outside; Copt. e ḫol.

er ber, Metternich Stele 167, outside; Copt. e ḫol.
er peh, to the uttermost, to the end.
er em, Nástassen Stele 26, with, near; Copt. III, 142 = Copt.

er mā, Rev. 11, 147, 13, 68, as, like, according to = Copt. e ḫe (Rev.).

er mátet, according to the likeness, likewise.
er men, IV, 618, as far as.
er men, IV, 657, corresponding to.
er n, without, not.
er nuit, straightway, instantly.
er nefer er, successfully.
er neḥeh, everlastingly.
er enti, so that, because, inasmuch as, according to that which = Gr. ἐγεγονέναι.
er rā (?) as far as, to the limit of.
er ruti, Rev. 11, 133, at the two doors, i.e., outside; var.

er hau, towards.
er hu, over against.
er hen, Rev. 13, 54, up to.
er ha-t, before, in front of.
er hai, exceedingly.
er henā, with.
er her, over and above, in addition to.
er kha-t 𓊍 in accordance with.
er kheft 𓊍 opposite, in face of.
er khent 𓊛 before.
er kher 𓊍 with.
er khet 𓊍 in the following of, in the charge of.
er sa 𓊍 Peasant 244, at the side of, after.
er shaā 𓊎 up to, until.
er ges 𓊛 by the side of, near.
er tep 𓊍 before, in front of.
er tcher 𓊎 utterly, entirely, to the utmost limit; var. 𓊏.
er, err 𓊍, a sign of the comparative: e.g., 𓊎 stronger than the gods; 𓊎 thy voice is shriller than that of the tcheru bird; 𓊎 thou hast created more than all the gods; 𓊎, more splendid, more beautiful.
er 𓊍, a prefix used to mark fractions e.g., 𓊎 = $\frac{1}{3}$, 𓊎 = $\frac{3}{4}$, 𓊎 = $\frac{5}{7}$, 𓊎 = $\frac{7}{9}$.
(Copt. pe 𓊎), 𓊎 = $\frac{1}{3}$, 𓊎 = $\frac{2}{5}$, 𓊎 = $\frac{3}{7}$, 𓊎 = $\frac{4}{9}$, 𓊎 = $\frac{5}{9}$, 𓊎 = $\frac{6}{9}$.
(Copt. pe.)
er ä 𓊍 number; 𓊍 they were without number; 𓊍 numberless; 𓊍, according to the amount of, as far as, as much as; 𓊍 in proportion to the offerings; em era 𓊍 most certainly, assuredly, none the less; 𓊍 not having effected it in reality.
er pu 𓊍, U. 290, or; Amen. 11, 8, good or bad.
er-ru 𓊍, Rev. 13, 34 = Copt. Copt. IV, 745, fattened goose.
er per 𓊍 = ári per, belonging to the house [of God]; see Rec. 21, 47.
er = ári 𓊍 man.
re (ret) 𓊎 a kind of goose; plur. 𓊎, a kind of
re 𓊎, 𓊎, 𓊎, 𓊎 a kind of precious stone; compare 𓊎.
re 𓊎, 𓊎, a covered court, portico, entrance to a house.
re 𓊎, chapter or section of a book; plur.
ighthouse.
re 𓊎, 𓊎, a single chapter; 𓊎, 𓊎, P. 463.
re 𓊎, P. 175.
Re-āa-ur | B.D. 64, 16, the city of Osiris.

re — in re uat, re en uat, the entrance to a path or road, the portion of the road in front of one.

re up-t, top of the forehead or skull.

Re pān □ 3a, M. 127, 128, a title of Geb, the Erpā of the gods.

Re Peshnā | Φ, T. 311, a mythological locality.

Re Peq □ 3a, Door of Peq, the grave of Osiris at Abydos, "his glorious seat from primitive times."

Re Peqr-t, a sacred lake of Osiris at Abydos.

re-petch-t, archers, bowmen; compare Copt. p�e∫t∫e.

Re nen □ 3a, B.D. (Saite) 142, 2, 8, a town of Osiris.

Re en-qerr-t-āp-t-khatu | Tuat XI, the name of the door of a Circle.

re ha-t, the opening in the diaphragm, the stomach, belly.

reu ūatu, the mouths of the Nile in the Delta.

Re Hāp, the mouth of the Nile-god or of his river.

Re Hop, U. 419, T. 239, the basin of the Nile.
Re heri 1, 2, 6, Thes. 1296, chief, commander, overseer, director, headman.

Re-hes 1, B.D.G. 197, "Fierce mouth," the Crocodile-god of the Fayyum.

Re hetch 2, treasury; plur. 6, treasure boats.

Re Khemenu 5, a part of Hermopolis; varr.

Re sma 1, Tuat XI, a locality in the Tuat.

Re sehrer em ta 2, N. 1050, "Mouth pacifying the land"—title of an official.

Re-Skhait 142, V, 16, a goddess.

Re-stau 1, 556, U. 556, the abode of the dead of Memphis.

Re Qerr-t 3, a name of the tomb or Other World; a title of Anubis was IV, 1183.

Re 1, 2, 6, serpent, reptile; var. 2, Metternich Stele, 81, B.D. (Saite) 164, 16.

rai ua-t (r'ta ua-t?) 1, Rosetta 16, to remit, to set aside.

rain 2, Rev. 12, 26, 14, 21, steel; Copt. 41nt.

dá, powdered ochre, paint, ink; 4, green ink.

orau 3, Rev. 11, 142 = Copt. epe.

raa-t 2, Anastasi I, 24, 3, å, side; Copt. p2, vH.

raaá 1, Amen. 6, 7, to go about.

ráu 2, N. 760, M. 339, N. 865, å, to drive away, to keep off or away.

rái 3, Rev. 12, 116, to wish, to desire.

rám 1, Ebers Pap. 27, 12, a part of the body.

rásha 2, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 32, steps; var.

reát 1, doorway, entrance chamber; var.

Rátát (Rátit) 1, a goddess worshipped at Philae.

rát 1, steps; see 1.

Rā 1, 2, 6, the sun, the day; å, day and night; å, every day, daily; Copt. PH.

Rā ás-t áb 2, name of the sun-temple of Saà lurā.

Rā en ḫequ 2, name of a statue of Amenhetep III.
Rā Nekhen, name of the sun-temple of Userkaf.

Rā shesp áb, name of the sun-temple of Userenra.

Rā tem áb, name of the sun-temple of Kakau.

Rā, U. 305, 748, Pap. 3024, 60, Ra, U. 305, 748, Ra, the summer sun.

Ra, U. 253, the Sun-god Rā; Rā the great; or, Rā the little; Heb. ⲟⳂ, Copt. ⲟⳂ.

Rā-ur, Thes. 429, Rā, the summer sun.

Rā, ⲟⳂ, Tuat VI, a jackal-headed standard.

Rā Áfu, Denderah III, 78, the night form of Rā.

Rā Ásár, B.D. 130, 18, Rā-Osiris.

Rā Átni, Tomb of Seti I, a beetle-god, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 4).

Rā em-āten-f, Denderah III, 66, a form of Rā with a beetle in disk.

Rā em-nu, the name of the Sun-god in the 2nd hour of the day.

Rā em-ḥetep (?), Denderah II, 11, a lunar form of Rā.

Rā em-ta-en-Ātem, Denderah III, 35, a form of Rā.

Rā nub (?), the golden Rā.

Rā er-neheh, B.D. 140, 6, "Everlasting Rā," a form of the Sun-god.

Rā Ḥeru, Rā Harmakhis, i.e., Rā + Horus of the two horizons.

Rā Ḥeru-āakhuti, Denderah III, 78, a bandy-legged god with hands for feet.

Rā khenti-ḥe-t-Mesq, Nesi-Āmsu 32, 5, a title of Rā.

Rā sa-em-ākhekh, the god of the 12th hour of the day.

Rā sesh (?), B.D. (Saite) 42, Rā the scribe; var.

Rā sherā, the little sun, i.e., the winter sun.

Rāit taui, Rec. 15, 162, consort of Menthu.

Rāit, U. 216, M. 449, Rā-Tem.

Rā Tem Kheper, a triad of the solar-gods of Heliopolis.

Rā, Tombos Stele 2, ruler.

Rā aui, Hymn Darius 43, the action of the two hands and arms.

rā, Thes. 1283.

rā, IV, 82, 912, Amen. 3, 15, work, act, action, to do;
rā ḏub (?) to be excited with love or passion; demoniacal possession.

rā-t (rā-ret?) IV, 657, weapon, tool, working instrument, arms, armour; plur. rā-t, Rev. 14, 11, an instrument of music.

rā, place (?)

rā, Amen. 10, 3, storehouse, chamber, barracks; plur. rā, Thes. 1206.

rā, a kind of fish; Copt. ḫḫḪḫ.

rā (ra?) Rev. 13, 52, malice, calumny; Copt. ḫḫḫ.

rārā (rara) Rev., to cry out; Copt. ḫḫḫḫḫ.

rāi ḫḫḫḫḫ, light, flame, fire.

rāppt (lappt) Rev. 11, 180.

rāhi ḫḫḫḫḫ, to complain (?)

rāḥā (?) Rev. 11, 144, station, abode (?); Copt. ḫḫ.".

rāqiu ḫḫḫḫḫ, Rev. 13, 27, devils, fiends, disaster.

rāges ḫḫḫḫ, a variegated stone.

ri ḫḫḫ, lion.

ri ḫḫḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ, door, doorway, entrance, forecourt of a house or temple.
Ruru-tá — N.
622, 976, T. 332, Rec. 31, 22.

Ruru-iti — N.
B.D. 125, II: (1) one of the 42 assessors of Osiris; (2) the god of the 17th day of the month.

Ru-Iukasa — B.D. 165, 1, a Nubian god (?)

Ru-Rá — B.D. 62, 5, the Lion-god Rá.

ru — Rev. 14, 46, malice, calumny.

ru — M. 386, N. 656

ru — N. 163

ru — U. 456, to go away, to depart, to be removed, defaced (of an inscription).

ruu — T. 385, M. 402, to run, to flee, to drive or frighten away, to cease;
P. 1116, 31; see ruáí — Copt. λο.

ru-khtt (?) — U. 561

rer — Jour. As. 1908, 274, to turn round.

ruí — journey, traveller.

ruti — journey, traveller.

ru — Peasant 255, separation; var.


ru (?) — Rec. 16, 72, evening.

ru-t — T. 201, M. 699, stele in form of a false door of a tomb and its framework.

ruti — foreign, external; from outside;

Ruti Ásár — the name of the 7th gate of the Tuat.

rua — to drive away, to chase away.

ru — Rev. 12, 49, to burn.

ruái — Israel Stele 3, to flee, to depart, to cease from, to disperse, to be healed;

ruái — to make away with, to remove, carry off, to steal;

ruái — to change, to vary, to move from.
place to place; Amen. 19, 6; Copt. λο.

ruit-t  a kind of grain.

ruit (reri)  Amen. 5, 4, reeds (?) grass (?)

ruit-t  sepulchral stele, the base or frame of a false door of a tomb; plur.

ruit  a disease of the side.

rur  Rev. 14, 18, pleasantness.

ruh, ruha (?)  Jour. As. 1908, 308, rec. 14, 22, mud; Copt. λοιχε.

rush  Jour. As. 1908, 293, to take care for or about a thing; Copt. po\u00 ecx.

rut  to grow; Copt. pw\u00 ec.

rut  inspector; plur.

rutari  Rev. 11, 180, basin; Gr. λοιχε.

ru\u00c5  Peasant 153, Rec. 31, 178, Rec. 26, 67, IV, 974,

rut-t-neb-rekhit  B.D. 153A, 20, the ropes of the net of the Akeru gods.

rut-t  hard sandstone (quartzite sandstone); plur.

ru\u00c5  U. 418, ground cultivated in terraces.

rutut  Koller Pap. 1, 5, thongs of a whip.

Ru\u00e7-en-\u00e4st  B.D. 153B, 4, the fishing line of the Akeru gods.

Ru\u00e7u-nu-Tem  B.D. 153A, 10, the ropes of the net of the Akeru gods.

ru\u00e7-t  healthy, growing plants, shoots of a plant.
overseer, agent, inspector, superintendent; plur.

ruṭu, male and female overseers in a field (?)

ruṭa, Mar. Karn. 55, 70, to march (?) to stand (?)

rutch, N. 682, to be strong, to be healthy, sound, vigorous, permanent, flourishing; see rutchu; Copt. ṣwrt.

rutchu, cord, band, ligament; plur.

rutchu, T. 260, shoots of a plant, strong ones, cords, bowstrings, knotted ropes of a ladder.

rutchu, Rec. 31, 15, oversees, inspectors.

reb, Nāstassen Stele 38, a milk vessel, pot, bowl.

Rebasunna (?), L.D. III, 1648, a Hittite (?) name.

rebasha, to be clothed in armour; compare Heb. ṣbṭ.

rebashaiu, Koller Pap. 1, 7, leather jerkins, cuirasses, trappings; compare Heb. ṣbṭ.

rebaka, cake, loaf.

Rebati, B.D. (Saite), 162, 4, a god.

reb, Sallier Pap. IV, 18, 3, Rec. 17, 96, lion; Reb, Rec. 12, 22, lioness; Heb. ṣbṭ, Copt. ṣbṭ.

Rebu, Mar. Karn. 54, 57, Libyans.

Rebu-inini (?), Bibl. Ég. 5, 221, a foreign name.

rebner-khenu, Rev. 11, 130 = Copt. ṣbṭ, P. 40, 201.

rep, rep-t, year.

repit, repuit, a goddess; Gr. ṣpēps (?)

rep-ti, the two Ladies Isis and Nephthys.

rep-t, P. 101, M. 89, N. 95, statue, image (?)

repit ahit, A.Z. 1908, 19, an amulet in the form of the Cow-goddess.

Repit Anu, P. 101, M. 89, N. 95, a name of the goddess Nut.
Repit Ast, A.Z. 1908, 20, an amulet made of fine gold in the form of Isis.

Repa (reper) temple, temple estate; plur.

Repa (repa) prince, hereditary chief.

Repa maä I, 118, a real or true prince, a prince or chief by birth.

Repat, repati (?) chief, heir, hereditary ruler, chieftainess; according to A.Z. 1907, 31, note 13, "mouth of the people."

Repä a title of Geb as the hereditary chief of the gods; P. 124, M. 93, N. 99, chief of the ten great ones of Memphis, chief of the ten great ones of An.

Repät-t a consort of Menu of Panopolis.

Repi Jour. As. 1908, 313, to become young, to be young, flourishing.

Repi a kind of fish; plur. Copt. λειψί.

Repi temple; plur. Rec. 33, 128; Copt. επνε, ephēi.

Repu Koller Pap. 1, 2, groomed (of a horse).

Repent Ebers Pap. 75, 10, meadow, some kind of land.

Repnen pitch, bitumen; Copt. Άρην τοντ.

Ref to rest (?)

Ref, to swell up, be inflated.

Refref soft, crumbly bread; Copt. Λειψί.

Refref a monster serpent in the Tuat.

Remu Nästasen Stele 9,

Remä Nästasen Stele 13,

Rem people, mankind, men; Rec. 27, 85; Copt. ρωθε; see remt, remth, reth.

Remmu people.

Remä Jour. As. 1908, 268,

Rem p noter Rev. 13, 32; great man, rich man; Copt. pερεοσ.

Rem em maä-t man of god.

Rem em man of truth; Copt. pπεπεο.
rem, U. 236, P. 212, Rec. 29, 157, to weep; Copt. pi_cee.

remm, Rec. 29, 157, Tomb of Amen. 56, to weep; N. 1147.

remi, T. 51, P. 160, Rev. 11, 164, to weep; Copt. pi_cee.

rem-t, remit, P. 371, IV, 1078, Pap 3024, 57, U. 448, T. 257, B.D. 172, 8, weeping, tears; Copt. pi_eih.

rem-tu, U. 569, the two weepers.

remiui, A.Z. 1900, 24, tears, crying, weeping.

remith, tears, weeping.

remut, Rec. 29, 157, tears, weeping.

remu, IV, 972, weeper, mourner.

Remi, Nesi-Amsu 29, 3, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 21).

Remit, Tuat III, a weeping goddess in the Tuat.

Remu, B.D. 113, 5, the Fish-city.

Remu, B.D. 172, 20, studded (with gold).

Rem-t, A.Z. 1873, 60, a part of the body, shoulders; plur. pi_is.

Remit, Lanzone 190, Mission 13, 126, a goddess of offerings. She had four forms with the following titles: (1) ; (2) ; (3) ; (4) Mar. Dend. III, 68.

Remrem, IV, 1076 ....

Remrem, B.D. 75, 3, a god; varr.

rema (?), P.S.B.A. 13, 419, a plot of ground; the part of an arura.

rema, lion.

rema (?), Wort. 884, a kind of garment (?)

rem', height, elevation, high place; compare Heb. דַּלּ.
Rem'   1,  bird, Alt. K. 618, a Semitic proper name.
Remtit   0, Rev. 13, 2 = 2,0000.
remen 1, marks a new paragraph in a composition.
remen  : (1) a linear measure = 5 palms or 20 fingers; (2) 1/4 arura = 5000 sq. cubits.
remen   1/4 T. 362, 1, IV, 968,   N. 958, 0, 9, 16; arm, shoulder, side; #, the one side of a lake; , the crew on one side of a boat; 1, I, 50, a piece of land on the west side; dual =, U. 462, \, P. 568, + IV, 497, 8, 7, 16; the two upper arms, the shoulders, the arms of a tree; , the two sides of a ladder; plur.
remen   0, P. 698, 1, M. 171, 1, 0, N. 656, 0, U. 219, 1, 1,111; Anastasi I, 20, 6, to bear, to carry on the shoulders, to carry off or away, to support, to hold up;
remen   1, P. 142, M. 412, carried, supported.
remen 1, with tua 4, to acclaim, to offer thanksgiving.
remenu   1, Amen. 6, 16, 7, 12, 16, 2, 17, 8, 18, 3, 0, to carry away, to do away, to carry off (steal), to abrogate.

Remenu 1, Peasant 166, the beam, the two arms of a large pair of pillar-scales.
remenu t 1, a pot carried on the shoulder.
remenu t 1, idleness (?) inactivity (?)
Remenu pet 1, title of the high-priest of Upuat of Lycopolis.
Remenu 1, Tuat XII, a god in the Tuat.
Remenui 1, Tuat X, a god who had for a head, and who stripped and broke up the dead.
Remenui-Rā 1, Rec. 26, 233, a god.
Remnu (?) 1, Tuat XI, one of the 12 carriers of Mehen.
Remnit 1, Rec. 4, 26, a cow, or cow-goddess.
Remen heru 1, * , Denderah II, 10, 1, * * * , one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Peueneaps;
Remen kheru 1, * , Zod. Dend., 1, * 1 , Tomb of Seti I.
Remen ta 1, Tuat VIII, a wader of the 8th Gate.
remen   1, Thes. 1322, to fall.
rems 1, Rev. 11, 157, 173, 12, 9, 1, Rev. 12, 54, 1, 1, 1, 19, 1, a kind of boat, ship.
remth 1, U. 406, 568, T. 203, man; Copt. pwwe; plur. 1, 1, 1.
P. 274, T. 358, reth, M. 675, people, mankind = reth, N. 177, 751, 792.

remth neb, anybody, everybody.

ren, P. 790, name; plur., IV, 943; Copt. pan. ren, divine name; ac-cursed name;
N. 990, imperishable name;
Rec. 30, 201; IV, 174, 1037, names;
N. 151, lords of names.

Ren ur, L.D. III, 1408, the full official name of the king.

Renu, B.D. 17, 11, the names of the limbs of Rā, which became the gods of his company.

Renniu, Tuat XI, a group of gods who magnified the names of the Sun-god.

Renn-sebu, Tuat X, a god who named the stars.

ren, Bubast. 51, an altar vessel.


Rennit, Anhai Pap. 4, the name of the object.

Rennit, the World Nurse-mother-goddess.

Rennit-neferit, Ombos I, 75, a hippopotamus-goddess.

Renti, B.M. 32, 471, a nurse-goddess (?)

Renenti, a nurse-goddess (?)

renen-t, IV, 357, child, babe, nursling;
renen-t, Amen. 9, 11, 21, 16, girl, virgin, young woman.

rennu, babe, male child, boy, youth; plur. renna renn-t, Palermo Stele 22, any young creature not full-grown;
rennu, heifer, calf; plur. rennu rennu-t, L.D. III, 194, 13, harvest, provision.

rennu, I.D. III, 194, 13, harvest, provision.

rennu-t, T.S.B.A. III, 424, a harvest-goddess of and.

Renit, T.S.B.A. III, 424, a harvest-goddess of and.

Rennutt, U. 441, 564, T. 251, IV, 1161, N. 133, IV, 1015, B.M. 1055, Rev. 24, 161, the goddess of harvest.
Rennutt, the goddess of the 8th month of the Egyptian year; Copt. ḫa-nefere.

Rennutt, the name of an uraeus on the royal crown.

Rennutt, B.D. 170, 13, the firstborn of Tem.

renkh, to cook, to roast.

renpi, Rec. 1, 51, T. 343.

renp, IV, 663, young horse, young cattle.

renpi, a spring plant or flower; plur. IV, 1165.

renput, P. 189, T. 355, N. 907, IV, 1165.


renp-t — tep renp-t, new year's day; festival of new year's day; year by year, i.e., each year; lean years; everlasting years; the five days over the year, i.e., the five epagomenal days; see snf; N. 977.

renp-t, festival of the great year of 365 days (solar year); festival of the little year of 360 days (lunar year).

Renpu, M. 823, N. 1316, the Year-god.

Renpit, P. 189, N. 907, the Year-goddess.

Renpiti, Tuat II, a Time-god.

Renp-t akhemu, Ombos II, 134, Dennderah I, 30, a god and goddess (?)

Renfreth, Tuat IV, a god in the Tuat.
rensu (?) — beads, ornaments.
Reneth — Tuat I, a goddess of the 1st Gate.
 rentchpáu — 'pitch, bitumen; Copt. λαβαντέντ.'
rer — man; plur. — see remth.
rer — to nurse, to dandle a child;
rer — nursed.
rer-t — nurse, foster-mother.
reruti — nurse.
Rerit — Rec. 27, 55, a nurse-goddess.
rer — child, nursling.
rer — young cattle, calf.
Rer — B.D. 112, 5, the Black Pig—a form of Set.
rer — Rec. 31, 18, pig; Copt. pip.
rerut — sow.
rerá — pig, hippopotamus.

Rerit — B.D.G. 413, L.D. 4, 63, Metternich Stele, 79, a hippopotamus-goddess.

Rerá-t — a fire-goddess, the hippopotamus-goddess.

rer (read pekhar) — to turn round, to go round; — Rev. 12, 66, — Amen. 22, 13, to answer.
rer (pekhar) nest — successor to the throne.
rer-t — something rolled, a pill; —

rer-t — Jour. As. 1908, 273, — medicine; varr. — — Rev. 14, 37.
rerá — bracelet; Copt. λάρα.
Reru (Pekharu) — Tuat XI, Rec. 29, 158, a serpent-god; var. pekhari.
Reri (Pekhari) — Tuat XI, a serpent-god.

Rer (Pekhar) her — name of a fiend or serpent.
rem — Rev. 12, 12, to sail; Copt. λωιλί.
rer — — Rec. 5, 92, outside.

Rerti Nifu — B.D. 142, § 3, 5, a town of Osiris.
ref —

Rerp — Rec. 30, 190, a fiend or devil.
rem — fish; plur. — to weep, tears; see remi, Copt. πεταλε.
remem — — Rec. 21, 91, — Amen. 7, 4, Rev. 14, 12; see rem.
remem — a mineral (?) seed (?)

Rerek — B.D. 33, 2, 149, — Hn. 364, a serpent in the 7th Aat with a back seven cubits long; the Saite Recension has.
reh — care, anxiety; Copt. λεγ; compare — —.
reh - to walk about, to go, to run (?)  
rehan - to come to a stop, to stand still, to rest.  
rehu - a mineral substance (?)  
rehit - evening; compare Copt. porge.  
rehi - Rev., evening; Copt. porce.  
rehbu - Rev. 4, 76, flame, heat, warmth; Heb. , Copt. e,g,wb.  
rehb-t - Rev. 14, 21, flames, fire.  
rehen - Thes. 1296,  
Pap. 3024, 121, Metternich Stele 81,  
rev. 4, 76, to lean on something, to support oneself on something, to rest upon, to bend over a stream to make water; , N. 1146 = , P. 369.  
rehenu - Hearst Pap. I, 4 . . . . . . .  
Rehen - , Lanzone 22, a title of the ram of Amen.  
reht-t - , pot, caldron, kettle, cooking vessel; plur. ; Copt.  
reh - A, B.D. 38A, 6, to enter.  
rehu - A.Z. 1868, 33,  
, P. 1116b, 6,  
, IV, 347, , IV, 1154, men, mankind, people.  
Rehui - U. 190,  
T. 69,  
N. 601,  
the Two Men, Horus and Set, the Twin Fighter-gods.  
Reh -ti -  
N. 1385, Hh. 342,  
B.D. 80, 2, the Two Women, i.e., Isis and Nephthys.  
Reh -ti -sen -ti - , B.D. 37, 1,  
the combatant sisters, i.e., the Merti, or Isis and Nephthys.  
Rehu (Ruhu) - , Rec. 27, 87, a form of Shu.  
reh (rehreh) - , Israel Stele 11, to be burnt out.  
rehreh - to burn, to be burned.  
reh (?) - , to kill oneself.  
rehab - a vessel, pot.  
Rehar (?) - , T. 317, the name of a fiend.  
rehen - , crocodile.  
Rehen - , B.D. 68, 4, the entrance to a canal in the Tuat.  
Rehenen - , the name of a town and of a god (?)  
rehsu - a kind of cake.
reh - to be wise, to know, to be acquainted with, to be skilled in an art or craft; B.D. 153A, 29; to know carnally; he knew his reins, i.e., understood his nature; knowingly, wittingly.

reh, opinion; in my opinion; the opinion of men.

reh- nef, IV, 971, one known to him, i.e., intimate friend; a man well known by his master; a stranger.

rehhit, knowledge, learning.

reh, science, knowledge.

rehhu, IV, 972, the known characteristics of a person.

rehá, Jour. As. 1908, 281, wise, understanding.

rehuiu, skilled workmen, craftsmen, trained mechanics; N. 55, knowers of god.

rehuiu, IV, 1081, men, people, mankind, rational beings; see rehhit.

Rekhit, Denderah III, 77, a class of human beings in the Tuat.

reh - t, acquaintance (female); a woman well known in her town; Egyptian women.

rehá-t, Rec. 11, 187, wise woman, I.e., Isis.

rehkh-t, sage, learned man; plur. B.D. 531, 146, a late form, P. 1168, 17, wise men of the East.

reh, kinsman of.

rehk nesu, royal kinsman, a formal title; a man who was actually a relative of the king.

rehk re, skilled mouth, i.e., wise in speech.

rehk tet, cunning of hand, a skilled workman.

rehk-t, list, catalogue, statement, summary, account, report, contents of a document.

rehhit, a detailed statement, an account.

Rekh, Tuat XI, the god of knowledge in the Tuat.

Rekhit, B.D.G. 461, knowledge personified.

Rekhit, Palermo Stele, U. 646, Rec. 27, 225, Rec. 31, 18; IV, 1026, men and women, mankind, rational beings.
Rekhit Ápit, Ombos I, 46, a hippopotamus-goddess.

rekh, a scribe's mistake for rekh, N. 550, to slay = .

rekh, affliction.

rekhui, the wicked, foolish.

rekh[t] Rec. 14, 51, basin, pool, washing-place.

rekh (?), Rev. 12, 22, birds.

rekher (?), milk-pot.

rekhes U. 508, 511, P. 204, T. 343, Rec. 29, 159, to kill, to slay, to offer up a sacrifice; T. 144, to slay a sacrificial victim.

rekheses, P. 222, to sacrifice.

Rekhsi Tomb of Ram. IV, 29, 30, Rec. 6, 152, a fish-god.

rekht Hh. 459, to wash; Heb. הָיָה, Copt. pwe.c.

rekhti Peasant 169, 177, A.Z. 1905, 37, washerman; plur.

rekhti, to wash; Heb. יְהָה, Copt. pwe.c., washer of the treasury; Copt. pwe.c.

Rekhtti a pair of goddesses, usually Isis and Nephthys.

Rekhtti Merti nebt Maati, the two Maati goddesses (Isis and Nephthys) in the Judgment Hall of Osiris.

res , a decree (?)

resi Anastasi I, 17, 2, L.D. III, 194, very much, exceedingly; he is in very evil case.

Res South, Upper Egypt; South, North, West, East; top

resi, the South, i.e., Upper Egypt.

resi southern; fem. לָיֵה, לָיֵה, plur. לָיֵה, south, southern; לָיֵה, N. 1292, T. 196; Copt. pHC.

Resiu, P. 829, N. 772, southern tribes, peoples in the South.

resi T. 81, M. 235, N. 613, wind of the South.

resi precious stone of the South.

resi corn, grain.

resut reeds.

res ur Décrets 18, chief of the South.

res nefer-t fine linen of the South.

res-s IV, 266, Crown of the South; perhaps to be read shema-s.

res shesu IV, 1148, garments made in the South.
Resu, Ombos I, 84, the god of the South and its vegetation.

Resit (Shemāīt ?), Denderah II, 66, the goddess of the South.

Resu, Tuat IV, one of the warders of the serpent Nehep.

Res-āfu (?), Tuat XI, a dawn-god (?)

Resi-āneb-f

“the southern one of his wall”—a title of Ptah of Memphis.

Resit-neterit-kheper (?), Tuat V, a crowned axe-god.

Resit, Ombos II, 133, a god of offerings.

Res-her, B.D. 144, the Watcher of the 3rd Arit.

Res-tchatcha, B.D. 147, the Watcher of the 4th Arit.

Resi, Rev. 12, 32, dream; Copt. pa-Cov.

Resu-t, Peasant 217, Dream Stele 4, 7, two dreams; Copt. pa-Cov.

Resit, Jour. As. 1908, 302, to-morrow; Copt. pā-Cte.

Res, Rec. 36, 79, 81, tongue; Copt. λA.C.

Resres, to build (?)

Res, Rev. 11, 174...
resef, fish, a catch of fish, food, provisions, subsistence.

Resem, boat (?)

Resent, the Southern shrine.

Resenit, a goddess.

Resh (N. 1010), to know.

Reshi (E), Rec. 33, 31, 33, IV, 1160, Peasant 176, joy, gladness.

Reshá, Amen 16, 6, 24, 19, joy, gladness.

Reshresh (N. 1010), to rejoice.

Reshresh-t, Heruemheb 14, joy, gladness.

Resh, Peasant 176, joy, gladness.

Reshá (rusháá), 25, c, peak, tip, head, top, summit; chief, governor; compare Heb. מ"ג.

Reshaá (?) to suffice (?) be sufficient (?) ; Copt. puxyg.

Reshau, a kind of bird.

Reshit, Peasant 176, joy, gladness.

Reshá (rusháá), Rev., shameless man.

Reshá, Rev., to have a care for; Copt. pooyg.

Reshpu, Thees. 1200, A.Z. 1906, 97, lightening-god (E); compare Heb. ננה.

Reshpiu, Berg. II, 12, a form of Amett.

Reshqu (E), kind of speech.

Reshnuui, to rejoice, to be glad; Copt. puxyg.

Resher (E), scent-pot, pomade.

Reshqui (?) ferocity.

Reshti, Westcar Pap. 5, 15

Reqi (E), Amen. 14, 11, A.Z. 1905, 23, to fail, to fall away from, to rebel, to revolt, to cease from.
reqaau-t, A.Z. 1899, I.45, revolt, defection.

req ha-t, IV, 910, evil-hearted.

reqi, evil-doer, rebel, fiend, foe, opponent, enemy; IV, 612, 938.

requ, IV, 969, IV, 1075, Amen. 5, 12, 15, 14, fiend, foe, rebel; plur.

Requ, Rec. 27, 57, a god (?)

requit, a kind of disease.

reqit, Rec. 27, 84, river bank.

reqen, mean, wicked, evil.

reqrrequ, Brugsch, Rec. IV, 86, 3 = Copt. λος λεγ', λοξ λεξ.

reqeh, flame, heat, fire.

rek, Rev. 11, 190 = Copt. ē pok.

rek, to kindle a fire, to burn =.

Rekit, fire-goddess.

rek, time, period, age.

rek, Rev. 11, 146, to incline towards; Copt. pike.

reka, heat, burning.

reka, to bewitch, to work magic on someone.

reki, fiend, foe; plur.

Rekit, Tomb Ram. IV, 28, a shadow-god (?)

Reku, Mar. Karn. 52, 1, a foreign tribe or people.

Rékem, B.D. (Saiite) 99, 30, a god.

rekeh, heat, flame.

Rekhu, a hot-weather festival.

Rekeh aa, festival of the Great Heat.

Rekeh ur, the festival of the Great Heat.

Rekeh netches, festival of the Little Heat.

Rekhi, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 40).

Rekhit, Tuat XI, a fire-goddess.

Rekhiu, B.D. 141, 62, the fire-gods of the Tuat.

Rekeh ur, the god of the 6th month of the Egyptian year; Copt. >exip.
Rekhit-besu, etc., etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 8th Pylon of Sekhet-Áaru.

Rekeh netches, the god of the 7th month of the Egyptian year; Copt. Rekhet-besu, etc.

Rekes, B.D. 39, 9, a conqueror of Aapep.

Reksu, Koller Pap. I, 1, a yoke (of horses); compare Heb. בְּכֵע.

Rekkt, Rec. 27, 53, a god (?)

Rekt (?), a conqueror of Aapep.

RekSenwø, Seker, the Death-god.

Rek-Senwø, B.D. 145, 146, the 8th Pylon of Sekhet-Áaru.

Rek-Senwø, the god of the 7th month of the Egyptian year; Copt. Seker, the Death-god.

Rek-Senwø, B.D. 39, 9, a conqueror of Aapep.

Rek-Senwø, Koller Pap. I, 1, a yoke (of horses); compare Heb. בְּכֵע.

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Rek-Senwø, the god of the 7th month of the Egyptian year; Copt. Seker, the Death-god.
R

R

everybody; Amherst Pap. 32, sailor folk; serfs; drunken people; private soldiers; sailors, folk, sailors; drunk people; private soldiers; N. 436, servants; Amherst Pap. 32, sailors, folk; sailors; Pharaoh's temples. IV, 1075, the three classes of mankind. Tuat V, "men," i.e., the Egyptians in the Tuat. They were formed of the tears, that fell from the eyes of Ra.

reh ——, IV, 1075, the three classes of mankind.

Reth ——, Tuat V, "men," i.e., the Egyptians in the Tuat. They were formed of the tears, that fell from the eyes of Ra.

reh aau ——, great folk, the rich (?); Copt. pɛɛɛɛɛɛ o

reh rekh ——, Rev. 8, 22, sensible, mild of manner; Copt. pɛɛɛɛɛɛ (?)

reh hp ——, Rev. 2, 43 = Copt. pɛt in pɛt-tep

Rethnu ——, a part of Syria; Upper Syria; Lower Syria; var.

ret ——, T. 385, M. 402,

ret ——, T. 326, Copt. peThere

ret then ——, IV, 327, "[mind] your feet"; compare Arab. "huwa riglak," the cry of the porters at the railway stations in Egypt.

ret ur ——, N. 798 . . . . .

ret ——, M. 825, P. 258, P. 584, N. 1318, steps, stairs, stairway, terrace; IV, 497, the Great stairs.

Rețu ——, B.D. 136A, 4, the stairs of Sebek.

rețu-t ——, places, abodes.

ret ——, Rec. 14, 46, agent, officer; plur.


erța pa her ——, Rec. 14, 11, to pray; Copt. ḫεO.

erța em sa ——, to set oneself by the side of, to protect someone.

erța er ās-t ——, to seat oneself on a throne.
Erta erta erto, Pap. 3024, 109, to establish oneself, to arrive at a place, to land; to set foot on the ground.

Erta ruti, to cast out at the door, to put outside.

Erta rekh, to inform.

Erta her khat, to lay to heart.

Erta her ges, Peasant 268, to set oneself on one side, i.e., to act with partiality, to show favour unjustly, to judge wrongly.

Erta sa, to turn the side or back, i.e., to yield, to put a stop to something.

Erta senter, to put incense on the fire, i.e., to burn incense.

Erta gerg, to give the lie, i.e., to contradict.

Erta as a causative:

Erta nefu, "Giver of winds"—a name of Osiris.

Erta-hen-reqaiu, B.D. (Saite) 146, the doorkeeper of the 5th Pylon.

Erta Sebanqa, B.D. 146, the guardian of the 3rd Pylon in the Tuat.

Re-ā, Tuat XI, one of the 12 gods who carried Mehen.

Reṭau (?), Tuat X, a god; var. ḫ, Tuat XI.

Erṭit, Anastasi I, 23, 8,.....

Erṭu, P. 608,

N. 344, 398, 806, P. 609, Rec. 5, 88, humour, liquid emanation, emission; plur.

Erṭuk, B.D. (Saite) 149, 26, a serpent-god (or goddess).

