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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(IN TWO VOLUMES)

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

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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,1 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

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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 Vocabulary. 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 Barthélémy 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 *Encyclopædia 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; Birch speaks of the "discoveries of Dr. Young and M. Champollion"; 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."  


\[a\]
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 Encyclopaedia 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

1 Inscription 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.
To place? H27.xxvi.

Shall be placed. H27.xxvii. EΠΙΧΕΙΣΩΝ. 


Upon. H27.xxvi.

H27.xxvi.

H32.xix. In At?

H32.xxxvi.

H38.xvii. For this; therefore; on purpose.

What had been done. H20.x.

Illustrious. H26.ii. ΕΠΙΧΕΙΣΩΝ.

Honours. H24.xvii. ΤΑ ΤΙΜΙΑ.

H24.xvii.

H25.xxvi. ΤΑΥΤΑΡΧΟΝΤΑ ΤΙΜΙΑ.

H 30.xvii.

H24.ax. Most honourable. ΤΙΜΙΝΤΑ.

Venerate. H30.xvii.

Enter: be sent. H17.iv. 

H 20.xvii.

Glorious. H16.ii. ΜΕΓΑΛΟΓΟΔΟΥ.

Besiege. H21.xxv.

Approaching H21.xvii

Great. H16.x. See Baskets; etsa Dutes.

X2. The great Queen.


Arms. H21.xvii. ΟΠΙΔΩΝ.

H23.xviii. ΟΠΙΔΩΝ ΝΙΚΟΝ ΗΙΗΣ.

Prizes H17.xviii.

H34.xvi. Went the most characteristic part.

R1.

T1. Nerve characteristic constant in alt.


H19.xviii. From a time.

H20.x. Excused from.

H23.xxvii. From the temples.

Ariana. H23.xxvii. See Rod, Σ.

Prophets. H17.iv. ΣΩΚΡΑΣ. See Chinsurus. 251112
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

W. 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 Criticurn 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.
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 Seyfarth (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 96sten Seite mit der Correktur gelangt war, erließ 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, 4to, Col. 771.
The "Phonetick Alphabet." From Tattam's Compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Language, as contained in the Coptic and Sahidic Dialects. London, 1830.
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

## I. Alphabet phonétique général

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

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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; 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. 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. When this work was completed he was directed to describe

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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.

2 See De Palin, N. G., Lettres sur les Hiéroglyphes, Weimar, 1802; Essai sur les Hiéroglyphes, Weimar, 1804; Analyse de l'Inscription en Hiéroglyphes du Monument trouvé à Rosette, Dresden, 1804; Nouvelles Recherches, Florence, 1830.

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, Gardiner Wilkinson, Champollion, Rosellini, and Salvolini.

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 shortPrefaceby 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. Phonetic 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...

2 Materia Hieroglyphica. Malta, 1824–1830 (privately printed).
4 I Monumenti dell’ Egitto e della Nubia. Pisa, 1832 ff.

Birch’s idea of a Hieroglyphic Dictionary.

Publication of Birch’s “Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary.”

Birch’s Phonetic system.
Introduction.

6.

40  dataTable 10, the same 'harassing on his left hand' (Ros.M.R.) analogous to 47

41  dataTable 10, 11. 'linen, to make linen.' 47, 51. 'I have made linen—woven.' (Rit. Cad. 6)

42  dataTable 10, 11. 'Nan,' name of a Goddess

(Rit. Cad. 15.) apparently a form of Aten. 47, 51. 'Nahom(aba)u' (Burton Ex.Hier. XLI)

43  dataTable 10, 11. 47, 51. 'to chastise,' (Bur. Ex.Hier. XLI)

'Battling the lands' (Ros.M.R. CXIII.)

44  dataTable 10, 11. 'Flesh'

45  dataTable 10, 11. 'Flesh.' flesh. 47, 51. 'Supervisor, supervisor of the royal archives of the pharaoh.' (Coffin of Hapimen. RM)

46  dataTable 10, 11. 'Flesh. flesh.' (Coffin of Rais. A. A.11.)

47  dataTable 10, 11. 47, 51. 'to purify, pure.' (Ch. Mom. de l'Ég. T. I. XLIII)

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 [※]—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 [※] 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 "ideophonetic 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;¹ the "classifiers"² 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 Hieroglyphique."

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

¹ See his article on the Chinese Language in the Encyclopædia 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 Ædipus. 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'Annee 1832, et retrouvees 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signes Hiéroglyphiques</th>
<th>Valeurs selon M. Young</th>
<th>Valeurs selon mon Alphabet.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>BIR</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>ENE</td>
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Champollion's comparison of the values given to certain hieroglyphic signs by Young and himself. From *Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique*. Paris, 1824.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signes des textes Hiéroglyphiques</th>
<th>Signes équivalents dans le texte Hiéroglyphique</th>
<th>Hiéroglyphes équivalents</th>
<th>Graphs</th>
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Hieroglyphic and Hieratic signs compared by Champollion. From *Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique*. Paris, 1824.
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 Δυσε or Δεκα, and σφαιρα or σφαιρας, 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,1 where we find the Scala Magna (Copt. ṯυγατε ḫι ḫι, Arabic. سَلَامُ الآلاَّر) of Ibn Kabr.2 It is divided into ten Gates or Doors (πο = ρο), and each gate contains several Chapters (κεφάλαια). The First Gate (fol. 90a) contains four Chapters. The First Chapter gives the names of the Creator, πανά Ποτε πρέσβεις, 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, πανοσισ τοις πανοι, and of its orders and ranks, πανοσισ πανοσισ πανοσισ. The Third Chapter gives the names of the Firmament, and its towers, and its stars, πανοσισ πανοσισ πανοσισ πανοσισ, and towers of the second station and the stations of the moon, πανοσισ πανοσισ ὧ πανοσισ πανοσισ. The Fourth Chapter deals with the world as it exists and its physical constitution and its Elements, πανοσισ ετ γον πανοσισ πανοσισ πανοσισ. 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).

1 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.

2 See also Kircher, Lingua Ægyptiaca restituta, p. 41.
27. O, caractère figurant, représentant la tête humaine.

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

(â) (ape, ï), la tête en parlant d'une femme, c'est-à-dire que le visage d'une femme.

(ê) (ape, ï), le visage, la tête à qui, G. 243.

29. (ê), aplâtre, tête barbue avec une coiffure caractéristique, signifie les chefs des princes, G. 272.

(ê) on (ê), et même le groupe antérieur (ê) on (ê), réplacé par le centre de terre, premier, la première.

(ê) (ê), pape (gotit), le premier, G. 240.

(ê) (ê), pape (gotit), le premier, le chef, G. 241.

(ê) (ê), pape (gotit), le premier, le chef des nombreux soldats, (Sculptures des sarcophages de Komja).

30. (ê), caractère figuratif, représentant une mèche de cheveux, une chevelure, comme:

(ê) (ê), cheveux, déterminatif figuratif du groupe phonétiques, ayant la même signification, (272-273).

A. Variante du précédent, (Vital, générique du mot royal).

(ê) (ê), caractère figuratif, chevelure, comme:

(ê) (ê), divine chevelure du soir, tête de la Dioua, Raphôtê, Ptolémée (Ptolémaïs, ou, Béla de la mort, etc.).

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 ι, the arms belonging to the vowel Λ, the leg belonging to the consonant Β, the two arms raised belonging to the consonant Κ, the hand belonging to the consonant Τ, the mouth belonging to the consonant Ρ, the head full-faced belonging to the aspirated consonant Σ; 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. 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."

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

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1 Préface of Champollion-Figeac, pp. xxviii and xxix.  
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 Saller 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 Saller and Anastasi Papyri, made by Mr. Netherclift under the superintendence of Birch.  

1 Dr. Leemans urged the Government of the Netherlands to publish the monuments and papyri at Leyden, and they wisely did so, 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."  


2 Monuments Egyptiens du Musée d'Antiquités des Pays-Bas à Leide [Parts 1 and 2 contain facsimiles of Monuments and Papyri]. Leyden, 1841-2.  

3 Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien, 12 Bände, large folio, 1849-59.
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 1

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 freundigen 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. 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 hieroglyphical 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,¹ 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 Rougé, 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>Mā</th>
<th>mākha</th>
<th>ME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mātt. Open, unwind, on fold. Br M lxvii 2. 4. 6</td>
<td>mākhi. Balance</td>
<td>S S. e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māt / Unfold L T xxii 38. 2</td>
<td>mākh'it</td>
<td>B. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātet Unfold unwind. L T xxv 17 59</td>
<td>mākha Go</td>
<td>E R 6655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māten Road L D iii 5</td>
<td>mākha Balance</td>
<td>S. c B M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātā Many Br M li 61</td>
<td>mākha Balance</td>
<td>P. Br, L T 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātā Spine L T xxxix 108 4</td>
<td>mākha.</td>
<td>Balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātāi Rope, pole L T xxxix 89. 5</td>
<td>Ch I d M. d’Or p. 34.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātāi t. Girdle</td>
<td>P. S. 118; L T 82. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātāi. Tie. L T 82. 4</td>
<td>mākka.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātāen Road. L T xii 109. 9</td>
<td>mākkhā.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māt Pass E R. 6655</td>
<td>mākka.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māt t. Cabin, forecastle. L T lxii. 145. e; lxxiv. 153. 9</td>
<td>māsh.</td>
<td>Arche E S 866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātemen. Road, path. Ch. P. H. 221</td>
<td>mākhā.</td>
<td>Walk. D. O. xiii. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātai A mercenary. L K. xlvii. 600. c.</td>
<td>māsht. Battle, slaughter</td>
<td>L. D. iv. 90. a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mātābu. Plank, hatch. L T. xx.; xvi. 99. 17; xlv. 123. 3</td>
<td>māshānu. (Uncertain.) E. P. cliv. 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māta. Phallus. L T. lxxix. 164. 12</td>
<td>mehbi (?) Humble.</td>
<td>M. cxx. See hbi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction.