Retm-t, Leyden Pap. 3, 9, a plant or herb growing in the Great Oasis.

Reteh, to imprison, to catch in a net or snare; see .

Retcha, to steal, to thieve.

Retchau, thieves, robbers.

Retcha, a kind of fish.

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h ² = generally ², also ², but rarely; Copt. ².

h ³ in Nubian texts for ².

h-[t] ³, ³, ³, ³, hall, habitation, a building (temple or palace), courtyard, roof; see ³.

ha-t ³, IV, 429; see ³.

h--ui (?) ³, U. 457, ³, the two halls of the sky.

h[i] ³, ³, ³, ³, an interjection, O !; ³, cries, lamentations.

ha, ha-t ³, ³, ³, ³, ³, an interjection, O; varr. ³.

ha ³, Leyd. Pap. 105, to cry out, to praise, to shout “Oh!” “Hail!”

h, hau ³, Rev. 13, 48, to spend, gift, expense; plur. ³, Rechnungen 64, expenditure.

hau ³, ³, ³, ³, the matters which concern some-

one; ³, IV, 1106, all matters, every kind of business.

hai ³, Rec. 21, 79, a few.

ha ³, ³, ³, ³, ³, ³, ³, a place near at hand, neighbourhood;

³, in the neighbour-}

hood of this city.
husband; plur.  , , to act the part of a husband; husband, man; Copt. 221.

**Hai**  , B.D. 40, 1,  , a name of  

**ha**  , 26, 66,  , to beat, to strike, to do hard work of some kind.

**ha-t**  work, toil, labour.

**hai**  , workman, a mover of stone (?); plur.  , Rec. 17, 146,  ,  , Rec. 17, 158.

**ha, haa**  , P. 99, N. 51, Peasant: 307,  , M. 68,  

  , Rec. 26, 79, 31, 18, 25,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , Amen. 17, 2,  ,  

  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , Pap. 3024, 107, Rec. 26, 79, 31, 23, P. 650, M. 750, to descend, to go down into a boat, to embark, to travel by sea, to fall down, to enter; Copt. 25.

**ha-t, hai-t**  , P. 409, M. 585,  

  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , Rec. 8, 136,  ,  ,  , arrival, fall, embarcation, entrance;  , things laid aside.

**hai**  , Rec. 21, 77,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , he who enters, oncomer, he who embarks in a boat, or sails; plur.  ,  

**haut**  , descendant, progeny

**ha-ti**  , Rec. 23, 106, the leaps (of an animal).

**ha-t....**  , Rec. 36, 162, inlaid stuffs (?)

**H[a]hetep**  , B.D. (Saite) 144, 30, a god.

**Ha-hetep-t**  , B.D. 149, VIII, the name of the shaft or canal at Abydos into which offerings were placed for transmission to the Other World.

**Ha-kheru**  , B.D. 145, 147, the herald of the 1st Arit.

**Ha-ser**  , B.D. 149, the 7th Aat.

**Ha-t Sett (?)**  a name of the Tuat.

**ha**  , L.D. III, 1408,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , to fall down, to go to waste and ruin, to be destroyed.

**hau**  , things in a state of ruin, things destroyed.

**ha**  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , Thes. 1209, to burn, to break into flame, heat, fire, warmth.

**haha**  , Rec. 25, 197, to flame, to burn up.

**haiu**  , birds, insects (?);

var.  

**Hahaiu**  , Tuat VI, the four heads of gazelle in the Hall of Osiris.
Haañau, the name of a festival; see Haker.

Hai, an interjection, O! hail!

Haiu, an interjection.

Hai, to rejoice, to utter cries of gladness.

Haiu, praises.

Haihai, cries of joy, shouts.

Hai, hi, Rev., to fall; Copt. [461.

Hai-t, destruction, waste, ruin.

Hai, A.Z. 46, 126, an animal of the cat species.

Haiu, deed, document, writing; plur. [463.

Hai-t, Rechnungen 44.

Hai-t, hall, temple, palace, bakehouse.

Haina, abode.

Hainu, wave, billow; [463.

Hau, an interjection.

Hau, hall, temple, palace; plur. Rec. [463.

Hau-t, to send, to send away, to drive away, to send a message, to transmit; [463.

Hab-t, a journey.

Haua-t, Amen. 3, 17, 5, 18, 17, 15.

Haua-t, Amen. 7, 13.

Hauana, a kind of fish; plur. [463.

Hauati, Hauti, Amen. 27, 1.

Hauathan, workman, toiler.

Ha-Bär-ru (?), Anastasi III, 2, 8, a fish.

Hamen, a kind of handwoven cloth or byssus, garment, stuff.

Haut (?), Rec. 17, 151.

Hautin, a measure.

Hab, M. 127.

Hab, ibis; Capt. [463.

Habu, the Ibis-god.

Hab, Amen. 15, 15.
bed, Tombos Stele 6, Amen. 7, 16, Rec. 27, 86, Amen. 7, 16, B.D., to despatch an armed force, to traverse a country, to invade a country, to make a raid.

habit [image] mission, raid.

Hab-em-at (?) [image] B.D. 14, 1, a god (?)

hab [image] to plough; see [image].

habni [image] Koller Pap. 3, 8, ebony, log of or tree; plur. [image]; Heb. תשת, Ezekiel xxvii, 15; varr. [image].

habq [image] Rec. 37, 21, [image]; [image]; [image], to pound [drugs], to beat, to crush, to pierce; see [image]; Copt. ṣⲧⲧⲣⲩⲣⲓⲧ.

hap [image] law, laws, regulations, edicts, restrictions, prohibitions, the Law; see [image]; Copt. ṣⲧⲧⲣⲩⲣⲓⲧ.

hapitrus [image] Demot. Cat. 368.

hafi [image] Verbum I, 434, [image], to dry, to parch; [image], dryness.

hamp [image] , pelican.


hamu [image] blemish, defect, sin.

hamemu [image] P.S.B.A. 10, 77, [image], men and women (?) a class of spirits; varr. [image]; see ūnmem-t.

hames [image] IV, 621, Anneses 5, 18, L.D. III, 194, 25, to approach someone with fear; var. [image].

han [image] B.D. (Sai'te), 78, 19, a god.

Han [image] Rec. 15, 67, stag, gazelle (?)

hanna [image] Anastasi I, 27, 4, O that! Would that!

hanna [image] Anastasi IV, 2, 8, Koller Pap. 2, 6, the current of a stream (?) wave; Copt. てしまいます。

hanu [image] Rec. 21, 82, Festschrift, 117, 8, [image], wave, billow; see [image].

and [image] and [image].
hanu-t "Amen. 7, 2; see Hanu-t, i, Amen. 7, 2.

hanu, a liquid measure of about one pint; plur. Hanu, o @ III; see Hanu, o; Heb. 17.

han, to adore, to rejoice.

hanu, praises, plaudits, men who praise.

hanu, Rec. 16, 56, friends, intimates.

haru, Rec. 21, 15, 1, day; see Haru, 1; Copt. 2000.

hari, Rev. 12, 98, daily register.

har, Rec. 16, 113, to oppress, to be hard.

haru, a kind of soldier.

har, Amen. 21, 9, a measure.

har, 10, 11, Harusatet Stele 43, Nasten Stele 37, a metal milk-vessel; var.

har, a kind of tree.

har, pond, lake, sheet of water; var.

har, mountain; Heb. 17.

hari, with ha-t, to please, to gratify, to rest the heart.

har-t Ḫatu (?), Rec. 32, 181, joy.

har-t, a small fleet animal, gazelle (?); plur. Ḫarthatha, IV, 697.

harp, to plunge in water, to be submerged, drowned (?)

harpi, Amen. 10, 1, drowned man, sunk.

harp, marsh, lake.

Harmis, A.Z. 49, 87, the Roman; Greek 'Pαγναος.

harnata, spelt.

harthatha, Anastasi I, 16, 4, secretly (?)

Hahuti-ām . . . (?), the name of a fiend.

hahemti, murmurs, cries; see Haq, Heb; Copt. 2000.

Hasau, Harris I, 77, 3, a Libyan tribe.

hastkatā, Anastasi I, 24, 4, to travel with difficulty.

haq, B.D. 162, 4, a Nubian (?) title of Ra.

Haqa-haga-ḥer, B.D. XVIIIr, a god of Abydos associated with the slaughter of the dead.

Haker Ḫeb, B.D. XVIIIr, the festival of Haker; Ḫarak, the night festival of Haker.

hatā-t, Anastasi IV, 14, 1, a cake, loaf of bread.
hatáhatá, to trample upon; see ḫ. Ḫ.

hatu, B.D. 163, r1, part of the head (?)

hatutu, Stunden to 

hatr-t, leather band for a bow.

Hatestt, Düm. Rec. 50, 14, Hades; Gr. Ἀδής.

hathes, N. 264, 265, a kind of vessel, pot.

hat, Amen. 7, 15, 8, 9, to seize, to attack, to assail, to gore, to pull down a boundary stone or wall.

ḥatm-t, footstool; compare Heb. תֶּהוֹ.

ḥatmu, Rec. 19, 96, part of a shrine.

ḥatn, papyrus cord or rope, vine tendril (?) ; var.

ḥatr-t, an arm ornament, bracelet, armlet; see ḫ. Ḫ.

hatcha, fever (?) weakness.

hatcher-t, an armlet or bracelet (of gold, ḫ. Ḫ.

ḥā, U. 272, N. 662, N. 704, ḫ. Ḫ., an interjection.

ḥāḥā, an interjection, Ha-ha!

ḥā, A.Z. 1905, 36, to copulate.

ḥā, IV, 1078, ḫ. Ḫ. IV, 972, husband; varr.

ḥāḥ, an interjection, Ha-ha!

ḥā śasšaḥág-t, U. 325, name of a mythological serpent.

ḥāsā, Rev. 12, 62, to immerse, to submerge; Copt. ḫ. Ḫ.
hi [444], Rec. 32, 82, an interjection, O! Hail!

H, Herusâf Stele 7,
Rev. 13, 14, 14, 3, to descend, to fall down; see ,
Copt. 261.

hi, those who descend or fall.

hi-t, Ebers Pap. 40, 11, 14, sickness, disease; see .

hi, U. 443, husband;
T. 252, to tow a boat.

hi, Rev. 12, 11, a kind of officer = (Revillout).

hi-t, A.Z. 1906, 123, music, joy, gladness.

Hi, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

hiu (?), birds.

hi, Rev. 12, 11, a kind of officer = (Revillout).

hi-t, Dream Stele 19, hall, temple, palace; varr.
Dream Stele 22.

hit (?), IV, 1073, court or palace officials.

hin-t, Rec. 27, 191, house, abode, habitation.

hin, to be situated (of a house or town).

hini, Rev. 13, 39 = Copt. 261, 262.
Hurmais [445], A.Z. 49, 80, the Roman; Gr. Πυμαὶς; var. [image].

Huhu [image], light breeze, puff of wind.

Hu-kheru [image], B.D. 144, the name of the herald of the 1st Arit.

Hushi [image], Rev. 12, 107, Jour. As. 1908, 257, 267, to be in danger, peril, danger; Copt. [image].

Husha [image], to be in danger; Copt. [image].

Hut (?) [image], fear, terror (?) Copt. [image].

Hut, hutut [image], Rec. 30, 187, to burn, flame.

Hutt [image], B.D. (Saite) 100, 2.

Hutem (?), Rougé, I.H. II, 114 . . . .

Heb [image], Rev., to question (?); Copt. [image].

Heb [image], IV, 938, Rec. 16, 109, [image], Jour. As. 1908, 301, anguish; Copt. [image].

Heba, workshop.

Heb [image], south wind.

Hebai (Hebi) [image], Denderah IV, 26, a lion-god of Denderah.

Hebit [image], Rec. 16, 109, a goddess.

Hebin [image], Rev. 13, 15, ivory; Heb. [image].

Hebar [image], Jour. As. 1908, 301, to make a way through, to traverse.
hebar $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{h} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{r} \mathfrak{e}$, Rev.; Copt. 他自己.
hebaq $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{h} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{q}$, embrace, to clasp; compare Heb. 他自己.
hebi $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{i}$, weeper, mourner.
hebin $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{i} \mathfrak{n}$, Rec. 6, 128, ebony.
hebu-t $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{t}$ a kind of wood.
hebni $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{i}$, N. 719, ebony; ebony trees; Heb. 他自己.
heben-t, IV, 748, a coffin of ebony.
heben-t $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{t}$, Rec. 3, 57, Thes. 1288, a jar, a measure = ¼-hen; plur. the great heben.
heben-t $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{s} \mathfrak{t}$, the little heben.
hebner $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{r}$ collar, pectoral, neckband.
hebs $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{s}$ Rec. 6, 9, to attack, to slay, to wound.
hebq $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{q}$, Rec. 37, 21, to pierce, to stab, to pound drugs; Copt.
hebq $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{q}$ a game trap (?)
hebq $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{b} \mathfrak{q}$, to disappear.
hep $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p}$, Rec. 13, 40, Rec. 33, 122, law, an order, a regulation, restriction, custom, page of a book; plur. Rec.
hep $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p}$, inspector of laws; stabilisher of laws; laws laid down by the learned, scientific laws; good law, justice.
hep $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p}$ to bind, to regulate.
hep-t $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{t}$ U. 43, something seized or snatched.
hep-tut $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{t} \mathfrak{t} \mathfrak{t}$, N. 148 . . .
hep $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p}$ to walk, to move, to step.
hephep $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{h} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{p}$ to run, to travel.
Hepa $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{a}$, N. 1383 . . . .
Hepaf $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{f}$, P. 638 . . .
Hepath $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{t} \mathfrak{h}$ T. 23, . .
Hepath $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{t} \mathfrak{h}$ M. 511, N. 1094, . . .
Hepath $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{t} \mathfrak{h}$ M. 511, a god (?)
Hepáu $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{u}$ Thes. 293, a serpent-fiend who devoured the hearts of the gods.
Hepáuu $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{a} \mathfrak{u} \mathfrak{u}$ N. 801, a proper name.
Hepenu $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{u}$ Ombos II, 233, a god of offerings.
Hepentá $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{n} \mathfrak{t} \mathfrak{a}$ name of a god (?)
Heptes $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{p} \mathfrak{t} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{s}$ Thes. 112, one of the seven stars of Orion.
hem $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{m}$ Rev. 14, 52, expense, cost.
hem $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{m}$ hire of a boat; Copt.
hem $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{m}$ Rev. 12, 73, a kind of tax.
hem-t $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{m} \mathfrak{t}$ U. 469, T. 229, food for the journey.
hem-t $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{m} \mathfrak{t}$ Peasant 172, the ferryman who collects the fares of his passengers.
Hemti $\mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{e} \mathfrak{m} \mathfrak{t} \mathfrak{i}$ B.D. 64, 35, the god who carried to heaven the shadows and spirits of the dead.
hem 1 to fall.

hemhem 111, to enter into, fall (?)

hem 1 fire, heat, hot; Copt.

hemem-t 111, IV, 233, a class of spirits, men and women, people; see ḫemem-t.

hem 1 to moan, to utter a cry of pain.

hemhem 111, Rec. 16, 109, to roar, to bellow; Copt. ḫemhem-t.

hemhem-t 111, IV, 162, a cry, roar, bellow, battle-cry; plur. ḫemhem-tānkhiu, the noise made by a mass of human beings, the roar of the people.

hemhem-t 111, IV, 1008, peals of thunder.

hemhemut 111, IV, 1008, peaks of thunder.

hemhemut ta 111, "roarings of the earth," earthquake (?)

hemut 111, beings who cry out, or roar.

Hem 1, Tuat VI, a god of offerings.

Hemhem 111, Tuat I and VI, a singing god.

Hemhem 111, Nesi Āmsu 32, 17, a title of Āa-pep.

Hemhemti 111, Nesi Āmsu 32, 17, a title of Āapep.

hemhem 111, a kind of triple crown.

hema 111, to rise, to ascend.

hemās 111, Rec. 30, 72

hemi 111, Jour. As. 1908, 279, government; Copt. ḫem-hem.

hemu 111, to butt, to gore with horns.

hemen 111, P.S.B.A. 14, 140, to work skilfully.

hemes 111, Thes. 1204, 11 A, Thes. 1198, 11 A, to approach someone in fear; var. ḫem-hem.

Hemthet 111, 10000, U. 549, T. 304, a serpent-god.

hen 111, U. 532

hen 111

hen 111, a wooden coffin, a stone sarcophagus, box, coffer, chest; plur. 111, U. 601, 111 Ledy. Pap. 3, 4, 111, IV, 338, linen chest; 111, IV, 1015, chest for keeping private documents in.

hen 111, 111, P. 11168, 15, a scribe's writing box.

hen 111, a box for holding the skull; plur. 111

Henu shetatu 111, Tuat VII, the coffins of the dead in the Tuat.

hen 111, Rec. 31, 175, to overthrow.
hen  

[Image]

Thes. 1206, 

[Image], Love Songs 3, 13, to bow, to nod, to bend, to assert to, to agree, to make a sign of agreement, to incline the head, to lean heavily on someone; Copt. cpytke.
hen  

[Image], Mar. Karn. 53, 26, to nod.

hen  

[Image], nod, signal.

hen  

[Image], skull, brain pan.

hen-t  

[Image], rest, respond.

henen  

[Image], Rec. 26, 10 (= 

[Image]), IV, 1107, 

[Image], IV, 1090, to bow, to bend the head, to agree, to conform to, to assert.

hennhenn  

[Image], U. 609, bowings.

henhen  

[Image], Rec. 2, 116, to lull to sleep.

Henen-henen-henen  

[Image], P. 638, N. 1383, a magical formula (?)

heni  

[Image], P. 817, 

[Image], U. 616, 

[Image], Rec. 26, 224, 36, 211, 

[Image], Rec. 26, 234, 34, 177, 

[Image], Rec. 34, 177, 

[Image], to praise, to acclaim, to sing to, praise, song.

heniu  

[Image], those who praise.

henaut  

[Image], N. 834 . . . .

henhen  

[Image], Nåstasen Stele 30, to dance, to praise.

henti henti  

[Image], Nåstasen Stele 2, dance, praise.

Heniu ámiu Tuat  

[Image], Tuat V, the choirs of angels in the Tuat.

henu  

[Image], Mission 13, 117, friends, neighbours, household.

henu  

[Image], whip, flail, scourge.

hen, henu  

[Image], U. 535, 

[Image], a measure, jar, vase, pot for sweetmeats, unguents, etc.; plur. 

[Image], U. 539, T. 296, 

[Image], Heb. 117; Copt. 2111.

heni  

[Image], maker of sweets or jam, confectioner.

heni-t  

[Image], Hearst Pap. 13, 5, the contents of a hen measure, i.e., about four-fifths of a pint.

henu  

De Hymnis 52, Rec. 28, 214, wave; see henhen 

[Image]; Copt. 20EIHE.

henhen  

[Image], a sheet of water with waves on it.

henhenit  

[Image], the watery abyss of the sky.

henhenu  

[Image], Rec. 31, 170, 

[Image], Rec. 29, 154, a kind of boat.

henn  

[Image], IV, 718, an animal found in Syria, a kind of stag.

henen  

[Image], to recommend (?)

Henen  

[Image], T. 24, a god.

Henit, Hennit  

[Image], M. 691, 

[Image], N. 797, a goddess.

henn  

[Image], Rev., phallus = 

[Image]
henhen นั้, Rev., order, command; Copt. งงงง.
hená นั้, Rev. 11, 179, 187, vase; Copt. งง.
henáu นั้, Rec. 32, 178, praise (?)
henáhen[ā] นั้, to praise.
Henná นั้, P. 636,
M. 514, N. 1096, 1097, นั้, N. 1314, a god.
henáná นั้, M. 96, นั้, N. 102, to sing, to praise.
henánau นั้, sweet, gracious, pleasant.
Hennáthf นั้, a star.
heni นั้, U. 446, T. 255, to sail.
Henii นั้, (1) a god; (2) a title of Rā.
henu นั้, up to (of time), until.
henuh นั้, Ebers Pap. 109, 6, a kind of animal.
Hennut นั้, P. 473, N. 1118,
P.S.B.A. 26, 308, dual of นั้.
henkheses นั้, the east wind, the god of the east wind; varri. นั้.
hensheses นั้, Berg. I, 35, the east wind, the god of the east wind; see above.
henh นั้, Israel Stele 2, to charge (of an animal).
he che นั้, Tomb of Amenem-
hat 20, to seize, to capture.
her นั้, Verbum I, 248 = Heb. น.
heru นั้, more, addition; Copt. งง.
heri นั้, to be at peace, to be content, to rest, to be satisfied, to
sink to rest; นั้, pleasing; นั้,
gracious; นั้, take care! go softly;
Copt. งง.
heri with นั้, to be content, satisfied; Copt. งง.
her áb (?) นั้; Pap. 3024, 126, a
man of a contented disposition.
her-t นั้, rest, peace, satisfaction;
นั้, soft speech.
herut นั้, Rev. 14, 15,
Rev. 12, 112, repose, contentment, joy, rejoicing.

* hertā นั้, feast, festival; Gr. งง (?)
herr นั้, IV, 938, นั้,
IV, 1156, 1183, to be content.
herr-t นั้, things that please or satisfy.
Herr นั้, Taat III, a mythological boat.
Her-ti นั้, Isis and Nephthys.
her นั้, to go away; Copt. งง.
heri นั้, Rhind Pap., to go up; Copt. งง.
her นั้, IV, 745, lake, pond, goose-
pond.
her นั้, field, plot of ground, mountain.
her āra นั้, "mountain of
god," i.e., a high hill; Heb. งง.
heru นั้, vegetables (?)
her นั้, a metal pot.
her ăr, Rev., lofty; Copt. 2ωλ.
herher ăr ăr, Rev., to extend, to prolong; Copt. 2ελωλ.
herr ăr, to conceive, to be with child.
her-t ăr, grief, sorrow, lamentation, calamity, evil hap.
her-t ăr, bandlet, fillet.
hrar ăr ăr, day; see ăr ăr.
herá ăr, B.D. 58, 6, a milk vessel.
herá ăr, Rev. 11, 180, food; Copt. 2pe; ăr ăr ăr = Copt. 2pe-

hrārā ăr, Rev. 12, 111, conception.

hru ăr ăr, day — the 30 Day-gods were: (1) Tehuti; (2) Herunetcht ef; (3) Āsār; (4) Āmset; (5) Ḥap; (6) Tuamutef; (7) Qebh- senuf; (8) Maati-tef; (9) Aritchtetf; (10) Ari-reneftchesef; (11) Netcheturef; (12) Netchsnāf(7); (13) Teken; (14) Hemba; (15) Armšuāi; (16) Mehefkeruf; (17) Heruḥeriuatical; (18) Āhi; (19) Anmutef; (20) Upatu; (21) Ānpu; (22) Na; (23) Nāur; (24) Nītesher; (25) Shema; (26) Maameretf; (27) Nut; (28) Khnemu; (29) Utettef; (30) Nehes.

hru ăr ăr, IV, 693, daily list or register, diary, journal, day-book, ledger = Gr. ἐφημερίδες.

hru up renpi-t ăr, day of the opening of the year, i.e., New Year's Day.

hru utchā meṭu ăr, day of the weighing of words, i.e., the day of judgment.

hru mit ăr, death day.

hru mestu ăr, birthday; ăr ăr ăr, birthday of Osiris.

hru en Ān-mut-t ăr, the name of the 19th day of the month.

hru en Āhi ăr, the name of the 18th day of the month.

hru en Āsār ăr, the name of the 3rd day of the month.

hru en Upatu ăr, the name of the 20th day of the month.

Hru en utchā meṭtu ăr, B.D. 1, 7, the day of judgment.

hru en netch snāā ăr, a name of the 14th day of the month.

hru en Ḣeb ăr, day of the festival.

hru en Hem ba ăr, the name of the 14th day of the month.

hru en Khnemu ăr, the name of the 28th day of the month.

hru en sma-tā ăr, day of union with earth, i.e., the day of the burial.

hru en sekhen ăr, Rec. 33, 4, day of the manifestation of Mnevis.

hru en Shema ăr, the name of the 25th day of the month.

hru en tep renpi-t ăr, New Year's Day.
hrut en tekh $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, A.Z. 1907, 46, "day of drunkenness"—a yearly festival.

hrut nefu $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Pap. 3024, 134, a windy day.

hrut nefer $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, a happy day, day of rejoicing, feast-day; $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, this happy day; $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Pap. 3024, 68, "follow the happy day," i.e., always be happy.

hrut khennu $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, day of a water procession.

hrut Shet-f metu-f $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, the name of the 16th day of the month.

hrut qesen $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, an unlucky day, day of calamity.

hrut T€huti $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, festival day of Thoth, i.e., the 1st day of the month.

hrut tiu heru renpit $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, the five days over the year, i.e., the five epagomenal days, or the birthdays of Osiris, Horus, Set, Isis, and Nephthys, respectively.

heru ... $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, III, 141 ...

herp $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, to be submerged, drowned, to sprinkle, to make wet; Copt. 2wpn.

herp with $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, to let a matter sink deeply into the mind or heart.

herpiu $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, the submerged, the drowned.

Herpiu $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Tuat VIII, the spirits of the drowned in the Tuat.

hern $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Nav. Litanie, 69 ...

hernut$\text{a} \frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, field produce, herbs, vegetables.

hersh $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Jour. As. 1908, 304, to be slow, patient; Copt. 2opn.

herqa$\text{a} \frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Alt. K. 662, a correction of Düm. H.I. I, 22, 21A.

herk $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Rev. 12, 25, to embrace, to be girded or embraced; Copt. 2upn.

herk $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, ring, bracelet; Copt. 2wpn.

heh $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, an interjection, O.

heh $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, A.Z. 1905, 39, warm wind, breath, to breathe into.

heh $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, to go, to march.

heh-t $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, step; see $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$.

heh-ti (?) $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, hall (?)

see $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$.

heh$\text{a} \frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Anastasi V, 17, 3–5, to be deaf to good advice, to be inattentive.

heh-t $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, inattention (?)

hes $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Rev. 12, 68 = $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, dung.

hes $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Rev. 13, 22 = $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, to march, to meet.

heshes $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Rev. 7, 187, fire, flame.

hosent $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, praise.

heq $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Rev. 12, 18, to oppress, to inflict pain, to diminish.

Heqes $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Tuat VI, a warden of the 6th Gate

heqes $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Peasant 251, to defraud.

heqsut-t $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$, Nav. Litanie, 24, disappearance (?)
Hekā 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, U. 541, T. 297, a serpent-fiend in the Tuat 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺; fem. 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺.

Hekar 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺 = Gr. Μενέψες (Brugsch).

Hekar 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, the name of a festival; plur. 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺.

Hekru 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, Rev. 13, 3, people of Hekar.

Hekert 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, U. 541, 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, T. 297, a serpent-fiend.

Het 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, fear; Copt. 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺.

Hett 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, to run, to revolve.

Hethet 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, to run, to revolve, to turn about; 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, "Circler"—a title of the Nile.

Het (?) 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, to drill a hole in wood.

Hetā 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, a boring tool, bradawl (?)

Hett 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, Denderah IV, 79, one of the four ape-gods who slew Aapep.

Hettā 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, Berg. I, 20, a singing ape-god.

Hetā 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, a kind of herb.

Hetā-t 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, Rev. 12, 66 . . . .

Hetti-t 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, chisel, boring tool.

Hetu 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, an animal in the Tuat.

Hetutu (?) 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, Ebers Pap. 102, 1, fire, flame.

Hetb 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, Rec. 27, 86, sky.

Hetem 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, footstool; compare Heb. דָּבָּל.

Heter-t 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, a kind of collar, an ornament of dress.

Hethen 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, Nav. Litanie, 69 . . . .

Hethet 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, U. 615, the name of a god (?)

Hethiti 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, Tuat I, one of the nine singing ape-gods.

Het 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, IV, 1090, 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, IV, 971, to strike, to trample upon, to vanquish, to suppress, to subdue.

Hethet 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, IV, 710, 𓎓𓏺 incarcerate.

Het 𓎓𓏺, Rec. 30, 189, a god in the Tuat.

Hettut 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, N. 623; see 𓎓𓏺.

Hetitut 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, N. 706, apes.

Hetem 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, Ebers Pap. 92, 9, to break, to shatter.

Hetmu 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, IV, 666, Rec. 8, 171, footstool; compare Heb. דָּבָּל.

Heten 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, T. 332, 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, N. 623, 𓎓𓏺, a plant used in making incense; var. 𓎓𓏺.

Hetennut 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, T. 332, 𓎓𓏺, N. 623, a deity.

Heter-t 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, P. 173, 𓎓𓏺, A.Z. 1908, 16, a pectoral, a pectoral amulet.

Hetchhetch 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, M. 738, 740, N. 940, a god.

Hetchen 𓎓𓏺𓏺𓏺, incense plant (?)
He-t Apt    |    the temple and town of Ombos.

He-t Amen-t |    "hidden temple," a name of the tomb and of the Tuat in general.

He-t Ânes |    the house of the Ânes bandlet, the temple of Herakleopolis.

He-t Âh-t  |    a sanctuary of Libya Mareotis containing the right leg of Osiris.

He-t Âsâr  |    the Serapeum of Mareotis.

He-t Âsâr-Âhemaga-t  |    a sanctuary of Osiris.

He-t Ât   |    M. 207, N. 668

He-t Âtu  |    T. 281, N. 130

He-t Âa-t  |    U. 598, N. 964, great house, palace, town, a name of the tomb and of the sky.

He-t Âa-t Âen Âhert |    the mansion of the nobles.

He-t Âa-t Âem Âhert |    the mansion of the sky.

He-t Âa-t Âem Tem  |    the mansion of Tem of Heliopolis.

H            |    March Cat. 452, a form of Anqit (?)

He-t Ââu    |    "House of the Aged One," a temple of Memphis; House of the Aged Prince; see Het-ser.

He-t Âuti   |    a name of a shrine of Osiris.

h        |    has a sound similar to n in Heb. nîy = Arab. nî, Syr. ndî, Eth. dîî.

h    |    Rev., self; h  = dîî.

h    |    U. 178, 537; see h strike.

h    |    Rev. 13, 52, profit; Copt. h.

he-t    |    lands, estates; see ; and ; Copt. h, i, 10, 1081, i.

he-t  |    Palermo Stele, | great house, temple; dual U. 538, T. 305, two temples, double temple; plur. U. 67, T. 258, Rec. 31, 175.

he-t |    the hall of a tomb, the tomb itself; plur. Rec. 13, 38

hetu (?) |    men attached to the temple, temple servants.

Hetit (?) |    Mar. Cat. 452, a form of Anqit (?)

He-t Ââu  |    "House of the Aged One," a temple of Memphis; House of the Aged Prince; see Het-ser.

He-t Âuti |    a name of a shrine of Osiris.
He-t án, (1) the temple of Hathor at Denderah; (2) a temple-town in the Delta.

He-t ánkh, U. 559, T. 308, 310, (1) the abode of the goddess Ankh; (2) a temple of Osiris.

He-t ánkh-t, "house of life"—the college of learned men attached to the temple.

He-t ákhmiu, temple of the statues of the gods; var. B.D. (Nu) 141, 142, 16.

He-t áshemu, B.D. 142, 26, 148, 9, the chamber containing the statues of the gods.

He-t úáb, "pure house," a name of the sky.

He-t unuñiti, chamber of the slaughterer, the sacrificial chamber in a tomb or temple.

He-t ur-t, court of law, judgment hall; IV, 1036, 1039, IV, 1071, Rec. 31, 146, the six courts of justice.

He-t ur-t, the goddess of the great temple, i.e., heaven or the sky.

He-t ur-t, IV, 1139, a temple of Amenemhat in Upper Egypt.

He-t Uhem-her, B.D. 123, the temple of Uhem-her.

He-t User Menu, the temple of the goddess Apit at Thebes.

He-t usekh her, B.D. 28, 5, house of the Broad Face—a temple of Rā.

He-t utet-t, temple of the genetrix, i.e., the goddess Apit, at Karnak.

He-t utet-t, the house wherein one was begotten, the ancestral home.

He-t Ba, "house of the soul," Ani 1, 6, a name of heaven.

He-t Baiu, the temple of souls at Mendes; var. A.Z. 1871, 81.

He-t He-t Baiu, the temple of the temple of souls, i.e., the temple of Apit at Thebes.

He-t Banban, Buch. 22; see He-t Benben.

He-t Bast, the temple of Bast at Bubastis.

He-t Báti, house of the king of the North, i.e., the Serapeum at Saïs.

He-t Benben-t, the sanctuary at Heliopolis in which the Sun-god was worshipped under the form of a stone which resembled in shape a truncated obelisk.

He-t Benben, Tuat VII, the temple of the blazing body of Rā.
He-t Benu, the temple of the Benu-bird at Heliopolis.

He-t Berber, see He-t Benben.

He-t beta, the incense chamber.

He-t Mut ankh, IV, 935, a temple in Upper Egypt.

He-t men-t, a sanctuary in Libya Mareotis; var.

He-t menn-t, Buch. 57, incense chamber (?)

He-t menkh, box or chamber for vestments.

He-t menkh, the Serapeum at Sais.

He-t meritit, a temple in the 15th Nome of Lower Egypt.

He-t mesnekhtit, the chamber of the Meskhenit goddess; var.

He-t nub, P. 589, "house of gold," a name of the sarcophagus and of the chamber in which it stood.

He-t nub, "house of gold," i.e., a goldsmith's workshop, the goldsmiths' quarter of the city.

Hetut nub, smelting-houses, gold refineries.

He-t Nefer-t, a temple (?) in Hermopolis.

He-t nemm-t, the Serapeum of Letopolis.

He-t nemes, B.D. 78, 20, the chamber of the Nemes crown.

He-t ent heh en renput, the temple of hundreds of thousands of years.


He-t neter, temple; plur.

He-t neter en Asar Hep, the Serapeum of Sakkarah.

He-t neter enti Hap-res, the Serapeum in the Nome Prosopites.

He-t Renrenui, Rec. 30, 201, a temple of a pair of gods.

He-t rekhes (?), slaughter-house.

He-t eritu, temple of the emissions of Osiris.

He-t sma (?), He-t rekhes?, Rec. 31, 12, the kitchen of Horus.

He-t heb Sept-t, temple of the Sothis festival.

He-t hemag-t, Buch. 52, laboratory.

He-t hem', the linen closet of the temple or palace.

He-t Henu, the chamber of the Henu boat of Seker.

He-t Her, U. 574, N. 37, 968, T. 43, P. 89, M. 52, the goddess Hathor; Thes. 801, the seven Hathors; Copt. 2 00p, 2 0wp.
Het-Heru-Sekhmit, the goddesses Hathor and Sekhmit.

Het hesmen, the chamber containing the bath of natron in which the dead to be mummified were immersed.

Het hetch uru (?), B.M. 255, the court of the Six in Athi-Tau, south of Memphis.

Het Sap, the temple of Sap.

Het sutenit en Ra, a temple of Ra in the Nome Gynaecopolites.

Het ser, U. 296, P. 656, M. 762; P. 186, 758, M. 124, N. 216, 533, 646; T. 271; N. 122; Buch. 50; B.D. 1534, 17, a famous temple of the Sun-god in Heliopolis.

Het Serqit, P. 665, P. 508, a temple of the goddess Serqit.

Het sekh-t (?), Mar. Kar. 42, 30, the temple of the hunting net.

Het Sekha-Heru, a temple of Apis in Libya Mareotis.

Het Sekhun-t, a temple in the Metelite Nome.

Het Sekhemu, "house of the Powers," the capital of the 7th Nome of Upper Egypt.

Het Sekhmit, a temple of the goddess Sekhmit in Memphis.

Het stau Râ-kher-âha, Tuat VI, a chamber containing a symbol of Râ in the form of a wing.

Het shât, Rec. 19, 19, a fortress of Rameses III.

Het shen-t, M. 209, N. 672, the name of a temple, the Labyrinth (?)

Het qa, Metternich Stele 83

Het ka, U. 554, T. 303, the abode of a sacred bull.

Het Ka, the Ka-chapel, or portion of a tomb set apart for the dwelling of the Ka.

Het ka Seker, the chapel of the Ka of the Death-god.

Het kau Neb-t ertcher, "house of the Kau of the God of the Universe," the name of one of the seven divine Cows.

Het ta-t ânhkh, a temple of Thothmes III at Thebes.

Het tuaau Râ, Tuat VI, a temple of the Sun-god in the Tuat.

Het Tebutiu-t, the abode of the gods who embalm.

Het temt-t Râ, Tuat VI, a chamber with an image of Râ in the form of a man.

Het Tesheru, B.D. 142, 27, 148, 9, the temple of the red devils, followers of Set.
Het Tet, Rec. 3, 51, the famous chamber of the Tet of Osiris at Abydos. He-t, section of a book, chapter, strophe, stanza; plur. Tet, 1st strophe; III III III, B.D. 172, 9th strophe; Amen. 27, 7, thirty chapters; compare Syr. حراء, Arab. حراء.

Ha, L.D. III, 140c, IV, 96, 658, Peasant 36, a particle, O that! Would that! حاء, O that it were possible! حاء, Peasant 43, Dream Stele 34, Would that I had! حاء, Metternich Stele 216, a cry of desire; and see Golénischeff, Hammâmât 10, 44.

Ha, hai, T. 51, P. 160, T. 387, Rec. 36, 78, B.D. 172, 8, B.D. 172, 13, to rejoice; var. حاء.

Hau, haiu, N. 996, mourner; plur. حاء, B.D. 1, 15, men who recite the praises of the dead at funerals, criers, mourners.

Ha, Palermo Stele, wall.

Ha-t, T. 164, P. 607, 609, N. 806, IV, 1221, Rec. 30, 72, Rec. 31, 170, Pap. 3024, 53, tomb, grave, bier, funeral bed, tomb buildings, coffin, sarcophagus.

Ha, U. 504, bread-cake.

Ha-t, Methen, N. 996, Décrets 73, Palermo Stele, P.S.B.A. 12, 87, Rec. 31, 166, Rec. 31, 29, Rev. 3, 38, Rev. 12, 96, land, field, estate, park, territory, domain, farm, an arura of land; Copt. Ιωνικός, 102, ενυξένες.

Ha, hau, a dweller on the irrigated land, especially a peasant, farm-labourer, vassal; plur. حاء, Hh. 378, حاء, Metternich Stele 34, B.D. 99, 2, Décrets 73, حاء, peasants in general (?)

Hau, to go back, to retreat, to set behind.

Haha, IV, 994, to go back, to retreat.

Hāhā, those who are behind or at the back of anything, apostates, sinners.

Haā, N. 748 = حاء, U. 600, حاء, behind.

Haâ-t, behind, the back part; حاء, back part of the sky.

Ha, the back of the head, or of the neck.
Hai $\text{\textbullet}$, Love Songs 6, 1, the back of the neck.

Ha-f-em-ha-f $\text{\textbullet}$, U. 648, T. 279, the god with the back of the neck in front; see $\text{\textbullet}$, Heruemheb 20, IV, 499, a back hall, a place behind, outside, place to hide behind; $\text{\textbullet}$, Dream Stele 22; er $\text{\textbullet}$, outside.

Ha $\text{\textbullet}$, B.D. (Saite) 97, 4, to act as a protector behind someone.

Hau-kar $\text{\textbullet}$, U. 416, 434, the guardian gods of the shrine of Osiris.

Hau-tep-re $\text{\textbullet}$, Tuat III . . .

Ha $\text{\textbullet}$, to pluck out the hair; $\text{\textbullet}$, "they plucked out their hair before this god."

Hau $\text{\textbullet}$, Rec. 5, 86, to take off the clothes, to strip naked, to undress, to be naked; Copt. in $\text{\textbullet}$.

Hai $\text{\textbullet}$, A.Z. 1906, 28, naked or uncovered man.

Hai $\text{\textbullet}$, the naked god.

Hau, haiu $\text{\textbullet}$, a naked man; plur. $\text{\textbullet}$.

Hait $\text{\textbullet}$, nudity, nakedness.

Ha-tu (haut?) $\text{\textbullet}$, Peasant 243, nakedness.

Ha-ti $\text{\textbullet}$, U. 599, N. 964, naked, naked man; plur. $\text{\textbullet}$, A.Z. 1908, 132.

Ha-t $\text{\textbullet}$, N. 694, covering, obscurity.

Hai $\text{\textbullet}$, P. 437, M. 650, cap, bonnet, head covering.

Hai[t] $\text{\textbullet}$, Nav. Lit. 94, head cloth.

Hau $\text{\textbullet}$, cloth, a covering.

Hé-tá $\text{\textbullet}$, T. 373, $\text{\textbullet}$, a linen cloth or garment.

Ha-ti $\text{\textbullet}$, Rec. 16, 110, $\text{\textbullet}$, a spread net, a snare, fishing-net.

Ha, hau $\text{\textbullet}$, Koller 4, 7, to increase, to become abundant; Copt. in $\text{\textbullet}$.

Hau $\text{\textbullet}$, Amen. 6, 15, 9, 14, $\text{\textbullet}$, increase, increment, an addition to something, abundance, superfluity, superabundance, something useful or profitable,
advantage, benefit; "more than this; Copt. 2\textsuperscript{oy}, 2\textsuperscript{oy}.

\( h \au \) with \( m \), in addition to; there is nothing superior to [Literature].

\( h \au u \), Rec. 30, 70, a group of gods.

\( h \a \), club, mace, battle-axe (?).

\( h \a \)-\( i \), Rec. 16, 110, lance, spear.

\( h \ai u t i \), Tombos Stele 8, cuttings, slaughterings.

\( h \a \), P.S.B.A. 14, 232, to seize, to strike, to destroy, to fight; Nav. Litanie 53, "fighters" (?).

\( h \ai \), to fight, to raid, to pillage.

\( h \ai -t \), Rec. 27, 228, grasp, seizure, war, fight, feud, strife.

\( h \ai u \), advantage, benefit, exceedingly.

\( h \a \), filth, waste, evil thing, evil; plur. III.

\( h \a -t \), P. 477, filth = \( h \\).

\( h \a -i t \), Ebers Pap. 72, 1, 87, 11, 91, 4, some foul excretion, pus (?).

\( h \a \a \a \), Ebers Pap. 101, 3, some foul excretion from the body, a kind of disease (?).

\( h \a -t t \), evil or shameful deeds.

\( h \a -t \ab \), Pap. 3024, 57, grief, sorrow.

\( h \-h e r \), see.

\( h \-h e r \), Nesi-Amsu 32, 16, B.D. 145, XIX, 72, "Foul-face"—the name of a fiend and also of a form of Aapep.

\( h \a -t \), a second of time.

\( h \a, h \ai \), light, radiance, brilliance.

\( h \ai -t \), the two light-givers, i.e., the Sun and Moon.

\( h \ai \), a diseased condition of the eye, bleared (?).

\( h \ai -t i \), a man suffering from chronic rheum in the eyes.

\( h \ai ^-\), the tear from the eye of Isis that fell into the Nile and caused the Inundation. The "Night of the Drop," is the original of the Arabic "Lēlat al-Nūṭah," which was observed on the 11th of Paoni (June 17).

\( h \ai u \), rain, flood, storm; Copt. 2\textsuperscript{oy}, 2\textsuperscript{oy}, 2\textsuperscript{oy}.

\( h \a -t \), Rec. 31, 19, water from the sky, rain; see.

\( h \a, h \ai \), Peasant 158, to sail, to cross over.

\( h \a, h \ai \), papyrus.
Ha at, M. 699, N. 1320, Hymn to Amen 17; see a.

Ha-t, P. 536, a god.

Ha-t, P. 475, N. 1262, a kind of bird.

Rev. 12, 39, face; Copt. 20.

Hait, the goddess Tefnut.

Rec. 33, 32, heart = o; plur.

Hati, heart, affection (?) heart-ache (?)

Ha-t, IV, 650, the front or forepart of anything, the beginning, the breast, the advance-guard of an army; U. 128, the forequarter joint; IV, 1116, first of the boats, head of the navy; your breasts to the darkness; path leading to a door; Rec. 21, 99; Copt. 2H.

Ha sep, {, the first year of a king's reign; Copt. ACFQVI, ACFQVII of Daniel i, 21; see Beiträge (Sethe) III, 94.

Ha-t with m, in front of; IV, 344, those who were in the beginning, ancestors; IV, 617, those who live in front of [their] land; P. 314.

Ha-t with r, before; from the beginning to the end.

Ha-t with kher, of olden time, in the beginning.

Ha a, the beginning, the first part; the first of the chapters of Per-em-hru; "the first of the chapters [treating of] divine matters"; existing in the beginning.

Ha-ти a, the first one or thing; marching in front.

Ha-ти a, A.Z. 1906, 98, the chief of a Nome, prince, archon (in late times); plur.

IV, 456, IV, 436, IV, 973.

Ha-áu, a man in the advance-guard; plur.

Thes. 143.

Hatt a, chieftainess, princess.

Ha a ur, title of the high-priest of Edfu.

Ha tep (?), Rev. 11, 146 = , nobles.

Hati, B.D. 28, 7, (late form), heart, mind, will, disposition; plur.

U. 430, T. 426, P. 20, , A.Z. 1873, 62, Israel Stele 4, B.D. 124, 10; see also ; Copt. 2HT.
ha-ti — what is in front, the best, the finest, the forepart.

ha-tu — breast of an animal.

ha-ti — the foremost man.

ha-tu —, breast of an animal.

Hat-mehit —, the consort of Mendes; B.D. 110, 1.

Ha-khau (?) —, Annales I, 84, one of the 36 Dekans; Copt. HTHT.

Ha-tchat —, Tomb Seti I, Ram. IV, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Copt. HTHT.

ha —, a kind of bread.

Nästasen Stele 38, a full-grown ox.

ha —, a kind of very fine linen.

ha-t — an amulet (Lacau).

ha-t —, Ámen. 12, 2, canal.

ha-t —, P. 604, —, Rec. 30, 68, Shipwreck 4, Rec. 20, 40, —, IV, 1077, B.D. 99, 12, the towing rope of a boat, as opposed to the stern rope; plur. —, Rec. 31, 31, —, IV, 60, “tow-rope of the South,” a title.

ha-t —, Rec. 20, 42, the forepart of a boat.

hatt —, T. 382, —, oil of the finest quality; plur. —, Ebers Pap. 92, 6, —, finest anti oil; —, —, —, —, —, finest cedar oil; —, —, —, —, —, —, finest oil of Manu; —, —, —, —, —, —, finest Libyan oil.

haá —, enmity, war, fight.

haáu —, calamity.

haáu —, back of the neck.

Haás —, B.D. 40, 2, 3, a title of Aapep.

haát —, U. 441, T. 252, fighting, raiding, pillaging, raiding.

haáit —, Rec. 27, 228, 36, 210, Rec. 27, 228, fighting, war, quarrel, enmity, fighters.

haá-ut —, Rec. 27, 228, fight, fighters.
haaā

haaā (?)

to examine into, enquire into, spy into.

hai-t

Rec. 21, 14, Amen. 4, 13, 10, 10,

the Nile-flood, Inundation; var. :

Hai

B.D. 145, 86, a title of a god, the god Bes.

Hait

A.Z. 1873, 75,

a goddess.

Hai

A.Z. 1906, 130, a title of a priest.

hai

to weep, to sorrow, to mourn, to lament, grief, sorrow, crying.

hai-ti

Tuat III, one of four weeping-goddesses.

Hait

Tuat XI, a group of four weeping-goddesses.

Hai- (ui or ti)

(Saïte) 1, 5, a pair of weeping-gods (or goddesses).

Hai-ti

the two weepers, i.e., Isis and Nephthys.

hai-t

Hearst Pap. 11, 5, a kind of disease.

hai

to fly (of sand, dust, etc.).

Hai-tenth-Āāh

Berg. II, 13, a title of Nut.

Haika

a god, form of Ra (?)

hau (?)
to fly, wings.

hatt

flight of birds.

hau

Anastasi I, 26, 6, part of a chariot, or a bit of its furniture.

Hau

generator, a title of the Sun-god.

haukh-t

a wine bowl, flask, wine (?)

Hauq

the god of the 9th day of the month.

hab

ea fish destined for a feast.

hab

T. 82, M. 236, N. 614, a goose destined for a feast.

habi

M. 213 = N. 684, to keep a festival, to observe a day of rejoicing.

habi-t

Rec. 3, 54, cupboard, recess.

habāti (?)
evil doer, a harmful being or thing.

habs

a festival.

hap

Rec. 31, 16,
to cover over, to hide, to conceal, to envelop, to shroud; Copt. ჯჯჯ, "envelop, to shroud.

hap-t ჯჯჯ, cover, covering; plur. ჯჯჯ, things hidden, or covered, or concealed.

hapu ჯჯ, IV, 834, decaying walls.

Hapu-áutt ჯჯჯ, Berg. II, 12, the goddess who hid the excrementa of the dead in the Tuat.

Hap-seshemus-s ჯჯჯ, Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

Hap-tcheser ჯჯჯ, Denderah III, 24, one of seven divine disks.

Hap-tchesert-s ჯჯჯ, Thes. 31, the goddess of the 12th hour of the day.

Hap-tchet-f ჯჯჯ, "hider of his body," the name of a god.

hap ჯჯჯ, to embrace; see also ჯჯჯ.

hap-ti ჯჯჯ, Rec. 8, 133, ჯჯჯ, spy.

Haptré ჯჯჯ, B.D. 125, III, 13, the god in whose temple the Sahu and Cat talked; var. ჯჯჯ.

ham ჯჯჯ, to snare fish or birds, to fish, to act as a fowler; see also ჯჯჯ.
\( \text{hanr} \) Love Songs 2, 12, Hymn to Nile 4, 7, 16, 5-8, Fest. 117, 13, 14, Rec. 30, 216, to have a care about something, to be troubled or anxious or disturbed about a matter, to wish for something, a wish, O that! Would that!

\( \text{hanr} \) to grieve, to be sorrowful, to care, anxiety.

\( \text{hanrr} \) A.Z. 1905, 29, squint (?)

\( \text{hanreg} \) Rec. 36, 6, to rejoice; Copt. 2\( \text{λοδ} \).

\( \text{hanregah} \) Anastasi I, 13, 8, to be dismayed.

\( \text{har} \) Rev. 12, 31, head.

\( \text{Har} \) Berg. I, 7, one of the four grandsons of Horus.

\( \text{harr-t} \) Mission 13, 50, flowers, bloom; see \( \text{haqu} \); Copt. 2\( \text{ρηπε} \).

\( \text{haruru} \) Hearst Pap. 13, 4

\( \text{Harpugakasharshabaiu} \) B.D. 164, 5, a Nubian title of Rā (?)

\( \text{Harti} \) B.D. 163, 2, a god

\( \text{hahaha} \) pits, caverns, furnaces, ovens.

\( \text{has} \) Rec. 6, 151; see \( \text{hasit} \)

\( \text{hasmen} \) natron; Copt. 2\( \text{οκεπ} \).

\( \text{haq} \) Gol. 12, 96, IV, 659, IV, 1094, Rec. 20, 40, to rob, to plunder, to take spoil or prisoners, to capture, to seize.

\( \text{haq haq-t} \) to seize spoil.

\( \text{haqa hati} \) oppress, to afflict; Copt. 2\( \text{ωξ} \).

\( \text{haqt} \) IV, 659, IV, 1094, Rec. 20, 40, plunder, spoil, booty.

\( \text{haqu} \) Mar. Karn. 53, 37, captured prisoners; Thes. 1296, best of the captives.

\( \text{haqu} \) thief, robber, plunderer; plur.

\( \text{Haqau} \) B.D. 99, 23, (Saite), a bolt-peg in the magical boat.

\( \text{haqar-t} \) stone; compare Arab. \( \text{x}\)

\( \text{haqr} \) hungry man; see \( \text{heqr} \); Copt. 2\( \text{οκεπ} \).

\( \text{hak} \) T. 309 = a word used in geometry, segment of a field.
חָגַגَת, to complain (?) make a petition (?)

חָגָג, Peasant 58 . . . .

חָתַא, raincloud, storm, whirlwind, heavy rain.

חָתִית, petition (?)

חָתָב (?), Rec. 21, 98, a queen of Cyprus.

חָטִי, L.D. IV, 85, a form of Bes.

חָתֵף (?), Rev. 14, 33 = Copt. 21wTq.

חָתְשׁ, to cast a net.

חָתִי, rainstorm.

חַת, fish, fishing net.

חָט, net, snare, prison, place of restraint.

חָט, tomb, sepulchre, the hall of a tomb.

חָטִי, a pit of fire in the Tuat.

The names of the five pits (Division XI) were:
Ketîtis, Hanûtus, Neknit-s, Nemmit-set, Sefu-s,

חָתָט[1]u, Tuat IV, furnaces; Copt. 21Tq.

חָטָת-נֵמָמְטִית-סֶט, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the shadows were destroyed.

חָטָת-נֵקְנִית-ס, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the spirit-souls were destroyed.

חָטָת-חָנְטוּס, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the enemies of Râ were consumed.

חָטָת-סֶפֻּו-ס, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the heads of the damned were consumed.

חָטָת-קֹוָטִי-ס, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the foes of Râ were consumed.

חָט, Rev. 31, 172, cake, bread.

חָת, to spread out the wings, to fly.

חָתָּט, a flight (of birds).

חָט, IV, 219, to copulate.

חָטָּט, folk, people.

חָטָּט, sickness, pain.

חָטְו, caverns in the mountains (?)

חָטְשׁ, to spread a net.

חָטֶג, to cut in pieces.

חָּא, grain; see 21oq. 21o.

חָּא-ט, P. 156, flame, fire = 21o.

חָּא-ט, Metternich Stele 79, a form of Bes.

חָאָּט, members of the body, limbs; see 21q.

חָּבָּט, P. 68, reckoning, counting, summation = 21q, M. 196, N. 36.
hap  P. 242, 243, to go forth.

ham  a kind of plant used in making incense.

ham  T. 121, to catch fish, to snare birds = , U. 150, N. 458.

hā  Rec. 6, 6, 13; for henā , and, with.

hā, hā-t  a member of the body, a limb; plur.

hā neter  IV, 1031, a god's body, i.e., statue.

hā Sar  the limbs, or members, of Sar, i.e., grain, wheat.

hāu  IV, 1073, human bodies, persons, people.

hā-t  female pudenda, woman.

Hānau (Afuau?)  B.D.G. 1259, a serpent in the Tuat.

Hānemnubit  Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

hāu  children, youths.

hāau  child, boy; plur.

hāa-t  joy of heart.

hāa-t  Rec. 19, 22 . . . .

Hāi  Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 46).

Hāā-ākhu  Ombos I, 186-188, a god or goddess.

Hāā-āb-Rā  Heb. יִרְדֶּך, Jeremiah xlii, 30; Gr. Ὄναρης, Ὄναρις, Ἄπρις, Hophra.

Hāā-ām-sepu-s  Tuat XII, a fire-god of dawn.
Häat-em-tausis

Häa, land as property, estate.

Häa, stake, staff, pole, cudgel; plur.

Hä, flowers, bloom.

Hä-t, Nastasen Stele 37, a vessel or pot for milk or beer; Häus, Herus-at-sêf Stele 49, a temple vessel.

Häâu (?), IV, 1121, a vessel (?)

Häir, Rev. 13, 20, dung, filth; Copt. Göeipe.

Häu, boat, ship; plur.

Häutcha; see Hä, IV, 648, to attack, to rob, to strive.

Häb, Rev. 6, 22, collected, assembled.

Häbu, staves.

Häp, Häpi

Häp, Häpi, the river Nile, the Nile-flood; Hä, Rec. 20, 40, a high Nile; the Nile of the Other World; Hä, the Nile of Lower Egypt; P.S.B.A. 18, 196, Niles, rivers; IV, 217, very high Niles.

Häp, Häpi, the Nile-god; see Hä.

Häpr, A.Z. 45, 140, Beni Hasan I, 8, 21, Niles, inundations.

Hâm, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

Hän, = henä, with.

Hänsek, Tombos Stele 5

Hår, filled, swollen (?)

Hätä, Rec. 15, 141, seat, bed, bedstead, angareb; part of a shrine.

Häta, wickedness, depravity, violence.

Häthcha, Metternich Stele 55, to rain; Copt. Göhxt.

Häthcha, Berg. I, 35, the god of the West Wind.

Hi, B.M. 447, to smite, to strike.

Hi (hui), Metternich Stele 55, to rain;

Hi-t (hui-t), Rec. 33, 6, water-flood, rain, a rise of the Nile, the Inundation.

Hi, T. 338, P. 344, M. 645, N. 625, the Water-god of the Mediterranean, Hi, the lord of years.

Hi, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.
hii A, Rec. 27, 86, to rise up, to ascend, to rear (of animals and serpents).

hiu T. 346, N. 628, those who rise.

hi. Rec. 33, 6, grain, wheat, barley, etc.

Amen. 14, 19, to discover, to inspect, watcher, overseer, inspector, spy.

hi-t, to ascend, to rear (of animals and serpents).

hi-t, hall, room, chamber.

Hi-t, a goddess, the female counterpart of Bes.

Hi-aakhu . . . Tuat VII, a star-god.

Hi-at (?), Tuat VII, a star-god.

Hiua(?), sceptre.

hiq, Jour. As. 1908, 289, domination, rule.

hiq, Rev. 12, 32, demon; Copt. 21.

hu, P. 1116, B. 11, a particle: Would that! (with added for emphasis, IV, 1074, I beg thee to do; IV, 1074, I beg thee to do; I, 38, Would that thy ka would give the order!

hu, to entreat.


huit IV, 1107, Hh. 204, a beating, bastinado, a striking; Rec. 30, 185.

huit ash A.Z. 34, 17, to preach, to announce, to proclaim; Copt. 21. 
\[\text{\textbf{Huit stch\text{\textsc{e}tut}}} \]  
Israel Stele 9, 10, to coin a proverb.

\[\text{\textbf{Huit}} \]  
\(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\), cry, outcries; \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\), a death-cry.

\[\text{\textbf{Huit \text{\textsc{A}ntiu}}} \]  
a title of Sekhmit.

\[\text{\textbf{Hu-\text{\textsc{h}u\text{\textsc{u}}}\text{\textsc{a}}}} \]  
Rec. 30, 67, a magical name.

\[\text{\textbf{Hu-Nu}} \]  
see \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\).

\[\text{\textbf{Hu-nesmit (?)}} \]  
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

\[\text{\textbf{Huit-R\text{\textsc{a}}}} (?) \]  
B.D. 168, a group of four goddesses of offerings.

\[\text{\textbf{Hu-tepa}} \]  
B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 4th Pylon.

\[\text{\textbf{hu}} \]  
a kind of sceptre, tool, or instrument.

\[\text{\textbf{huit}} \]  
dust, powder.

\[\text{\textbf{hu}} \]  
rain, to rain; inundation; Copt. \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\).

\[\text{\textbf{huit}} \]  
Pap. 3024, 137, rain; Copt. \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\).

\[\text{\textbf{Hu}} \]  
Edfu I, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

\[\text{\textbf{Hu-hu}} \]  
B.D. 175, 18, the primeval watery mass whence came everything.

\[\text{\textbf{hu-t}} \]  
A.Z. 1906, 116 = \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\), filth.

\[\text{\textbf{huit}} \]  
a disease.

\[\text{\textbf{hu}} \]  
U. 224, U. 226, \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\), parts of a ship, planks, ribs (?)

\[\text{\textbf{hu}} \]  
Rec. 25, 16, \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\), bad, wicked; Copt. \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\).

\[\text{\textbf{hua}} \]  
Rev. 13, 6, more, surplus, over-abundance, plenty; Copt. \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\).

\[\text{\textbf{hui-ab}} \]  
Peasant 271, lamentation, sorrowful man.

\[\text{\textbf{hu}} \]  
Rec. 27, 57, to grieve, to tear the hair.

\[\text{\textbf{hu}} \]  
parts of a ship, planks, ribs (?)

\[\text{\textbf{hu}} \]  
Rec. 13, 54, \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\), Rev. 13, 6, more, surplus, over-abundance, plenty; Copt. \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\).

\[\text{\textbf{hui-ab}} \]  
Rev. 13, 21 = Copt. \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\).

\(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\), food, meat and drink; \(\text{\text{\textsc{u}}}\), divine food.
excess, greatly; Copt.  "huā",  Rec. 27, 98, A.Z. 34, 15, to decree, to order, to command.

huā (late form), foul, beastly.

Huau "huā", a class of foul devils.

huati (late form), A.Z. 34, 15, Litanie 63, filth.

huā moisture, damp, water; Copt.  "huā".

Huaiti "Huaiti", Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ṣet (No. 22).

Huaur "huā", Rec. 29, 157, a god.

club, staff, stick, cudgel, pole.

huā, U. 162, a kind of grain or fruit.

huā, Rec. 15, 122, Rec. 15, 107, dried carob (Loret); varr.  "huā", etc.

huā, P. 609, to work a boat.

huāu "huā", Rec. 22, 3, boats.

huā "huā", dwarf, cripple.

hutcha (huàtcha?) dirty, filthy; var.  "huāu".

hui "hui", Rev. 11, 157, self; Copt.  "huā".

hui (hi) Israel Stele 6,  "hui", Rev. 11, 140,  "hui", Rec. 30, 155,  "hui", Rev. 14, 12, to throw, to cast, to project, to reject, to shoot venom, Jour. As. 1908, 258.

Huit-Rā "hūi", a class of divine beings.

hui illumination, light.

hui  "hui", apex of an obelisk.

Huit Tuat I, a doorkeeper-goddess.

Huiti "Huiti", Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ṣet (No. 74).

Huiti "Huiti", the gods of the company of Bes.

hubs "hubs", Rev. 14, 40, to cover over, to hide; Copt.  "wābīc".

hup (hep) Rev. 13, 2, to hide, to conceal, to be mysterious.

hup "hup", to embrace.

Hup the Nile.

huf "huf", Rev. 13, 25 = Copt.  "uw̱q".
huf — serpent, worm; Copt. 291.

huf/huf, to eavesdrop, to spy out.

huf’t (hulf), Rec. 33, 68, to spoil, to rob; Copt. 32.

huf t, to faint, to collapse.

huf’tcha, to hasten, to move with trepidation; compare Heb. 11.

humm — heat, Rev. 13, 5; fever; var. 13, 4: Copt. 3.

huma (humama?) — a kind of plant.

humpak-t — carnelians from the Sudan.

humāqa (hum’qa) — o Koller 4, 2, a precious stone, amethyst (?), carnelian (?).

hum’tcha, vinegar; compare Heb. 11, Copt. 3.

Humen (Hemen) — a god of Letopolis.

hun — O, IV, 1032, 11, IV, 939, 1207, 11, to be or become young, to refresh oneself.

hun — P. 78, M. 108, N. 21, Gr. 85, 129, 180, Ps. 86, 248, 8, 212, Metternich Stele 198, boy, youth, young man; U. 287, N. 719, young, youthful.


hunu, hunut — youths; the young of both sexes; the women of Ra.

hunu neferu — pupil of the eye.

hun-t — U. 149, T. 120, a pupil of the eye; the little man in the eye, Deut. xxxii, 10, Prov. vii. 2, a girl in the eye of Horus; compare Heb. 11, the little man in the eye, Eth. 11, Gr. kopy, Deut. xxxii, 10, Psalm xvi, 9, Prov. vii, 2.

Hun, Hunu — a youthful god; plur.

hunu — (1) the name of the sun at the 3rd hour of the day; (2) the name of the spring sun.

Hun — Tuat XII, B.D. (Saite) 46, 1, a singing-god of dawn.

Hun — Tuat II, a god.

Hunit — Tuat I, a doorkeeper-goddess.

Hunit — Denderah I, 6, a serpent-goddess of the North.

Hunit — L.D. 3, 276h, a lioness-goddess who rejuvenated the dead.
Hunit, the goddess of the 21st day of the month.

Hunut, N. 43.

Hunit urit, T. 313, 357, a goddess of Heliopolis.

Hunit Pe, (Nefer-uben-f) 99, 55, a goddess of Buto.

Hunn-em-nut, etc., B.D. 85, 15, "child in the town, youth in the country"—a title of Ra.

Hun-sahu, Tuat III, one of a group of four gods.

Hunnu-Shu, B.D. 46, 2, the children of Shu, i.e., Geb, Nut, Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys, and Anubis.

Hun-shema, M. 108, N. 22, "boy of the South"—a title of Te tum.

hun-t, to castrate.

hun-t, Rev. 2, 86; see lizard, crocodile, evil.

hun-ta, a kind of plant.

hunu; see hen, to escape from, be free from.

hunugeg-t, throat.

Hunb, B.D.G. 1364, a serpent-god of Hensu.

hunkheh, to make an offering.

hunta, lizard, crocodile; Copt. αἰγονοῦς (?).

huntes, Rev. 14, 9, lizard; Copt. αἰγονοῦς.

Huntheth, Tuat X, a lioness-goddess.

ḥur (her), and, together with.

ḥur, Rev. 14, 9, a mass of water.

ḥur, Amen. 15, 17, A.Z. 1899, 72, to be poor, miserable, weak, wretched, to beg.

ḥuri, Rev. 12, 116, fraud, wrong.

ḥuru, Peasant 169, IV, 510, 1199, beggar, poor man, destitute; plur. Peasant 175.

ḥuru ḥa-t, poor-spirited, cowardly, timid.

Ḥurit urit, N. 1387, a goddess.

ḥur-t, seed, grains.

ḥur, Harris I, 7, 12, a flowering plant.

ḥurr-t, bloom, flowers; Turin Pap. 67, 12, blue flowers; Copt. Ὑρηξένε.

ḥur hur, to cry out with gladness; see ṣε.<n

ḥurr, Thes. 1200, to utter cries, to roar; see ṣε.

ḥur, to fly; Copt. ἔφιλλεν.
huraq, Rev. 13, 13, to be at rest (in a bad sense); Copt. 20pk.

hura, Mar. Karn. 52, 18, Rev. 1205, 2, Thes. 1205, 2, Amen. 4, 4, Amen. 9, 16, to rob, to plunder, to defraud; late forms are: ; Copt. 20tpw.

Hor, "Robber"—the name of a devil.

hurpu, Koller 1, 5, sword; plur. (?) 1, 6, A.Z. 1880, 94; Heb. D, Arab. 3.

hurh, Rev. 13, 6, to protect, to keep watch over; Copt. 20pe.

hursh, Rev. 14, 45, heaviness; Copt. 20yuc, 200yv.

hurk, Rev. 14, 19, sweetness; Copt. 20lS.

hurtá, vision, phantom; Copt. 20ptq.

hukhas, some strong-smelling substance.

hus, Ebers Pap. 39, 13, to swell.

hus, vine prop.

hus, a kind of stone, alabaster (?)

hus-t (?), a kind of stone.

hus, Rev. 13, 12, dung, filth.

hus, Rougé I.H. II, 125, to be destroyed, to be scattered.

huspi, Rec. 3, 45, basin, hollow vessel, receptacle.

huq, to capture spoil.

huq, A.Z. 1906, 113, hunger.

huqq, Koller 4, 2, the fruit of the dûm palm (?)

huqamamu, a kind of precious stone.

huken, oil.

huken, a door bolt.

hut, Rev. 11, 185, the river; Copt. 20yt.

hutá, to sail up the river; Copt. 20yt.

huta-t, Hh. 447, sail.

hutár, a kind of animal (?)

huti, Rev. 13, 5, fear; var.

huti, Rev. 14, 12, 22; Copt. 20Te.

hut, Anastasi I, 12, 5, officer, chief; plur.

hutf, L.D. III, 65A; see hutf.

hutem, garlic (?) onions.

hutr, late word, meaning doubtful.

hutha, Dream Stele 19 Rec. 2, 116,
Amherst Pap. 22, 

, to inlay, to plate, to overlay, to make children look well and healthy.

, throne.

, winged disk; see Beht, Beht-t.

, to steal.

, to bestow (?)

Lanza 558, the god of the west wind.

, N. 684, M. 213, to keep the feast.

, to triumph.

, festivity, rejoicing.

, T. 36, P. 387, unguent used on festal occasions.

, N. 754, a festal offering.

, festal offerings; P. 608.

, N. 513, a kind of drink offering (?) beer (?)

, festival revellers.

, T. 312, a god, the son of .

, Berg. I, 23, an air-goddess.

, the book of the festival, the roll of papyrus containing a copy of the service recited.

, estates roll.

the Karnak festival.

, Rec. 19, 16, the festival of the valley.

festival of suspending the sky.

the great festival.

P. 609, festival of the dead.

the festival of Nu.

, the festival of the 30th day of the month.

, festival of the 6th day.

the good festival of heaven and earth, the festival of the 4th epagomenal day.

, the good festival of him that is on the mountain, i.e., Anubis.

the festival of the god of the Hennu boat of Seker.
heb Hensit, the festival of the goddess Hensit.

heb khen, a festival procession of boats.

heb kheru, a festival of the beings on earth.

heb Seker, Palermo Stele; festival of the boat of Seker.

heb Set, Thes. 1124, the "festival of the tail"; the chief object of this festival was to renew the life of the king; var. Rec. 15, 68.

heb tep-t, the festival of the 1st of the five epagomenal days.

heb tekh âr-t Râ, the festival of drunkenness of the Eye of Râ, i.e., Hathor.

heb, M. 236, P. 404, M. 577, N. 1183.

heb, M. 697, to snare birds and to catch fish; IV, 917, snared birds and fish.

hebi, fowler, bird-catcher, hunter.

hebi âa, chief fowler.

Hebi, the god of fowling and fishing, the Hunt-god.

heb, a precious stone, turquoise (?).

heb, a hall, garden-tent, booth, tabernacle.

hebit, L.D. III, 65A, 14, a hall, garden-tent, booth, tabernacle.

hebit en heb-su, Rec. 4, 26, Rec. 5, 91, linen-chest, cupboard for clothes.

heb, to play a game, player.

heb-t, Rec. 12, 84, a kind of land, grounds for recreation; plur.

heb, Palermo Stele, 30 - y, the "festival of the tail"; the chief object of this festival was to renew the life of the king; var. Rec. 15, 68.

heb-t, a kind of shrub or plant.

hebit, Leyden Pap. 3, 9, the seed of a plant.

heb, Sphinx Stele 5, Mar. Karn. 35, 63, target, a mark for shooting at.

heb, Mar. Karn. 42, 12 . . . .

heb, to grieve, to mourn, to lament; Copt. hebet.

heb-t, lamentation, grief.

heb, every matter, everything; Copt. heb, nut.

hebb-t, stream, flood.

hebb-t, deep water, flood, the deep, source of a spring.

Hebb-t, Edfu I, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

heb-t, fish.

Heba, Rev. 14, 17, Inundation-god.

heba, P. 64, M. 87, N. 94, a kind of boat.

heba, Rev., obscurity, shadow; var. heb, Rev. 14, 20; Copt. hib.
heba, Jour. As. 1908, 299, grief, misery; Copt. "Huc.
hebau, Nâstasen Stele 19, miserable man, wretched; with "poor folk.”
heba, Hearst Pap. XIV, ii
hebaba, Verbum I, 336, to waddle (of a goose).
hebbâ, Hymn to Amen 41, to bubble up (of a spring).
hebâi, A.Z. 1868, 10, to play, to jest, to play a game of draughts; in a jesting manner, playfully.
hebâi, to injure.
heben-t, humility, low estate.
hebenben, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 36, to be cast down, to grovel on the ground.
heben, Rougé I.H. II, 115, one who is dejected or cast down.
hebên-t, a ring, a round cake, a circular object; plur.
hebnen-t, U. 113, 422, U. 152, a sacrificial cake, a vessel full of grapes or wine (?)
heber-t, dirt (?)
heberber, to bow, to do homage, to grovel; see Copt. "Hoba.
hebs, T. 339, N. 743, clothing, apparel, raiment, cloth, coverings, draperies,
hebs-t, Rev. 11, 167, 14, 34, clothes, garments, apparel.
hebs-t, Rec. 4, 21, a linen strainer.
hebsit, linen (raiment).
hebs, festival apparel.
hebs, B.D. (Saite) 19, 13, festival; plur.
hebs
Rec. 25, 197, clothing, *i.e.*, a wife.

hebsit
A.Z. 1873, 39, Amherst Pap. 30, sewing-woman.

hebs
IV, 847, to face a building with stone.

hebs nu áner
Rec. 3, 49, a stone covering.

hebs
cover of a vessel.

hebs
to cast up mounds about a city, to encircle a city with walls.

hebs behen
screen, to protect.

Hebs
Tuat IX, god of raiment and funerary swathings.

Hebsit
Tuat VIII, a goddess in the Circle Hep-seshemus.

hebs
a title of the priest of the Nome Athribites.

Hebs-án
Rec. 16, 106, a watcher of Osiris.

hebs beg-t
Thes. 1252, what covers the dead, the Underworld.

Hebs-neb-s-em-shesp-s
Ombos II, 108, a lioness-goddess, a form of Sekhmit.

hebs neter
the apparel in which a god was arrayed.

hebs kheperu
a title of the priest of Up-uat of Lycopolis.

hebs
Rec. 21, 14, a kind of well in the Great Oasis.

hebs
.to reckon, to count.

hebs
Rec. 12, 84 = , calf.

hebti
nome, province.

hebtbát
Rev. 6, 111, the slain, dead bodies, the dead on a battlefield.

Hebt-re-f
Denderah IV, 83, B.D. 149, § 1, a hippopotamus-goddess of the 13th Aat.

hebtch
Rec. 29, 155, a serpent-god.

hep
Rev. 12, 49, to hide, to be hidden, to disappear; see ; Copt. .

hephep
Rev., to hide; Copt. .

hep-t
a hidden or secret place; see .

hepu (?)
caves, caverns, hidden places, hiding-places.

Hep
U. 187, N. 955, A.Z. 45, 141, Rec. 27, 217, the Nile-god; see . For his nine forms see Denderah III, 25, 26.

Hep-ur
U. 437, T. 247, the great Nile-god; see . B.D. 57, 1, 145, 13, 48.

Hep-em-ḥep-f
Ombos I, 86, a god of offerings.

Hep
U. 219, T. 60, M. 218, N. 592, P. 262, M. 482, 495, N. 1279, P. 269, 593, 600,
Hep

P. 478, Denderah 5, Strabo 243, P. 571, Rec. 33, 5.

Hep pehrer, Palermo Stele, the circuiting of Apis.

Hep, Denderah IV, 7, a bull-god of offerings.