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 Amanu. 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 Birs'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 Ibrahim 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 Welt-
geschichte 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
Linguae Popularis Aegyptiorum, Berlin (Dümmler, 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 Dématique.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 Inscriptio Rosettana Hieroglyphica. Berlin, 1851. 4to.
3 Grammaire Dématique, contenant les Principes Généraux de la Langue et
de l'Écriture Populaire des Anciens Égyptiens. Berlin, 1855. 4to.
4 Henry Rhind's Zwei Bilingue Papyri, hieratisch und demotisch, übersetzt
und herausgegeben. Leipzig, 1865. 4to.
Introduction.

His mission to Persia.

Race for priority between Brugsch and Birch.

Brugsch’s Hieroglyphic-Demotic Dictionary.

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 𓊁, 𓊡, 𓊢, 𓊣 and 𓊤, 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{1 "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 publicirte, enthält es beinahe nur einen Auszug der Wörter und Gruppen der Grammaire Égyptienne, dazu mit Irrthümern, 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 Šaḵḵārah 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 Hieroglyphique."

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 Hieroglyphique,¹ 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.² In his Preface Pierret calls attention to the fact that Brugsch's Dictionary cost 600 francs, and this was without the Supplement, 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 applied.

¹ Vocabulaire Hieroglyphique comprenant les mots de la Langue, les Noms géographiques, divins, royaux et historiques, classés alfabétiquement. Paris, 1875. 8vo.
² His Supplement 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.²

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 h after tch and t, or, and t after sh, and kh (χ) 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{Egyptian-Hebrew alphabet} & \quad \text{Egyptian} \quad \text{Hebrew} \\
\text{a} & = \text{a} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{i} & = \text{י} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{u} & = \text{ע} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{b} & = \text{ב} \quad \text{ס} & = \text{ס} \\
\text{p} & = \text{פ} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{f} & = \text{פ} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{m} & = \text{מ} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{s} & = \text{מ} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{h} & = \text{ה} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{k} & = \text{כ} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{g} & = \text{ג} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\text{χ} & = \text{ך} \quad \text{א} & = \text{א} \\
\end{align*}
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¹ Raccolta dei Segni Iteratici Egizi nelle diverse Epoche, con i corrisponenti Geroglifici ed i loro differenti valori fonetici. Turin, 1880. 4to.
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 y.

Hagemans "Lexique Français-Hiéroglyphique."

The list of published Egyptian Dictionaries ends with the Lexique Français-Hiéroglyphique 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, 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, 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

¹ For the Egyptian text see Lepsius, Das Todtenbuch. Leipzig, 1842.
² In the fifth volume of 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,¹ and it is only necessary to say here that it contains 131 Chapters, i.e., more than any other copy² 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 Senseneb, and it is probable that she was no other than the lady Senseneb, the wife of Nebseni the scribe, whose copy of the Book

² The Papyrus of Nebseni contains 77 Chapters.
Introduction.

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 Nebesi, 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 in England, and as it has been adopted in an "Agyptisches 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 and 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 "Pantheon
Introduction.

Egyptien," 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 Ägyptischen 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

2 Königsbuch der alten Ägypter. Berlin, 1858. Fol.
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 Denkmälern*, Leipzig, 1893, and Burchardt’s *Die Altkanaanäischen 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-‘Amârnah 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-‘Amârnah 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.
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 ( mornings ), the prenomen of Seti I, will be found both under Rā-men-Maāt and Men-Maāt-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, Maspero⁶ and Moret⁷ in

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 Funerali*. Turin, 1880-83. 4to.
France, by Griffith,¹ and by Griffith and Thompson² in their Demotic Glossaries, and by myself in England.³ 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 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 formulae 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: — [list of symbols].

In other words, he tried to make their order approximate to that of Birch.

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

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

The order followed in this Dictionary is:

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 Demotic 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.
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 ääam, 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 ām, nevertheless the scribe wrote Ḥes. Again in the word Nenu[i] or Nu[i] the primeval watery mass, we have n + en + n + nu, i.e., four n 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 n had to be pronounced like the Spanish ñ or the Amharic ክ, and wrote n 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 Ḥe, or Ḥ, is transliterated hes by me, but the Coptic equivalent ewc shows that the vowel sound between the two consonants was not an e, but something like an o. On the other hand in Ḥ, “to submerge,” the Coptic equivalent eac suggests that in this word at least the vowel sound was that of some kind of a. And in netchem, “sweet,” “pleasant,” the Coptic equivalent nac suggests the first vowel sound in the word was u or o and the second that of some kind of e or a. Without vowels of some kind how can the name of the god Ḥ, or Ḥ, or Ḥ be pronounced? In transliterating Ḥ 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 Ḥ, (Deut. 13, 10) the line over the ās and the ē 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 " and *w", for we have *Δττιονωμφ* (Deut. 1, 41), *Αουρ* (ibid. 42), *Ττιονωμφ* (ibid.), *Αυω* π"αδογ (ibid. 4, 15), *Πνεκραμηρε* (ibid. 20), *Πνην* Πετν Πζαλο (ibid. 23), *Πνοντεε* οπογ (ibid. 26), *Κατατεγηι τιρε* (ibid. 5, 33), Ε τοοτκ (ibid.), *Μαλπηρονε* Ε Βολ *Αυω* πεκραμνον (ibid. 8, 24), πν τεε Π πωδιγ (ibid. 25, 19), ΢π ονωρξ (Acts 5, 23), ππετ πλπειε (Acts 10, 3), etc. From these examples we see that lines were written over the letters θ, λ, *σ*, γ, γ, δ, τ, κ, ν, η, ι, and *κ*, 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 Πθ. Now, 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 Πθ, the Greeks, who spelt the name Φθα, or Ψθα, supply the vowel, and suggest that the Egyptians pronounced it something like "Ptaχ." Or, take the name of the god Horus, which the Egyptians wrote ΗΕΡ without adding any vowel. The transcriptions of the name in Hebrew (יְהוָע), Coptic (Σωρ) and Greek (Ὀρος) prove that the missing vowel is ο, but the Egyptian forms of the name give no indication of this fact. In the Pyramid Texts we find the form ΗΕΡ (M. 454) which was held by one Egyptologist to prove that the god's name terminated in *η*; but, according to M. Naville's view, which is probably correct, the ΗΕΡ is really the vowel that is wanting in the name, which we ought to read "Hur," or "Hor," as in Hebrew, Coptic and Greek. This same scholar thinks that another example of the use of the ΗΕΡ in this way is found in ΗΕΡ, or ΗΕΡ, variants of ΗΕΡ, ΗΕΡ, ΗΕΡ, ΗΕΡ, and ΗΕΡ. As the Coptic form of the word is Σωρ, the ancient Egyptian form of the word clearly included
the vowel ð, and this is proved by the or e in the first two forms of 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):

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>h</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð, ua (w)</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ð</th>
<th>a (n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð (v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Egyptian Alphabet in 1867.

The Egyptian Alphabet in 1880.
1. |  | 9. | 17. |
---|---|---|
1. (á) |  |  | s |
2. (á) |  |  | š |
3. (i) |  |  | g |
4. (i) |  |  | k |
5. (á) |  |  | t |
6. w (u) |  |  |  |
7. b |  |  |  |
8. p |  |  |  |

The Egyptian Alphabet in 1891 (\emph{Die Aegyptologie}, p. 94) he published a further modification of the Egyptian Alphabet which reads as follows:

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Egyptian</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>𓊕</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>𓊕</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊖</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>𓊖</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊑</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>𓊑</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊔</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>𓊔</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊜</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>𓊜</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊝</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>𓊝</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Egyptian</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>𓊚</td>
<td>i or y</td>
<td>𓊚</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊛</td>
<td>r = ṇ and ḫ</td>
<td>𓊛</td>
<td>h = ṇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊜</td>
<td>h = ṇ</td>
<td>𓊜</td>
<td>h = ṇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊝</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>𓊝</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊞</td>
<td>ṇ = ṇ</td>
<td>𓊞</td>
<td>ṇ = ṇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊟</td>
<td>ṇ = ṇ</td>
<td>𓊟</td>
<td>ṇ = ṇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊠</td>
<td>t = ṇ</td>
<td>𓊠</td>
<td>t = ṇ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>𓊡</td>
<td>d = ṇ</td>
<td>𓊡</td>
<td>d = ṇ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\downarrow\) = y (little yodh).