Hep[it], B.D. 69, 7, a cow-goddess who yielded milk in the Tuat.

Hepti, Tuat VIII, a god of the 7th Gate.

Hepti-ta-f, Tuat IX, a singing-god who gave drink to the dead.

Hepi, B.M. 448, unguent.

Hep, a square.

Hep, a kind of goose.

Hep, to move onward, to advance, to paddle a boat.

Hep, to move slowly, to slink along, to advance cautiously.

Hepp, to advance, to travel, to go about.

Hep-t, advance, progress.

Hep-t, a course.

Heputi, IV, 617, A.Z. 1905, 17, runner, traveller, he who slinks along like a wolf or a jackal.

Hep, the dropping of the disk, i.e., sunset.

Hep kheru, A.Z. 1907, 123, the gossip.

Hephep, Hh. 331, to paddle.

Hep-t, U. 422, T. 241, P. 603, N. 1158, guiding pole of a boat, paddle, oar; plur.

Hepti, Rev. 6, 41, paddlers, sailors.

Hep, the god of the 2nd hour of the night and of the 5th day of the month.

Hep-ti, Hunefer 1, 17, a title of Rā.

Hepi, the god of the 13th day of the month.

Hepi, B.D. 99, 22, a bolt-peg in the magical boat.

Hep-t tep, Tuat XII, a deity in the Tuat.

Hep-tcheserit (?), the goddess of the 12th hour of the day.

Hepphep, to turn round, to retrace a path.

Hep, turn, turning, solstice; dual
Hephep (Hepti)

Hephep

Hep-ti, the god of the 20th day of the month.

Hephep, the name of a sanctuary.

hep, rope, fetter, tie, band.

Heper, Amanu 15, 1, 3, A.Z. 45, 151, the Nile-god; see Hep and Hapi.

heprer = pehrer.

hepeq, place, region.

hepeq, to praise.

hept, L.D. III, 194, (2), to embrace, to hug, to take to the breast.

Hepit, a monster serpent in the Tuat.

Hepit-tt, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Hepit-Heru, Lazonne 217, a goddess of resurrection.
Hefau, Tuat VII, the great Worm, or serpent of evil, called Aapep, Seba, etc.

Hefau enti em Restau, B.D. 118, 4, the Nine Worms of Restau. Their names are:
1. Hefnu
2. Hefnen
3. Hefnen-t
4. Hefren
5. Hefren-t
6. Hefren
7. Hefren
8. Hefren
9. Hefren

Hef tchet, Rev. 13, 41, 42, the everlasting serpent.

Hefa, a tool or instrument.

Hefn, the number 100,000; plur. IV, 612.

Hefen, to fear, to be humble.

Hefnu, T. 309, a mythological serpent.

Hefnen-t, T. 309, a mythological serpent.

Hefren, leech (?)

Hefren, to overthrow.

Hef, to fly down, to alight.

Hef-ent, P. 636.

Hefenu, ed.

Hef, Metternich Stele 229, to hover, to alight (of birds).

Hef, T. 399, Rec. 29, 156.

Hem, U. 486.

P. 201, 640, M. 670, N. 937, A.Z. 1908, 120, to sink down, to subside, to come to rest, to faint, to swoon.

Hem, a swoon, fainting during a religious ecstasy.

Hem, to cleave, to cut, to force a way or passage.

Hem, A.Z. 1905, 24, forty; Copt. 

Hem; see.


Hem, T. 320, I, 78, Rec. 30, 185, Léyde. Pap. 13, 9, Decrets 105, Léyde. Pap. 13, 9, Rec. 18, 98, Culte 105, a particle meaning something like but, however, certainly, assuredly; but indeed I am a priest; but certainly Egypt is happy.

Hem, N. 1299, a god (?)

Hem, P. 618, P.

Hem, P. 1116, 30, to rub down, to pound, to tread out.

Hemhem, Rec. 12, 22, to bray in a mortar, to pound, to crush.
hem | P. 64, 393, | P. 644, N. 637, | M. 173, | Rev. 27, 188, to flee, to escape, to run off, to hasten away, to shun, to avoid, to retreat; U. 617, 618, T. 293, N. 234, | get back!

hem | N. 107, repulse.

Hemit | Tuat VI, a goddess.

hem | U. 520, N. 873, to retreat, to get out of the way, to withdraw.

hemhem | to retreat, to withdraw.

hemu | ákhmiu hemu | stars that do not go back.

hemt | sole of the foot.

hemt | woman, wife; Copt. in | plur. | U. 514, 629, | T. 326, | goddesses; | men and women; | woman of a man, i.e., wife.

hemt peh-t | Rec. 12, 100, a divorced wife (?)

hemt nesu | king's woman, i.e., queen.

Hem-nenu (?) | B.D. 80, II . . . . .

hemt neter | the wife of the god, a title of the high-priestess of Amen.

hem | the apartments of the women in a house.

hemt (átá?) | P. 815, | Rec. 27, 56, cow; plur.

Hemit | cow-goddess.

Hem-ti | T. 23, P. 739, the two black cow-goddesses.

hemt (átá?) | Rec. 27, 56, she raised her genitals. If the reading be átá compare Copt. OTI, vulva, uterus.

hem | o, little ball, pupil of the eye, testicle; dual | O, the two testicles.

hem-ti | eunuch, a castrated man or animal, a coward, poltroon; plur.

hemut | Rec. 10, 116, cowardice.

hem | Rev. = Copt. jwóé.

hemt | hyena.

hem | Amen. 5, 1, 15, 6, 20, 5, to steer,
hemmm, Ebers Pap. 90, 12; see.

hemu, Hearst Pap. 4, 12,
Ebers Pap. 74, 2, a plant used in medicine.

hemiu (?), a decoction of the same.


hemit, Anastasi I, 25, 7,
Koller Pap. 1, 4, a metal weapon.

hemit, A.Z. 1880, 94, copper fittings of a chariot.

hemut, Ebers Pap. 55, 3, 11, a preparation of copper.


hem, slave, servant; plur. in, Nastasen Stele 13, servants; in, male and female slaves; Cop. in.

hem-t, IV, 346, female slave, handmaiden; plur. in.


hem neter, servant of the god, i.e., priest; plur. in.
| **hem neter tepi** | high-priest, priest; title of the high-priest of Letopolis. |
| **hem-t neter** | priestess. |
| **hem ka** | office of priest, priesthood; I A II, title of the high-priest of Letopolis. |

IV, 1205, ( ), Rec. 29, 77, priest of the Ka; plur. | IV, 1032. |

| **Hem pestchet** | U. 305, U. 545, T. 300, P. 232, T. 312, a god (?) |
| **Hem nu ba** | the god of the 14th day of the month. |

| **Hem-He ru** | Tuat II, a god. |

| **hem** | majesty, especially the king's majesty, the king; plur. |

| **hem** | to be skilled in the work of a trade or profession. |

| **hemu-t** | any kind of handicraft, craftsmanship, trade, the profession of artist or physician, a man's speciality. |

| **hemu** | P.S.B. 10, 46, Berl. 6909, Rec. 11, 148, IV, 970, | Copt. B.D. 100, 10, mineral, a precious stone. |

| **hem-t** | a tool for working in metal, hammer (?) | Copt. B.D. 100, 10, mineral, a precious stone. |

| **hem-t (p)** | workshop, factory; plur. | (a late form); see **hem-ti**. |

| **hemt** | a stone (?) tool. |

| **hem-t** | B.D. 100, 10, mineral, a precious stone. |

| **hem-t re** | et cetera, and so forth; see Piehl, Sphinx 3, 83, Goodwin, A.Z. 1868, 89. |

| **hem khor t (p)** | Rec. 21, 91, a kind of garment. |
Hem-t sa (?), a disease.

Hemmit , Denderah III, 77; see Henmemit.

Hema to fish, to hunt; see .

Hema, Nav. Lit. 70.

Hema, ball, testicle (?) a circular object.

Hema-t salt land, the shore of a salt lagoon.

Hema Jour. As. 1908, 275, salt; Copt.

Hemai-t , salt; Copt.

Hemaku Rec. 37, 70, a shrine or workshop of Osiris; var.

Hemagu, a neck ornament— the equivalent of the.

Hemag, the god of the city of Hemag, i.e., Osiris.

Hemag Berg. 52, a form of Osiris.

Hemaga Libro dei Fun. 365, the name of a ceremony.

Hemaga-t , Rec. 4, 21.

Hemami-t Love Songs 5, 1.

Hemamu, a disease or illness.

Hemar-t , a kind of seed or grain used in medicine.

Hemak-t, hall, chamber.

Hemaka, Rec. 5, 92, sack, bag.

Hemag 4, 22, to grasp, to clasp tightly, sack, bag.

Hemag-t Rec. 37, 70, a shrine or workshop of Osiris; var.

Hemati B.D. 78, 38.

Hemateth U. 482, N. 146, cord, rope.

Hemā Methen, flax.

Hemau, Rec. 36, 78.

Hemi Rev. 12, 52, anxiety, care. Copt.
hemit, a disease.

hemi, a kind of wine from the Delta.

hemen, B.D. 146, 58.

hemen, to praise (?) to heap up (?)

hemen, a vessel, bowl, bottle.


Hemnit, Rec. 11, 79, a goddess.

hemer, a raised seat with steps, throne.

hems, drink.

hems, Rec. 25, 158, crocodile; fem. יֹדְתָה; varr. יֹדְתָה; Gr. χαυσαί.

hemsut, B.M. 797, attributes, qualities.

hems, P. 642, N. 679 = ד, N. 1240, to make to sit.

hemsu, IV, 1999, carnelians from the Sudan.

hempt, D', D', copper; Copt. א'א, D, ingots of copper; D, weapons of copper; D, copper javelin.
hemt qaâ (?)

hemt her-set-f, IV, 692, "rock copper," i.e., copper ore.

hemt setf, Mar. Karn. 54, 58, copper swords.

hemt setfu, IV, 708, smelted copper.

hemt Sett, IV, 817, 1150, Asiatic copper.

hemt kam, Thes. 1286, black copper.

hemti, Rec. 16, 70, coppersmith; plur. D , D.


Hemt B.D.G. 820, a title of Set.

hen , IV, 862, and, with, together with; see .

hen-t,

Henit-tesher-t, Rec. 34, 192, a hippopotamus-goddess and regent of the 3rd epagomenal day (the birthday of Set). She was one of the five Meskhenit goddesses.

hen , N. 709, a scent (?) from Osiris.

hen , A.Z. 1908, 20, an amulet.

hen , band, tie, cord, rope.

henu , N. 660, measure (?)

henu , A.Z. 1866, 99,

, pot, vessel, a measure, like the Heb. [ ]; plur. , IV, 665,

, IV, 1023, Rec. 30, 217; Copt.  .

hen-t , U. 54, 55,

, pot, vase, vessel;

, IV, 1046, pots of silver, gold, and copper.

Henut Ebers Pap. 59, 19, a kind of metal.

hen-t, purification (?)

hen

hen-t, III', a goddess of Sma-Beht.

Henit-hetepu , Cairo Pap. III, 7, a goddess of the Mesket.
Hen-t, IV, 1148, a command, order, law, ordinance, regulation, a rubrical direction, anything prescribed by authority, legal function.

Henu, Rec. 21, 83, a business mission.

Hen, cries of joy, praises.

Hen, B.M. 657, commanders, directors.

Hen(?), business mission.

Henuti, Amen. 19, 4, labourers.

Hen, to provide, to endow, to supply with, to bestow.

Hen(?), gift, tribute, offerings, presents.

Hen-t, work, what is produced by toil, products.

Hen-t hemut, IV, 933, work of the handicraftsmen.

Hen, products both natural and artificial, things, property, goods, possessions, tools? fabrics.

Henn-t, M. 301, P. 186, revenues, income, supplies, equipment, stock, store.

Hen, Edict 18, Rec. 5, 87, 31, 50, bread, cakes.

Hen, A.Z. 1908, 118, to run, to make haste, to rush forward, to travel;

Love Songs 4, 10; Copt. 2uni.

Hen, to turn back, to retreat, to withdraw.

Henhen, Rec. 31, 32, to shake (of the body in sickness), to totter, to tremble (of the legs).

Henhen-t, a turning back.

Henhen-t, ulcer, sore.

Hen-t, Ebers 39, 4.

Hen, Thes. 1285, to be, or become, or be made, young.

Hen, boy, youth, young man; young soldiers.

Hen, T. 100, P. 814, flower, plant, branch, seed; Copt. 2uni.

Hen ankh, “plant of life” (?)

Henui-Shu (?), B.D.

(Saite) 46, 7, the offspring of Shu (?)
henu Shu, blossoms of Shu, i.e., light.

hen ta, grain, seed.

Hen-t, border, boundary, end, limit, frontier; the eight boundaries of Egypt; the two ends of heaven; the two ends of the river.

Hen-t-she, the lake in the Tuat from which Ra appeared; var. Hen-t, U. 401, horn; dual Hen-ti, Henuti, greedy man, bestial person.

Hen, to be evil, to do evil, to behave in a beast-like manner, to harm, to injure.

Hent, Peasant 291, evil, greed, avarice, hostility.

Henuit, fraud, deceit, evil, wickedness, fraud, deceit.

Henti, Henuti, greedy man, bestial person.

Hen-t, B.D. 67 B, 4, a district in the Tuat.

Hent, the crocodile of Set.

Henti, (1) a name of Osiris; (2) a crocodile-headed god in the Tuat; (3) crocodile-gods.

Henn, M. 696, to plough, to break up the ground, to chop.

Hennu, ploughs, tools for tillage.
Hennu-Neferit, a name of Hathor, any beautiful woman.

Hennu-en-Rā, B.D. 17, 60–63, the phallus of Rā which the god himself cut off: Ḫu and Sāa sprang from the blood. Of Rā it is said B.D. 93, 2.

Henn-Shu, N. 969, the phallus of Shu.

Hennentiu, stripes, blows.

Hennenu, B.M. 32, 134, the butcher-gods in the Tuat.

Hennith, Tuat VI, a goddess (?)

Henná, Rec. 29, 148, Jour. As. 1908, 290, a plant.

Henn-āht, title of the priest of the Nome Prosopites.

Henná, to be full (?) a title of Rā (?)

Hennāu, a disease.

Hennatiu (?), Tuat X, a group of gods who slew Aapep with knives and staves.

Henit, IV, 719, spear; plur. IV, 719; Copt. Heb.

Heni-t, Rev. 13, 14, Rec. 35, 204, coffin.

Henu, Tuat III, the hawk-god Seker.

Henu, T. 270, N. 759,

Henu, B.D. 145c, 153a, 6, Nesi-Amsu 8, 16, the god of the Henu boat of Seker and the Seker boat itself.

Henuit, T. 89, N. 619, M. 241, a goddess (?)
Henu, Tuat VI, the name of a standard in the Tuat.

Henu, U. 211, M. 435, the sacred boat of Seker, the Death-god of Memphis. For the oldest picture of the boat, see B.M. 32650.

henu (?), the sanctuary of the Henu boat (?)

henu (?), IV, 503, barn (?)

hennu, to fill, hennusu, IV, 503, barn (?)

henu-t Henh, Rev. 4, 86, terror, evil.

hennusu, IV, 503, barn (?)

delimit, to make a frontier boundary, to allot land by measure, to tie, to bestow.

henu-t, Henb-t, Tuat I, the god of corn-land.

Henb, B.D.G. 1364, Nesi-Ámsu 27, 24: (1) a serpent-god of Hensu; (2) a serpent-god in the Tuat.

Henbi, B.D. 180, 29, a god who measured out estates for the blessed in the Tuat; plur.

Henbiu, Tuat V, a group of four gods who measured land in the Tuat.

Henb-requ, B.D. 145A (Nav. II, 156), a jackal-god who guarded the 7th Pylon of Sekhet-Áaru.

henb, ball, pill, bolus, a ball of unguent.

henb-t Henb, Ebers Pap. 75, 8, chick-pea, pulse (?) ; Copt. ḫӘRC.

henbab, to curse, to anathematize, to exorcise.

henbaba-t, Ebers Pap. 107, 11, 15, 108, 4 . . . .

henbi, fountain, well, spring.

Henbu, P. 603, a kind of boat.

henbu, P. 425, M. 608, N. 1213, darts, weapons.

Henbethm, Tuat VI, a goddess (?)

henp, to cast a net, to drag a stream.

henf, T. 179, P. 523, M. 161, N. 652, to seize (?) to curb (?)

henf, Rev. 12, 29, to fear; Copt. ḫӘRC.

Henemt, B.D.G. 1364, a goddess.

henmemit, U. 211,
or man with side-locks;  

woman with side-locks;  

a god with side-locks; plur.

, Isis and Nephthys.

Hensektit  

II, 130, a goddess with abundant hair.

Hensektiu  

the gods with long hair and beards.

Hensektit Heru  

U. 473,  M. 649, P. 436,  

The tresses of Horus; the “four spirits,” who dwelt in them were the four sons of Horus.

Henq  

Thes. 1204, to squeeze, to press out, to seize.

Henq  

drink, juice, beer; Copt.  

Henq  

Hh. 382, a god.

Henk  

P. 18, M. 156, IV, 342,  

Stele 246,  Metternich

Henk-t  

gift, offering; plur.  

Henk-t  

IV, 1165,  IV, 954.
henkit, Rec. 31, 163.

henkit, Rec. 3, 53.

Rec. IV, 955.

henkit, bed, couch, bed coverlet; plur.

henk, pan of scales; plur.

henk, to cut or pluck fruit and flowers.

henku, mattocks (?) hoes (?)

heng, to be narrow, constricted.

Heng, Berg. II, 6, a crocodile-god.

Heng-re, the god of the 20th day of the month.

hengeg, to rejoice.

hengegtiu, those who rejoice (?)

hengu, Rec. 30, 67.

henta, to fall into ruin, oblivion.

henta (?), see following word:

hentasu.

hentui, a serpant-god.

Henti-requ, B.D. 146, a god of the 5th Pylon.

hentui, A.Z. 17, 57.

henth, P. 189, N. 908.

her, a mark of the infinitive.

her, a conjunction, for, because, with, and, therefore, moreover, gold and silver; Anubis and Usert.

her, T. 312, 361 (with suffixes).

A preposition: on, upon, at, by, by way of, with, by means of, through, in respect of, on account of, besides, away from, in addition to, over; Copt. Z.4.1.
Here — em her, opposite, facing.
her enti, because of.
her enti sa, because, through.
her her, because of, on behalf of.
her, aspect; dual, M. 480; IV, 718, D, copper facings; crystal face; Copt. 2o.
her, Rev. 13, 42.
her ant, pointed face (of cattle), cattle without horns.
heru (?), a kind of seed used in medicine.
her, face to face, opponent; face downwards; to comfort; the four-faced Ram of Mendes; U. 606.
her neb, Amen. 10, 18, everybody, all mankind.
her en pat, an amulet.
Her-Aten, Tuat X, the face of the Sun-god.
Her-ua, "One Face"—a title of the Sun-god.
Herui-fi (?), Tuat IX, the god of two faces, i.e., Horus-Set.
Her-f-aii-f (?), Tuat II, a two-headed man-god.
Her-f-mm-ḥa-f, U. 604, P. 204, N. 1002, "his face behind him"—the name of a god.
Her-f-em-khent-f, U. 603, N. 1001, "his face in front of him"—the name of a god.
Her-f-em-she-t, etc., the name of a mythological serpent.
Her-f-ḥa-f, N. 913, M. 589, 752, P. 411, N. 1194, Rec. 31, 22, "he loveth righteousness, he hateth sin."
Her-f-ḥa-f, U. 489, M. 362, P. 259, M. 752, P. 651, the celestial ferryman.
Her-on-ba, Lanzone Lanzone 689, a god with three serpents in the place of a head.
Her-nefer, B.D. 151, 2, a title of Rā.
Her-her-her (?), U. 542, T. 298, a serpent-fiend in the Tuat.
Heru IV her noheb-uā

Goshen 2, a god with four rams' heads and a pair of hawk's wings.

ḥerui senu

"two-faced," a title of the cow-goddess Bat.

Ḥer-sen (?) a singing-goddess.

Ḥer-k-en-Maāt B.D. 31, 3, an opponent of the Crocodile-god Sui.

ḥer Rev. 12, 95, a term of relationship; fem.

ḥeri Tombos Stele 2, P. 396, M. 566, N. 1172, chief, chieftain, master, captain, president, governor, overseer, superior, he who has chief charge, control, or authority, a celestial being, he who is over; chief of the two heavens; dual P. 402, M. 575, N. 1181; plur. U. 174, T. 335, M. 246, Rec. 31, 172, IV, 83.

ḥeri ḫentī to the front, in front.

ḥeri ḫerīt, Amen. 18, Rec. 13, 5, mistress, chieftainess, goddess.

ḥeri-āb, P. 182, N. 895, upper, superior (fem. plur); Thes. 1199, which is in heaven.

ḥeri-āb hru mid-day.

ḥeri-āb ġerh midnight.

ḥeri-āb image, statue, bust.

ḥeri bāḥ before, in the presence of.

ḥeri ḫenti outside, at the door.

ḥeri ḫerīt to the front, in front.

ḥeri ḫerīt, after, in addition to; P. 704.

ḥeri ḫerīt, thereafter.

ḥeri-ā, L.D. III, 6594, 5, at once, immediately, straightway, instantly; Ebers Pap. 40, 21, a medicine to be taken at once, speedy remedy.

ḥeri-ā (?) Anastasi 1, 7, a medicine which is a speedy remedy.
heri-a, arrears; arrears of taxes due on the land.

heri uat, he who is on the road, traveller.

heri usekh-t, keeper of the great hall of a temple or palace.

heri per, house master.

heri petchetiu, chiefs of the foreign mercenaries.

heri em å, straightway, forthwith.

heri m’s, chiefs of the transport.

heri m’tchau, chief of the Nubians employed as police in Egypt; plur.

heri mensh, Rec. 21, 77, captain of a boat.

heri merât, corvée ganger.

Heri-nes-t, the title of a priest or priestess in Apollinopolis.

Heri-sa, a title of the priest of Hibuï.

Heri-sa-ur, U. 396, master of great knowledge.

Heriti senti, a title of the two priests of Heroopolis.

Heri sesh, chief scribe; Rec. 16, 57, chief librarian of the temple; chief scribe of the altar of all the gods.

Heri seshta,
herit tchatcha
chieftainess, dominion;

herit
skull, top of the head.

herit
name of a crown or diadem.

Herit Berg. II, 12, goddess of heaven, a form of Nut.

Herit Berg. II, 12, a goddess of Red Mountain.

Heri-Agbá-f B.D. 64, 15, a title of Nu or Ra.

Heri-á-t-Tet-t Mythe, 20, a sacred tree.

Heri-áau B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Heri-áb-á-t-f B.D. 96, 1, a light-god in the Tuat.

Heri-áb-uáa Zod. Dend., Denderah II, 10, Tomb Seti I, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Pýgave.

Heri-áb-uáa-f B.D. 134, 2, a title of Kheperá.

Heri-ábt-uáa-set Tuat I, one of the 12 goddess-guides of Râ.


Heri-áb-khentu (?), Tomb of Seti I, one of the 36 Dekans.

Heri-ábt-Shai-t a name of a serpent on the royal crown.

Heri-áb-Kará-f B.D. 134, 1, a title of the Sun-god.

Heri-áriu-áa en Tuat Caïro Pap. III, 7, a lion-god.

Herit-ást Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Heri-ást-f-ur-t, “chief of his great seat”—a title.

Heri-áf Berg. I, 11, Rec. 4, 28, the name of a lion-god.

Heriu-ámmámti, Tuat IX, the masters of nets (?) in the Tuat.

Heri-ánkhiu Chief of men—a title of Ra.

Heriu-árit the chiefs of the Divisions of the Tuat.

Heri-ákhu-t chief of an altar, i.e., a god or divine being at whose altar offerings are made; plur.

Heri-ákhu-sen B.D. 17 (Nebseni), 38, a title of the Eyes of Râ and Horus.

Herit-áshm (?), Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Heri-uaref Tuat IV, a god who towed the boat of At.

Heri-úatch-t-f B.D. 112, 12, a title of Horus; fem.

Heri-uá B.D. 75, 3, a title of Horus.

Heri-uá-f U. 450, T. 258, a divine title.
Heriu-unut
U. 399, the hour-gods.

Heri-uru
one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Heri-utu-f (?)
Tuat XI, a god who lived on the sounds made by the shadows and souls of the enemies of Ra.

Heri-ba-f
Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 58).

Heri-beh
B.D. (Saite) 39, 6, a god.

Heri-maat Tuat IX, the god of the North.

Heri-maat-Tuat IX, the gods who cast spells.

Heri-neferu-en-neb-s
Berg. II, 9, the goddess of the 12th hour of the night.

Heri-nemmit-s
Tuat XI, a goddess.

Heri-nest
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Heri-nest-f
Tuat X, the doorkeeper of a Circle.

Heri-neqef
a title of Sekh-mit.

Heri-neteru
Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Heri-remen
Rec. 37, 67, a god.

Heri-remen (?)
Tuat X, a goddess of the South.

Heri-retitsa (?)
B.D. 69, 14, 70, 1, a god.

Heri-reť-f
T. 261, the "eldest of the gods."

Heriu-ḥātu
Tuat IV, the gods of the fiery furnaces.

Herit-ḥātus
Tuat XI, a goddess of the fire-pits in the Tuat.

Heri-ḥerit
B.D. 39, 9, a god or goddess who chained Aapep; var. (Saite),

Heri-ḥetemtiu
the god of destruction.

Heri-khat-f
"he who is on his belly," i.e., worm, serpent; plur.

Heri-khu
Tuat V, a god.

Heri-khent
Tuat X, a god in the Tuat = the Dekan Xoróp.

Heri-khentu-f
Tuat XI, a form of Osiris in the Tuat.

Heri-sau (?)
Tuat IV, the overseer of the furnaces in which the wicked were consumed.

Heri-sep-f
B.D. (Nebnesi) 17, 44, a title of Amheh.

Heri-sefu-s
Tuat XI, a goddess in the Tuat.

Heriu-senemu
T. 335, P. 1810, gods who gave food.

Heri-serser
Tyat VIII, chief of a lake of fire.

Heriu-set
U. 174,

Heri-shā-f
a title of Osiris.
Heri-sha-f — Tuat III, an ape-god.
Heri-sha-s — Tuat XI, a goddess of the desert.
Heri-shet — Peasant 195, Ahnas 2, Lanzone 552, Rec. 35, 738, a ram-god of Hensu (Herakleopolis);
Heri-shefit — Tuat XI, a god of Hensu (Herakleopolis);
Heri-shefit Ba-neb-Tet-t — Tuat V, a chief of the Hall of Judgment.
Heri-qat-f — U. 422, T. 241, a god who worked a paddle.
Heri-qenb-t-f — Tuat V, a chief of the Hall of Judgment.
Heri-kau — U. 396, the chief of Kau.
Heri-kau — U. 396, the chief of Kau.
Heri-shefit — Tuat XI, a goddess in the Tuat.
Heri-ta — B.D. 168 (Circle XII), the Earth-god who allotted estates to the blessed.
Heri-thertu — U. 510, T. 323, the god of the lasso.
Heri-teba-t-f — Tuat IV, a god with two curved objects, in the place of a head.
Heri-tesu-f — Tuat VII, a fetterer of Neḥa-ḥer.
Herit-tchatcha-ah — the goddess of the 7th hour of the night.
Herit-tchatcha-aha-her-neb-set — Thes. 28, Denderah IV, 84, Berg. II, 9, the goddess of the 7th hour of the night.
Herit-tchatcha-neb-s — Ombos II, 108, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmit.
Heri-tchatcha-tau — Rec. 37, 70, a god.
Heri-tchatcha-tuatiu — Tuat II, the chieftainess of the gods of the Tuat.
Heriti — belonging to the upper regions.
Heriu — the upper part, what is above; Copt. 2πα.πι.
Heriu — upper, i.e., high-lying land or estates.
Heritt — a tomb in the hills, a hill cemetery, the hill side in which tombs were hewn; the everlasting tomb;
Heri — to fly, to ascend in the air; Copt. 2πα.πι.
her, P. 64, M. 88, N. 95, H.

N. 105, T. 179, H.

3027, 8, 7, to be far from, to be remote, to move away from, i.e., to avoid, to depart from;
Pap. Peasant 306, remote;
Culte Divin 132, coming forth, withdrawing from within his egg;
"away with this drunkard."

ヘルテ, U. 462, H.

P. 161, 381, H.

ヘルハン, to rejoice, to be glad.

ヘル, Thes. 1205, H.

to arrange, to set in order, to array;
IV, 325, to pitch a tent.

ヘル, to terrify, to frighten, to be afraid;
Amen. 8, 10, 13, 9, 19, 11, someone or something fierce, terrible, terrifying, e.g., a lion, IV, 184.

ヘリウ, Rev. 11, 181, to attack; Copt. ονοι (?)

ヘリテ, IV, 908, H.
Herrit, a monster serpent that spawned 12 serpents.

Herrit Ombos II, a goddess.

Herr-t, a monster serpent that spawned 12 serpents.

Rec. 20, 14, IV, 915, flower, blossom; Copt. ḫρ�."
Heru-ami-Sept-t, T. 277, P. 37, M. 41, M. 149, N. 69, 650, Horus of Sothis.

Heru-Ánmut-f, Rec. 17, 119, a form of Horus worshipped at Edfu.

Heru-ántch-f-át-f Ásár, P. 630; see Herunetch-átf, N. 1374.

Heru átem ... ka-t-f, M. 129, a form of Horus.

Heru-átebui, Horus of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Heru-aa-ábu, Pap. II, 7, the Bold Horus.

Heru-ánh-heri-serekh (?), Edfu I, 12, 20, Horus, lord of the serekh.

Heru-áhai-sebáu, Tomb of Seti I, Horus, destroyer of rebels.

Heru-áhái, B.D. 99, 24, Horus the Stander (or Pillar).

Heru-uát-t, IV, 390, a title of Queen Hatshepsut.

Heru-up-shet, the planet Jupiter.

Heru-Un-nefer, Horus, god of all Egypt.

Heru-ur, B.D. 107 and 1361, 12, Sinsin (Pellegrini) 19, Nesi-Ámsu 26, 1, Horus the Great, or Horus the Ancestor; Gr. 'Αργόης, 'Αργόης.

Heru-uru, Denderah IV, 60, a warrior-god.

Heru-ur-khenti-ár-ti, Horus as master of his eyes (sun and moon).

Heru-ur-sheft, Denderah IV, 78, a jackal guardian-god of Denderah.

Heru-ukhakhat-tá, Rec. 30, 67, a form of Horus.

Heru-Usásit, Denderah III, 58, Horus and the Heliopolitan goddess Usásit.

Heru-Baát, P. 34, N. 40, Horus of the sepulchral monument.

Heru-Ba-Ṭaṭa, Berg. II, 4, Horus, Soul of Ṭeṭ.

Heru-Beḥut, Horus of Edfu. His wars and conquests are related in Naville, Mythe, Geneva, 1870.

Heru-Behti-ti, Rec. 12, 211, Horus of the two thrones.

Heru-p-Rá, Nesi-Ámsu 17, 13, the great first-born son of Amen.

Heru-p-Rá, the son of Menthu and Rait-taui.

Heru-pa-khart, Harpokrates, son of Osiris and Isis; Gr. 'Αρποκράτης.

Heru-p-khart, Horus, the Child; Gr. 'Αρποκράτης.

Heru-p-khart-heri-áb-Ṭeṭ, B.D.G. 348, Harpokrates of Busiris.

Heru-p-ka, Horus the Bull, a name of the planet Saturn.

Heru-em-áakhuti, Rec. 3, 38, Harmakhis.

Heru-em-áakhuti-Kheperá-Rá-Tem, a tetrad of sun-gods.
**Heru-em-aakhuti** the name of the sacred boat of Athribis.

**Herit-em-Hetepit** Ombos I, 46, a goddess.

**Heru-em-Khebit** Horus of the Delta swamps.

**Heru-em-Khent-nár-ti (?)** the Blind Horus.

**Heru-em-sau-áb** the god of the 7th hour of the day.

**Heru-em-Sah-t (or Beh-t?)** Ombos I, 64.

**Heru-em-tchatchaui** B.D. (Nebseni) 17, 28, the two-headed Horus.

**Heru-m'thenu**, a form of Horus worshipped in the Eastern Delta.

**Heru-merti** Sinsin (Pellegrini) 20, Quelques Pap. 46, Nesi-Åmsu 25, 24, 26, 7, Denderah IV, 63, the two-eyed Horus, his eyes, , being the sun and moon.

**Heru-merti** see **Heru-meriti**

**Heru-meriti-tuf** Horus, the lover of his father.

**Heru-nub** Br. Relig. 664, Horus of Hierakonpolis.

**Heru-nub** the Horus of gold, which was worshipped at Antaeopolis in the form of a hawk standing on a bull.

**Heru-nub (?)** the third title of the king of Egypt, commonly rendered "Golden Horus"; early forms are:— , Pepi I; , Merenrā; , Pepi II.

**Heru-neb-áabtiu** Nesi-Åmsu 25, 24, the Eastern Horus.

**Heru-neb-áakhut** Denderah IV, 63, Horus, lord of the horizon.

**Heru-neb-au-áb** Denderah IV, 78, an ape-god.

**Herit-nebt-uu** Ombos I, 334, a goddess (?)

**Heru-neb-urr-t** B.D. 141, 9, Horus as possessor of the supreme crown.

**Heru-neb-Behep** a form of Horus worshipped at Beōv (Wādī Halfah).

**Heru-neb-pát** P. 478, N. 216, 1265, Horus, lord of men.

**Heru-neb-taui** P. 478, N. 1266, Horus, lord of the Two Lands.

**Heru-nefer** Ombos I, 47, Horus, the young man.

**Heru-nefer-renpi-ta (?)** Denderah IV, 65, Horus as rejuvenator of the earth.

**Heru en mábiu** Rec. 2, 118, a form of Horus.

**Heru en méhīu** Tuat X, Horus as god of the drowned.

**Heru-nehkhi** U. 433, T. 248, Horus of Hierakonpolis.

**Heru-netch (netchti)-át-f** Rec. 27, 227, Thes. 643; Gr. Ἀρενέχτης, Ἀρουστής.
Heru-netch-her-tef-f

Heru-netch-heap-t-f, the god of the 2nd and 30th days of the month.

Heru-netch-s-Amen

Reise 18, a form of Horus worshipped in the Oases.

Heru-Rä-p-khart

348, Harpocrates of Hermonthis.

Heru-renpti (?)

| P. 33, N. 40, |
| N. 355, Horus of the two years.

Heru (?) ha

P. 204,

M. 331, N. 850; see Aha.

Heru-hu-sti-pest (?)

| Denderah IV, 79, an ass-god.

Heru-Hennu

348, one of the seven forms of Harpocrates.

Heru-henb

Ombos I, 93, a god of offerings.

Her-Her- ...... , B.D. 294, 3, the unborn Horus.

[Heru]-heri-áb-ami-khat

Ombos I, 185, Horus between the steering oars.

Heru-heri-áb-hemui

Berg. I, 35, a hawk-god.

Heru-heri-uatch-f

B.D. 12, 12, Denderah IV, 84, Horus, master of his sceptre of feldspar.

Heru-heri-uatch-f

, the god of the 5th hour of the night and of the 17th day of the month.

Heru-heri-masti, etc.

Edfu 1, 12, 24, Horus of Edfu.

Heru-heri-neferu

B.D. 15 (Ani 20), Horus on the pilot's place.

Heru-heri-khet (?)

Tuat VII, Horus, master of the stars and hours.

Heru-heri-she-tuatii

Tuat IX, Horus, master of the lakes in the Tuat.

Heru-heri-qenb-t-res (?)

Rec. 37, 71, a god.

Heru-heri-tchatcha-m'khâ[it]

Berg. II, 5, Horus, master of the scales of judgment.

Heru-heri-tchatcha-Tchestches

Ombos 2, 195, Horus of the Oasis of Dakhlah.

Heru-hequi (?)

Tuat V, Horus of the two sceptres.

Heru-Hekenu

B.D.G. 1229, a singing-god in the boat of Ef.

Heru-kheper-merti

Rec. 11, 129, a form of Horus.

Heru-khenti

Tuat X: (1) Horus, master of the serpent Thes-heru; (2) one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. χορτάρ.

Heru-khenti-ār-ti
B.D. 17, 100, Horus with his two eyes, the sun and moon.

Heru-khenti-āh-t-f
Tuat VI, Horus, master of his field.

Heru-khenti-peru

Heru-khenti-per-heh
B.D. 42, 26, the Eternal Horus.

Heru-khenti-menā-t-f
M. 709, Horus, master of his bandlet.

Heru-khenti menut-f
P. 79, M. 109, P. 204, N. 23, Horus, master of his thighs (?)

Heru-khenti-n-ār-ti (?)
B.D. (Nebset) 17, 16, 18c, 1, 42, 4, 5, Horus without eyes, i.e., the night sky without sun or moon.

Heru-khenti-khatti
Horus in the belly, the unborn Horus.

Heru-khenti-khat-th
Horus in the belly.

Heru-khenti-khaṭi
B.D. 142, 114, Nesi-Amsu 25, 22, the unborn Horus.

Heru-khenti-khaṭi
the god of the 10th month (nawet).

Heru-khenti-sekhem

Heru-khenti-heḥ
B.D. 42, 15, Horus, traverser of hundreds of thousands of years.

Heru-khesbetch-ār-ti
U. 370, B.D. 177, 7, the blue-eyed Horus.

Heru-kheti
Tuat III, Horus as a fire-god.

Heru-khart
Tetā 301, Horus the Child with his finger in his mouth,

Heru-khattā
N. 1265, the unborn Horus; var. P. 477.

Heru-sa-Äst
Horus, son of Isis; Rev. 11, 125; Gr. 'Apaiijaiv, Copt. wpscuce.

Heru-sa-Äsār
Horus, son of Osiris; Horus, son of Isis, son of Osiris.

Heru-sa-He-t Her
Horus, son of Hathor.
Horus, star of the South, i.e., Jupiter.


Horus-smai-tau, Denderah III, 9, 28, a serpent-god with the titles

Horus, uniter of the Two Lands, i.e., of the two Egypt.

Horus-smai-tau-p-khart, Denderah III, 9, 28, a serpent-god with the titles

Nesi-Amsu 26, Horus, uniter of the Two Lands, lord of Khaṭṭ.


Horus-soqi-hāu, Denderah IV, 59, a warrior-god.

Horus-set, B.D. 38A, 5, Tombos Stele 2, Horus + Set.

Horus - sethen - ħer, Tuat VII, a god.

Horus-shāu, T. 287, P. 39, M. 49, Horus the slaughterer.

Horus-Shu-p-khart-p-āa, B.D.G. 348, one of the seven forms of Harpokrates, son of

Horus-shemsu, U. 17, N. 241, M. 319, N. 832, a group of mythological beings of the last divine king of Egypt, with whom later were identified the blacksmiths of Edfu and the beings who assisted in the embalming and burial of Osiris.


Horus-Sheta, U. 561, P. 477; var. N. 1265.

Horus-Sheta-tau, Jupiter; var.

Horus-Shetti, B.M. 32, 409, a form of Horus.

Horus-Shet-ḥer, Sinsin II, a form of Horus.

Horus-Qebh, IV, 808, Horus of the First Cataract (?)

Horus-ka-pet (?), a bull-god, the planet Saturn.

Horus-ka-nekht, Denderah IV, 8r, Horus the mighty Bull.

Horus-Keftā, Mar. Aby. II, 3, r7, a form of Horus.
Heru-ta-useru

A form of Horus.

Heru-tema-ā

Heru Tho-huti (Tchehuti)
B.D. 142, 5, 11, Horus-Thoth.

Heru-thema-ā

Horus, stabber [of Set].

Heru-thehen

Denderah III, 35, Horus the lightning (?), Horus "the Sparkler."

Heru-Tuat

P. 325, M. 630, Denderah IV, 84, Horus of the infernal regions; var. =

Heru-Tuati

Tuat IX, the god of the serpent Khepri.

Heru-temam

Nesi-Amsu 25, 34, Horus, father of

Heru-tesh(r)

Desc. de l'Ég. 20, the Red Horus, i.e., the planet Mars; varr.

Heru-teshher ār-ti

U. 370, N. 719 + 17, B.D. 177, 7, Horus of the red eyes.

Heru-tchatcha(?)-nefer

Denderah II, 11, a lion-god, one of the 36 Dekans.

Heru-tcham-ā-ā (?)

Hh. 195, a form of Horus.

Heru ren (?)

Palermo Stele, the name of a temple.

Heru taiu

The Horus-lands, i.e., temple estates.

Heru-taṭa-f

B.D. 308, 64 (Rubrics), a prince, the son of King Khufu (Cheops), who was famed for his learning and wisdom, and was reputed to have "edited" certain of the Chapters of the Book of the Dead.

Hera-t

Some strong-smelling substance.

Horrāt̯f

U. 323, the name of a malicious mythological serpent.

Hera

With, and.

Heraṭchā (ḥāṭchā)

The west wind; see ḫ, the planks of a boat.

Herit

Furnace; door of his furnace.

Herur

A.Z. 1880, 97, to be weak, helpless.

Herp

A.Z. Bd. 45, 141, the Nile, the Nile-god; see Hepr

Heref (ḥef)

Bread cake, offering.

Hereh

Rev. 11, 164, 10 guard, to watch over; Copt.

Hers (?)

T. 363, N. 179, a sceptre.
hers-t  necklace of beads, beads.

herset  Rec. 26, 75, Rec. 4, 21, a kind of precious
e, a kind of precious stone;

Rec. 4, 21.  necklace of beads, beads.

hers  to be heavy, burdensome, grievous.

hers-t  something hard, or heavy, or unpleasant.

hersa  IV, 1126, hornless ox.

hersh  Rev. 12, 15, 49, to be heavy, burdensome;
Copt. one kind of precious stone.

hertt  child.

hert - [t]  fear.

hertas (hetes)  a kind of stone.

hertes  a precious stone.

heha  T. 182, N. 653, P. 135, M. 165.

heh  a great but indefinite number;  Copt. one million years in Ptolemaic
times.

heh  one hundred thousand millions
of years.

heh  ten millions of millions
of years.

heh-en-sep  Metternich Stele 188, a million times;
dual B.D. 131, 9; plur.
millions of years.

heh  A.Z. 1908, 122, a long indefinite
period of time, eternity, the Eternal;
endless or limitless eternity;  city of eternity,
for ever and ever;  the tomb.

Heh  B.D. 17, 45, 48, the god of hundreds of thousands of years.

Heh  Rec. 13, 29, the "eternal land," the necropolis.

Heh-tt  the "eternal land," the necropolis.

heh (P)  a kind of land; plur.

Hehu  Tuat XII, a dawn-god; his
consort was .

Hehit  the consort of .

Hothu  Tuat XII, a dawn-god; his
consort was .

heh, hehi  Edfu 78, a form of the
Nile-god.

heh  M. 692, to rejoice.

heh  oil, unguent.

hehi  N. 919, to seek, to search for,
to seek after, searching the heart or mind.
Heh-neb-Heh-ta, B.D. 64, 38, a god.

Heh, Shipwreck, 36, to strike; to cut, to smite off, sword.

Hehui (P), the two ears; var.

Hehes, a kind of bird.

Hes, Sinsin II, 20, to praise, to commend, to honour, to do honour to, to reward, to recompense, to remunerate, to requite, to show favour to; to sing or recite laudatory writings, praises, etc.; Copt. 

Hess, IV, 972, to praise, to ascribe merit to, to applaud.

Hessu, praises, hymns of praise, songs.

Hessu, one who is praised.

Hes-t, Hesu-t, Rec. 31, 166, P. 655, M. 760, IV, 944, IV, 1154, favour, an act of grace, something that pleases, a reward, pleasure.

Hesi, Hesu, one to whom grace and favour have been shown [by Osiris], i.e., a dead person, one who is approved of by a god; plur.

Hesi, he who is praised, he who praises;

Hesitu, the praised one who praises those who are to be praised;

Hesit, IV, 967, the praises of those who are praised.

Hest, Hestu, Tombos Stele to, will.

Hes, Hesi, to sing, to chant, to repeat laudatory compositions; Copt. 

Hesi, A.Z. 1906, 123, to sing to the accompaniment of an instrument.

Hes, Rev. 12, 32, song; Copt. 

Hes-t, chant.
heiro

hému  𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅  𪙅,  chant, song, any rhythmical composition;
(var. 𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅)  𪙅,  the 70 chants or songs of Ra.

hésm em ben-t  𪙅𪙅𪙅  𪙅,  to sing to the harp, harper.

hésm em te-t  𪙅𪙅𪙅  𪙅,  to sing to the hand, i.e., to sing whilst playing a musical instrument.

hésmi  𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅,  singer, musician, musical entertainer, professional mourner;
male singers; 𪙅𪙅,  female singers, wailing women.

hésm-áb  𪙅𪙅,  to sing to the heart (?)

hésm-t  𪙅𪙅𪙅  𪙅,  Love Songs 4, 1, a song of love.

hésm  𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅,  a spell to be recited against evil creatures in the water.

Hésm-á  𪙅𪙅,  Tuat I, a singing-god.

Hésm  𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅  𪙅,  IV, 971, IV, 975, IV, 1105, IV, 88, 613, 945, 𪙅,  Sphinx Stele 11, to run or rush against, to attack, to advance with hostility, to show himself (of the enemy), to come on against, to encroach (of the sand about the Sphinx); 𪙅𪙅,  Tombos Stele 12.

Hésm-t  𪙅𪙅,  an attack.

Hésm her  𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅,  to thrust forward the face in a threatening manner.

Hésmu her  𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅,  fierce-looking or savage beings.

Hésm  𪙅𪙅𪙅,  to submerge, to be submerged;
Copt.  𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅writeln

Hésm  𪙅𪙅𪙅,  to repel with a look.

Hésmu  𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅,  fierce-looking creatures, uncouth, savage.

Hésm-her  𪙅𪙅𪙅,  B.D. 153, 4, a god who devoured souls.

Hésm-tchefetch  𪙅𪙅𪙅,  B.D. 163, 10, the god of the fierce eye.

Hes  𪙅𪙅,  calf; see béhes.

Hes-er  𪙅𪙅𪙅,  Denderah IV, 80, a scorpion-goddess.

Hesit (?)  𪙅,  M. 480, N. 1247, a cow-goddess, the mother of...

Hes  𪙅,  U. 95, N. 372, 𪙅,  U. 551, N. 600, 𪙅,  M. 223, 𪙅,  T. 344,
Rec. 29, 150, 30, 193, 𪙅,  P. 267, 𪙅,  Rev. 15,
47, river spume (?) froth (?)

Hes-t  𪙅𪙅,  a seat, stool; var. 𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅𪙅.sorted

Hess  𪙅𪙅𪙅,  seat, stool; see 𪙅𪙅𪙅.
hes-t .docker, Thes. 1289, 8, vase, vessel, pot, libation vessel; plur.  

hess-t  8, pot, vessel.

heshees 8, to be hot, to burn, fire, flame.

hes 8, heat, flame, fire.

hes-t  8, Rec. 32, 66, to sprout.

hesti (?) 8, U. 337, two sceptres (?)

hesai 8, Israel Stele 7, fierce; see hesi.

Hesa 8, A.Z. 1905, 37, a "fierce-eyed" god.

Hesamut (?) 8, Tomb of Seti I, the goddess of a constellation in the northern sky who appears in the form of a hippopotamus.

hesaru 8, Hearst Pap. I, 6, a medicine.

Hesat  8, L.D. III, 194, 8, a cow-goddess.

hesi 8, Pap. 3024, 46, a person who is trembling or shivering with cold or fear; plur.  

hesu 8, a kind of wine or beer.

hesb-t  8, vine land, vineyard;

hesb 8, estates.

Hesait  8, P. 204 + 10,  

Rec. 26, 224, 8, A.Z. 1906, 130,  

the Cow-goddess of heaven who supplied the blessed with milk.

hesau 8, P. 306, the Milky Way (?)

Hesa 8, 8, Rec. 37, 64, the god of the drowned.

hesa 8, Rev. 12, 25, cord, rope, string, thread, string of a seal; 8, the loops of a pectoral; plur.  

hesai 8, 8, A.Z. 1905, 37, a "fierce-eyed" god.

Hesa 8, 8, Rec. 6, 7, 8,  

Rec. 32, 66, an account, a reckoning, a calculation, estimate, the total, scheme, plan, design, a measuring stick or cord, a result arrived at by thinking, the right, or true, or correct measure; per hesb-t  8, house of counting, i.e., office, bureau.
hesb-t, M. 196, N. 36, P. 68, tablets on which calculations were written.

hesbi, B.M. 828, accountant, controller, registrar; hesbi, registrar of cattle; hesbi, registrar of the wheat of the North; hesbi, registrar of holy offerings; IV, 968, registrar of amounts due or received; hesbi, assessor of qualities, or dispositions, of men.

hesb-t, Rev. 14, 4, accountant's office.

hesbu (?), Rec. 16, 57, L.D. III, 1408, people registered for the corvée.

hesbu, assessments, dues, taxes, things taxed.

Hesbi anu (?), Thes. 818, a jackal-god.

Hesbi anu, Berg. I, 12, a protector of the dead.

Hesbi aha, "he who computes the period of a man's life"—a title of Khensu.

hesb, B.D. 133, 17, an earthy paste (?) of which the boat of four cubits was made.

hesb-t, a plaque or tile of the same; plur.

hesb-t, a kind of worm, tapeworm; Copt. əʁc (=)

hesb, to separate, to cut, to bark a tree, to strip.

hesb, two-crossed bands (Lacau), tallies, sticks used in counting.

hesb-t, B.D. 1538, 9, and 1538, 7, knife, the instrument used for severing the or umbilical cord.

hesb-ent-Ast, B.D. 1538, 7, the knife of the net of the Akeru-gods.

hesbi, B.D. (Saite) 145, 31; var.

hesbu, Copt. əəcu.

hesp, hesp-t, T. 66, M. 221, N. 598, a district, a division of Egypt, the Nome of the Greeks; plur. Metternich Stele 63.

hesput (?), the inhabitants of a Nome.

hesp ent tochet, Nome of eternity, i.e., the cemetery, the Other World.

hesp, a measure of land = ¼ arura (?) or 2,500 square cubits.

hesp nu aẖit, Rec. 33, 4, a district of trees, the wooded part of an estate.

hesp, portion of the precincts of a temple.

hesp, hespít, vine land.

hesp-t, booth in a vineyard, summer house.

hesp-t, Rec. 3, 48, Rec. 3, 46, basin, trough, vat, tub.

hesp, a wreath of flowers.

hesem, a kind of animal.

hesema, Jour. As. 1908, 275, nitre; Copt. əəcə. 
hesma  |  Rev. 12, 109, 110, 119, 592, P. 145, to have monthly courses, to be after the manner of women.
hesmen  |  Rec. 16, 56, to use natron ceremonially or in embalming, to salt or season one's discourse.
hesmen  |  U. 17, 18, P. 612, N. 692, P. 145, natron; Annales IX, 156; Copt. esher, eshotoupej.
hesmen tesher  |  red natron; Copt. eschet eshetoupej.
hesmen  |  P. 669, M. 656, N. 1271, the Natron-god.
hesmeni  |  a vase (of gold, or silver, vessel (of gold, or silver, or silver, or silver,
heser  |  a part of the body, one of the intestines (?)
Heser  |  B.D. 142, III, 13, a temple-town of Thoth in Hermopolis; see
hesq  |  T. 278, P. 59, M. 26, N. 904, P. 188, M. 352, A.Z. 1900, 128, A.Z. 1906, 128, to cut off, to sever, to slay, to separate, to set apart; Peasant 289, men who can tie on a head that has been cut off.
hesqiu  |  T. 387, M. 404, to slay, to kill.
hesseq  |  a cutting off, mutilation, a cutting instrument.
Hesq  |  T. 278, N. 84, P. 59, a god (?)
Hesq-t-ent-Seshmu  |  B.D. 1534, 32, the knife of the net of the Akeru-gods.
Hesqit-kheftiu-set  |  Tuat, a fiery serpent-goddess.
hesk  |  A.Z. 1907, 57, to cut, to sever; with , to dismember.
heski  |  a title (?)
heseg  |  IV, 64r, an ointment pot.
heq  |  Nástasen Stele 39, 44, to capture, booty; see
heq  |  Herusátef Stele 69, captive.
heq, heqa  |  M. 252, rule, authority, sovereignty, dominion, government.
heq, heqi  |  Rev. 11, 138, (Demotic forms), rule, power.
heq-t  |  the crook, emblem of rule.
heq-t  |  A.Z. 1908, 19, an amulet.
Heq (Heq), Rec. 36, 67, 161, ruler, governor, director, prince; plur. .navigator, IV, 975; A.Z. 45, 125; rulcr of rulers, a title of Osiris.

heq-t, princess, chiefly-

heqit, A.Z. 1905, 16, princess.

Heq Ámam chief of Ámam (in the Súdán).

Heq Áment chief of Ámenti, a title of Osiris.

Heq àrq, title of the priest of Heru-shef in Heracleopolis.

Heq metcha (?), governor of books, a title of Thoth.

heq taui, governor of Egypt; governor of the world.

Heq tchet, governor of eternity, a title of Osiris.

heq he-t, Peasant 190, governor of a town or towns; plur. navigator, IV, 973, 1108; governor of cities; plur. navigator, IV, 973, 1108; governor of a district, mudir; plur. navigator, IV, 973, 1108;

Heq, the god of the 5th hour of the night.

Heq-t, Rec. 31, 161, a god (?)

Heqit (Heq), Rec. 26, 224, a goddess who presided over the buttocks.

Heqit (Heqit), Ombos I, 26, II, 133, a goddess of Ombos; Mar. Mon. D. 1, 6.

Heqtit (Heqit) (Saite) 142, 18, B.D.G. 153, a form of Hathor.

Heq-ar-ti-tet-f, Rec. 37, 15, a god.

Heq-nek-mu (?), Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who drew the boat of Áf through Ankh-neteru; he was reborn daily.

Heq-neteru-f Tuat IX, a god.

Heq-nesi, B.D. 17, 34, a title of Hathor.

Heq-sa-neter U. 562, a title of Horus.

heq-t, IV, 367, 1136, a measure of capacity equal to ten P.S.B.'14, 424; the artabe; the double heq-t; the quadruple heq-t.

heq-t fractions of the heq-t are: 

+ = 23; see P.S.B. 14, 424.

hequ, to measure grain.

heq-t N. 636, beer; beerhouse; plur. N. 2854, beer of iron; sweet beer; U. 145, beer of Sti (i.e., Nubia).
heq-t-ákhem-t-áma, T. 288, M. 65, N. 126, divine beer which did not go sour.

heq-t-enth-Maat, "beer of truth"—a kind of divine beer drunk by the 12 gods who guarded the shrine of Osiris.

heq-t-ent-neheh, a divine beer of everlastingness, i.e., inexhaustible beer.

Heqit, Lanzone 853, Rec. 3, 65, IV, 224, the Frog-goddess, a goddess of reproduction and resurrection. On a Christian lamp in the form of a frog is the inscription "Ew eimi invatotev.

heqq, box, chest, safe, safe place.

heqt, misery, want; compare Copt. ḫekc.

heqa, Jour. As. 1908, 254, 301, Rev. 14, 19, Jour. As. 1908, 308, Rev. 13, 25, hunger; Copt. ko.

heqā (?), hunger; Copt. ko.

heknu, want, hunger; see ḫekai.

Heqenbit (?), Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

heqr, U. 172, U. 173, Rec. 26, 78, ḫekai, to be hungry, hunger; ḫekai, hunger years, i.e., years of famine.

heqr, Rev., hunger; Copt. ko.

heqr, hungry man; ḫekai, to utter charms, or spells, or incantations, to recite words of power, to bewitch.

Heqrit, a famine-goddess (?)

Heqrer, P. 438, an earthen pot.

M. 652, a god who, with worked the celestial ferry-boat.

heqes, wild goat; Copt. ṣ2 ṣ2, ᵘ2 ᵘ2, ᵙ2 ᵙ2, ᵜuestos.

hekes, net, cage, a place where birds are kept, aviary.

heqes, ṣ2 ṣ2, a birdcatcher, a fisherman.

Heqes, Rev. 4, 28, ṣ8 ṣ8, B.D.G. 479, ṣ8 ṣ8, ṣ8 ṣ8, ṣ8 ṣ8, P.S.B. 8, 193, the god of fishermen, fowlers, and hunters.

Heqsi, P.S.B. 8, 193, "the fisher"—a title of Menu.

Heqes, the god of the 19th day of the month.


hekhek (kehkeh) ḫekai, old age, old man, aged.

hekai, Rec. 25, 191, 192, gift, dedication.
hekait, sorceress.

heka, M. 316, 316, P. 176, N. 874, Rec. 31, 166, 166, 166, the power of working magic, sorcery, spell, incantation, charm, word of power; plur. 31, 31, 31, 31.

Heka-p-khart, B.D.G. 348, a form of Harpokrates, the son of Sekhmit of Temeb,

Heka-ka-en-Rā, Nesi-Âmsu 32, 1, a form of Rā.

Hekab-p-neb-tau, Ombos I, 48, a form of Horus.

Hekkâ, a name of .

heki, throat, gullet.

heki, Rev. 12, 15, 15, to fight; Copt. 2UK.

heken, U. 563, A.Z. 45, 124, 124, to praise, to adore, to sing, to acclaim.

heknu, hymn of praise, song of praise, praise of any kind; plur.

hekniu, singers.

Heknit, Tuat I, a singing hour-goddess (?)

Heknit, Tuat IV, a serpent-guardian of the Aheth chamber.

Heknit, U. 323, a serpent-fiend (?) with two faces.


Hekniu, B.D. 168, a group of singing-gods.

Heken-em-ânkhu, Denderah III, 12, a Horus-god.
Heknit-em-ba (?), Tuat I, a goddess of the Gates in the earth.

Heknit-em-benf, Tuat I, a singing ape-god.

Heknit-em-tep-Heru, Ombos I, 46, a vulture-headed hippopotamus-goddess.

Heken-em-benf, Tuat I, a goddess.

Heken-em-tep-Heru, Heken-Ra, Heken-Khepera, a singing-god.

Heken-Ra, Tuat XII, a singing-god.

Heken-Khepera, Tuat VII, a lioness-goddess.

Heknith, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Heknith, Tuat, a cake, a loaf of bread.

Heknith, Ebers Pap. 35, 19, to anoint (?) to be pleasant, easy.

Heknith, Hh. 499, a god.

Heknith, U. 57, N. 3694, to arm oneself; Cop. 2.UK.


A kind of precious stone found in the Soudan.

Rechnungen T. 1, 3.

Rev. 11, 171, place for fighting; Cop. 2.UK.

Hegb, Pap. 9610.

Hegen, to praise, hymn; see.

Het, Rev. 13, 64, customs, taxes, imposts, levies; Cop. 2.UK.

Het, N. 3694, a drink offering.

Het, a pot, vessel; plur. = 111.

Het, canal, stream of water; var. Rec. 31, 166; Cop. 2.UK.

Het, Metternich Stele 83, a primitive water-god.

Het, N. 786, U. 476, vapour, fumes, smoke; N. 958, the fumes of incense.

Het, Rec. 30, 188.

Het (?), oxen; see.

Het, Rev. 11, 168, tunic, shirt; Cop. 2.UK.

Het, Westcar 5, 15, rag.

Het-t, scorpion.

Het, N. 1140, the scorpion-god; see.

Hetit, weapon, cudgel, lance, dart, goad, bow.

Het-ät (?), IV, 667, a long stick, staff.

Het-äkh, IV, 870, vessels or implements for the altar.

Heteth, to cut.

Het, Heti, A.Z. 1908, 116, U. 539, heart, breast; Cop. 2.HT.

Hett, quarry.
het-t, shaft of a mine; plur. het-t, workings in a mine.

Hett, a name or title of Osiris (?)

heta, U. 457, an animal.

heta, Rev. 11, 153, horse (?); plur. heta, Rev. 11, 151; Copt. 2TO.

heta, to break, to tear up, wrinkled (of the face) (?)

heta, Rec. 2, 116, dirty rags.

heta[t], Amen. 21, 2, rag (?) bandage.

heta, Pap. 3024, 133, Peasant 56, 38, 108, to burn, fire, burning incense.

hetä, fever, sickness; Copt. 2AX.

hetti-t, IV, 482, Rec. 29, 155, Rec. 26, 236, throat, gullet; plur. hetti-t, U. 562, 3024, 108.

Heti[t], a goddess.

hetti, Rev. 11, 128, moment; Copt. 2OTE.

Heti[t], (œ), one of 12 goddesses who drew the boat of Å through the serpent Ankh-neteru; she was reborn daily.

hetti, Rev. 13, 49, 14, 60, to exercise a right.

Hetu, B.D. (Saite) 78, 38, a god.

heteb, to come, to arrive.

heteput, Pap. 3024, 23, to rest, to be happy, to be content, to be glad, to do good to someone, to repose, to be at rest or to go to rest, to set (of the sun), to rely upon, to be at peace with; Copt. 2WT.ù.

heteput, he who sits at home in peace.

heteput, U. 648, peaceful, gracious, applied to the peace, joy, content, satisfaction; gentle winds.

heteput, IV, 665, non-combatants in a campaign.

heteput, with ab (or hat) IV, 971, contented in mind, satisfied; their hearts were satisfied.

heteput with , N. 948, P. 176, Rec. 2, 110, literally, "in peace," i.e., happily, successfully; it (i.e., the book) hath gone out in peace, i.e., is finished successfully.

heteput her, Pap. 3024, 108, "peaceful of face."

heteput her maat, "resting on law"—a royal title.
Hetep her mu, to be of the same mind as someone else, to follow the same course of action, to be of the same kidney.

Hetepui (U. 584, M. 796, P. 667, M. 776), a group of gods in the Tuat.

Hetepu, offerings, gifts, alms, oblations, endowments; the offerings prescribed by law or custom; a two-fold offering.

Hetepuiu, peace-cakes, offerings; N. 939, the valley of offerings.

Hetep-t, an offering of flowers or vegetables, a funerary bouquet.

Hetep nesu, N. 353A, U. 84, U. 83A, the offering which the king in very early times sent to the tomb of a favourite noble. The formula "the king has given an offering," was used from the earliest to the latest period. Old forms are: T. 150, N. 683.

Sometimes Geb, or Osiris, or Tem is asked to give the offering: T. 150, N. 501, T. 140, P. 517, J.R., Rec. 36, 212, IV, 485.

Hetepu noter, offerings of every kind made to the god, the property of the gods and the temples; temple estate.

Hetep, B.D. 110, the god of the Sekhet-hetepet, or Elysian Fields.

Hetep, Tuat IV, a god with a boomerang.

Hetepit, P. 646, P. 715, M. 744, Berg. I, 14, a goddess of offerings and a friend of the dead.

Hetepi, Rec. 6, 157, 18, 182, a god who gave offerings.

Hetepit, Tuat I, a serpent-goddess in the Tuat.

Hetepui (?), Tuat VI, one of the nine spirits who destroyed the bodies of the dead.

Hetepiu, Tuat VI, Ombos I, 85, the gods who provided offerings.

Hetep, B.D. 110, a city in the Elysian Fields.

Hetep, B.D. 110, a lake in Sekhet-Aaru.
Hetepit-áb-áeb....., Ombos II, 132, a goddess.
Hetep-úáa, Tuat IX, a water-god.
Hetepit-em-ááahu-t-s, Tuat XII, one of the 12 wind-goddesses of the dawn.
Hetepi, B.D. 180, 30, the chief of the Tuat of An.
Hetep-mes, B.D. 145, a god of the 21st Pylon.
Hetepit-áeb-t-per-s, Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.
Hetepit-neb-t-per-s, Tuat VIII, one of the eight gods who burned the bodies of the damned.
Hetep-áem-t, a goddess.
Hetep-áeru, etc., etc., B.D. 1534, 15, part of the net of the Akeru-gods.
Hetepu-áetep-ut-neter-neteru, Tuat IX, a god who supplied the gods with food.
Hetepit-áheperu, Tuat VI, gods of offerings.
Hetepit-khénti-Tuat, Tuat VI, a god of meat and drink.
Hetepit-áherui-auut, Tuat VI, a group of gods with their offerings.
Hetep-áekhu-s, B.D. 17, 84, 93, 94, a fire-goddess who had the form of the Eye of Ra and burned up the souls of the enemies of Osiris.
Hetep-áka, B.D. 65, 2, a god of offerings.
Hetep-ta, Tuat VIII, one of the nine gods of the bodyguard of Ra.
Hetep-tau, B.D. 38A, 8, a god.
Hetepit-úáiu-Rá, a group of gods in the Gate of Saa-Set—they represent the orthodox righteous.
Hetep-te-t, Rec. 37, 63, a god.
Hetepit-áches, B.D. (Saite) 110, a lake in Sekhet-Áaru.
Hetep-t, IV, 667, a slab of stone or metal, or a wooden tablet, which was used as a table for offerings, an altar; plur. T. 339, N. 627, IV, 705; N. 85, the altar of the hall of the tomb.
Hetep, a place of peace or propitiation, shrine of a god.
Hetep, the sum total.
Hetep, Rec. 19, 93, a basket, a crate, a measure of 160 henu.
Hetep (?), the name of a god (?)
Hetep, a roll, bundle.
Hetep, to cut, to wound.
Hetep (?), a graving tool, stylus, chisel.
Hetep, Rev. 12, 52, to flee, to escape.
Hetepái, Rev. 12, 16, chiefs.
hetem I a | b, to be provided with, supplied with, to be full, filled with.

hetem-mu a | b, destroyers.

hetem-t a | b, destruction, doom, decay, perdition.

hetemti a | b, destroyer, destroyed; plur. a | b, the damned.

hetemit a | b, place of destruction, the abode of the damned; P. 606, house of destruction.

Hetemit a | b, Tuat VII, a | b, the goddess of destruction.

Hetemit a | b, Tuat X, a | b, Ombos I, 61,

B.D. 110, 31, Denderah IV, 6: (1) a god-
ness; (2) a serpent fire-goddess; (3) a god-
dess of Sekhet-Âaru; Rechnungen 64, a piece of wood.

Hetemit-aakhu a | b, Tuat IX, a destroyer of spirit-souls.

Hetem-Âb (or hat) a | b, one of nine singing-gods.

Hetem-ur a | b, B.D. 19, 14, a god.

Hetemit-baiu a | b, B.D. 149, a destroyer of heart-souls.

Hetemit-her a | b, B.D. 168 a deity of the 11th Circle.

Hetemit-khemiu a | b, Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

hetem-t a | b, hyena; plur. a | b, Anastasi I, 23, 7.

hetem-t a | b, Rechnungen 64, a piece of wood.

hetem-t a | b, Hearst Pap. 8, 8, a | b, P. 606, house of destruction.

hetem-t a | b, Annales IX, 156, a mineral used in medicine.

heter a | b, Rec. 27, 190, to join together, to yoke, to unite, to be friends or allies, to be twins, to marry (?) Copt. 2 Â|P, 2 Â|P, 2 Â|P.

heter a | b, twins; Copt. 2 Â|P, 2 Â|P, 2 Â|P.

heter-t a | b, twin pools, a pair of lakes.

hetru a | b, doorposts.
Hetru  
N. 975;  
Rec. 31, 26;  
Rec. 31, 18;  
cords, bonds, ligatures.

Hetet  
I, 144;  
a pair of oxen for ploughing, cattle suitable for yoking together.

Hetru  
P. 11168, 19, cattle.

Hetet  
Nástasen Stele 12,  
II, 144,  
Hérasátef Stele 110,  
Ibid. 81,  
horse; Copt. 2TOP; plur.

Hetru, Hetra  
Rec. 31, 24;  
Rec. 33, 5; IV, 700;  
Rechnungen 51,  
tax, tribute, something levied or assessed, a forced payment, dues;  
New Year’s tax;  
IV, 745, a tax fixed for ever, perpetual tax or tribute.

Hetrut  
C, gifts, tribute, taxes, revenues, income.

Hetra  
socket of a leaf of a door; plur.  
sockets of doors.

Heterr  
Rev. 11, 180, will, wish; Copt. 2TOP.

Hetes  
Rec. 4, 31,  
to be perfect, to make perfect or complete.

Hetes  
N. 171, B.D. 119, 14, to be lord of, to rule.

Hetes  
a kind of Nubian stone or gem.

Hetgát  
door, opening.

Heth  
U. 1064,  
IV, 1157, a kind of loaf or cake, an offering; plur.

B.D. 172, 35.

Hethet  
hyena; Copt. 2OERTE.

Hetheth  
N. 1155, to bear up on the shoulders.

Hetheth-t  
shoulder; plur.

Hetha  
Rec. 30, 67.

Hethit  
throat, gullet.
hether [ Image 0x0 to 475x730 ]

hether  afflict to levy a tax; see  a tax; see  ry.

hether  pair of wings, pinions, shoulders.

hethes  weasel, shrewmouse.

Hethes  weasel-god (?) shrewmouse-god(?). For figures see B.M. 11588, 29602, etc.

hethi  B.D. 39, 10, a scorpion-goddess.

Heiti  the flying, winged sun-disk.

heiti  to be weary, exhausted.

hetebe  to arrive at, to drop into a chair or seat.

hetebe  Annales V, 34. Rec. 8, 156, Amen.

hetebe  22,8,23,11, to overthrow, to upset, to slay; see  to overthrow, to upset, to slay; see .

hetbit  Thes. 1201, overthrow.

hetebe  a disease.

heten  an unguent.

hetes  to be complete, perfect; see hetes.

hetgá-t  door, the leaves of a door.

hetch  to become bright, to become light, to shine, to illumine.

hetchhetch  to become bright, to become light.

hetchut (hetchchtchut)  light, radiance, splendour, brilliance; var.  a god.

hetch-t  dawn, daybreak.


hetch-t  the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

hetchtch  scorpion.

Hetchtch  B.D. 39, 10, a scorpion-goddess.

Hetchhetch  B.D. (Saite) 17, 39, a god.

hetchi  light-giver.

Hetchuti  Tomb of Seti I, a beetle-god, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 50).
Hetchchut, Tuat II, Tuat VI, a god holding ankh inverted.

Hetch-ābhu, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Hetch-táti (?), the name of a god or goddess.

Hetch-ā, Tuat I and II: (1) a singing-god; (2) a grain-god.

Hetch-ua, B.D. 145, the doorkeeper of the 13th Pylon.

Hetch-ur, M. 723, N. 1328, a god.

Hetch - nau (?) , Tuat X, a serpent-god.

Hetch-ḥetep, Dümm. Dend. 47A, N. 326, 971, a god of clothing.

Hetch-re-pes-t-tchatcha , B.D. 17, 133, a name of the phallus of Osiris.

Hetch - tchatchau - em - per - khet , Ombos II, 134, a god.

Hetch-t , T. 359, P. 167, 614, M. 781, N. 802, 1138, Rec. 27, 222, Rec. 31, 11, Rec. 16, 110, the White Crown of the South, i.e., of Upper Egypt; Rec. 31, 26.

Hetch-t , the country of the White Crown, i.e., Upper Egypt.

Hetch , white metal, silver; Rec. 33, 3, tax paid in silver; Rec. 2, 125, silver ore.

Hetch-t , milk; vessels of milk.

Hetch , a white goose.

Hetch , Rec. 29, 148, white oxen.

Hetch , the nails of the fingers and toes.

Hetch , IV, 754, white bread, a kind of cake.

Hetch-t , IV, 548, white grain, wheat.

Hetchu , onion; plur. , N. 270, onion; plur.

Hetch-t , IV, 742, , IV, 1148, , , , Annales III, 109, white linen or cloth, flags (?)

Hetch-ti , a pair of white sandals.

Hetch , shrine, chapel.

Hetch-t , IV, 72, house.

Hetch-t , white stone, white alabaster.

Hetchit , N. 803, , , , , , Rec. 16, 110, club, mace.

Hetch-t , spear (?)

Hetchiu (?) , Rec. 30, 66 . . .

Hetch , Thes. 1297, , , , X, to destroy, to do harm to, to injure, to filch from, to steal; Copt. , injurious, harmful.
\[\text{hetch-t} \] harm, injury, destruction, affliction; blocked (of a road).

\[\text{hetch áb (or hat)} \] Amen. 13, 13, to be of small courage, dismayed, disheartened.

\[\text{hetch re} \] Amen. 17, 19.

\[\text{Hetchi hēru} \] Rec. 31, 30, a god who destroyed faces (?)

\[\text{Hetchu kau} \] Rec. 31, 30, a god who destroyed doubles in the Tuat; var.

\[\text{hetcha} \] bad, wicked, dirty, evil.

\[\text{hetchai} \] the west wind.

\[\text{hetchas} \] B.D. 99, 24.

\[\text{hetchtchiti} \] Mission 13, 227, a pair of sacred birds (?)

\[\text{Hetchfu} \] Tuat VI, a naked god.

\[\text{hetchenu} \] Rec. 21, 82, 92, P.S.B. 10, 44, to be over-weighted, oppressed, disheartened, vexed, angry.

\[\text{hetchentchen} \] mental discomfort, wretchedness.

\[\text{hetchentchen} \] Love Songs 2, 13, to be vexed, miserable.

\[\text{hetcher-t} \] an animal, ichneumon (?) ; plur.

\[\text{hetcherr} \] an animal.
KH

**kh**  
= usually Heb. ת and, rarely, י and י; in later times ח often takes the place of ע.

**kh[i]**  
to be high, to rise (of the Nile).

**khi**  
boy, child, babe, youth; to rise (of the Nile).

**Khi**  
B.D. 64, 19, "Babe," i.e., the rising sun.

**khe-t**  
thing, object, subject, matter, affair, business, fact, point, concern, cause, case; plur. מ, מ, מ; things, belongings, clothes, goods, furniture, possessions, property, chattels, wealth, riches; see מ מ מ.

**khe-t NullPointerException**  
U. 183, , food, meat and drink offerings.

**khet NullPointerException**  
people, folk.

**khet NullPointerException**  
learning, literature, literary matters; מ, מ, מ, books dealing with eternity, i.e., the future life.

**khet NullPointerException**  
products of; מ, מ, מ, products of Egypt; מ, מ, מ, products of the Sudan; מ, מ, מ, products of Arabia and Punt.