From these we see that Dr. Erman introduces the sign \(\downarrow\) as a letter of the Egyptian Alphabet, and distinguishes between the two sibilants \(\rightarrow\) and \(\|\); that he gives \(y\) as an alternative value to \(\downarrow\), and regards \(\downarrow\) as a “little yodh,” and that he retains \(\dot{w}\), \(\dot{i}\) and \(\dot{t}\) as the transliterations of \(𓊛\), \(𓊝\) and \(𓊟\) respectively. It is also to be noted that his system includes the letters \(𓊜\), \(𓊝\), \(𓊟\), \(𓊠\), and \(𓊡\), making with \(\dot{w}\) and \(\dot{i}\) 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
break off in the process of printing; but I have retained ā for ā, ā for ḫ, ḫ for ḫ and ḧ for ḧ; three of these, ā, ḫ and ḧ, are familiar to every student of Oriental languages. I have rejected τ and ι and Ʞ; and letters with lines or a semi-circle under them, i.e., ḫ, ḫ, ḧ, ḧ, Ḥ, d, and s with an accent (s), 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 ḫ, ḫ and ḫ. And from his conclusions it is clear that even though we transliterate ḫ by A, the A will not represent all the various modified sounds which the human mouth can give to that letter; and this is also the case with ḫ and ḫ. According to him the primitive phonetic value of the sign ḫ 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 *MontpÉnasse* for *MontpÉrnasse*; ḫ A is Ā grave bordering on Ō, as in the popular Parisian pronunciations gŌr for gAre, or in the English *All*, wOs for wAs; ḫ is Ā guttural which recalls the sound of y = ĝ, 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 ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, 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 ḫ, ḫ and ḫ than ā, ā and ā 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 ḫ, ḫ, ḫ ne figurent pas des voyelles. Bien entendu, je n'ai pas la prétention d'affirmer que, si ḫ 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, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, en Égyptien comme couvrant chacun de ces groupes" (p. 119).
The sign \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) is transliterated \( u \) throughout; it is no doubt equivalent both to \( v \) and \( f \), and I think it is a mistake to transliterate it always by \( w \). The correct transliteration of \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) or \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \), or \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \), or \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) is a matter of difficulty. That \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) was sounded in some way different from \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) is clear, otherwise it would appear in words more frequently. It seems possible that the sign \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) or \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) added to the \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) was intended to show that the \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) was to be pronounced in one of the many ways in which \( m \) is sounded in African languages, but what that way was is not evident. When \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) occurs at the end of an Egyptian transcription of the name of a locality in Palestine or Syria it may represent \( m\alpha \). In this book I have often transcribed \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) by \( m' \). And as regards \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \), when the Egyptian wrote \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) the \( n \) was probably pronounced like the Spanish \( \tilde{n} \) or the Amharic \( \tilde{n} \) gn.

The signs \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) and \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) are transcribed throughout by \( k\h \) and \( k\h \a \) respectively. According to some authorities \( \text{\textit{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}}} \) is represented in Coptic by \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \), but the Copts did not observe this distinction carefully, for we find in Coptic texts \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \), etc. The absoluteness of the statement that \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) can become in Coptic \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) but never \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \), but that \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) can become \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) or \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \), or \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) or \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \), has been disproved by Maspero, and nothing more need be said about it here. In this Dictionary the words beginning with \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and those beginning with \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) 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 \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \). As he will always have the Egyptian text before him, he can make no mistake. The \( \chi \) 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 \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \), 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 \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) and \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) indiscriminately when they wished to express the letter \( s \). There is no doubt that \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) must sometimes have had a somewhat different sound from \( \text{\textcircled{\textbf{\textdegree}}} \) for we find the

\[ ^{1} \text{Introduction à l'Étude de la Phonétique Égyptienne, p. 46 ff.} \]
Introduction.

word for "jackal" written ← ꜇ or ← ꜇ sab or sb, and the Hebrew word for the animal is zebih ꜇. But we also find a form beginning with the ꜇, thus ꜇ ꜇, and, as several variants of this form begin also with ꜇, the form that begins with ← is not a very sure ground for the statement that ← = ꜇. The z sound must have been very rare in Egypt, for most of the words under ꜇ in the Coptic Dictionaries are of Greek origin; ꜇ ꜇ for ꜇ (see Parthey's Vocabularium) seems to have been the result of careless pronunciation. When the Egyptians merged the sound of ← in that of ꜇ 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 ← and ꜇ represent ꜇ and ꜇. In their transliterations of the signs ← and ꜇ the German Egyptologists distinguish ← by s and ꜇ by ꜇, 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 ← and ꜇, and with the view of simplifying the task of the searcher who may use this Dictionary, I have printed all the words beginning with ← in one section, and all those beginning with ꜇ in the section following.

By transliterating ꜇ by q, a letter with a diacritical point (k) has been got rid of and, though the transliterating of ꜇ by 6 does not seem quite satisfactory, I have followed the example of the older Egyptologists in this particular.1 The signs ꜇ and ꜇ are both transliterated by i, and by using th for ← the Greek θ and a letter with a line under it (ζ) are eliminated. In the case of ← I have retained the transliteration ι and have not adopted d by which it is now sometimes transliterated. Maspero has shown that in Semitic geographical names in the XVIIIth dynasty ← often represents the Hebrew 7, e.g., in ꜇ ꜇ ꜇, Heb. ꜇, and ꜈ ꜇ ꜇ ꜇, but other names show that 7 is represented in Egyptian by ꜇, i, e.g., ꜈ ꜇ ꜇, Heb. ꜇. At a later period ← is transliterated by ꜇, e.g.,

1 In one Coptic word, ⲧⲧ, "reed," the ⲧ represents ꜇, for the hieroglyphic form is ꜇ ꜇ ꜇; see Erman, Aegyptisches Glossar, p. 139, and Maspero, Introduction, p. 39.
in the name א, the Aramean transcription of which is א = d (נ) or ד (ן), and in the name א, Abydos, the Aramean transcription of which is א. In the Greek period א represents the Greek T, as in Κλεοπάτρα κλεοπάτρα, and א, as in Δίος διος. In the Coptic period, when the hieroglyphs were no longer in use, the scribes wrote all the names which in the old language had א or א with θ. Finally, as Maspero admits that the sound of א was not exactly that of the Greek א or the Arabic א, I have thought it best to retain t or d as the transliteration of א. It is possible that the sound of the Greek א 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 א which in some recent works appears as t or d with a line under it, d. In the transcription of Semitic geographical names א represents both צ and כ, e.g., כ ב, כ ה, כ י and כ ג, כ ה, כ י. But there is abundant proof that it may be correctly transliterated by both ts and tch, and I have adopted the latter, which is pronounced like the ch in "child," or the 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

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1 *Introduction*, p. 30, Notre א est donc, je pense, l’intradentale faible א, et il est à א ce qui א a été un moment à א.
Introduction.

Egyptians, but all the peoples of Africa,\(^1\) 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.”\(^2\) 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.\(^3\) 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.\(^4\)

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.
\(^2\) Bunsen, Egypt’s Place, Vol. V, p. 618.
\(^3\) 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 Thatsache, 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 schwestern früh getrennt zu haben und seinen eigenen weg gegangen zu sein. Koptische Grammatik, p. 4.
Introduction.

Gesellschaft in 1892. 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 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. 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, i.e., of Semitic

1 Das Verhältniss des Aegyptischen zu den semitischen Sprachen (Bd. XLVI), p. 93 ff.
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], ãf [flesh], qes [bone], tep [head], åb [heart], å [hand], tches [self], ka [double], ba [soul], åakh [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" 𓊀, "two" 𓊀, "three" 𓊀, "four" 𓊀, and "five" 𓊀, and their next number is "ten" 𓊀. When they came in contact with the Semites they borrowed from them the numbers "six" 𓊀, "seven" 𓊀, "eight" 𓊀, "nine" 𓊀, and "ten" 𓊀. In a similar manner they borrowed 𓊀 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 𓊀, "enemy," which has its equivalent in the Coptic 𓊀, is also found in Amharic under the form 𓊀. The Egyptian word 𓊀, "pygmy," seems to be preserved in the Amharic 𓊀: The Egyptian word 𓊀, "morning," seems to survive in the Amharic 𓊀: and with the Egyptian 𓊀 or 𓊀, "man," "person," may be compared the Amharic 𓊀: "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
Sudanī literature which will help the student of ancient Egyptian in his work. From the books of Tutschek, Krapf, Mitterutzner, and from the recently published works of Captain Owen and Westermann, 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, Holzhausen in Vienna, and Harrison & Sons in London. 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 republished 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 Typhen aus der Schriftiesserei. 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 Phonétiques 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).
Introduction.

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.

Apologia 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
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
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.

**British Museum,**

*February 25th, 1920.*

**ERNEST WALLIS BUDGE.**
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:

I ... ... Urkunden des Alten Reichs bearbeitet von K. Sethe. Leipzig, 1903. Large 8vo.

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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Title</th>
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<td>Harris 500</td>
<td>Brit. Mus. Pap. No. 10060. Facsimiles of several pages of this papyrus have been published by Maspero, Romans et Poésies du Papyrus Harris No. 500, Paris, 1879, and Chants d'Amour, etc., Paris, 1883.</td>
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<td>See under Hymn of Darius.</td>
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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>à</td>
<td>address, cry out, invoke. As an interjection, hai □ □, hi □ □.</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 *  Ω □, āau</td>
<td>pray, worship, adore, entreat, praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>hen □</td>
<td>praise, exult, chant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>qa Α □, hāā</td>
<td>high, lofty; exult, make merry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>ān</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>ān</td>
<td>run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td></td>
<td>ab □ □</td>
<td>dance, perform gymnastics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kes лежащее</td>
<td>bow, pay homage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>run away or run after something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>pour out, micturate, پنگ 4٥.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>make friends, be in league with someone, هیتر ١٥; be on brotherly terms with, سنسن ٦٥.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>hide, to conceal, amen ١٥.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>dwarf, pygmy, تینگ ٦٥.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, 28</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>image, figure, statue, تیت ١٥, mummy, transformed dead body, ساهو ١٥ ٣٥; to establish a custom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ur ١٥, ser ١٥</td>
<td>eternity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>great, great one, a chief official, prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>old, aged, ایاع ١٥, senior سنسن ١٥ ٣٥.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>strong, strength, نکحت ١٥٥.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>beat (?) strike (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>shepherd (?) hunter (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>to repulse, to drive away, سهر ١٥٥.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>to perform a ceremony (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>shepherd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the اَهی-پرست ١٥٥٩.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>strong, strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>harper, play a musical instrument.</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>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>break up ground, plough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44, 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>present, make an offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>nini</td>
<td>pour out water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>purificatory priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sow grain; to use a throw-net in hunting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>skipping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>khus</td>
<td>build.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>work a boring tool (?), drill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td>qet</td>
<td>build.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>suspend, stretch out the sky, (\text{\textit{akh}})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54, 55</td>
<td></td>
<td>fa</td>
<td>carry, bear on shoulders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(= \text{\textit{khe}steb} ) lapis lazuli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57, 58</td>
<td></td>
<td>qes</td>
<td>restrain, bind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(= \text{\textit{heq}}) governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60, 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>statue of king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62, 63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>king of Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>king of Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66, 67, 68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>king of Upper and Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>foreign potentate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(= \text{\textit{\textit{at}i}}) king, prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>child, infancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73, 74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sit.</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>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 “enemy.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḫāā</td>
<td>——</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>m’sḥā</td>
<td>soldier of every kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>soldier of every kind = menfīt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>prisoner, captive, foreigner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84, 85</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>criminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>execution, death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>man, sa, 1st person sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>invoke, address, cry out to, interjection O or Oh! Hail! etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>eat, drink, speak, and of everything which is done with the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>inactivity, inertness, rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91, 92, 93</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>praise, hēn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>pray, worship, adore, entreat; praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>pray, worship, adore, entreat; praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>hide, āmen, conceal, protect (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97, 98</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>play an instrument of music, harper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>drinking, offering (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>offering.</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>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hide, conceal, <em>ämen</em> [Aleph].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td>uāb [Aleph]</td>
<td>priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105, 106, 107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pour out water, make a libation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>carry a load, <em>atep</em> [Aleph], bear, support, <em>fa</em> [Aleph]. var. of <em>khi</em> (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110, 111</td>
<td></td>
<td>ḫeh [Aleph]</td>
<td>great but indefinite number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114, 115, 116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the blessed or holy dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117, 118</td>
<td></td>
<td>á [Aleph]</td>
<td>a god or divine person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king holding the sceptre [aleph].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king holding the sceptre [aleph].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king holding the whip [aleph].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king holding the whip and sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the White Crown and holding the whip and the sceptre [aleph].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the Red Crown and holding the whip and the sceptre [aleph].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the Red Crown and holding the whip [aleph] and the <em>ānkhu</em> [aleph] &quot;life.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the White and Red Crowns [aleph] and holding the sceptre [aleph].</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>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>sit as a king or noble, seat oneself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132, 133</td>
<td></td>
<td>sheps</td>
<td>noble, honourable, revered, the sainted dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134, 135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>swim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136, 137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lie, recline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138, 139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fall, defeat, slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sickness, vomit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td>kher</td>
<td>reap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II.

**WOMEN.**

<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>woman, sa-t, 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></td>
<td>present at, in charge of, belonging to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>ári</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, 15</td>
<td>🕊, 🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bend, bow, geb 🕊.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pregnant woman, beg 🕊.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>parturient woman, give birth to, mes 🕊, pāpā 🕊.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, 19</td>
<td>🕊, 🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nurse, menā 🕊, dandle, rear a child, renn 🕊.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.

GODS AND GODDESSES.

<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>Asār (Osiris); usually written 🕊 or 🕊.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>🕊, 🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Pth (Ptah).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td>🕊, 🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ptah-Tanen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ptah-Seker-Asār.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Menu (Min, Khem Amsu ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Amen (Ammon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Amen holding the sceptre 🕊.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Amen holding Maāt 🕊.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Amen holding the scimitar khepes. 🕊.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Amen holding the sceptre 🕊.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14, 15, 16</td>
<td>🕊, 🕊, 🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Horus the Elder, Horus-Rā, Rā, the Sun-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18, 19</td>
<td>🕊, 🕊</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Note: The content includes hieroglyphs and their interpretations in a list format.*
<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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amen-Rā, or Rā-Amen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heru-aakhuti (Harmakhis), or Horus of the Two Horizons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23, 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Āah 𓊙𓊗 or Khensu 𓊐𓊔, 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 𓊑 (var. 𓊐𓊔), or Setesh 𓊑𓊔, or Sutekh 𓊑𓊔. Anpu (Anubis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30, 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khnemū (Khnoubīs), Khnoumis, 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>Mesta, 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, 49, 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ast or Set (Isis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Neb-t ḫe-t (Nephthys).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

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<tr>
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<th>Hieroglyph</th>
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<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</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 Maāt.</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 Ånqt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Sesheta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>of many goddesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70,71</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a guardian of one of the Seven Pylons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72, 73</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goddess of Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goddess of Lower Egypt.</td>
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### IV.

**MEMBERS OF THE BODY.**

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<th>Number</th>
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<th>Signification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tep, tchatha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>her 𓊟, 𓊠 𓊡</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>75</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>beard, khabes 𓊢 𓊣 𓊤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>right eye, see, ān 𓊥.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>see, ān Ṣ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>eye-paint (<em>kohl</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grief, tear, weep, rem —.</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 Ṣ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>see, behold, pete —.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>divine eye, right eye of Rā, <em>utchat</em> Ṣ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>divine eye, left eye of Rā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the two divine eyes, <em>utchatti</em>, Ṣ, the eyes of Rā, 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, <em>tebh</em> —.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ar —</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, <em>maa</em> Ṣ Ṣ.</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, <em>mestcher</em> Ṣ Ṣ.</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>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Glyph</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>37, 38, 39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>backbone, hew in pieces, dismember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chine, sacrum, hew in pieces, dismember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breast, nurse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42, 43, 44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>embrace, surround, happening, event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>the double, person (?); strength of the ka, beauty of the ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ka-priest, hem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48</td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>lack, want, need, nothing, no, not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>magnificent, splendid, tcheser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td></td>
<td>khan</td>
<td>paddle, row a boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fight, wage war, contend against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td>aha</td>
<td>present an offering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rule, direct, govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td>khu</td>
<td>splendour, strength (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59, 60, 61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>give, erta or or or A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>màk</td>
<td>arm (remen), bear, carry, set in position, anything done with the arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td>a, tet</td>
<td>give, erta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wash, cleanse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67, 68</td>
<td></td>
<td>m, m’</td>
<td>strong, strength, nekhi</td>
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</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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>strength, rule, direct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khu</td>
<td>rule, direct, govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shep</td>
<td>hand, take, receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75, 76</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kep</td>
<td>press-down (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77, 78</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>hand, palm of the hand, tcha-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79, 80</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shep (?)</td>
<td>take in the hand, receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>dew, åta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82, 83</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>grasp, lay hold on, amm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>finger, tchebä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>ten thousand, tchebä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>right, true mean, middle, åqa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87, 88</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>take, take away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89, 90</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>nails, claws, talons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>men</td>
<td>present, offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>met</td>
<td>phallus, front, male, masculine, procreate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>procreate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḫen</td>
<td>procreate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96-97</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>lead, guide, seshem</td>
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<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>testicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḫem</td>
<td>female pudenda, female, woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>go, walk, enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>run, walk quickly.</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>102</td>
<td>$\Lambda$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>come out, go out, go back, return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>$\text{গীরহ} ; ; ; \text{গীরহ} ; ; ; \text{গীরহ}$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>run, flee, foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>transgress, invade, attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>establish, falsehood, $\text{gerg} ; \text{া}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>$q$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>unem $; ; ; ; ; ; \text{া}$</td>
<td>eat, devour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108, 109</td>
<td>$b$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . Compounds are $; ; ; ; ; ; \text{তে} ; ; ; ; ; ; \text{তে} ; ; ; ; ; ; \text{তে}$, $; ; ; ; ; ; \text{তে} ; ; ; ; ; ; \text{তে}$, $; ; ; ; ; ; \text{তে} ; ; ; ; ; ; \text{তে}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110, 111, 112</td>
<td>$f$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>limb, flesh.</td>
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</table>