**khet-tät**  
products of; מ, מ, מ, paternal property.

**khe-t per**  
handmaid, maid servant.

**khet men-t**  
מ, מ, מ, things of earth, i.e., the world.

**khet mesh**  
the members of crocodiles.

**khet neb-t**  
everything; מ, מ, מ, every bad thing; מ, מ, מ, every good thing.

**khet nenu**  
inert matter, things without motion.

**khet neter**  
IV, 1044, מ, מ, sacred books.

**khet haat-n**  
Rec. 36, 136 . . . . .

**khet ha Asár**  
B.D. 18, 1, 4, things about Osiris.

**khet her kha**  
စ, စ, စ, ث., coiffure.

**khet her khat-sen**  
m, m, m, personal affairs or dress.

**khet gerg neter**  
m, m, m, cemetery property.
Khet Ⲝ, the god of things that exist.

Khet-ānkhu-aā-f Ⲟ Ⲙ Ⲝ ⲣ Ⲡ Ⲥ Ⲟ Ⲝ Ⲙ Ⲥ, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Khet-tua-t-en-Rā ⲛ Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲣ Ⲝ Ⲛ Ⲣ Ⲝ Ⲥ, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Khet-Kheperâ Ⲟ Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲡ Ⲥ Ⲣ Ⲝ Ⲥ, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Kh-t, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Kh-t-ankh-aam-f(?), Tuat XII, a fiery serpent-goddess.

Khet-tuat-en-Rā ⲛ Ⲝ ⲥ ⲑ Ⲥ, Tuat XII, a fire-goddess.

Khet-em-Amentiu Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲝ Ⲡ Ⲥ Ⲣ Ⲝ, B.D. 141, the fire in the gods of Ament.

Khet-tt-neb-t-reku, etc. Ⲝ Ⲝ ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲡ Ⲥ Ⲡ, etc., B.D., 145 and 149, the 5th Pylon of Sekhet-Aaru.

Khe-t Ⲝ Ⲣ Ⲥ Ⲝ Ⲥ, N. 925, IV, 175, hall, chamber; Ⲝ Ⲥ, citadel, fort.

Kha Ⲝ Ⲡ, a god; Ⲝ Ⲡ, Litanie 79, a group of gods.

Kha Ⲝ Ⲡ, Rev. 12, 29, column;

Kha Ⲝ Ⲡ, P.S.B. 10, 42, hall of columns.

Kha ur-t ⲛ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲡ Ⲥ Ⲥ, hall, large room.

Kha en hi Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲡ ⲡ, Amen. 24, 17, . . . . . .


Kha-t Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲩ, marsh, swamp.

Khait Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲩ, canal, stream.

Kh-en-ta Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲩ, Love Songs 7, 7, Ⲝ Ⲩ, field (applied to a woman), acre.

Kh ta Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲩ, Rechnungen 34, farm-land; Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲩ, Rev. 6, 26, Pharaoh's farms.

Kh-t Ⲝ Ⲥ Ⲥ Ⲥ, to measure a road.

Kha Ⲝ Ⲡ, to measure; Ⲝ Ⲡ, measured; Copt. Ⲡ, Ⲡ, Ⲡ, Ⲡ, Ⲡ, Ⲡ.
khai 𓆅𓊕, Rec. 15, 165, Amen. Rev. 13, 31, 18, 19, 2, 19, 6, (late forms), to measure; Copt. 𓅕𓊕.

khakh 𓆅𓊕𓊕, Rec. 5, 86, (late forms), to winnow, to scatter.

khakh-t 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, Tanis Pap. 19, winnowing tool or instrument.

khau 𓆅𓊕𓊕, plant, herb, flowering plant (?) ; plur. 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, Love Songs 7, 8, IV, 329, 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, sweet herbs.

kha 𓆅𓊕, to cut, to engrave, to carve; 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, cut, engraved, carved, inscribed.

khaiu 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, slayers, conquerors (?) .

kha-t 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, Westcar Pap. 7, 19, sorrow, pain, misfortune.

Khaut 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, the divine dead.

kha-t 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, a place for weighing things in.

kha 𓆅𓊕, to adjure (?) to cry out; 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, T. 393, 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, M. 407.

khai 𓆅𓊕𓊕, U. 509, 𓆅𓊕𓊕, T. 323, N. 1386, 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, IV, 1206, 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, IV, 660, 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, to weigh with the balance or scales; 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, IV, 669, unweighable; Copt. 𓅕𓊕.

kha 𓆅𓊕, Rec. 16, 144, account, measure.

khau 𓆅𓊕, M. 883, 𓆅𓊕𓊕, N. 1188, 𓆅𓊕𓊕, Rec. 31, 22, 𓆅𓊕𓊕, ibid. 31, 21, 𓆅𓊕𓊕, ibid. 31, 22, 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, ibid. 31, 22, IV, 1076, 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, a measuring cord; plur. 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, P. 360, cords, nets; 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕, ropes, fetters.

khait 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, the measuring tape; see 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕.

khait 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, a measured quantity.

khait 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, a bowl for milk; 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, a copper bowl.

kha-t 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, a standard weight.

kha-t 𓆅𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕𓊕, a place for weighing things in.

kha 𓆅𓊕, to touch, to feel, to seek to find out, to examine a patient by the touch.
kha-t [III, 139], Aelt. Texte 35, head cloth (kafiyyah), tiara, diadem, crown, head attire in general, the feathers of a headdress.

kha, T. 304, substance of the body.

khakha, stubble, straw.

kha-a, Meir 29, to forsake; Copt. kw, kw.

kha-a, unguent (?); Rec. 3, 53, 5, 90, incense, spices; Rec. 3, 48, all kinds of aromatic gums and spices; Copt. yoorec.

kha-anâ, Israel Stele 12, stupid, silly, unwise, fool.

kha-anâ, Thes. 1203, grace, favour; compare Heb. "(?)

khaâ, IV, 658, Rec. 147, 17, to leave, to forsake, to cast aside, to reject, to abandon, to cast away, to release, to slip away from, to yield, to throw; Copt. kw, kw.

khaâ ha, to turn the back.

khaâ, Peasant 206, to knock over (a hippopotamus).

khaâ, Rec. 36, 160, a leather bag to hold tools or weapons.

khaâ, Rec. 27, 223, Wört. 1026, Suppl. 888, spear-thrower, slinger.

khaâ, seed reserved for sowing.

khaâ, to make water, a diuretic, aperient, or ekbolic.

khaâ-t, dead body.

khâ, sling, catapult; plur.

khaâ, a tool or weapon.

khaâir, Rev. 13, 21, excrement.

khaâu-ti, T. 144, N. 540, a pair of sandals.

khaâm, to attack, to force, to injure, to break down.

khaâra, khaârâ food, edible seeds or fruit; Copt. spe.

khai, to descend, to go down.

khai, Nâstasen Stele 39, slaughter, massacre, ruin.

khai-t, to slay, to defeat, to overthrow.

khai-t, Thes. 1202, slain, slayer (?)
**Khaitiu**  The gods who slaughter the enemies of Ra and Osiris.

**Khait**  Sickness, a kind of disease; plur.

**Khai**  To be high, to lift up.

**Khai**  Rev. 13, 25, “Exalted one”—a title of Ra.

**Khait**  Ombos II, 130, a title of Uachtit of Ombos.

**Khai[t]**  Leather bag, sling.

**Khai**  Grain, wheat.

**Khait-t**  Altar, table for offerings.

**Khai-b-t**  Shade, shadow; Rev. 14, 37.

**Khai-b-t neter**  IV, 56, divine shadow.

**Khai-b-t Ra**  The shadow of Ra; Rec. 17, 149, the shadow-house of Ra.

**Khaibittiu (?)**  Tomb Ram. IV, 28, a group of shadow gods.

**Khair**  Street, quarter; Rev. 14, 41, the king's highway; Copt. ḫep.

**Khait**  Garden, courtyard; Copt. ḫeit.

**Khau**  Pot, altar-vessel, milk-bowl, IV, 753, ḫau, altar, table for offerings.

**Khuau-t**  Pan of the scales.

**Khaib-t**  U. 82, ḫe, N. 361, altar, table for offerings; plur. ḫe, altar, table for offerings; plur. ḫe, altar, table for offerings; plur. ḫe, altar, table for offerings; plur.

**Khuau-t**  Altar, table for offerings; plur.
**KH**

### kha

- Carcase of a sheep or goat; plur. [ ]
- Peasant 15, skins, hides.
- Rec. 29, 148,
- A.Z. 35, 17, the gunwale of a boat.
- Rec. 21, 81, to fall into an ecstasy, to prophesy during a frenzy.
- Amen. 5, 12,
- to bend, to bow, to do homage, to be bowed.
- Thes. 1202, to bow oneself;
- Peasant 107, to wreath (?) to decorate (?)
- Moral obliquity, fraud, guile, deceit.
- Shadow, warped, bent, or twisted (of wood) by the heat.
- The neck, shoulder.
- Part of a crown.
- Part of a waggon or chariot.
- Amen. 6, 11,
- A crescent, a crescent-shaped object.

### khab

- [ ], the vulture amulet (Lacau).
- U. 302,
- Rec. 30, 60,
- Hippopotamus.
- Jour. As. 1908, 303, companion, confederate; compare Heb. יֶבֶר, Copt. γράφνον.
- Rev. 13, 24,
- Image, transformations.
- To shine or sparkle like a star.
- P. 64, 538, 565, M. 87,
- N. 94,
- Star, luminary; plur.
- Pap. Ani 19, 1, Berg. 23, the "Lamps," the 36 Dekans.
- Jour. As. 1908, 278,
- Rec. 13, 25, lamp, light; Copt. ḫēf, ḫēf, ḫēf, ḫēf,
- the goddess who lighted up the Elysian Fields.
- A.Z. 1908, 17.
khabs 𓉪𓆹, pavilion of a ship.
khabs 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, a kind of goose.
khabṣis 𓉪𓆹 𓐄𓎛, hippopotamus (?)
khabṣit 𓉪𓆹 𓐄𓎛𓎍, a part of the body, chin (?)
khabṣti 𓉪𓆹 𓐄𓎛𓎋, "digger," "rooster up,"—the name of a dog.
khafr 𓉪𓆹 to seize, to grasp; see

kham 𓉪𓆹, IV, 1073, Rec. 2, 15, Shipwreck 87, 161, 𓉪𓆹, IV, 927, 𓉪𓆹, Mar. Karn. 52, 4, 𓉪𓆹, Rev. 13, 89, 𓉪𓆹, Heremheb 3, 𓉪𓆹, Israel Stele 16, to bend, to bow, to submit, to bend away (of a ship), to be burdened, occupied, to have influence over someone, to gain the mastery.
khamiu 𓉪𓆹, I, 149, 𓉪𓆹, Thes. 1251, 𓉪𓆹, Rev. 9, 28, silent (?) helpless, men bowing in homage.
khamiu 𓉪𓆹 𓆹, enemies; see

kham 𓉪𓆹, Rec. 32, 81, to embrace.
kham 𓉪𓆹, burning hot; Copt.

khamm 𓉪𓆹, Rev. 11, 141, heat, fire, hot, fever; Copt.
khamm 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, P. 474,
𓉪𓆹 𓐄, M. 540, N. 1119,
𓉪𓆹 𓐄, Book of Honouring Osiris 24, to hasten, swift.
kham 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, Leyd. Pap. 10, 𓉪𓆹, offices.
khamh 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, plant, flower.
kham 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, Rev. 11, 169, a substance used for cleaning purposes.
khann 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, haven, harbour.
khann-t 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, Rec. 2, 24, core, kernel; plur. 𓉪𓆹 𓐄 𓐄, 𓉪𓆹 𓐄 𓐄.
khann reṭui 𓉪𓆹 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄, A.Z. 1868, 12, anklet.
khanakh 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, a wooden tool, a winnowing instrument, mill; var. 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, Rev. 13, 123.
khanin 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, Rev. 13, 27,
𓉪𓆹 𓐄, Rev. 11, 129,
𓉪𓆹 𓐄 𓐄, Rev. 14, 16, fight, struggle, rebellion.
khanf 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, U. 112, N. 421, sacrificial cakes.
khanr 𓉪𓆹 𓐄, Mar. Karn. 55, 74, 𓉪𓆹 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄, to drive or chase away, to carry away, to seize.
khanr 𓉪𓆹 𓐄 𓐄, to be out of one's mind through fright or terror, to be struck speechless with fear; 𓉪𓆹 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄 𓐄, a name of Aapep.
Khanr . . . ãa, Nesi-Amsu 32, 34, a form of Aapep.

khanr, IV, 669, a corselet.

khanre, Chabas Méi. 3, 1, 182, a weapon, harness (?)

khanref, Anastasi I, 11, 3 . . .

khansnâ wrathful man, angry.

khar food, fodder; Copt. ṣpe, ṣpe.

Hymn to Nile, 4, 8, 9, to remove.

Rev. 14, 21, to fly; Copt. ḫwλ.

khar village, a quarter of a town or city, street; Copt. ḫip, ḫεp, ḫip.

khara in ḫeλ; ḫeλ = ḫeλחנ (?)

old man; Copt. ṣeλחנ, ṣeλחנ.

khar-aa, Rev. 13, 37, ḫr

Rev. 14, 12, to destroy, to spoil; Copt. ḫwλ, ḫεp, ḫεp.

kharí widower.

khar-t, Israel Stele 27, IV, 1045, widow; the two widows, i.e., Isis and Nephthys.

khar-t, B.D. 169, 26, a kind of goose (?) plur. B.D. 109, 3 .

kharr (for kharpr) Jour. As. 1908, 498, scarab.

Kharu IV, 743, in ḫr, in ḫr, in ḫr,

a native of Palestine or Syria; Heb. ני

plur. IV, 1175, IV, 649, .

Kharibt a woman of Palestine or Syria; Heb. ני

khara Rev. 12, 25, in ḫr, Rev. 11, 167, to weave, stuff, garment; Copt. ḫwλΚ.

khara (?) thong, strap.

khari Rev. 12, 26, workman, weaver; Copt. ḫeλחנ.

khari Rev. 12, 41, to descend.

kharb Copt. ḫεπח.

Kharbtu (?) Nesi-Amsu 32, 40, a form of Aapep.
kharpi, Rev. 11, 167, navel; Copt. ΚΑΠΕ.
kharpsa, a kind of cake, a loaf.
kharf, Jour. As. 1908, 260, to contradict; Copt. κωρφ.
kharn, grain.
kharkhes, P. 461, N. 1098, Copt. D 162, 5, a form of Ra or of Amen.
khargenn, P.S.B. 28, 179 = Gr. χαλκίων, χαλκία.
khart, ravine, canal.
khakh, Israel Stele 20, Hh. 505, Rec. 29, 145, IV, 893, Peasant 229, to make haste, to be speedy, to be quick, swift; see ।.
khakhiu, swift, speedy, rapid runners.
khakh ab, Peasant 213, a man of ready mind, willing.
khakh re, Peasant 208, "hasty of mouth," a man who speaks without much thought, glib.
khakha, neck; see ।; Copt. ΔΕΛΩ.
khakah, beak (?) of a bird.
khakha, A.Z. 45, 131, to cut, to shave.

khas, Sphinx Stele 6, IV, 658, to make haste, swift.
khas, Sphinx Stele 7 . . .
khasu, Pap. 3024, 95, swampy districts, marshes.
khasi, Jour. As. 1908, 293, to suffer, to be tired; Copt. ΕΙΣΕ, ΕΙΓ.
khas, lamp wicks.
khasit, a kind of resinous plant, cassia (?)
khasb, Nåstasen Stele 44, lamp; see ।.
khasf, Ebers Pap. 99, 22, to swell, tumour.
khaser, P. 350, N. 1041, to drive away, to scatter a storm.
khashket, P. 204 + 11, A.Z. 45, 140, foreign countries, lands.
khast, U. 536, T. 294, IV, 339, IV, 480, the nine foreign lands.
khasti, a dweller on land; plur. ।, foreigners barbarians.
Khastiu the four great tribes of the Sudan.

khasti (?) IV, 1180.

khausth) 1907, 46, northern foreign land; IV, 334, foreign lands of the south; III, 138, the countries of the nine great peoples who fight with the bow.

Khastinhaa L.D. III, 283, Xerxes; Persian, Chald. Babyl. khat the necropolis of Denderah.

khatn, the name of a nation or tribe.

khatub, to kill, to slay; Copt. "w, a rising, a manifestation; IV, 361, shining with crowns.

khathakhatanah dough (?) bread of some kind.

khat (var. "", exhaust., tired.

khat-âb weak-hearted, timid, coward, a term of abuse applied to an enemy.

khatth, to rise like the sun, or like a king on his throne, to ascend, to shine, to appear (of a god or king in a festal procession); crowned; Copt. "


khâth-tâ, Rec. 32, 79.

khât, a rising, a manifestation; IV, 361, shining with crowns.

khâut Tombos Stele 3, Copt., Hh. 494.

khâ, image, similitude.

khâ, image, similitude.

khâ, image, similitude.

khâ, image, similitude.
rising or appearance of a god or king, the ascending of the throne by the king, splendour, radiance, brilliance, a king's ornaments, i.e., crown, rings, sceptre, necklace, etc.; Copt. ġ₂.

Khā neter, the rising or manifestation of a god or king, a procession in which a god or king is shown to the people.

Khāit, the chamber in which a god or king appears.

Khāu, the crown of the king of Egypt.

Khā, Khāû, leather war tunic (?)

Khāi, Khāû, disgraceful, shameful, inferior.

Khāur, a worker in stone, miner (?)

Khāus, Pap. 3024, 61, to build, builder.

Khāut, Peasant 227, a kind of fisherman; var. Khāut, Peasant 227, a kind of fisherman; var. Khāem, Peasant 227, a kind of fisherman; var. Khām, Peasant 227, a kind of fisherman; var. Khā, Khāû, leather war tunic (?)

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Khāur, a worker in stone, miner (?)

Khāus, Pap. 3024, 61, to build, builder.
khām, neck, throat.
khār, unction, incense.
khar, A.Z. 1878, 49, skin, hide.
khār, Rec. 16, 108, to be angry, to rage.
kārt, Rev. 14, 21, slaughtering knife; Copt. Copte.
kāsu, to build.
khi (?), T. 312.
khi, as, so, L.D. III, 1400, for, because.
khi, Festschrift 117, 11, to cry out loudly.
khi, high ground.
khi, Amen. 4, 16, high place, heaven, sky.
Khi, one of the four supporters of the sky.
Khi, the Exalted One, i.e., God.
Khi, Rec. 27, 87, winged disk.
khi-t, the sky, heaven.
Khit, Denderah II, 55, Rec. 27, 189, a goddess of the East.

khām, neck, throat.
khar, unction, incense.
khar, A.Z. 1878, 49, skin, hide.
khar, Rec. 16, 108, to be angry, to rage.

khār, neck, throat.
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khār, neck, throat.
khar, unction, incense.
khar, A.Z. 1878, 49, skin, hide.
khār, Rec. 16, 108, to be angry, to rage.
khu (kh) —, U. 512, T. 325, 432, M. 618, M. 172, N. 690, evening, night.

khu (khu) —, Rev. 12, 12 = —, high.

khu —, A.Z. 1907, 134, the "steps," i.e., terraces, of the Lebanon mountains.

khu-t —, house, palace.

khu —, Décrets 14, to make an exception, to reserve.

khu-t —, Décrets 105, ibid. 31, M. 728, N. 1329, I, 15, 131, an exception, a withholding, a reservation; ibid. 31, making no exception; Shipwreck 108; A.Z. 1908, 65, with the exception of myself; A.Z. 45, 135.

khu uá ntu senu-f — "a unique and unrivalled exception," said of a highly valued official.


khui —, Kubbán Stele 2, protector.

khui —, Rev. II, 174, protection.

khu-t —, protection, power, rule, charm, amulet, talisman.

khui —, Ebers Pap. 63, 4, spirit; plur. —.

Khuit —, title of the priestess of Athribis.

Khutt —, N. 995, a serpent-goddess (?)

Khuit-mu (?) —, Tuat 1, a fire-goddess.

Khu-Heru —, the title of the priest of the 10th Nome of Upper Egypt.

Khut-Tuat —, Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent.

Khu-tchet-f —, B.D. 146, a doorkeeper of the 8th Pylon.

khu-tchet-f —, Rec. 17, 4, fan, fly-flapper.

khu —, Rec. 27, 86, cattle for sacrifice.

khu —, fish.

khu —, IV, 1077, dirt, what is nasty or foul.

khuti —, helpless one.

khu —, to dress.

khu —, vases, pots.

khui —, to weep, to cry; see —.

khui (khi) —, ground, earth, estate.
khui (khi) ； var. ； vegetable paste, unguent (?)

khua (?) ； to abound, to be abundant.

kuh, to build; see khus.

Khuit (?), R.G. 66, a goddess, a form of Hathor.

khuas ； to build; see khus.

khui ； Rev. 14, 34, 173, altar; Copt. ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ/repository.

khum-t = oikómeny (?)

khun ； Metternich Stele 189, to sting (of a scorpion).

khunnu ； IV, 1080, animals for sacrifice (?)

khunnu ； P. 459, messenger.

Khurab (?) ； Berg. I, 10, a bird-goddess.

khukha ； Rev. 14, 137, seeds; Copt. ḫḫḫ/society.

khus ； to slay, to kill.

khus ； Thes. 1297, IV, 807; Edfu II, 61, Mar. Karn. 42, 13, to build.

khus-t ； IV, 1141, the crushing of grain.

khuskhus ； Thes. 1323, to build carefully and well.

khus ṭeb-t ； IV, 1152, bricklayer, brickmaker.

khut ； to be rich, opulent; ḫḫḫ, rich man, gentleman.

khut ； Rec. 35, 138, evil.

khut-t ； I, 43, steps of a tomb.

khutu ； a fisher for khet fish; var.

khutch[u] ； a fisher for khet (khetch) fish.

kheb ； N. 1231, ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ, Heruemheb 25, ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ.

kheb-t ； Rev. 13, 68, to diminish, to subtract (in arithmetic), to carry away, to withdraw, to transfer, to pilfer, to cut down, to destroy, to lay waste, to deceive, to defraud; Copt. ḫḫḫ-dominated, ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ, ḫḫḫ.

kheb-t ； IV, 1114, ḫḫḫ-dominated, ḫḫḫ-dominated, ḫḫḫ-dominated, ḫḫḫ-dominated.

khebit ； destruction.

khebti ； waster, destroyer, sinner, damned; plur. ḫḫḫ-dominated, ḫḫḫ-dominated.

kheb-t ； Rec. 26, 231, ḫḫḫ-dominated, ḫḫḫ-dominated, ḫḫḫ-dominated, Rec. 31, 29, place of destruction, den, cave, torture-chamber, slaughter-house; plur. ḫḫḫ-dominated.
Kheb - to break, to break or force open, to kill, to destroy.

Khebkheb - a cutting-board, carpenter's bench, trap, snare.

Khebkheb-t - destruction.

Khebit-heri-snef, etc. - B.D. 145 and 146, the 17th Pylon of Sekhet-Áaru.

Kheb - to dance, to do gymnastic feats.

Kheb-t - dance.

Khebb - dancer, acrobat.

Khebu - acrobats, gymnasts.

Kheba - Peasant 112, Hymn to Nile 1, 9.

Kheba-t - Peasant 143, diminution, lack, loss.

Khebar - 286, faces lacking [intelligence].

Khebait-t (-kheb-t) - cave, hole, den, cavern.

Khebar - to be associated with, to be a friend, neighbour, or ally; compare Heb. וַיָּדַע.
khebar \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, Rec. 21, 84, friend, associate, ally; Heb. רַע, Copt. ṣḏḥp; make a league with.

khebaru \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, boats, ships.

khebasi \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, a plough, hoe.

khebatî \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, A.Z. 1912, 56, to abuse, to disapprove.

kheben \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, IV, 1164, chamber, office, house (?)

kheben-t \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, a girdle, belt.

Khebnit \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, B.D. 75, 4, a goddess (?)

kheben-tu. \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, U. 570, Rec. 32, 78, moral obliquity, deceit, fraud, lie, defect, sin, evil, wickedness.

khebenti \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, IV, 1107, IV, 1081, offender, sinner, criminal; plur. IV, 969, Thes. 1481, 1106; see khebekh.

khebekh \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, U. 308, T. 310, to strike, to destroy (?)

khebekh \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回; see khebes-ta.

khebs \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, U. 525, T. 331, to plough, to dig up, A.Z. 1804, 119.

khebsu \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, a plough, ploughed land; plur. IV, 746, Wazir 16, IV, 1051, ploughed fields.

khebs-ta \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, M. 696, P. 305, T. 318, P. 95, Rec. 29, 147, B.D. 18, Rec. 3, 50, 5, 86, the ceremony of digging up the earth at the festival of commemoration of ancestors. Other forms are:

khebs-ta \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, P. 581, N. 925.

Khebsi-ta \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, Tuat VIII, a god of the Circle Seherit-baiu-s.

khebs \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, lamp, star, luminary; plur. III', IV, 345, the name of a people in the South.

khebs-ta \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, Rec. 30, 68, Hh. 437, ibid. 27, 217, ibid. 31, 10, \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, beard.

khebs-t \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, T. 166, U. 622, M. 176, N. 688, Shipwreck 63, \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, tail; \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, the lower hairy part of the body.

Khebestiu (?): \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, IV, 345, the name of a people in the South.

khebsti \( \text{\reflectbox{\textbullet}} \) 回, part of a crown or diadem.
khebs-t  ﬀ ﬀ, an amulet.
khebs  ﬀ ﬀ, a diving bird.
khebstā  ﬀ ﬀ ﬀ, a grass mat or pillow (?) a piece of furniture.
khebseth  ﬀ ﬀ, A.Z. 1907, 46 ﬀ ﬀ.
khebt  ﬀ, M. 695  ﬀ ﬀ.
khebt  ﬀ, Amen. 15, 5, to dislike, to loathe, evil-doer, horror.
khebt-t  ﬀ ﬀ ﬀ, horrible, disgraceful, or terrible things.
khebetch  ﬀ, U. 434, T. 249, to bend in two, to force together.

Khebetch  ﬀ, U. 434, ﬀ, T. 249, a sky-god.
Khebetchtoh  ﬀ ﬀ, Rec. 30, 200, a sky-god.

khep  ﬀ, Rec. 27, 88, he creates what is; Copt. ымне.
khept  ﬀ, ﬀ, ﬀ, ﬀ.
khepiu  ﬀ ﬀ ﬀ, those who are ﬀ ﬀ ﬀ.

khep  ﬀ, ﬀ, ﬀ, palm of the hand as a measure, grasp, fist; plur. ﬀ ﬀ.
Rev. 11, 182.
khepi  ﬀ, ﬀ, N. 856, ﬀ ﬀ.

IV, 220, ﬀ, to go, to travel, to march, to sail (of a boat), to fly away (of birds), to flow (of water).
khepā  ﬀ ﬀ, M. 519, ﬀ, ﬀ, ﬀ, N. 1100, flower, flowing.

khept  ﬀ, step, advance.
khepp  ﬀ, to move; see ﬀ.

khepp-t  ﬀ, “traveller,” a name of Ra.
khep  ﬀ, to pour out, to vomit, vomit.
Khep  ﬀ, Edfn I, 80, a title of the Nile-god.
khep  ﬀ, shame, disgrace; ﬀ, Leyd.
Pap. 16, 2, death (?) ; Copt. ымне.
khepp  ﬀ, to be strange, alien.
kheppu  ﬀ, strangers, foreigners, strange or uncouth words.
kheput  ﬀ, strange things.
kheput  ﬀ, Rec. 10, 62, foreigners.

var. ﬀ, Hh. 536.
khep (?)-t  ﬀ, scalp, knife.
khep-t  ﬀ, a kind of goose, bird.

khept  ﬀ, Rec. 24, 160, lion.
khepp  ﬀ, Love Songs, 5, 12, to play a musical instrument.
khopp  ﬀ, Rec. 16, 150, “tears of gum.”
khepp-tchesef-anta  ﬀ, a kind of incense made of anti.
khepanen  ﬀ, ﬀ, waterfowl.

Khopā  ﬀ, ﬀ, Koller, 4, 5  ﬀ ﬀ.
khepá-t  ﬀ, ﬀ, Rec. 2, 30, 6, 116 ﬀ ﬀ.
khepárer  ﬀ, Rec. 2, 30, 6, ﬀ ﬀ.

khepi  ﬀ, beetle = ﬀ ﬀ, Thes. 420, a name of the spring sun = ﬀ, ﬀ, ﬀ.
Khepi (Khepri), Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 49).

khepi, a figure, similitude.
khepu, a wooden object.
khepush
khepenu, fat birds or other creatures.
khepnen, a kind of fish, fatted fish (?)
khepen, a measure (?)
kheper, U. 218, to be, to exist, to have being, to subsist, to come into being, to happen, to fashion, to form, to create, to make, to bring into being, to take the form of someone or something, to transform oneself; kheper = egwun; kheper-t, form, manifestation, shape, similitude, image, change, transformation; plur. kheper-tu, beings or things that exist, events, occurrences; kheper-keku-kha-mesut, beings who create the things that are.

Kheper-keku-kha-mesut, Tuat XII, the 12th Division of the Tuat.

kheperu, living men and women as opposed to posterity.
kheprui en ēnti, Rec. 16, 56, posterity.
kheper-t, P. 63, M. 85, N. 92, what is, what exists, things that are.
kheprit, beings or things that exist, events, occurrences; khepriu en ēnti, Rec. 16, 56, posterity.
kheper-t, P. 63, M. 85, N. 92, what is, what exists, things that are.
kheper-t, Rec. 32, 181, to be, to exist, to have being, to subsist, to come into being, to happen, to fashion, to form, to create, to make, to bring into being, to take the form of someone or something, to transform oneself; kheper = egwun; kheper-t, form, manifestation, shape, similitude, image, change, transformation; plur. kheper-tu, beings or things that exist, events, occurrences; kheper-keku-kha-mesut, beings who create the things that are.

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kheper = (1) Cancer, the sign of the Zodiac; (2) sun, the rising sun; (3) scarab, the spring equinox and the spring itself.

kheprer, khepera ἱ. ἵ. U. 476, M. 460, N. 747, a beetle (scarab—aus sacer).

Kheper ἵ., U. 277, T. 76, N. 619, N. 747, N. 856, N. 975, the beetle-god and the sacred beetle itself; the Creator of the world.

Kheper, Kheper ἵ., N. 137, Rec. 31, 163, ibid. 31, 25, T. 254, T. 103, N. 719, P. 653, M. 755, P. 820, N. 702, M. 605, N. 856, N. 1210, the self-produced Beetle-god (who was later identified with Ra), i.e., N. 767.

Kheper, Tuat VI, one of the nine spirits who destroy the damned.

Kheper, Tuat XI, a staff, with human head, guarding the 11th Gate.

Kheper, Tuat VI, a jackal-headed standard to which the damned are tied.

Kheper, Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 32).

Kheper, Khepera; see Kheper, Khepera.

Khepera ἵ., Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 11).

Khepera ἵ., Tuat IV, J. K. S. II, 9, Denderah IV, 84: (1) a winged solar-disk; (2) a guardian of the 12th Pylon.

Khepera ἵ., the god of the 12th hour of the night.

Khepri ἵ., Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 2).

Khepri ἵ., Tuat IX, a magical serpent-boat with human heads and wings.

Khepri ἵ., Rec. 27, 217; see Khepera.

Khepru ἵ., Rec. 27, 220, Khepru self-created.

Khepris ἵ., Denderah III, 24, Thes. 36, the goddess of the 8th hour of the day.

Kheper-ankh ἵ., Tuat X, a beetle-god.


Kheper-tchesef ἵ., Rec. 31, 175, the great god who created himself.

Kheper-tchesef ἵ., B. D. 17, 9 = Gr. αἰντογενύς, a title of several gods.

Kheper, Khepera ἵ. a medicine in which a beetle is an ingredient.

Khepera ἵ., a drink or medicine.
kheperu $\text{KH}$, Rechnungen 17, 1, 10, a pot.

khepror $\text{KH}$, socket; plur. $\text{KH}$.

khepri $\text{KH}$, Jour. As. 1908, 285, Jour. As. 1908, 248, wonder, miracle; Copt. uilder, uilder, uilder.

kheprur $\text{KH}$, Peasant 19, a plant (medicinal?).

khepersh $\text{KH}$, a crown, helmet.

khepekh $\text{KH}$, N. 213, U. 119, N. 428 = fore-leg of a beast, arm and shoulder of a man; fem. $\text{KH}$, dual $\text{KH}$, Nastassen Stele 45, Herasatste Stele 75, the two arms of a man; plur. $\text{KH}$, T. 326, $\text{KH}$, U. 513, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$.

khepes $\text{KH}$, strength, power, valour; dual $\text{KH}$, IV, 1082, IV, 974, lords of strength.

khepes $\text{KH}$, sword, scimitar, any weapon; plur. $\text{KH}$, IV, 726, swords.

khepes $\text{KH}$, Anastasi I, 26, 4; A.Z. 1907, 125, blacksmith's forge, foundry, forge, armoury, place in which weapons are stored.

Khepes $\text{KH}$, B.D. 17, 92, the constellation of the Great Bear.

khepes $\text{KH}$, gift, dowry (?)

khepsah $\text{KH}$, Rec. 14, 50, a measure (?) ; Copt. $\text{KH}$.

khept $\text{KH}$, Rev. 11, 83, $\text{KH}$, Rec. 3, 116; var. $\text{KH}$, Leyd. Pap. 16, 2, to overthrow, to destroy, dead, death.

khepti $\text{KH}$, a shameful person or thing, disgrace.

Khepau (Kheptiu ?) $\text{KH}$, Tuat VIII, a group of drowned beings in the Tuat.

khept, khept-ti $\text{KH}$, P. 570, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, the buttocks, thighs, loins, the shame; plur. $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, the genital organs, male and female.

khept-t $\text{KH}$, shame, disgrace.

khept $\text{KH}$, to overthrow.

khef $\text{KH}$, to bow down.

khef $\text{KH}$, Israel Stele 11, Rev. 11, 62, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, to be undone, to be laid waste, destroyed.

khefu $\text{KH}$, Rec. 21, 15, things proved by documentary evidence; Copt. $\text{KH}$.

khefi $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, $\text{KH}$, to see, to look upon.

khefi-t $\text{KH}$, A.Z. 1908, 118, quay, shore, bank, landing-stage.

khefkhef $\text{KH}$, to heap up, to collect.

khefkhef $\text{KH}$, to flood.

khefkhef-t $\text{KH}$, U. 434, T. 248, flood, deluge.

khefkhefu $\text{KH}$, dust storms (?) dust.
khefa ⲡ Ⲫ, to be over full, swollen, puffed up.

khefa-t ⲡ Ⲫ, fullness, abundance.

khefa-t ⲡ Ⲫ, T. 93, N. 629, M. 415, P. 162, Hh. 460, offerings. Late forms are:

khefa ⲡ Ⲫ, T. 363, IV, 892, Rec. 30, 69, 31, 17, to seize, to grasp, to capture, to plunder; varr.

khefa ⲡ Ⲫ, Rec. 30, 196, Rec. 3, 56, fist, clenched hand.

khefa-t ⲡ Ⲫ, grasp, fistful.

khefā ⲡ Ⲫ o, IV, 1120, a substance.

khefā ⲡ Ⲫ, a packet or bundle of arrows.

Khefā-t ⲡ Ⲫ, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

khefā-am ⲡ Ⲫ, a plant.

khefen ⲡ Ⲫ, bread-cake, loaf.

kheft ⲡ Ⲫ, with, together with, in front of, inasmuch as, according as, corresponding to, at what time, for, on behalf of. Late forms are:

kheft-āmi ⲡ Ⲫ, B.D. 101, 10, in, into.

kheft-her ⲡ Ⲫ, (Nastasen Stele 20); varr.

kheftu ⲡ Ⲫ, the front, what is in front, before, face, countenance.

kheftu ⲡ Ⲫ, likeness, image.

kheft-her ⲡ Ⲫ, Rev. 12, 79, the dromos of a temple.

Kheft-her-neb-st ⲡ Ⲫ, A.Z. 1905, 21, IV, 312, a fortress of Thebes on the west bank.

kheft-her-s ⲡ Ⲫ, Rec. 30, 67, a rope in the magical boat.

Kheft-ta ⲡ Ⲫ, P. 405, M. 579, N. 1186, a goddess.

khefti ⲡ Ⲫ, T. 267, o, M. 423, Peasant B. 2, 113, X, , Amen. 8, 3, , , , foe, enemy, opponent; , female enemy; plur.

Kheftiu Asár ⲡ Ⲫ, ḫu, ḫe, ḫtb, Tuat VII, the foes of Osiris.

Kheftiu Asár butchiu ⲡ Ⲫ, ḫh, ḫt, Tuat VIII, the burnt foes of Osiris.

khe[i] ⲡ Ⲫ, child, boy, girl.

Kheftes - ħáu - ḫsqt - Neha - her ⲡ Ⲫ, the hour-goddess of the 7th Division of the Tuat.

khem, khemi ⲡ Ⲫ, U. 330 (= ḫm, ḫm, T. 300), ḫm, P. 172, N. 938, ḫm, Peasant 287,

khem — , his whose name is unknown, i.e., God; IV, 971, he who is not known, i.e., a stranger; 324, unknown to men, i.e., to the Egyptians.

khem em khem  A.Z. 1900, 28, without, destitute of;

em khemt  A.Z. 1900, 28, without, destitute of, exclusive of;

khem  A.Z. 970, Amen.

48, Rev. 11, 126, 148, 11, 172, little, small, slight;

khem  , stranger, alien.

khem  A.Z. 1878, 157, 48, Rev. 11, 126, 148, 11, 172, little, small, slight;

khem khar  Copt. 2, slave, servant.

khem-ni (?)  Pap. 3024, 57, ignorant.

khem  , foe, enemy, fiend, worthless person; plur.

khemiu-uru  , Rec. 26, 234, they come out of her womb and go into her mouth daily.

Khemiu-hemu  J.K.S. II, 13, a class of stars, planets (?)

khemiu-seku  Rec. 26, 234, the stars that are always above the horizon, the circum-polar stars.

khem  P. 332, shrine, holy of holies,
khem, khemm  to be hot, to be dry, to burn;

kem-t  fire, heat; var.

khemu-t  IV, 837; hot parching winds, the khamásin, or khamsin, i.e., winds of the "fifty" hot days.

khem-nef(?)  asthma, breathlessness, difficulty in breathing.

khem  P. 609,

khemkhem  Koller 4, a fruit.

khemkhem  Thes. 1251,

khem  Rec. 16, 142, aromatic herbs; compare

khena  a period of eight days (?)

khemen-t  a kind of stuff, eight-thread cloth.

Khemit  Tuat V, a goddess of destruction.

Khememit  Mar.

Aby. I, 6, 36 =

khena  Rec. 32, 8, 1

khena  child at the breast, child, youthful, graceful, slender.

khena  Copt. "

khemen  P. 87,

khemen  a class of workmen, labourers in general.

khemen-t  a part of a boat.

khemi  Sallier II, 5, 6, Anastasi IV, 12, 9,

khemen  A.Z. 1908, 38, 8

khemen  eight;  

khemen  eighth;  

khemen  T. 391,  

khemen  M. 405;

Khemkhem, etc.  Ombos II, 134, a name.

Khem  B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Khemit  Denderah IV, 44, a weeping-goddess.
khemeti — Rec. 29, 149, "eight" vessel.

Khemenu — Mar. Karn. 42, B.D. 164, 6, IV, 389, the eight elemental deities of the Company of Thoth: they were Nu, Nut, Heh, Hehit, Kek, Kekit, Nen, Nenit.

khemni (?) — Copt. ḫmni, ḫmni.

kheneti — Rev. 13, 104, shrine.

kames a post on a boat or ship (?)

kemes — see ḫm, ḫm; Copt. ḫmnc, ḫmnc.

khemeusu (?) — Annales II, 238

khemti (khem) — Pap. 3024, 140, IV, 384, not to know, ignorant.

khemti (khem) — coward, poltroon.

khemti (khem) — IV, 344, without a, a post on a boat or ship (?)

khemteni — yeast; Copt. ḫmtp.

khemt to observe, to think, to think out a matter.


khemti Rec. 29, 165, double, triple, fourfold.

khemti — Rec. 26, 230, threfold or three-ply linen or stuff.

khemti — trident.

khemti Rec. 30, 67, part of a ship.

khen — Rev. 13, 2, 11, well then; perhaps = Copt. ẖnt.

khen — Rev. 14, 33, to ask, to enquire; Copt. ḫnt.

khen — to kiss, to marry.

khen — L.D. III, 194, 23, event, hap.

khen — A.Z. 1906, 109, 109, 109, 109 to cry out for joy.

khenu — an officiating priest, a prophet, singer, one who announces or proclaims; plur. ḫnt, company of singing-men and women, choir.

khen-t singing-woman; plur.

Khen-t title of the priestess of Cusae.

khenu — the "crier," i.e., baby, child.

khen  Peasant 280, IV, 968, a word, report; also a good report, a good thing; an evil report; antiphon; speech, discourse, talk, oration; compare

khenu (?)  Amen. 12, 4, 22, 21, utterances, speech, words.

khen-t  L.D. III, 65A, 11

khen A.Z. 1906, 107, to dance, to perform gymnastics.

khenit  a dancing girl; a company of dancers, male and female.


khenn U. 477, M. 693, P.S.B. 17, 262, to alight, to rest (of the sky on a mountain), to flutter, to hover.

khen-t P. 693, an alighting bird; birds hovering in the air.

khen  Rev., to visit; Copt. qmite.

khen  A.Z., to advance, to approach.

khenu, khen  Rechnungen 59 ff., I.D. III, 1404, market-place, bazaar; Arab. كهنة, a khan in the desert, karwansarai.

khenuit  Mar. Aby. I, 8, 75, halls (?) warehouses.

khen A.Z. 1905, 17, the most private part of a building, cabin of a boat.

khen  to stir up trouble, to disturb.

khenu Thes. 1480, rebel.

khen  to lament, to bewail.

khen  Rec. 32, 182, calamity, an event that causes sorrow, misfortune.

khenn  to disturb, to cause a commotion, to revolt, to rebel; Rec. 32, 178, those who make opposition.

kheni disturbance, disturber.

khenn  to stab, to wound.

khen Rev. 13, 112, storm, tempest, war.

khen M., 239, N. 616 (var. in T. 85, ṣhe), basket (?)

kheni  a kind of fish.

khenn Rec. 18, 182, fish.

Khen  Rec. 31, 27, a god.

Khen-remenu Tuat XII, a singing-god.

khen-t (?)  Heruemheb 8, gratified, pleased.

khen-t  Thes. 1111, red egg-shaped objects.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>khená</th>
<th>to be shut up, kept captive, to seclude, to restrain, buried in oblivion; see</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khená-t</td>
<td>(for khenrá-t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenár</td>
<td>to be shut in, secluded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenár</td>
<td>Canopus Stele, miserable; Copt. gwayne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kheniu</td>
<td>the four pillars of heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenu</td>
<td>in Dream Stele 14, a particle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khenum</td>
<td>the god Khnemu (a late form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenup</td>
<td>fat (applied to birds), well-favoured (of oxen).</td>
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<tr>
<td>khenup</td>
<td>a stalled ox.</td>
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<tr>
<td>khenup (khenp)</td>
<td>an animal (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khenup (Khenp)</td>
<td>Edfu I, 80, a title of the Nile-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenup</td>
<td>private parts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khenuf (Khenf)</td>
<td>Berg. I, 15, a fire-god who gave light to the righteous, and cast darkness on the wicked.</td>
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<tr>
<td>khnem</td>
<td>an animal (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>khenus</td>
<td>unguent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>khenus</td>
<td>gnat (?) midge (?) Ebers Pap. 102, 2, disease, languor; see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenut (khenutesh ?)</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khent (khentesh ?)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>khenb</td>
<td>to prostrate oneself.</td>
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<tr>
<td>khenp</td>
<td>Peasant 99, 123,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenp</td>
<td>Rec. 31, 12, 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenp</td>
<td>to steal, to rob, to plunder, to seize, to carry off, to pluck out, to offer, to present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenpiu</td>
<td>robbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenp</td>
<td>to inhale, to suck out the essence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenpit</td>
<td>Rec. 4, 27, rush, a kind of grass; var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khenp shānu</td>
<td>the name of a festival.</td>
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<tr>
<td>khenfu</td>
<td>Hh. 218,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenfu</td>
<td>U. 112, N. 421,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenfu</td>
<td>a sacrificial cake; plur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>khenfut</td>
<td>Hearst Pap. 11, 15, medicinal cakes or tablets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khenf</td>
<td>the god of the 11th day of the month; he has a lizard in each hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenfa</td>
<td>arrogance, anger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenfi</td>
<td>to burn up, to fry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khenfi</td>
<td>a fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knhem</td>
<td>a fish.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Khnmem

**Khnemtit** .drawLine(2,211), Ombos I, 61, a goddess of offerings.

**Khnemit** .drawLine(2,163), Lanzone 112, a divine nurse of the kings and queens of Egypt.

**Khnem[it]** .drawLine(2,123), Ombos I, 46, a hippopotamus-goddess.

**Khnem-ti** .drawLine(2,86), U. 197, T. 76, N. 668, M. 229, 230, ibid. 116, Rec. 30, 200, the two nursing-goddesses, Isis and Nephthys.

**Khnem-nefer** .newLine(2,14), B.D. 182, 23, "Good friend"—title of a god.

**Khnem-t** .drawLine(2,14), Koller Pap. 4, 2, a kind of bread or cake.

**Khnem-t** .newLine(2,14), Turin Pap. 67, 11, a red stone used in jewellery; compare Heb.-nD7HN (Exodus xxviii, 19, xxxix, 12) which the LXX rendered by ἀμέθυστος, i.e., "amethyst."

**Khnemmes** .newLine(2,14), a kind of beer.

**Khnemmes** .newLine(2,14), IV, 874, to smell; var.

**Khnemmes** .newLine(2,14), Rec. 4, 121, to behave as a friend,
to be on good terms or associated with someone, friendship.

**khnemes**

friend, protector; plur.

Pap. 3024, 103, 104, Rec. 31, r2, protectors, men of rank and dignity.

**khnemes**

Anastasi IV, r2, 9,

Sallier II, 5, 6, a fly, gnat, mosquito, midge, any flying insect; Copt. **goλεc.**

**khenr**

Statistical Tablet 41,

Anastasi I, 25, 8,

the bridle and reins, harness (?) corselet; IV, 711.

**khenr, khenrå**

to shut up, to shut in, to exclude, to keep in restraint.

**khenrr**

Rec. 27, 279, to shut in.

**khenr, khenrå**

Pap. 3024, 35,

captive, beggar, prisoner; plur.

**khenru**

recluses.

**khenrå**

concubine, harim woman;

IV, 978, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 47, the ladies of the harim;

the chief concubine.

**khenrit**

the apartments of the secluded women.

**khenr**

tooth, tusk (?)

**khenr**

to take away, lost, destroyed, despoiled.

**khens**

Statistical Tablet 41,

Anastasi I, 25, 8,

the bridle and reins, harness (?) corselet; IV, 711.

**khensau**

P. 691, travellers.

**khens**

Rec. 32, 176, to traverse, to travel.

**Khens[ui]**

U. 527,

P. 496,

Rec. 37, 33, 164, the two portals of heaven.

**Khens-ur**

Khenru

a goddess.

**khensait**

Khens-ur

P. 566

Captive, beggar, prisoner; plur.

fiends, captives.
Khensu-Nefer-ḥetep
Bekhten Stele, a god of all learning, a skilled magician and conqueror of evil spirits.

Khensu-Nefer-ḥetep-em Uas-t
see the preceding.

Khensu-Nefer-ḥetep-Ḥeru
the Theban god Khensu-Horus.

Khensu-Nefer-ḥetep-Ṭēḥuti
the Theban god Khensu-Thoth.

Khensu-Rā
Lanzone 343, a form of Khensu.

Khensu-ḥunu
the Moon-god at the 1st quarter.

Khensu-ḥer-āb-Benn-t
Denderah IV, 78, an ape-god, a form of Thoth.

Khensu-Sept
Khensu + Sothis, the Moon-god of the Eastern Delta.

Khensu-Shu
the Moon-god of Edfū.

Khensu-Ṭēḥuti
a form of the Moon-god of Edfū. With the title "twice great," this god was worshipped at Hermopolis.

Khensu-pa-khrael

Khensu-em-Uas-t
Religion, 360, a local Theban form of the Moon-god.

khensem
Khensu-pa-šeres-em-Uas-t
Bekhten Stele, a plant or herb used in medicine; see

khensh
a disease, illness, languor.

khensu
pus, foetid matter, putrefaction, stink; Copt. NHN.

Khensu
T. 323, P. 200, N. 936, the Moon-god as the "traveller"; Copt. WHC.

Khensu
the god of the 9th month (Pakhons); the god of the 8th hour of the day.

Khensu
Denderah I, 22, the name of the standard.

Khensu-ur
Lanzone 341, a god with two hawks' heads and two pairs of wings, who stands on the heads of two crocodiles.

Khensu-Beḥet
the Moon-god of Edfū.

Khensu-pa-āri-sekher-em-Uas-t
Khensu-pa-ari-sekher-em-Uas-t, Bekhten Stele, Rec. 28, 181, Khensu of Thebes, the arranger of men's destinies.

Khensu-Ṭēḥuti
a form of the Moon-god of Edfū. With the title "twice great," this god was worshipped at Hermopolis.
Khenshit, Rev., putridity, stink, a disgusting or stinking thing.

Khent, khenti, the nose, the face; Copt. qwnt.

Khenti, in the front, in the fore part, before, aforetime, formerly, previously, in advance, the beginning, the land south of Egypt; before him; U. 37, before thee.

Khentiu, those who go forward.

Khenti aha, leader of the fight.

Khentiu, an intimate or chief friend.

Khentu, with outside, in the open air; Pap. 3024, 82, he went outside.

Khentu, pre-eminence, exalted condition.

Khenti, IV, 902, the South land, any prominent place, point, tip, limit.

Khenti, dwellers in the South, i.e., Nubians; Copt. A.aau.

Khenti Hen-nefer, the peoples or tribes of Nubia and the Egyptian Sudán.

Khenti Thehenu, U. 565, chief of Libya.

Khenti, the god of the month Paone.

Khentu, a form of Ptah.

Khenti-Aabtt, Denderah I, 23, A.Z. 1913, 124, a form of Hathor, and mother of Menu.

Khenti-aakhut-tau, B.D.G. 564, a form of Hathor.

Khenti-Amenti, Khenti-Amentt, chief of Amentti, a title of Osiris; Copt. cwwnt.

Khenti-Amentiu, U. 70, N. 796, N. 118, 963, U. 582, T. 183, N. 654, P. 86,
first of those in Amenti—a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Áamenti

Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 31)

Khenti-Án

a gazelle-god, associated with the Mesqet.

Khentit-Ánt-s

the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

Khenti-Ár-tí


Khenti-Át-Aerti

T. 369, P. 363, N. 179, 1077, Master of all Egypt.

Khenti-Áá-t-Áment

B.D. 127A, 11, a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Áaat

Quelques Pap. 37, a god of embalmment.

Khenti-Ánkhiu

P. 17, M. 19, N. 119, “Master of the living”—a title of Osiris and of his sarcophagus.

Khenti-uo-f

Berg. I, 23, a wind-god.

Khenti-uo-n

B.D. 142, 6, a title of Osiris.

khentui

in the title

A.Z. 1910, 126, “Horus and Set, the two great ones, the two chiefs of the land of the South.”

Khenti-petchu

U. 557, M. 699, a title of Seker.

Khenti-Áem-Áent

Berg. I, 17, a form of Anubis.

Khenti-Áem-t-f

T. 288, M. 65, P. 79, N. 23, a god who carried the souls of the dead to heaven. Later forms are:

B.D. 67, 3, Horus.

Khenti-ÁenÁat-t-f

N. 850, a title of Horus.

Khenti-ÁenÁent

the name of a goddess; var.

Khenti-ÁenÁentchet-ti

Mar. Aby. I, 45, the god of

Khenti meht agba

U. 620, “of the green skin”—a title of the god Sebek.

Khenti em Äęft

Rec. 37, 61,

Khenti-ÁenÁat-Áent

“chief of the place where nothing groweth,” i.e., the tomb—a title of Osiris.
Khenti-n-árt-ti T. 198, Rec. 31, 162, Khenti-n-árt-ti, "Horus without eyes," the Sky-god when neither the sun nor moon was visible.

Khenti-nu-t-f of his town—a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Nunu-t*. N. 952, a title of Osiris.

Khenti-en-Sa-t T. 40, a star-god.

Khenti-neper master of grain—a title of Osiris.

Khenti-nefer (?) B.D. 142, 69, a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Rastau chief of the Other World of Memphis—a title of Osiris.

Khenti-hut-f Hh. 101; see Khenti-heh-f.

Khenti-heh-f Berg. I, 3, Rec. 4, 28, one of the eight knife-eyed gods who guarded the tomb of Osiris.

Khenti-Áites Rev. 4, 28, a god.

Khenti-Áites Res-utcha-t Rec. 37, 62, a form of Neith.

Khenti-hensekt-t a god with long hair and a long beard; plur. T. 436, M. 650.

Khenti-Áites, B.D. 304, 4, the gods of the four cardinal points—the sons of Horus.

Khenti-Áites Verr. 189, M. 358, Khenti-Áites, N. 908, a god.

Khenti-Áites Hor. 198, T. 40, 148, the rudder of the Southern heaven.

Khenti-Áites, a title of Thoth.

Khenti-Áites B.D. 99, 23, the prow of the magical boat.

Khenti-Áites IV, 161, a title of Thoth.

Khenti-Áites, B.D. 99, 9, a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Áites B.D. 42, 7, a god who protected the nose of the deceased.

Khenti-khá Kenéf, Mar. Aby. 1, 45, a god who protected the nose of the deceased.

Khenti-kha-t-ánes Berg. I, 3, one of the eight knife-eyed gods who guarded Osiris.
Tombs of Seti I and Ram. II, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. XopšaXμę.

**Khatt-t-sebkhett**

the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

**Khatt-t-senut-s**
P. 433, M. 619, N. 1224, a god.

**Khatt-senha-t-neter**
a title of Anubis.

**Khattit-senh-neter**
Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

**Khatt-senh-kaut-f**
B.D. 141, 110, a title of Osiris.

**Khattt-sekhet-s**
a name of the uraeus on the royal crown.

**Khatti-Sekhem**
Rec. 31, 12, B.D. 83, 6, a title of Horus and of Menu.

**Khatti-she-t-aa-perti**
B.D. 142, IV 3, a title of Osiris.

**Khatti-she-f (?)**
Tuat I, an ape-god.

**Khattt - Shepsit**
Omos II, 111, a serpent-goddess.

**Khatti-shenen (?)**
Denderah IV, 61, a warrior-god.

**Khatti-Qerr**
Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 6).

**Khattiu kau**
P. 435, M. 622, N. 1227, beings in heaven who are masters of their Kau.

**Khatt-ta-shemā**
the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

**Khatti-Tenn-t**
Rec. 37, 58: (1) a title of Osiris; (2) a form of Ptah.

**Khattt-thes**
Annales I, 85, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σεβεία.

**Khatti-thothef**
Tuat XII, a paddle-god in the boat of At.

**Khatti-Teshert-t**
Methen 5, a title (?)

**khent**
to be shut up, enclosed, confined, imprisoned.

**khent**
P. 672, M. 663, N. 1278, a place of seclusion, harim, prison-house, the part of the temple not generally accessible to the public.

**khenti**
Rev. 14, 76, office, court; Mar. Aby. I, 6, 46, courtiers.

**khenti**
P.S.B. 10, 42, the hall of a temple.

**khent, khenti**
IV, 966, high or prominent positions.

**khent, khenti**
Amen. 6, 2, shrine, sanctuary; plur.

**khent**
garrisons, forts.

**khentā**
sepulchres.

**khenti**
Mar. Aby. II, 37, image, statue, figure.
khent for a lady in a harim, a concubine; plur. Thes. 943, a harim of beautiful women.

khent — ámi khent, the title of a funerary priest.

khenti, Khentu, Tuat VII, a class of helpless fiends in the Tuat.

khent, Rev. 15, 152, to ascend.

khent, throne with steps.

khent, to rise (of the Nile).

khenti, Peasant 36, Dream Stele 26, to advance, to bring forward, to promote a man to high rank, to march southwards.

khenti, Peasant, 119, the Crocodile-god.

Khenti-ást-f, Tuat X, a god who destroyed the souls and bodies of the damned.

khent, pot, vase, vessel.

khentu, IV, 666, dishes, bowls.

khenti, IV, 638, IV, 1096, red earth, red ochre, red paint.

khent, IV, 990, 1219, A.Z. 1905, 24, L.D. III, 194, Festschrift 117, 11, Rev. 11, 60, 92, to enjoy oneself, to be happy; A.Z. 1908, 129, to walk about at pleasure; with IV, 1064; Metternich Stele 250. The sign is that for “lake” and not the letter sḫ, as de Rouge proved.

khent, IV, 746, garden land, plantation; grove, shrubbery.

khenti, a kind of workman, irrigator.

khenti sha (?), Décrets 106, A.Z. 45, 129, IV, 407, A.Z. 45, 129, Decr. 29, 64, ibid. 31, 20, ibid. 31, 20, A.Z. 45, 129, a large garden with a lake in it and...
many trees, grove, orchard, pleasure ground; Copt. qımt.

khenti sha (?) an official or person employed on garden land or in irrigation; fem. A.Z. 1905, 4; plur. Décrets, 106, P. 604.

khenti tatá Anastasi IV, 2, 9, Koller 2, 7, a rope of a boat.

khentu, Rev. 13, 21 = Copt. qa santéq.


khent to sail upstream.

khent Heruemheb 9, 14, 6, priestesses of Neith, dancing women.

khent an offering of a haunch of beef or a leg of some animal.

Khent, B.D. 125, III, 22, the "thigh" in Sekhet-Aaru.

Khent-Hepui (?) B.D. 99, 11, the rudder of the magical boat.

Khent[ī]-her Berg. 1, 17, a form of Bes, a goddess of perfume, unguents and spices.
kher, a preposition, by, with, from, towards, before; with thee; with, or before, thyself; under the majesty of; for ever; they eat their forms, i.e., they disappear; by a man who is with himself (i.e., alone); Copt.
kher re-a, Amen. 23, 8, assuredly; Amen. 22, 5.
kher, a conjunction; var.
kher, Israel Stele 8, to speak, to say; it is said, it is related that.
kheru em pe-t, sound from heaven, Copt. potne, thunder; kheru remm, N. 760, the sound of weeping; kheru heri, singing voices; kheru qa, the roar of thunder; kheru qera, the roar of the earth; kheru tau, the whistling of the wind.
Kheru, P. 662, M. 773, P. 779, voice personified.
kher, Rec. 21, 87, to thunder.
Kheru-quer, B.D. 39, 6, voice of Qera, i.e., thunder.
kher, Rec. 36, 212, to seize.
Kher, B.D. (Saite) 20, 4, a god.
kher, U. 305, 542, T. 297, P. 226, a god.
kheru, IV, 648, a vanquished chief, a defeated foe, a slain man; plur.
kherit, defeat, overthrow, fall; plur.
kheru, the dead, the damned, creatures slain for sacrifice.
kherit, Rec.
Kherit

wounds, gashes, slaughter.

Kheru

Israel

Stele 19

Rec. 25, 195, foe, enemy, criminal; plur.

Kheru-ab

the heart's desire, dearest, favourite.

Kheru-Ab

a bird-god.

Kher

boat, ship.

Kher-t

Rev. 11, 173 = Copt. σωλ (Revillout).

Kher

Rev. 14, 137, 166, bundle; Copt. γυλ.

Khera

Rev. 11, 169, to inter-twine, to tie up; Copt. γυλ.

Khor

Annales 9, 155,

Rec. 5, 93,

Kherá

B.D. 109, 9, a goddess,

mother of the calf; Copt. γυλ.

Kheráu

Nástasen Stele 26,

a weapon.

Kherrá

(late form), destruction, overthrow.
Kherru, Khurr-ti, B.D. 109, 9, father of the calf.

kherp M. 641, IV, 746, Amen. 10, 8, to lead, to direct, to superintend, to rule, to lay under tribute, to be master, to excel, to be in front, to present, to offer, to give, to bring gifts; Cop. wpmn.

kherp áb (or ḥat) to be superior, haughty (?)

kherp Rec. 11, 156, Rev. 11, 122, first; Cop. wpmn.

kherpu IV, 966, director, governor, overseer, leader, chief, master, president; divine chief: , landlord;

kherpu chiefs, foremen, bailiffs, wardens, superiors;

kherp — , chief of the crew; Rec. 3, 150, chief huntsman, Gr. ἀπεπεταφθής; , title of the priestess of Herakleopolis; , Rec. 33, 6, chief of the cavalry; IV, 1051, vigilant overseer; director of the throne, a title of Anubis; A.Z. 1908, 120, title of a priestess; director of the two thrones, a title of Thoth and of Horus; , title of the high-priest of Sais; , title of the high-priest of Neith; var.

kherp, N. 618, title of a priest; IV, 1056, director of works; , steersman, captain.

kherp-t title of the chief priestess in Cynopolis, Xois, and Gynaccopolites.

kherp, a fine ox for sacrifice.

kherpit IV, 1007, Rec. 20, 41, offerings, tribute.

Kherp the steersman of the boat of Aű.

Kherp neteru Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

Kherp Heru-em-hetep the name of the sacred boat of the Nome Letopolites.

Kherp seh N. 618, the master of the council-hall of Ra.

kherp tua III, 143, to prevent the dawn, i.e., to get up early; Cop. wpmn.

kherp Rec. 30, 68, part of a boat, or some object used in working it.

Kheresfu B.D. 1366, 4, (Nebsoni), a group of lion-gods, identified by some with the Heb. הירכשא.

kherem hasten; Cop. X̣ẈẠṆẸẸẸẸ.

Khermu, a mythological crocodile.

Khermuti Nesi-Ámsu 32, 24, a form of Aaep.

kheres, khersek to destroy; var.

Kherseraú B.D. (Saite) 162, 5, a Nubian (?) title of the Sun-god.
Khersek-Shu
B.D. 125, the name of the door of Usekht-Maāti.

Khersek-kek, Thes. 31, the goddess of the 2nd hour of the day.

kersh
bundle.

kersh
Hearst Pap. IV, 11, bundles of seeds used in medicine.

kersh
Rec. 17, 156, Rechnungen 78, bundle.

kersh
IV, 171, Thes. 1288, bundle of vegetables, bouquet;
Annales IX, 156, bundles of papyrus.

kersh
a rope to which rows of vegetables were tied; compare a "string of onions"; plur. Rec. 15, 2.

kersh-t
a bundle of arrows.

khekh
neck, throat; var. Copt.

khekh
to hasten, swift, quick.

Khekh
Düm. Temp. Inschr. 25, a god of learning and letters, one of the seven sons of Meḥurit.

Khekh nemm-t
A.Z. 1905, 22, "swift-foot"—a name of Ra.

khekh (khakha?)
A.Z. 45, 135, to make level, to measure, to weigh.

khekh
a level, what is equal to something else.

khekhu
darkness, night.

Khesu
rite, ritual, liturgy, service book.

Khes
Rec. 36, 78, prescriptions.

Khes
IV, 919, a hollow in the ground, well (?)

Khes
Rec. 2, 127, to build, builder.

Khesut
building.

Khes
spindle.

Khesi
Ebers Pap. 47, 10, IV, 1079, Hearst Pap. IV, 13, a fruit or plant used in medicine.

Kheskhes
a kind of ánti, or incense.

Khess
a kind of ánti, or incense.

Khess
Rec. 4, 30, bolt, fastening, angle, corner.

Khesa
A.Z. 1899, 96, a kind of tree, tamarisk (?); the fruit of the tamarisk (?)

Khesait
IV, 548, Hearst Pap. 9, 1, cassia (?) parts of a plant used in medicine; Gr. kassaiαν.

Khesa
leather strap, thong.

Khesas
to hasten.

Khesi
Tomb Ram. IV, 29, 30, Rec. 6, 153, a god who assists.

Kheseb
U. 559, to repulse, to drive out of one's course.
khesebeb, U. 603, P. 204, M. 304, N. 1001, to drive out of one's course.

khesbau, to drive a furrow, to plough.

khesebet, blue cloth.

khesebet, lapis lazuli.

khesebet, to be blue, to shine like heaven.

khesebet, IV, 701, lapis lazuli; lapis lazuli of Babylon.

khesebet maâit, real lapis lazuli.

khesebet arit, artificial lapis lazuli.

khesebet-ti, bluish.

khesebetch, U. 639, Rec. 27, 57, 31, 28, lapis lazuli; real lapis lazuli, not the artificial blue paste.

Khesbetch, Rec. 30, 200, the blue god, i.e., Horus (?).

Khesbetch ar-ti (?), the blue-eyed god, i.e., Horus (?); var.

khesper, Mission 227, a bird or insect.

khesef, U. 510, T. 323, Pap. 3024, 29, B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 4th Arit.

khesefu, L.D. III, 554, IV, 195, "repulse of the Antiu"—the name of the festival that commemorated a great defeat of the enemies of Egypt in predynastic times.

Khesof, Palermo Stele, the name of a building.

khesefer, P. 93, M. 117, N. 54, opponents, adversaries.

Khesof, Tuat X, a light-god.

Khesof-âu-s, the herald of the 4th Arit.


Khesof-her, Nesi-Amsu 32, 31, Berg. I, 34, a crocodile-god, a form of Æapep; a company of fiends.

Khesof-her-âsh-keru, B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 4th Arit.
Khesef-her-khemiu, B.D. 144, the herald of the 7th Arit.

Khesef-khemiu, the herald of the 7th Arit.

Khesef-khemit, D.E. 20, Thes. 28, X, Denderah III, 24, IV, 84; X, Berg. II, 9, X, the goddess of the 11th hour of the night.

Khesfit-smait-set, Tuat I, one of the 12 guides of Rā.

Khesef, N. 1325, M. 712, ḫ, to approach, to meet, to draw near to a person or thing.

Khesefu, homage.

Khesef, peg, picket (?)

Khesfit-sobá-em-perit-f, Tuat XI, the goddess of the 11th hour of the night.

Khesef-hai-ḥesq-neha-ḥer, the goddess of the 7th hour of the night.

Khesef, T. 354, N. 175, ḫ, to sail up the river.

Khesefu, a sailing, a journey upstream.

Khesfit, Hh. 460, a kind of boat.

Khesfut, Rec. 30, 66, parts of a boat.

Khesem, IV, 1071, ḫ, shrine, sanctuary; plur.

Kheser, U. 609, P. 170, N. 1065, M. 601, ḫ, Thes. 1286, M. 760, ḫ, to break, to rub down, to destroy, to drive away; var. ḫ, P. 350.

Kheser, to destroy = khersek.

Kheser kok, the goddess of the 2nd hour of the day.

Khesteb, lapis lazuli.

Kheṣ, N. 879, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, stink, boil, blain, ulcer, decay, dry rot, rust (?)

Kheṣṭṭ, Rec. 30, 191, ḫ, Hh. 221, to perish.

Kheṣṭeb, IV, 875, lapis lazuli.

Kheṣṭetch, T. 144, N. 539, a pair of short drawers, loin-cloth.

Kheṣṭch, T. 288, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, N. 885, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, P. 442.
1. M. 546, N. 1125, to go mouldy, to decay, dry rot, rust (?)

khestocheb maat
real lapis lazuli; see khesbet, khesbetch, khesteb, and khesteb.

khes
to dance, to perform gymnastics.

keshkhesh
Amherst
Pap. 24, slabs of stone, pavement blocks.

Khsairsh
I.D. 230, Xerxes = Ahasuerus; Pers. <\u201d\u201a\u2019\u201b\u2012\u201d\u201c\u201d\u201d, Babylon. 1 \u201c\u201d\u201d, Aram. \u201d\u201d\u201d, Heb. \u201d\u201d\u201d, Esther i, 16.

khesb
to cut off, to slit open.

Kheshterp
Stele of Ptol. I, 13, II, 19, satrap; Gr. \u03e7\u0391\u039d\u03a1\u039b\u0391\u03c1\u03a9\u0391, Pers. Khshatrapavâ, \u03e7\u0391\u039d\u03a1\u039b\u0391\u03c1\u03a9\u0391 \u00e2 \u00e2; "protector of the realm," Heb. \u03e7\u0391\u039d\u03a1\u0391\u03a9\u0391, see Spiegel, Altpersische Keilschriften, 215, and Behist. III, 14, 56. For the forms \u03e7\u0391\u039d\u03a1\u0391\u03a9\u0391, and \u03e7\u0391\u039d\u03a1\u0391\u03a9\u0391, see Jour. As. May–June, 1917, 395; Clay, Business Documents, XI, 21.

kheqir
Rev., to sail a boat or ship; Copt. \u0395\u0395\u0395\u0395, 

khekrek
a plant used in medicine.

khet
Rev. 12, 30, wood, tree, branch of a tree, twig, staff, sceptre, stick, board, tablet, canon, timber, plank, pole; Copt. \u0395\u0395\u0395; plur. \u0395\u0395\u0395, Shipwreck 59, N. 975, of the best planks; \u0395\u0395\u0395\u0395, trees of every kind.

khet
impaling pole; \u0395\u0395\u0395, impaled.

khet
a kind of tree or shrub; \u0395\u0395\u0395, the berries or fruit or seed of the same.

khet \u0391\u03a9\u0391\u03c1\u0391\u039b
Pap. 24, slabs of stone, pavement blocks.

Khet En Ankh

Khet En Shen
the hair tree, cotton plant (?)

Khet Hetch-t
white wood.

Khet Kher Aakh-t
a kind of spice or balsam tree.

Khet Shem
Rev. 17, 145, firewood, kindling wood.

Khet Kam
IV, 705, black wood,

Khet Tau
"wind pole," i.e., mast; plur. \u0395\u0395\u0395, Rec. 30, 67.

Khet Thagu
IV, 705, planks of thagu wood.

Khet Tesher
red wood planks or beams.

Khet
grain.
khetit, a place where grain is stored for sale, the barn floor, the ground in a village where the corn-chandlers heap up their grain.

kheti, Stat. Tab. 5, heap of grain; plur. 

\{ x \} Rec. 27, 219, IV, 687, 

\{ x \} Anastasi I, 14, 8.

khet, I, 56, , IV, 98, 765, , Annales III, 109, the terraces on the sides of hills planted with trees; stairs; IV, 325, myrrh tree terraces.

Khet  

\{ x \} Q, Thothmes III Stele, to piece, to penetrate; , "thy roaring penetrateth every country."

khet-t, a writing cut in stone or wood.

khet, Rev. 13, 116 = decree.

khet, Thothmes III Stele, to piece, to penetrate; , "thy roaring penetrateth every country."

khet, A.Z. 1905, 103, an engraved seal.

khet, P.S.B 14, 410; khet, P.S.B 13, 420, the square cubit; a measure of land.

khet en nuh, P.S.B. 10, 77, Rec. 4, 24, Rec. 16, 98, = 40 Egyptian cubits, or 21'31 metres, and the Gr. \text{exousia} of 400 cubits; Copt. qennog.

khet nuh, carpenter (?)

Khet \aa the great throne on which Osiris sat.

khet, Rec. 30, 192, a land measure of 40 and also of 100 cubits (the cubit = 20'65 inches); plur. 
P.S.B, 14, 410; = khet; P.S.B. 13, 420, the square cubit; a measure of land.

khet en nuh, P.S.B. 10, 77, Rec. 4, 24, Rec. 16, 98, = 40 Egyptian cubits, or 21'31 metres, and the Gr. \text{exousia} of 400 cubits; Copt. qennog.

khet nuh, carpenter (?)

Khet \aa, U. 336, P. 227,
to follow, to march after, to pass away, to slip behind, to drop out (of soldiers on the march), to drop (of the jaws), alienation (of property).

**khet per (?)** servant, domestic.

**Khet Heru** , U. 606 . . .

**khet-ta** Mar. Karn. 53, 22, to wander about the earth.

**Khetiu Geb** the followers of the Earth-god Geb.

**Khetiu-ta** B.D. 1534, 5, 27, a class of fiends.

**khet** to sail down the Nile, to go to the North; see .

**Khet-t** a canal in Memphis.

**khet aa** a kind of goose; IV, 756, a goose kept for breeding purposes; IV, 754, a fattened khet aa goose.

**khet** Pap. Hunefer I, 17 . . .

**Khetasar** the name of a Hittite king.

**khetá** a rectangular plot of land.

**Kheti** Tuat VII, a form of the serpent Mâmu.

**kheteb** Rev., to destroy, to punish, punishment.

**khetem** , U. 601, to seal, to seal up, to close, to shut up, to imprison, to end, to finish; Copt. welded.

**khetemti (?)** , treasurer, chancellor, the official who had charge of the seal; plur. , Coronation Stele 4, the god's seal-bearer.