### V.

#### ANIMALS

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Signification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bull, $; ; ; ; ; ; \text{ক} ; ; ; ; ; ; \text{ক} ; ; ; ; ; ; \text{ক}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Apis Bull, sacred bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow charging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow lying down or bound for sacrifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow calving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow suckling her calf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>calf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>young ram, thirst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>$\text{àù} ; ; ; ; ; ; \text{àù}$</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>$\text{ba} ; ; ; ; ; ; \text{ba}$</td>
<td>kudu, ram, soul, the god Khnum.</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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sacred ram of Amen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nobleman, elder; var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>khan</td>
<td>interior, skin, hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20,</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ape, monkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rage, fury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dancing, merriment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sacred ape, praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 25,</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fight, quarrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ape bearing solar face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ape wearing Red Crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ape of Thoth bearing the solar Eye (utchat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hippopotamus-goddess (Ta-urt, Thoueris).</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hippopotamus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>lion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>re, ru</td>
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<td>35, 36,</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>neb</td>
<td>image, sphinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sphinx (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bolt of a door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the lion-gods of last evening and this morning.</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>
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<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>leopard, cheeta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cat, give, gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wolf, wolf-god (?) Up-uat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>jackal-god, Anpu, judge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>underworld.</td>
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<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fabulous animal, <em>khekh</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>set</td>
<td>hare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wild animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>un</td>
<td>elephant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bear.</td>
</tr>
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<td>58, 59</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rhinoceros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>giraffe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Set, or Setesh, or Sutekh, evil personified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 64</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mouse, rat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Åmem-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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ass's head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fore part of bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nose, breath, the front of anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the nose, breath, front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>throat and neck, head and windpipe, swallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow-goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>respect, reverence, shefit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the Eight Gods (Khemen) of Hermopolis Magna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wisdom, knowledge, shesa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strength, power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15, 16</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fore part, front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the lion-gods of yesterday evening and this morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, 19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>set</td>
<td>underworld.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>company, group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 24</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>usr</td>
<td>strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25, 26</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>moment, minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>horns of kudu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28, 29</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
# A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33, 34, 35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Year's Day, <em>up renpit</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the god Khnum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37, 38, 39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rank, dignity, high position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>åb</td>
<td></td>
<td>horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td>beh ḫ, ḫu</td>
<td></td>
<td>tusk, tooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hear, ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>peh ẖ</td>
<td></td>
<td>end, hinder part, attain, reach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>incantation, enchantment, <em>heka</em> ḫ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>thigh, shoulder (?) strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pudenda of a cow, female.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>constellation Meskhet (Great Bear).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>repeat, bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52, 53, 54</td>
<td>kap</td>
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<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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VII.

**BIRDS.**

<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>a</td>
<td>kite (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5, 6</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ti, ti</td>
<td>eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>neh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ḥeru, Horus; hawk, bāk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Horus with whip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Horus-Rā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Hawk of gold, a royal title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>king of the South and North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>king-god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Rā-Harmakhis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>right, right-hand side, the West, <em>Ament.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Under World; <em>Kher-neter.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Horus, uniter of the Two Lands, a royal title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the god Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>forms of Horus-Rā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Horus or Rā in his disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image18" 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>māk ♂</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36, 37</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ma, mā (?) m', mi (?)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<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>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mer ♂, met</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tekh ♂</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>† †</td>
<td>light, radiance, brilliance, shine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>gem ♂</td>
<td>find, discover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>catch fish.</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>51, 52.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ibis, the god Thoth, tchehuti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ba, bak</td>
<td>soul, dig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td>ba (?), sa</td>
<td>souls, divine souls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57, 58.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lake with wild fowl, nest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>ba (?), sa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>ba (?), sa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>phoenix, benu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>flood, inundate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65, 66.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>food, fatten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70.</td>
<td></td>
<td>sa</td>
<td>goose and duck, birds in general, insects, son, the Earth-god Geb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72, 73.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>washermen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shake, tremble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75, 76.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>destroy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78, 79.</td>
<td></td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>duck, waterfowl, flying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80, 81.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>flying, flutter, hover, alight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VIII. PARTS OF BIRDS.

<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="image" alt="goose" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goose, duck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="bird" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bird of prey, masculine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="peq" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="peq" /></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="aakh" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="aakh" /></td>
<td>bright, shining, etc., like <img src="image" alt="aakh" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="aakh" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="amakh" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="amakh" /></td>
<td>Eye of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="amakh" />, <img src="image" alt="amakh" /></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>♂, ♂</td>
<td>shu ☞ ☞</td>
<td>feather, truth, uprightness, integrity, maāt ☞ ☞.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>☞ ☞</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Maāti, the two goddesses of Truth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>arm, cubit, carry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td>☞ ☞</td>
<td>sha (?) ☞ ☞</td>
<td>claw of bird, talon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cutting tool, nail, claw (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>women, goddesses, cities; son = ☞ ☞.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IX.

**AMPHIBIA (REPTILES).**

| 1, 2    | ☞ ☞         | —               | river turtle. |
| 3       | —           | —               | multitude. |
| 4       | —           | —               | . . . . . . . . |
| 5, 6    | —           | —               | crocodile, wrath, rage. |
| 7       | —           | —               | sacred crocodile, the Sun-god (?) |
| 8       | —           | —               | Sebek ☞ ☞, a Crocodile-god. |
| 9       | —           | —               | king, Ati ☞ ☞. |
| 10      | k[a]m       | —               | . . . . . . . . |
| 11      | —           | —               | frog, the Frog-goddess, Hegit ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞. |
| 12      | —           | —               | tadpole, the number 100,000, hefen ☞ ☞. |
| 13, 14, 15 | —     | —               | piercing tool, goddess, priestess. |
| 16      | —           | —               | fire-spitting serpent or goddess. |
| 17, 18  | —           | —               | the goddess Meḥnit. |
| 19      | —           | —               | goddess. |
### 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="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>goddess, Isis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>shrine of goddess, āter 𓊱 𓊳.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>worm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tch</td>
<td>the loathly Worm Āapep 𓊴 𓊵.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>compound of 𓊱 = metch &quot;ten,&quot; and 𓊳 tch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>eternity, tchet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>compound of 𓊳 tch and 𓊳 h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>snail (?) , slug (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>a sign formed by adding 𓊱 to 𓊳 on a sarcophagus in the British Museum (No. 32).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>𓊳 𓊳 or 𓊳 f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>to come out, per 𓊳 𓊳.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>go in, āq 𓊳 𓊳 or 𓊳 𓊳.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36, 37</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>spitting serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>serpent's head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>collect, gather together, saq 𓊳 𓊳.</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="image1" alt="Fish Hieroglyphs" /></td>
<td>ån</td>
<td>fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Fish Hieroglyphs" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fish, rise, mount up, foul, filthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Fighting Fish Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fighting fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Rise Mount Up Hieroglyphs" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rise, mount up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 9</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Swim Shining Hieroglyphs" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>swim, shining, ån.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Miscellaneous Hieroglyphs" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Deadly Fish Hieroglyphs" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a deadly fish (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Dead Body Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>dead body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Cuttle Fish Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cuttle fish (?) nār.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Fish Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Latus Fish Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>latus fish (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Antch Mer 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="image13" alt="Bee Honey Hornet Hieroglyphs" /></td>
<td>bee, honey; hornet (?); king of the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="King of South North Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>king of the South and North, <em>Nesu Bāt</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Flying Beetle Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>the flying beetle <em>kheprer</em>. scarabaeus sacer; become, <em>kheper</em>.</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>5</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flying, the winged solar disk of Her-Beḥuṭet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>alighting:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>insect found in mummies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fly, äff [Image].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grasshopper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>scorpion, breathe; the goddess Serqit [Image].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>scorpion with the sign for eternity, shen [Image].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XII.

TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, ETC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tree, sweet, pleasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5, 6</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>palm tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>plot of ground with a palm and an acacia tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cutting wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>growing grain plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14</td>
<td>[Image]</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>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flourish, renp [Image].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>long time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Glyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>spring plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>thorn, goad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess Nekhebit and her town Nekheb (Gr. Eileithyiaspolis, Arab. Al-Kāb).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>nen</td>
<td>written wrongly in later times ↓↓.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>su</td>
<td>plant of the South, king of the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, 27, 28</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>res</td>
<td>the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30, 31</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>shemā</td>
<td>the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>qemā</td>
<td>play music, musician.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>see <img src="image10" alt="Glyph" />.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>ā (ā, č, ī)</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>āi</td>
<td>go, advance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>sekh-t</td>
<td>field, garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>offering, oblation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40, 41</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>sha</td>
<td>field, garden, flood, inundation, <img src="image16" alt="Glyph" /> = field in the South; <img src="image17" alt="Glyph" /> = field in the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42, 43</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>hen</td>
<td>plant, vegetable, he.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>cluster of papyrus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>papyrus swamp, the swamps in the Delta, the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the South, Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Glyph" /></td>
<td>uatch</td>
<td>papyrus stalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td><img src="image23" alt="Glyph" /></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>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Upper and Lower Egypt, the Two Lands, <em>Taut</em> lotus in bloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bud of a flower, <em>nehem</em> sacrifice, offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59, 60</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62, 63</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66, 67</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>un b, c</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70, 71</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>untu</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>part of a papyrus plant, leaf(?), the number one thousand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73, 74</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shen</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>r =</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76, 77, 78</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>hetch</td>
<td>mace, club; white, shining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79, 80</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>utch</td>
<td>knot-grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81, 82</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khesef</td>
<td>spindle; repulse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mes</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fly-flapper made of the tails of foxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85, 86</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>spelt, dhurra (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ear of corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>growing grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89, 90</td>
<td><img src="image23" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grain, corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Hieroglyph.</td>
<td>Phonetic Value.</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<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>fig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103, 104</td>
<td>🍊, 🍊</td>
<td>🍊</td>
<td>bundle of plants or vegetables; boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105, 106</td>
<td>🍊, 🍊</td>
<td></td>
<td>vineyard, pergola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>🍊</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108, 109</td>
<td>🍊, 🍊</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>🍊</td>
<td></td>
<td>union of Upper and Lower Egypt.</td>
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</table>

**XIII.**

**HEAVEN, EARTH, WATER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
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<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>🌏</td>
<td></td>
<td>heaven, sky, ceiling, what is above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>🌋, 🌋</td>
<td></td>
<td>the night sky with a star hanging like a lamp from it, darkness, night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>🌑</td>
<td></td>
<td>rain or dew falling from the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>🌒</td>
<td></td>
<td>the sky slipping down over its four supports, storm, hurricane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>🌓</td>
<td></td>
<td>sparkle, shine, coruscate, lightning, blue-glazed faience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>🌔</td>
<td></td>
<td>one half of the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 9</td>
<td>🌕, 🌕</td>
<td></td>
<td>sun, the Sun-god Rā ☉, day, period, time in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
<td>🌖, 🌗, 🌘</td>
<td></td>
<td>the Sun-god Rā.</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>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shine, rise (of a luminary), beings of light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shine, lighten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>prepared, ready; the Dog-star Septit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>winged solar disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>walking disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rise (of the sun), coronation of a king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nearly full moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>khā</td>
<td>crescent moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>span, shesp = ] .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>moon, month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the half-month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>star, morning star, hour, time for prayer, pray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32, 33, 34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Under World, Tuat = $ .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>sba ] , tua = ^</td>
<td>land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Two Lands, Taui, i.e., Upper and Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37, 38</td>
<td></td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>&quot;lands,&quot; Taui, the world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>foreign country, the desert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>foreign land = $ $ + .</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>East.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>tchu ] , tu =</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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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<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, <em>i.e.</em>, Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>boundary, limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>ua [ŋ], her [ŋ]</td>
<td>way, road, remote.</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><em>m</em> [ŋ], <em>ám</em> [ŋ]</td>
<td>side.</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><em>n</em></td>
<td>.............................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>mu</em> [ŋ]</td>
<td>water, watery mass of the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>m</em></td>
<td>canal, any collection of water; written wrongly sometimes for <em>átu</em> [ŋ] “island”; love, loving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66, 67, 68, 69</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>sh</em></td>
<td>lake, sea, ornamental water, <em>khent</em> [ŋ].</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>horizon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the two horizons of the East and West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>átu</em> [ŋ]</td>
<td>island, <em>átu</em> [ŋ].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bread, sacrificial cake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77, 78, 79</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>sen</em></td>
<td>go, pass, like, similar.</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><em>kha</em> [ŋ]</td>
<td>shellfish, cockle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85, 86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## XIV.

**BUILDINGS AND PARTS OF BUILDINGS.**

<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>city, town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>��, late p or pa</td>
<td>house, any building, to come forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>offerings to the dead, i.e., offerings which appear at the command of the dead person, <em>per kheru</em> (<em>pert er kheru</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>treasure-house <em>per hetch</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>h</td>
<td>Mer, a name of Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mer 阏, nem 阏</td>
<td>mansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>mansion with many rooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>house of the god, temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>“Great House,” castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>“Lady of the house,” i.e., the goddess Nephthys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>shrine, tomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>“House of Horus,” i.e., the goddess Hathor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>“House of Nut,” i.e., the sky, heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>house of the king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>libation chamber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image17" 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>palace of the god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>door, gateway protected by uraei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>title of a legal official.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, 28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>court, usekht, of palace or mansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>overthrow, throw down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32, 33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;White Wall,&quot; Aneb-hetch, i.e., Memphis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fortress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35, 36, 37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shrine of a god with the two doors open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>angle, corner, title of an official, genbt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hide, conceal; var.mast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td>hap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pyramid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>obelisk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>memorial slab, boundary stone, landmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pillar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pillars with lotus and papyrus-shaped capitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50, 51, 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pillars with lotus and papyrus-shaped capitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>capital of pillar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>capital of pillar.</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>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>decorate, adorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>object (flint?) used in birth ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>hall, council chamber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>bend, twist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60, 61</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>festival of renewing the king's life, <em>heb set</em>, &quot;festival of the tail&quot; (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 64</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>stairway, stepped throne, ascend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td>aₐ</td>
<td>open, door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>door-bolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>travel, go, bring, carry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68, 69</td>
<td></td>
<td>tches, thes</td>
<td>knot together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70, 71</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>the god Menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72, 73</td>
<td></td>
<td>qet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74, 75, 76</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>funerary coffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>shrine of Ptah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78, 79</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>door, gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>chapel of the Ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82, 83</td>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>door (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84, 85</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>great house, castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td>___</td>
<td>angle block (?)</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>88</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>funerary offerings of bread and beer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90, 91</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>door, gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92, 93</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94, 95</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96, 97</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a Sūdānī kubbah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Image" /></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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2,</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boat, ship, to sail, travel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4,</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>capsize, overturn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>uḥā</td>
<td>a loaded boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boat of Rā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boat of the goddess Maāt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sailing, to sail upstream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wind, air, breeze, breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>áḥā</td>
<td>stand up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>steering pole or oar, helm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rudder, voice, speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>shesp, seshp, shep</td>
<td>receive, take.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sacred boats for use in shrines and in religious processions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Image" /></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>1</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>seat, throne; the goddess Isis, <em>Ast</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>instrument for measuring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>chair, stool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5, 6, 7</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>us</td>
<td>litter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>lie down, recline, sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dead body, bier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>couch of Horus or Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pillow, head rest, raise up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>eight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>weaving tool or instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ser</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fractional number ((\frac{1}{3})).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(= s\text{-pekhar})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>sef</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>(= s\text{-pekhar})</td>
<td>offering, oblation, sacrifice; rest, set (of the sun).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>stand for a vessel, down, under.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 24, 25</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>daily.</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, 28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sarcophagus, funerary chest or coffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30, 31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>region, place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>substitute, substitution, supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td>tcheba, teba</td>
<td>pillar, light-tower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>ån, aun</td>
<td>var. of preceding (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36, 37</td>
<td></td>
<td>hen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td></td>
<td>ås</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“book,” or “offering.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shesmu, the headsman of Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>oil press, wine press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44, 45</td>
<td></td>
<td>metcher, m'tchet</td>
<td>squeeze, press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clothing, apparel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lamp-stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ceremonial umbrella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shade, shadow of the living or dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scales, balance, weigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>measurer of the hour, unnu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52, 53</td>
<td></td>
<td>utchā</td>
<td>right, correct, just, equable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54, 55, 56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>raise up, exalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57, 58</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>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>maä</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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>altar with bread and beer on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>stand with libation jars upon it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>altar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>altar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>god, God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>divine mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Soter, Saviour-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Under World.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mistake for थ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>tchet, teṭ</td>
<td>sacred object worshipped in the Delta, confounded with ध the sacrum of Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>sma</td>
<td>unite, join.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>sen</td>
<td>two, friend, brother, associate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>left āabh, left side, left,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>left side, left,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>am</td>
<td>what is in, who is in.</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>
</table>
| 20     |            |                | var. of [u] 
| 21, 22 |            |                | the goddess of Wisdom, Seshat [s] |
| 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 |            |                | censer stands. |
| 31     |            |                | Khnemu. |