**khetemt** valuable objects under seal; , the treasures of the god.

**khetem-t** a sealed document, contract, agreement, treaty; Rec. 31, 171, a secret contract.

**khetem** Rechnungen 69, contract, agreement.

**khetem** cake, stamped bread.

**khetem** A.Z. 1908, 47, ring money: 12 of these = 1 teben.

**khetem** , P.S.B. 13, 438, a unit of value:

**khetemu** the ornaments of a crown.

**khetem** leather bag, leather bottle, wine-skin.

**khetem** IV, 661,
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<th>KH</th>
<th>fort, fortress, blockhouse; plur.</th>
<th>KH</th>
<th>governor of the fort.</th>
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**khememiu** | prison, closed chambers. |
|---|---|

**khemeit** | a sealed place. |
|---|---|

**khemet-t** | a piece of unfruitful ground. |
|---|---|

**khemet** | tank, pool. |
|---|---|

*Khetra* | Tuat III, the keeper of the 3rd Division of the Tuat. |
|---|---|

**khet, khet** | stream, running water. |
|---|---|

**khet** | ford, passage. |
|---|---|

**khett** | IV, 687, stream, running water. |
|---|---|

**khett** | Rec. 11, 120, water-skin; var. |
|---|---|

**khet** | to go back, retreat. |
|---|---|

**khet** | pain, misery, anguish. |
|---|---|

**khettu** | jar, vase. |
|---|---|

**khetu** | birds, fish. |
|---|---|

**khetoeb** | for, blue, bluish. |
|---|---|

**khetem** | Rev. 13, 2, to close up; compare Heb. נֵּּוַּה. |
|---|---|

**khetemmu** | branded cattle, cattle marked for sacrifice. |
|---|---|

**kheter** | shame, shyness. |
|---|---|

*Khetchtet* | Ombos I, 50, a god of marshes and waterfowl. |
|---|---|

**khetcha-ā** | needy (?) |
KH, KHA

kha = Copt.  and  indifferently and Heb.  It appears sometimes as a variant of , and seems to have been in some words the equivalent of .

kha-t = , P. 204 + 1, N. 70, Rec. 32, 79 (var. of  ), body, belly, womb; plur. T. 48, , IV, 201, 807; , at one birth; his belly is evil, i.e., he is wicked; , cool, calm; , heated, excited; Copt.  ,  ,  , people, mankind.

kha-t = , 4, assembly, council; Rec. 8, 136, corps of soldiers; , first generation; , generations of men; , intestines, Copt.  , to place oneself on the belly, i.e., to lie prostrate; , secretive disposition; , people told him their affairs.

kha-t = , the body, i.e., heart, of the sycamore; , P. 172, "belly of heaven" — a part of the sky very full of stars; T. 284, P. 83, M. 32, N. 65, "of the body," i.e., issue, children; N. 111, the body of the company of gods; , son of his body, i.e., his own son.

kha-ti = , exhausted, used up.

Kha-[t]-Kheprer = , Berg. I, 35, a form of Isis.

kha-t = , 26, house, temple; = , body (of a temple).

kha-t = A.Z. 45, 125, IV, 869, houses of the stars; , Thes. 160, a wet mass; , a dry mass;  or  , house of 8 or 13 stars;  , Copt. Cat. 378.

kha-t neter shops-t = , (?)

kha-t

kha-t

Hymn Darius 9, a dead body, corpse, a mumified body; the Great Body in Anu, i.e., Rā.

Kha-[t]-aa-t = B.D. 163, 1, "Great Body" (Rā and Osiris).

kha-tiu

kha-tiu

Jour. As. 1908, 292,
Shipwreck 132, the dead in general, the damned, the slain; the bodies of Sekri.

\textit{khaust} \quad \text{general slaughter, massacre.}

\textit{kha-t} \quad \text{Jour. As. 1908, 292, sepulchre.}

\textit{khatt} \quad \text{the land of the dead, the grave.}

\textit{kha-t} \quad \text{dirt, disease, filth, sickness.}

\textit{kha-t} \quad \text{Kubbân Stele 30, P. 11168, 29, swamp, marsh; plur. IV, 1184, the swamps of Egypt.}

\textit{khaust} \quad \text{skins, hides.}

\textit{kha nu hemt} \quad \text{rust, verdigris.}

\textit{kha-t} \quad \text{Rec. 30, 217, Rec. 10, 136, quarry, mine; plur.}

\textit{kha} \quad \text{to cut, to rub down (of substances used in medicine), to pound, to crush, to mix together by rubbing.}

\textit{kakhaka} \quad \text{Rec. 27, 218, to crush, to bruise, to pound, to mix by pounding.}

\textit{kha} \quad \text{Hearst Pap. XVIII, 2, crushed or pounded drugs (?)}

\textit{kha-t} \quad \text{shower, rain, rainstorm, tempest.
khaąq, razor.
khaąqe-t, neck, throat.
khait, Treaty 2,
to bend, to bow oneself, to prostrate oneself.
khab, a bending, bowing.
khabut, IV, 200, a part of a crown.
khab-t, moral obliquity, guile, deceit, fraud, wickedness.
khabu't, Love Songs, 2, 4, bent staves.
khab-t, scythe, sickle;
plur. Hb. 457; Copt. χρόνιοί.
Khabiu
Tuat VI, the divine Reapers of Osiris.
khabb, to wreathe (?) to decorate (?)
khabsu, the gods of the 36 Dekans, star-gods in general.
khap, Treaty 36, figure, design; plur.
khaπi, N. 186 = (?)
khap, Rec. 27, 217, 218.
khaπa, Rec. 27, 217, to bend, to bow, to be humble.

khat
Rec. 3, 118, altar.
khaq, to eat, to chew.
khaq-t, pierced beads of gold.

Khapri, the god of the 12th hour of the night.
khaft, to seize, to grasp.

kham, to fall down (of a wall).

kham-t, to be hot, to bend, to bow, to be humble.

kham-ti, the two nostrils, the gills of fish.

khamm, to be hot, to blaze; Copt. χαμματο; see χαματο, Arabic χαμματο; see χαματο.
khames 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, ear of corn; plur.
khames 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃; var. 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃; Copt. 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃.
khamt 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, spear, lance, javelin.
khamt 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, Rec. 14, 108, to smell, to sniff.
khames 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, poultry, fowls.
khamt 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, Rec. 14, 108, to smell, to sniff.
khamt 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, nostrils.
khan 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, the one who is in, dweller in;
P. 521, 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, N. 651,
"Dweller of the palace" = 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, T. 178 and M. 160.
khanu 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, with 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, P. 610, 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, P. 122, 521, 613, 614, within.
khanutt 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, N. 754 . . .
khann 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, storm, violence.
khanu 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, to destroy.
khanu 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, a measure of land; Copt. 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, Gr. 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, see 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃.
khanp uten 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, 3rd of an uten or
292 grains; 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, 3rd of an uten or 73
grains, P.S.B. 15, 310.
khank 𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃𓊃, to strike, to smite.
khas-t 67, 3, territory (?) valley (?)

khas-t basin, lake, pool, well.

Khas-t Tuat VII, a lake of fire, guarded by light-gods, wherein Osiris lived.

Khas-t-shemu-rut (?) Tuat VII, the gods who guarded Khast, the lake of fire.

khass to be feeble, sick, weak, helpless; Copt. g^ICG, ^ICI.

khas-t IV, 720, weakness, timidity, cowardice, feebleness.

khasit laxness, tiredness, effeminacy.

khasi U. 539, T. 295, Israel Stele 5, a wretched, miserable, exhausted, or weary man; late forms are: Rev. 11, 164; coward, accursed being, foe, enemy, rebel; plur.

khas to be inactive, inert.

khasi-t A.Z. 45, 135, an offering of scented unguent.

khasit IV, 329, Shipwreck 141, Rec. 16, Leyd. Pap. 6, 3, Shipwreck 141, a sweet-smelling plant or wood, cassia (?)

Khasi, Khaoti Wort. 1015, Rev. 3, 46, Hh. 233, a lock of the hair of Osiris preserved at.

khass Rec. 33, 6, angle of a building; plur.

khas B.D. 172, 15, parts of the face (?) eyelids (?)

khasbet lapis lazuli; see.

khasru Peasant 288, exiles, banished ones.

khaqses P.S.B. 28, 124

khak to enclose, to gird; var.

khaku “despicable,” a term of abuse; plur.

khak-áb “despicable” and accursed being, foe, enemy, rebel; plur.

Khak-áb Nesi-Ámsu 32, 33, a form of Aapep.

khaker to adorn, to decorate, to put on armour; var. Copt. g^wke, gwik.
khakeru, ornaments, decorations, jewellery, armour.

khakerit, ornaments, collar, pectoral, head-attire.

khakerit, a name of the Eye of Horus.

Khakeritha-t, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

khatt, to cut reeds, to gather.

khatkhat, to seek for; Copt. ewart, betbet.

khati, Rev. 12, 19, Rev. 11, 158, to sail downstream; Copt. ewart.

Khati, B.D. (Saite) 112, 1, the god of.

Khatu, B.D. 112, 1, the gods of.

khatob, Rev. 12, 29, to slay, to kill; see i;

Copt. ewart.

Khatob-mut-f, Berg. I, 15, a serpent-god.

khatr, to destroy, to overthrow;

Copt. ertap in ertaptpe, gytop in gytortp.

Khatri, Tuat VIII, the Ichneumon-god in the Tuat.

khatheb, L.D. III, 140c, to slay, to kill.

khat, I, 51, child, for.

khat-àb, timid, coward, a term of abuse applied to an enemy.

khàti, to sail down the river; Copt. ewart.

khatob, to kill, to slay; Copt. ewart, betbet.

khatbu, butchers, executioners.

khatér, Peasant 138, Prisse Pap. 4, 3, to drop, to keep quiet, to be helpless.

khen, khenu, U. 213, 438, M. 142, 589 (var. , N. 648, T. 250), T. 178, to sail down the river; Copt. ewart.

khenu, Leyd. Pap. 7, 6, , Dream Stele 40, , , , , , , , , the Court, the capital, the town in which the king lives; L.D. III, 194, 16.

khenu, Rec. 29, 144, the innermost part of the body.

khen, khenu with m, Rec. 27, 219, within.

khen, Methen 10, walled enclosure.

Khen, Middle Egypt (?)
Khenutiu (?) Tombos Stele 5, inland folk, peoples or tribes from the interior.

Khen untu (?) the waist of a ship.

Khen-pet (?) Tuat IV, a god.

Khen-her[t] Denderah III, a Horus god.

khen, T. 208, I, 130, to cover over, cover, covering, awning on a boat, tent; var. P. 160.


khen, less, what is cut off.

khen, L.D. III, 1408, IV, 655, brook, well, pool, lake, a water-station in the desert.

khenunn, water-course, stream.

kheni, IV, 984, Love Songs 7, 5, Amen. 26, 17, to go in, to come to or go near, to approach, to come by boat; Copt. ć.ën.

khenu, ḫ, visitor, incomer.

khen-t, an entrance, an approach.

khenkheni, L.D. III, 219, 9, Rev. 6, 40, ḫ, to run towards something, to go in, to enter; ḫ, Amen. 11, 13.

khenn, to navigate, to sail a boat, to row, to ferry over, to transport.

khennit, ferryman; plur. IV, 1006, Meir 2, 6.

khennu, M. 550, sailor, rower, paddler; plur. T. 340, U. 409, IV.

khenn-t transport.

khen-t, M. 395, transportation, a ferry-boat, transport.

khenn-t, T. 344, boat, skiff, ferry-boat.

khenn-t āhu, Koller 3, 6, cattle-boat.

khen-t, IV, 1008, ḫ, IV, 753, ḫ, a procession of boats, periplus, panegyric; ḫ, ḫ, the great periplus; ḫ, periplus of Osiris.
Khennu 𓊦, Tuat IX, a singing-god.

Khennu 𓊦, Tuat III, the steersman of the boat Pakhet.

Khen-unnut-f 𓊦, Tuat IX, a singing-god.

Khen-n-urt-f 𓊦, Tuat III, a rower in the boat Heres.

Khenn-set 𓊦, Denderah III, 29, a serpent-god.

Khennu

khenti (?) 𓊦, A.Z. 1905, 33, IV, 1185, IV, 969, Thes. 1481, restless or unquiet man; N. 948, disturbed, disarranged.

khen, khenn 𓊦, Rec. 30, 191, to disturb, to trouble, to rebel, to violate, to be disturbed internally, to be sick; calamity (?) misfortune (?); IV, 969, Thes. 1481, restless or unquiet man; N. 948, disturbers of the peace.

khenkhen 𓊦, to disturb, to scare, to terrify, to frighten away.


khennu 𓊦, disorder, confusion, disturbance, disaster, calamity, storm, commotion among the elements; Rec. 32, 178, rebels, rioters.

khenn-t 𓊦, disturbance, destruction.

khenu-nn 𓊦, Amen. 19, 19, disturbers (?)

khenn-ta 𓊦, T. 269, M. 428, disturbed, disarranged.

Khennu


khenui 𓊦, U. 427, T. 245, the two fighters, i.e., Horus and Set.

khenn 𓊦, nauseas, indigestion.

khen-t 𓊦, internal disturbance of the body, nausea, upset of the stomach.

khen-ā (?) 𓊦, to beg, to beseech, to demand.

khnem 𓊦, T. 241, U. 421, T. 280, M. 69, T. 1183, Rev. 11, 188, Rev. 11, 181, to unite with, to join, to join together, to reach or attain, to associate with; var. 𓊦, U. 558; Copt. 𓊦.

khnem-t 𓊦, N. 311, M. 69, 78, IV, 221, etc., associate, confidant, friend, a title of certain queens of Egypt.

khnemu 𓊦, IV, 1183, associates, companions, friends.
khnem \[\text{to build, to put together.}\]

P.S.B. 10, 45, builder, mason, cook.

khnem \[\text{Thes.} \text{434, conjunction of the sun;} \]

khnem \[\text{Rec.} \text{3, 49, a conjunction of the disk morning and evening.}\]

Khnem \[\text{a title of the necropolis.}\]

Khnem \[\text{U.} \text{556,}\]

Khnem \[\text{the flat-horned Ram-god, creator of the universe; later forms of the god's name are :}\]

A.Z. 1869, 25; compare Heb. \(\text{in the name}\)

Khnem \[\text{the god of the 28th day of the month.}\]

Khnem \[\text{Tuat XI, a god who supplied offerings.}\]

Khnem \[\text{the left eye of Horus,}\]

Khnem \[\text{i.e., the moon.}\]

Khnem \[\text{consort of Khnem.}\]

Khnem \[\text{P. 682, a goddess.}\]

Khnemiu \[\text{Tuat XI, a group of gods who counted time.}\]

Khnemut \[\text{Tuat XI, a group of goddesses of time and years.}\]

Khnemit-ur-t \[\text{P. 62, 116,}\]

N. 103, M. 69, 97, O. B.D. 178, 33, "Great Creatrix"—a title of Nut.
Khnem-khenti-per-änkh  
Khnemu, master of the house of life.

Khnem-khenti-netchem-tchem-änkh-t  
Khnemu, master of the marriage-chamber.

Khnem-khenti-taui-neteru  
Khnemu, master of the lands of the gods.

Khnem-sekhet-āsh ... f  
One of the seven forms of Khnemu.

Khnem-qenbti  
Tuat II, a ram-god with a knife-shaped phallus.

Khnem-qet-heru-nebu  
B.M. 32, 202, Khnemu, maker of mankind.

Khnemit  
Rec. 21, 14.

IV, 1064,  
Metternich Stele 171,  
spring, well, fountain, cistern; plur.  
Kubtân Stele,  
Israel Stele 23;

Khnemit  
B.D. 163, 16, the "western well of Egypt."

Khnemit ĥer  
The "upper pool"; site unknown.

Khnemit ur-t  
The name of an object painted on coffins.

Khnemit  
Rev. 11, 172, a wooden object used in fishing (?)

Khnemiu  
birds, waterfowl.

Khnemesi-ti  
ostrils.

Khenseť  
a tiara or crown.

Khenk  
a kind of stuff, a garment.

Kher  
under, having or possessing something; Copt.  

Kheri  
U. 552, P. 77,  
under, subservient to, a person or thing under something, lower, the lower part; Copt.  

Kherit  
lower; IV, 919, estate.

Khorilu  
the lower, or last, as opposed to  
the upper or first.

Kheru  
= Copt.  
Kheriu  
Copt.  
Kheriu  
beings of earth, beings and things terrestrial, those who are below; Copt.  

Kheri āst re  
Israel Stele, because of.

Kheri ā  
"under the hand of,"
i.e., assistant, deputy;  
the mate of a captain;  
in thy power.
kheri peh-t  a, Metternich Stele 51, behind, "under the back of"; ibid. 51.

kheri meṣṭu (?) a, sub-ordinate, deputy of the

kheri er ḥeri a, P. 1168, 55, bottom side uppermost.

kheri ha-t a, before, formerly, originally.

kheri khait a, he who is suffering from sickness, the patient.

kheri khetem a, Décrets 19, "under the seal," said specially of orders sealed with the palace seal.

kheri ta ha-t a, Rev. 12, 39, at the front; Copt. 2 3.7.

kheri tem-t a, he who is under the knife, a sufferer from a disease.

kheri tchatcha a, Thes. 1295, deputy, he who is under the chief.

kheri a, U. 214, scrotum; kherui a, P. 662, 780, M. 773, a, U. 532, T. 27, a, P. 183, a, the testicles.

Khert (?) a, I.D. III, 277a, a god, the Mole-god; compare Heb. ʿeṣēl.

Kherit a, P. 705, a goddess mentioned with a.

Khert-neter a, the cemetery, necropolis.

Khertt-neter a, Berg. II, 12, the necropolis personified.

kher a, a, a, to have, to hold, to possess, possessor; a, possessors.

kheri, kherit a, 468, 4, IV, 656, a, goods, objects, possessions, property, wants, needs, share, portion, the things which belong to someone, events, circumstances, matters, affairs, course of events; Copt. ḫepeople, ḫepī; a, everybody's business or affairs; a, the affairs of the gods;带到 a, P. 482, 992, a, IV, 743, a, the thing of the day, the business or matter of every day, the daily round or course; a, the matters or affairs of to-day.

kherit a, a, a, 3, 4, 3, a, what one needs, i.e., provisions, means of subsistence; Copt. ḫepī, ḫepī.

kheri-ā a, Rec. 6, 9, dues, revenues, impost, tax.

kheri ḫeb a, j, 1, 138, a, Rec. 27, 230, a, a priest or magician, the reader of the holy books in the temple or at funerals; a, a priest or magician, the reader of the holy books in the temple or at funerals; a, Rec. 11, 131; Gr. ἄρτοφύλακτος.

kheri ḫeb ashau a, a, a, A.Z. 99, 95, the priest of the people.
Kheri heb tep, the chief reader of the divine books.

Kheriu kefāu, Mar. Karn. 52, 12, a class of soldiers.

Kheriu-autu, B.D. 168, the gods who are provided with offerings.

Kheriu-āakhu, Tuat XI, the gods who are provided with disks of light.

Kheriu-amu, etc., Tuat XII, the gods who have food when the heads appear from the windings of a serpent-god.

Kher-āha, the god of Kher-āha.

Kheriu-āhau-em-Āment, Tuat V, the gods who are masters of time in the Tuat.

Kheri-beq-f, B.D. 17, 100, one of the seven spirits who guarded Osiris.

Kheriu-m'nen, Tuat VII, the gods who are masters of the rope with which Qān is tied.

Kheriu-metahu, Tuat VII, the gods who attacked Māmu, and slit open his body.

Kheriu-nuḥ-em-Tuat, Tuat V, the land-measuring gods who allot estates to the righteous.

Kheriu-Nutchi, Tuat V, nine gods who hold fast the serpent Nutchi.

Kheri-ermen-Sah, one of the 36 Dekans.

Kheriu-ḥetepuṭ, B.D. 168, the gods who possess sepulchral meals.

Kheri-khepti, one of the 36 Dekans.

Kheriu-khepti-Serit, Tomb Seti I, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; var.

Kheriu-khepti-Kenemut, Tombs Seti I, Ram. II, Ram. IV, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. χαρπμουῖος.

Kherit-Khenti-Sekhem, P. 567, a god who protected the chin.

Kheriu-sebu, Tuat XI, the gods of the stars who sing at sunrise.

Kheri-she (?), Tuat XI, I I I

Kheri-Kenem, Dend., one of the 36 Dekans.

Kherit-teka, Mar. Aby. I, 45, a fire-goddess.

Kheri-ṭesu(?), Mar. Aby. I, 45, the god of

kherit, a holder, vase, box.

kheri-ā, scribe’s box, packet, étui, case.

kheri-ā, I, 39, colour, ochre (?)

kheri-ā, Rec. 30, 68, a rope of the magical boat.

kheri-merh, salve box, unguent case.

kheri-khenf, N. 518A, a basket or bowl of khenfu cakes.
khersa 𓊕𓊧𓊟, Peasant 326
kherses 𓊕𓊪, Rev. 13, 94 = Copt. 𓊗𓊥𓊩𓊥𓊥
khershari 𓊕𓊦, Rev. 11, 123, young manservant; Copt. 𓊗𓍣𓊥𓊨𓊩𓊧
Kheritá 𓊕𓊨, P. 493
kherti 𓊕𓊨, P. 493, to rule, to direct, to present, to offer; var. 𓊕𓊪𓊩
kherti neter 𓊕𓊩𓊥𓊨, a funerary mason or workman; plur. 𓊕𓊩𓊥𓊨, L.D. III, 140B.
This sign was used indifferently with \( \) at a very early period, and its original sound, which seems to have been somewhat like the Heb. \( \) or \( \), was forgotten. The Coptic equivalent for both \( \) and \( \) is \( \).

\[ s = , \text{ a causative prefix; var. } \backslash \backslash. \]

\[ s, si = , \text{ personal and absolute pronoun, 3rd fem. var. } \backslash \backslash. \]

\[ s = ; \text{ see } \tilde{a} \backslash \backslash , \text{ an interrogative particle.} \]

\[ sa = , \text{ a male human being, man, person; Copt. } ca, \text{ Amharic } \backslash b. \backslash b, \text{ IV, 1118, the two parties in a lawsuit.} \]

\[ sa-t = , \text{ T. 58, M. 217, N. 589, } \backslash \backslash, \text{ woman, any woman; plur. } \backslash \backslash. \]

Amharic \( <^a \quad ^{a_2} >^a \):  

\[ sa-t \text{ hemt = , Pap. 3024, 98, } \backslash \backslash, \text{ Herusäf Stele 90; plur. } \backslash \backslash. \]

Copt. \( cga. \quad cga. \quad cga. \).

\[ sa = , \text{ a native of Elephantine (Syene); } \backslash \backslash, \text{ a wise man; } \backslash \backslash, \text{ Rec. 29, 165, a well-known man;} \]

\[ sa = , \text{ a native of the Delta; } \backslash \backslash, \text{ Love Songs 1, 3, a slave of his belly; } \backslash \backslash, \text{ a man of eternity, i.e., a dead man; } \backslash \backslash, \text{ IV, 966, millions of men;} \]

\[ 6, 8, \text{ sailor folk;} \]

\[ , \text{ Mar. Karn. 53, 23, a crying person.} \]

\[ s[a] \text{ neb = } \backslash \backslash, \text{ everybody, all folk.} \]

\[ s = , \text{ to know.} \]

\[ sa-t = , \text{ bar, bolt, beam, pillar, mast, pole;} \]

\[ = , \text{ pillar of the earth; dual } \backslash \backslash, \text{ IV, 498, 1220, the two bolts of a door or gate; plur. } \backslash \backslash. \]

\[ = , \text{ seat, throne, place; see } \tilde{a} \tilde{a} \tilde{a}. \]

\[ s-t = , \text{ U. 132a, N. 440a, P. 440, M. 544, N. 1125, a kind of goose.} \]

\[ s-t = , \text{ Rec. 29, 148, geese.} \]

\[ s-t = , \text{ sheep; see } \tilde{a} \tilde{a} \tilde{a}. \]

Copt. \( ec \tilde{a} \tilde{a} \tilde{a}, ee. \)

\[ sa-t = , \text{ a kind of goose.} \]

\[ sa-\text{ash = } \backslash \backslash, \text{ a kind of goose (?)} \]

\[ sa = , \text{ P. 162, U. 573, M. 624, } \backslash \backslash, \text{ son; Copt. } ge (\?) ; \]

\[ = , \text{ N. 947, } \backslash \backslash, \text{ divine son;} \]

\[ \text{ wicked son, accursed offspring;} \]

\[ = , \text{ limb, member;} \]

\[ = , \text{ IV, 1078, son who is heir;} \]

\[ = \text{ son of the heart, i.e., beloved} \]

204
son; Rec. 16, 110 = III. son, opener of the belly, i.e., firstborn son;

 eldest son; first son, i.e., eldest son;

 male child; son’s son, i.e., grandson;

 son, opener of the belly, i.e., firstborn son;

 eldest son; first son, i.e., eldest son;

 son to son, heir to heir.

 saiū, Siut 15, people, men.

 sa-t, P. 393, M. 561, N. 1168, U. 575, daughter; Shipwreck 129, little girl.

 Sa-ti, U. 598, P. 466, the two divine daughters Isis and Nephthys; Rec. 27, 225, the two daughters of Nut; Rec. 27, 225, the two daughters of Tcm; A.Z. 1900, 20, two daughters of the Nile-god.

 Sa-ti bāt, P. 79, M. 109, M. 334, 707, the two daughters of the king of the North.

 Sa-ämér-f, P. 320, M. 627, M. 627, “his beloved son”—title of a funerary priest, title of the high-priest of Heru-shefit.

 sa nesu, king’s son, prince.

 sa-t nesu, king’s daughter, princess.

 Sa-Rā, son of Rā, a title first adopted by kings under the Vth dynasty; I, 54.

 Sa Repāt, Rec. 33, 33, son of a chief.

 sa ħur, A.Z. 1899, 73, son of begging, i.e., beggar.

 sa ħemm, son of fever, i.e., a fever patient.

 sa-her-shef, A.Z. 1908, 20, the name of an amulet.

 sal[A], A.Z. 1899, 73, Leyd. Pap. 2, 14, ibid. 4, 1, Metternich Stele 52, son of a gentleman as opposed to a beggar;

 Peasant 1116, B. 61.

 sa-ta, Rec. 10, 114, cerastes; Copt. CIT.

 sa ta (?), creatures that live in the earth.

 Sait, Tuat XI, a group of desert goddesses.

 saiū, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

 Sa-t-Āmenti (?), U. 575, N. 965, a goddess, regent of Peter

 Sa-pa-nemma, B.D. 164, 9, a god (?)

 Sa-maāt, Tuat VII, a hawk-god; reading perhaps Ba-maat.

 Sa-t He-t-Her, Denderah III, 9, 28, 29, IV, 63, a serpent-goddess of Denderah.
Sa-sâ-t \(\sim\) see \(\sim\).

Sa-ti-Sâ-t \(\sim\), Tomb Ram. IV; see \(\sim\).

Sa-s-pa \(\sim\), Ombos I, 45, a ram-god.

Sa-Se[m]t \(\sim\), Tuat I, the Serpent-warder of the 1st Gate.

Sa-semu \(\sim\), one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σεσμε.

Sa-ser-t \(\sim\), Denderah II, 10, Zod. Dend., one of the 36 Dekans; var. \(\sim\); Gr. Σεσρω.

Sa-ti-Ser-t \(\sim\), Tomb Seti I, Annales I, 86, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σεσρω.

Sa-seshem \(\sim\), one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σεσσεμε.

Sa-qet \(\sim\), Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σεκερ.

Sa-ti-qet \(\sim\), Ramses, one of the 36 Dekans.

Sa-ta \(\sim\), T. 317, B.D. 87, 3, Denderah III, 14, \(\sim\), Tuat V, a long-lived \(\sim\) serpent-goddess.

Sa-ta \(\sim\), Rec. 31, 170, \(\sim\), a mythological serpent.

Sa-ta \(\sim\), the name of a constellation.

Sa-Tathenen \(\sim\), Tuat VII, a hawk-god in the Tuat.

Saut \(\sim\), intestines, entrails, the lower back part of the body.

Sa \(\sim\), mosaic pavement.
Sa - a god who gave praise, to Rā; Denderah IV, 79, an ape-god, a foe of Apep.

Saiu - Tuat IX, a group of gods who cast spells by tying knots in a rope.

Sait - the consorts of the same.

Sa-ur T. 242, a god.

sa Heru dawn, morning; compare Heb. מַרְדִּיק.

sa-ta homage, praise; to guard, to protect, to beware of, to take heed, to protect oneself, to watch, to take care of.

Sa-ta, a god, director of spirit-souls.

Sait-ta Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

sa A.Z. 1907, 77, a mat.

sa en Ast, a plant used in medicine.

sa P. 370, U. 218, N. 1147, a god, director of spirit-souls.

L.D. III, 140B, Israel

Saiu A.D. III, 140B, "good shepherd" - a title of Seti I; Rev. 6, 25, keeper of the book, librarian (?)
**sa** ADOS, imprisonment, restraint.

**saiu-t** ADOS, cords, fetters, restraint of any kind, bonds.

**Saiu Set** ADOS, B.D. 23, 2, "fetters of Set," i.e., the name of certain bandages placed over the mouth.

**Sa** ADOS, B.D. 142, 71, "Shepherd"—a title of Osiris.

**Sai** ADOS, a mythological crocodile.

**Sa** ADOS, Nesi-Amsu 32, 41, a form of Aapep.

**Sa em Geb** ADOS, the gate of the 9th Division of the Tuat.

**sa** ADOS, Koller 13, 5, ram, sheep; plur. ADOS; Heb. ADOS, Assy. ADOS, Arab. ADOS.

**sa-t** ADOS, Rec. 27, 191, tomb, grave, shelter, wall; plur. ADOS, Rec. 30, 188.

**sau** ADOS, I, 78, places where cattle are bred or housed.

**sau** ADOS, U. 394, ADOS, ADOS, ADOS, ADOS, ADOS, ADOS, to cut off (nose or ears as punishment), to break, to destroy.

**saiu** ADOS, breakers, broken, destroyers.

**sa** ADOS, weak or feeble.
saut  

sab  

to play the flute.

sab  

P. 711, N. 1358,

P. 372, 

N. 692, 1148, wolf, jackal; plur. 

M. 468, 

N. 809, 1057; 

U. 566, 

T. 356, 

P. 477, 

N. 801, A.Z. 1907, 19, 

IV, 617, jackal of the South; 

Heb. הַּנְיָב, Syr. ***, Arab. נַּבִּיָּב.

Sab  

P. 617, the Wolf-god or Jackal-god; T. 169, M. 178,  

N. 689.

Sabu  

N. 950, the wolf or jackal guides of the Tuat.

Sab-res  

T. 356, 

N. 176, Anpu (Anubis).

Sab-khenti-Seshesh  

IV, 958, Anubis of the sistrum city.

sab  

judge, chief, master;  

IV, 1118, judge of the king's house; 

judge belonging to Nekhen; 

master scribe;  

master policeman; 

Rec. 6, 136, a title of the finance minister.

sab taiti  

chief judge.

Sab-ur  

Rec. 29, 157, Great Judge, the name of a god.

sabut  

U. 500, wisdom.

sab  

time, period.

s-ab  

to show graciousness or affection; caus. of אָבָּך.

sab  

Rev. 5, 92, door, pylon.

sab  

Rev. 12, 119, place of correction.

sabu  

a kind of goose.

Sapathar  

the name of a Hittite chief.

sam  

to burn, to consume; caus. of אָבָּך; var. אָבָּך.

sam-t  

a burning, fire, conflagration.

sannăr  

a vegetable substance (?)

sanhem  

locust, grasshopper; plur.  

Thes. 1206, Mar. Karn. 55, 74, 

Heb. נִשמֶנִי, Leviticus xi, 22.

Sanhem  

Sinsin I, grasshopper-city in Sekhet-hetepet.

Sanes  

a group of gods who occupy the same shrine; Gr. σανίαν.

Sar  

Osiris.
Sar, Tuat VI: (1) a jackal-headed stake of torture; (2) a sceptre surmounted by ś (Tuat XI).

sar-t → ś, flax (?); Copt. col (?)

Sarma → ś, Bibl. Eg. V, 215, a Semitic proper name.

sah penu → ś, a plant, ratsbane (?)

sañetemti → ś, Hh. 314; see sanhem.

sash → ś, T. 341, P. 140, M. 169, N. 655, to open (the ears), to prick up the ears; var. ś, P. 204.

sasha → ś, to grind, to rub down.

saq → ś, crocodile (?)

saq → ś, Rev. 5, 95, vegetables (?)

saker → ś, Rev. 13, 49, to journey, to sail; Copt. ḥ ḫp.

Sag → ś, Ros. Mon. 23, a fabulous hawk-headed animal, with the fore legs of a lion, the hind legs of a horse, a tail like a lily, seven paps, a ruff round the neck and striped sides.

sat → ś, leg.

sat → ś, to pour out water, to water.

sati → ś, Rec. 3, 118, flood.

satt → ś, quaking, trembling, terror, fear; Copt. 鹘鹘.

Sat (?) → ś, Tuat V, a god who guarded the river of fire.

Satit (?) → ś, T.S.B.A. III, 424, a goddess of ś.
s-āur — Rec. 27, 86, to make pregnant.

sāf — U. 135, N. 443, a cake for offering.

sāam — P.S.B. 11, 265, to feed, to give to eat.

sāmā — incense (?)

sān — N. 1120, T. 7, P. 234, M. 516, Peasant 309, to rub, to rub dry, to wipe, to wipe away.

sān — Metternich Stele 73, 217, to hasten the steps.

sān — fire-stick, fire-drill, wood for kindling a fire.

sān — a kind of boat.

Sān — Dūm. Temp. Insch. 25, a god of learning and letters, one of the seven sons of Mehrit.

s-āri — to make, to cause to make or be made; caus. of .

sāshā — T. 393, M. 406, to shine (?) like a star.

s-āthi — to carry off, to seize; caus. of āthi .

Sāthāsiu āmiu Tuat — Tuat X, a group of drowned beings in the Tuat.

sā — Rec. 35, 57, a beam, plank of a ship; plur.

sāa — Nāstasen Stele 14, to, up to; Copt. 492.

s-āa — Rec. 11, 56, IV, 759, 1011, to magnify, to make great; caus. of .

Sāaba — B.D.G. 348, father of Harpokrates.

sāam — to slay.

sāamu — a plant (parasitic?).

sāi — Thes. 1206, to squat, to bow down.

sāb — Rec. 17, 146, 147, a kind of bread.

sāb — deck, to decorate, to adorn; see .

s-ām — Rec. 16, 57, to absorb; caus. of .

sām — devouers.

Sām-em-snef — 5000, a serpent-fiend.

Sām-em-quesu — a serpent-fiend.

Sām-ta — Berg. I, 25, a crocodile-god.

sāmu — a plant.

sām — to inlay, to cover over, to plate, to decorate; IV, 669, inlaid.

sām — inlayings, stones for inlay
San, Metternich Stele 88, to vivify.

s-anth, to destroy, to blot out, to wipe out; see antech.

s-ark, to bring up; see sarit-nebs.

saraut, Berg. I, 35, Edfu I, 134, a god who assisted the dead.

Sarit-nob-s, Berg. II, 8, D.E. 20, Thes. 28, Denderah III, 24, the goddess of the 2nd hour of the night.

s-ark, to make an end of, to finish; see s-arq.

sah, to be free-born, to possess high rank and nobility; ennobled.

sah, a free-born man (?), gentleman, high rank, nobility, honour; IV, 1072, the king's second noble.

sah, a noble, free, a name given to the mummy; Rec. 36, 78, the dead.

Sah, the divine mummy of Osiris.

Sah, Tuat VII, a god in the Tuat.

Sah ab (hat), Tuat III, a god in the Tuat.

sah, sahu, a garment.

saha, to set up-right, to erect; caus. of ".

saha Tet, Rec. 3, 51, 4, 30, to set up the Tet, or backbone of Osiris.

saha Tet, the festival of setting up the Tet.

sasha, to make many, to multiply; caus. of jfl.

s-aha, A.Z. 1900, 129 = jfl, to cut, to spoil, to do evil, to commit a crime; caus. of.

s-aku, Israel Stele 16, jfl, to make to enter; caus. of.

Saks, Rev., a god; Gr. Sak (?).

s-at, IV, 894, to cut, to destroy, to slay; caus. of.

s-atcha, Thes. 1199, to spoil, to do evil, to commit a crime; caus. of.


Si, B.D. 31, 2, a crocodile-god; see.

sif, child, babe.
sir — giraffe.

su III, B.M. 138, 4, they.

su, protector, shepherd.

su, suá,— P. 411, to drink; Copt. ce.

su-t — P. 433, drink.

suum (?), ground, region.

Susu — P. 265, a lake in the Tuat.

Susu, N. 1244, the god of Lake Susu.

sua — wheat, corn, grain; Copt. co-o-o.

to pass, to pass on, to pass away.

sua — U. 407, to cut; to cut into, to cut the throat of an animal, to stab.

s-uash — to worship, to praise, to adore; caus. of g — g; Copt. wy.

Suatcheb — P.S.B. 13, 515, a form of Geb.

suás — B.D. 42, 3, decay, corruption.

s-uáb — to purify; caus. of ḫ — ḫ.

sui — darkness, night.

s-uba — to make an entrance, to force open, to pierce, to penetrate; caus. of ḫ — ḫ.

s-ubub — to present, to offer, to thrust forward; see uba.

s-un — to make an opening, to force open; caus. of ḫ — ḫ.

Sun-ḥa-t — see ḫ.

sun — A.Z. 49, 59, a fish; Verbum I, 196, arrow.

sunu — Rev. 14, 6, the divine hunter.

sun — P. 170, to suffer pain, to be ill.

sun-t — the art of the physician;

sunu — Rec. 17, 21, ḫ — ḫ.

sun — Love Songs 2, 11, physician, doctor, ḫ — ḫ, I, 38, chief physician; plur. ḫ — ḫ, I, 42; Copt. caelled, chink.

sun — pool, lake, tank.

sun — B.D. (Saite) 145, IV, 16, an unguent.

suni — wine of Syene (Aswân).

sunfḥat (?) — to make glad, to gratify.

s-unem — to make to eat, to feed; caus. of ḫ — ḫ.

Sunth — P. 352, M. 531, N. 1068, 1245, N. 1110, a god who traversed heaven nine times in a night; var. — — P. 265.