### XVIII.

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

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>covering for head and neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the same with uraeus, symbol of royalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>royal war helmet, khepersh [k]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>crown of the South or Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= [u] + [o] Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>crown of the North or Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= [y] + [o] Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>crowns of the South and North united, sekhemti [p]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cord measure, the number one hundred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pair of plumes, shuti [s]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></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 <em>Atef</em> crowns with horns and uraei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the <em>Atef</em> [环] [环] 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 [ע], acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ploughman, ploughman's belt or strap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>ah</em> [ע] [ע]</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><em>hep</em> [ע] [ע]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>mer</em> [כ], <em>nes</em> [נ]</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>
<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>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>kheb</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>unite, sum up, a total.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>live, life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>seal-cylinder, seal, valuables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>seal-cylinder with cord, seal, what is put under seal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;counterpoise&quot; of collar, the menat, symbol of pleasure and gladness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td>kap</td>
<td>incense, cense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52, 53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>provide, supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sistrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mighty, powerful, direct, rule, emblem of authority, sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59, 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>present, offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61, 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>right side, the West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 64, 65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fan, fly-flapper, air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66, 67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>box that held the head of Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>district of the head box of Osiris, Abydos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rule, reign, govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sheep and goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td>uas, tcham</td>
<td>sceptre, fine gold, serenity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thebes, Uast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>strength, strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>term of Horus.</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><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>boomerang, throw, foreign nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>keep watch, be awake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>pillar support; the four pillars of heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>calamity, disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>carpenter's axe, work in wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>battle-axe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tep ꜱ</td>
<td>first, foremost, at the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>scimitar, short, curved sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td><img src="image9" 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>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 Súdán.</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>sa</td>
<td></td>
<td>great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>ōa</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>ṭebh</td>
<td></td>
<td>chariot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>target (?) memorial stele.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</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 or</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</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>= beat, slay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>ma or</td>
<td>sickle, reap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>maā</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15, 16</td>
<td></td>
<td>mer</td>
<td>love, plough, digging tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ward off, keep away, storehouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>heb</td>
<td>plough, fruit, seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>tem</td>
<td>finish, complete, bring to an end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ore, wonder, marvel, astonish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>grain measure.</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, tā</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><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>----</td>
<td>metal, mineral, heavy substance, weighty, salt, soda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28, 29</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tcha <img src="image3" alt="Phonetic Value" /></td>
<td>fire stick or drill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>utcha <img src="image5" alt="Phonetic Value" /></td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31, 32, 33</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>work in wood, excellent, fine, splendid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mer <img src="image8" alt="Phonetic Value" /></td>
<td>sick, diseased, pyramid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>handicraft, workmanship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ab <img src="image11" alt="Phonetic Value" /></td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uba <img src="image13" alt="Phonetic Value" /></td>
<td>open, make a way or passage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>= 官方微博, keep away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40, 41, 42</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rub down to a powder, grind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44, 45</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uā <img src="image17" alt="Phonetic Value" /></td>
<td>pike, harpoon, the number one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46, 47</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Neith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>razor, shave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>follow as a friend or servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qes <img src="image22" alt="Phonetic Value" />, qers <img src="image23" alt="Phonetic Value" /></td>
<td>hollow reed, bone, to bury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td><img src="image24" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>worker in stone or metal, metal founder, sculptor, artisan of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td><img src="image25" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>claw, talon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image26" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḥap <img src="image27" alt="Phonetic Value" />, ḫep <img src="image28" alt="Phonetic Value" /></td>
<td>= 官方微博.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56, 57</td>
<td><img src="image29" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>gold of every degree of purity (nub).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td><img src="image30" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td><img src="image31" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>gold, tchām <img src="image32" alt="Phonetic Value" />.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hierglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>maā [Image]</td>
<td>truth, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61, 62</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>weave, net (snare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>hem [Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### XXI.

**WOVENWORK, PLAITED ARTICLES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hierglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>u [Image]</td>
<td>measuring cord; the number one hundred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>set [Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>claw, talon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>dignity, high rank, worth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ê</td>
<td>shes [Image], qes [Image]</td>
<td>tie, bind, cordage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ê</td>
<td></td>
<td>constrained, suffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ë</td>
<td>shen [Image]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ê</td>
<td>geb [Image]</td>
<td>packet, small bundle, sachet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ê</td>
<td></td>
<td>germinate, grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>roll of papyrus, tie up, bind together, come to an end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 17</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>fill, complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>= [Image], the goddess Neith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>the god Atem [Image].</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>shent</td>
<td>magical protection, amulet (sa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>knotted cord, magical knot (sa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>hā</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 $x.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39, 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>offering, oblation, sacrifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a sign composed of $ and $x. It occurs on sarcophagus No. 32 in the British Museum, and was cut on it when the sarcophagus of Queen Ānkhnesneferābrā was usurped by a man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>revolve, circle round, return, the bowels, the weight $ēben$</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 Bastt 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, hem neter.</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>wine skin, wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>vase, vessel, pot, what is fluid or viscous, internal organ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>bring, bear, import.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>nu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>an</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image18" 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>26, 27,</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>libation priest, clean, pure, holy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>clean, ceremonially pure, holy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>as, like, similar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30, 31</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mà, mer</td>
<td>vase, vessel, pot, goddess, queen, mistress; broad, spacious, wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32, 33</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ab</td>
<td>bread, cake, loaf, bread-offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34, 35, 36</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pottery lamp (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flame, fire, heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>vase of burning incense (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ba, b (in late times)</td>
<td>limit, boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tcher</td>
<td>limit, boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>g</td>
<td>basket, receptacle for offerings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>neb</td>
<td>basket, receptacle for offerings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>k</td>
<td>basket, receptacle for offerings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>variant of</td>
<td>vulva of cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pour out (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td><img src="image20" 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>53, 54</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>an offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56,</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grain of all kinds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><img src="image23" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grain of all kinds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td><img src="image24" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grain of all kinds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td><img src="image25" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grain of all kinds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
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<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61, 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vessels in stone, the city of Abu or Elephantine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>potter; vessels in stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65, 66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pottery jars, stone jars with covers, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>a kind of priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68, 69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>heat, fire, furnace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>metal, especially copper or bronze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the goddess Neheb-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></td>
<td></td>
<td>bread, cake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the town Nekhen (Eileithyias-polis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bread, cake; father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bread, cake, shewbread; primeval time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ennead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>circle, disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sieve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>river bank, land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>give, present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>scribe's writing outfit, write, writing; rub down to powder, polish; variegated, stupid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></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><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bag, sack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>harp, zither.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7, 8</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sistrum, castanets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goodness, happiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the god Nefer-Tem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>sāa</td>
<td>recognize, know, understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>men</td>
<td>draughtboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></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><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a sign added for purposes of symmetry, e.g., ( ), ( ), ( ), etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3, 4</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sign of the plural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>sign of the dual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a pair of tallies = ( ), count, tally, reckon, pass by, depart, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the number ten.</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>10, 11, 12</td>
<td>♂, ♂, ♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>objects of wood or wickerwork; terrify, terrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>divide, cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>. . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>territory, estate; to complete; head, chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the oval round a royal name, cartouche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>beat, kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>women's apartments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td>♂, ♂</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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>( \alpha ) 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Bida</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>( \beta ) 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \gamma )</td>
<td>Gamma</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>( \gamma ) 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \lambda )</td>
<td>Dalda</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>( \lambda ) 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \varepsilon )</td>
<td>Ei</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>( \varepsilon ) 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \zeta )</td>
<td>Zita</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>( \zeta ) 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \theta )</td>
<td>Êta</td>
<td>( \theta ) 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \iota )</td>
<td>Thita</td>
<td>( \iota ) 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \kappa )</td>
<td>Kappa</td>
<td>( \kappa ) 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \lambda )</td>
<td>Laula</td>
<td>( \lambda ) 10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \mu )</td>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>( \mu ) 11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \nu )</td>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>( \nu ) 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Xi )</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td>( \Xi ) 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \omicron )</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>( \omicron ) 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Pi )</td>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>( \Pi ) 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \rho )</td>
<td>Ro</td>
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<td>( \sigma )</td>
<td>Sima</td>
<td>( \sigma ) 17</td>
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</tr>
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<td>( \tau )</td>
<td>Tau</td>
<td>( \tau ) 18</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \upsilon )</td>
<td>Ue</td>
<td>( \upsilon ) 19</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Phi</td>
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</tr>
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<td>( \chi )</td>
<td>Chi</td>
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</tr>
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<td>( \psi )</td>
<td>Psi</td>
<td>( \psi ) 22</td>
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</tr>
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<td>( \omicron )</td>
<td>( \omicron )</td>
<td>( \omicron ) 23</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \psi )</td>
<td>Shei</td>
<td>Shei</td>
<td>( \psi ) 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \chi )</td>
<td>Fei</td>
<td>Fei</td>
<td>( \chi ) 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \delta )</td>
<td>Chei (Xei)</td>
<td>Chei</td>
<td>( \delta ) 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \theta )</td>
<td>Hori</td>
<td>Hori</td>
<td>( \theta ) 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \chi )</td>
<td>Djandjia</td>
<td>Djandjia</td>
<td>( \chi ) 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \sigma )</td>
<td>Tchima</td>
<td>Tchima</td>
<td>( \sigma ) 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \varphi )</td>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>( \varphi ) 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last seven letters are derived from Egyptian hieroglyphs (through Demotic); thus: \( \psi \) from \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} \), \( \xi \) from \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} \), \( \psi \) from \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} \), \( \chi \) from \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} \), \( \sigma \) from \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} \), \( \varphi \) from \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} \).

* This sign represents the Greek sign \( \varphi \) \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} \), and has the value \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} \), 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., \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} = 1000 \), \( \text{\textit{\( \inl\)}} = 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>
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<tr>
<td>מ</td>
<td>נא</td>
<td>'</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב</td>
<td>ב</td>
<td>B, BH</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ג</td>
<td>גים</td>
<td>G, GH</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ד</td>
<td>דלת</td>
<td>D, DH</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ה</td>
<td>ה</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ו</td>
<td>ז</td>
<td>W, U</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ז</td>
<td>זא</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ק</td>
<td>קה</td>
<td>KH (CH)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ד</td>
<td>ד</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>י</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ל</td>
<td>ל</td>
<td>K, KH</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
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<td>ע</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נ</td>
<td>נ</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>ס</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>פ</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
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<td>'</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>ק</td>
<td>ק</td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ל</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
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<td>נ</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ס</td>
<td>ס</td>
<td>S</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ש</td>
<td>SH</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ת</td>
<td>ת</td>
<td>T, TH</td>
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* Form at the end of a word.
<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>ܐ</td>
<td>ܐܠ ܟ ܐ</td>
<td>ܒ, ܒ (ܒ)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܒ</td>
<td>ܒܒ ܒ ܒ ܒ</td>
<td>ܓ, ܓ ܓ</td>
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<tr>
<td>ܓ</td>
<td>ܓܓ ܓܓ ܓܓ ܓܓ</td>
<td>ܓ, ܓ ܓ</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>ܚ</td>
<td>ܚܚ ܚܚ ܚܚ ܚܚ</td>
<td>ܟ (or) ܗ</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܛ</td>
<td>ܛܛ ܛܛ ܛܛ ܛܛ</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>ܝܝ ܝܝ ܝܝ ܝ Yii</td>
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<td>ܥ</td>
<td>ܥܥ ܥܥ ܥܥ ܥܥ</td>
<td>(guttural)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
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<td>ܦ</td>
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<td>ܦ, for ph</td>
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### The Arabic Alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Names of the Letters</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Connected with Preceding Letter</th>
<th>Connected with Following Letter</th>
<th>Numerical Value</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>t</td>
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<td>Thā</td>
<td>th</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jīm</td>
<td>g, j</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ḥā</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khā</td>
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<td>s</td>
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THE ETHIOPIAC SYLLABARY.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ETHIOPIAC NAME OF THE LETTER</th>
<th>PHONETIC VALUE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>የ: ከትላት</td>
<td>የ ከትላት</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ይ: ከትላት</td>
<td>ዯ ከትላት</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>የ: ከትላት</td>
<td>የ ከትላት</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ያ: ከትላት</td>
<td>ያ ከትላት</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethiopic Diphthongs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>የ kuā</th>
<th>የ kuī</th>
<th>የ kuč</th>
<th>የ kuā</th>
<th>የ kuč</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ጌ guā</td>
<td>ጌ gui</td>
<td>ጌ guč</td>
<td>ጌ guā</td>
<td>ጌ guč</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ካ quā</td>
<td>ካ qui</td>
<td>ካ quč</td>
<td>ካ quā</td>
<td>ካ quč</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ዊ khuā</td>
<td>ዊ khuī</td>
<td>ዊ khuč</td>
<td>ዊ khuā</td>
<td>ዊ khuč</td>
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</table>

Numerals.

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<th>ህ 4</th>
<th>ሃ 7</th>
<th>ሃ 10</th>
<th>ህ 40</th>
<th>ሃ 70</th>
<th>ህ 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>ህ 5</td>
<td>ሃ 8</td>
<td>ሃ 20</td>
<td>ህ 50</td>
<td>ሃ 80</td>
<td>ሃ 1,000</td>
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<td>ህ 6</td>
<td>ሃ 9</td>
<td>ሃ 30</td>
<td>ሃ 60</td>
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### THE AMHARIC SYLLABARY.

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<th>3 sālis</th>
<th>4 rābī'</th>
<th>5 hāmis</th>
<th>6 sādis</th>
<th>7 sābī'</th>
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<td>h</td>
<td>hā</td>
<td>hé</td>
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<td>h</td>
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<tr>
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<td>la</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>lā</td>
<td>l</td>
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<td>l</td>
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<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>hā</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
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<td>su</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sā</td>
<td>sē</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>sē</td>
</tr>
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<td>ru</td>
<td>r</td>
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<td>rē</td>
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<td>s</td>
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<td>b</td>
<td>bā</td>
<td>bē</td>
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<td>t</td>
<td>tu</td>
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### Amharic Diphthongs.

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THE PERSIAN CUNEIFORM ALPHABET.

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< sign for division between words.
a, in some respects = Heb. א.

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 (אאאאאא: Brit. Mus. Orient. No. 678, Fol. IIIa, 1).

a, Rev. 12, 17, = א, to come.

a, Berlin 2296, estate, farm.

at = at, field.

Westcar 9, 16; 12, 25 . . . .

Litanie, p. 85, to bring forth.

a = at, ground, territory, region; var.

at, aat, stick, staff.

aat, back.

aaa, U. 321, 535; T. 294 . . . .

aaa, to sleep, slumber; var.

aaa-t, field; Copt. 122, 1026, 1183, 1218.

aash, B.D. (Saite)

115, 2, a god of slaughter; var.

aati, be strong, hostile.

aati, enemy.

a-[t], N. 92e, the uraeus of Horus.

aaa to come.

aaa, stick, staff, pole.

aaa, see

aar, to tie, to bind, to restrain, to keep in restraint, to oppress.

aas, bile, gall; var.ORAGE.

aasb, seat, throne, something fixed; compare גג.

aaa, to beget.

aaa, grave, tomb; var.

aaa, journeyings, those who travel.

aaa, to sleep, slumber.

aaa, to punish, to do harm to someone.

aaa, to plaster, to build, to bespatter, to make a charge against.

aaa, Anastasi I, 28, 6 . . . .

aaa-t, Israel Stele 22.

aaa-t, vase,

vessel, measure; plur.

aaa, 111.
aāâ Rec. 14, 41, foreigner, interpreter (?).

aāâ-tâ A.Z. 46, 143; Rec. 14, 42, foreigner, barbarian.

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

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

aâb-t Rev. 16, 109, IV, 510; Excom. Stele 8; A.Z. 1908, 70; opposition, resistance, vexations, entreaty, calamity, ruin.

aââââ cup, bowl, vase, pail, measure.

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

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

aââân, ape; Copt. cit.

Aâni B.D. (Saite), 5, 5, the Ape-god.

Aââânu, the Ape-god Thoth.

aâââν (?) for aâââ, interpreter, foreigner.

aãs a weapon.

Ai Tuat X, an ass-headed god; see aââ ąââ ąââ.

ai, stalled ox.

air stag; Heb. śn, Copt. eïcôx & Arab. حبنة, Assyrian aîh.

aîah Rev. 12, 44, truce; Copt. eîye.

aïq Rev. 12, 45, reed, bulrush; var.

aï-[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. wôr.

au, aui Âû length, totality, all, throughout.

au-t length, largeness; = the height of a spirit, B.D. 109, 8.

au-t length, length of the earth; , length of eternity; advanced in years; advanced in iniquity.

au T. 339, N. 626, full of days; Rec. 27, 219, long of stride; P. 187, M. 349, N. 902, long of foot; P. 215, abundant in offerings; P. 602, wide of tail (a name of Isis); N. 802, 1155, long-haired.
au-t áb, a kind of ochre.
au-t áb, Rec. 4, 121, bread, unguent.
au-t, U. 508, au-t, to rejoice.
au-t, IV, 173, food, offering, sepulchral meals, supplies of all kinds.
au tu, Rec. 20, 42, splendour.
aui, Rev. 11, 166; au-t, Rev. 14, 21; au-t, glory, splendour, words of praise; Copt. ēooy.
aauan, U. 539. T. 296, to rejoice.
au-t, rays of light, something bright.
aui, to stretch out, extend, IV, 498, 612.
aui, Rec. 30, 187, to be strong, violent.
aui, to be old.
auit, Supp. 385; A.Z. 1874, 90, a measure of land (?)
augas, to haul, to drag with a rope.
aui, to rebel, be violent, wicked.
auá, P. 176, N. 916.
auáu, dog, jackal; compare [new symbol].
aur, terror(?), restraint, violence.
aurf (?), net; Copt.
aus , scales, balance.
ausek (ask) [ , sceptre, stick, staff, rod.
ausha/K, TiM°, sceptre, o

abu , elephant;
plur. , elephant grass, or balsam.
abu, Suppl. 514; (or ) , elephant grass, or balsam.
ab, abu , tusk of ivory; plur.
, Pap. Koller 38; ; var. , IV, 1149;
 pure, i.e., not rotten, ivory, IV, 329; ivory tusks and tooth,

Abt , 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-Beuthet.

abu , Rec. 30, 188, leopard.

ab, abi, abit ,

Pap. Koller 4, 2, leopard; leopard of the South, , leopard of the North, ; a leopard six cubits long, and four cubits in girth,

Abit , B.D. 76, 2; 104, 4, the mantis which guided the deceased into the Hall of Osiris; see

ab , be thirsty; see

ab , Dream Stele 4; B.D. 19, 15; , Dream Stele 14, the left side; see

ab , Hymn of Darius 17, the left eye of Rā.
ab , to wish for, to desire, to long for; see

Pap. Koller 3, 2, in order to, wishing to; compare 7282.
abeb, abebu , to love, to wish for, to desire, to long for.

abeb-t , IV, 975, 1092, wish, desire.

abu-t , kindly disposition.

abut , Rec. 31, 26;
 forefathers, grand-parents, ancestors, kinsfolk;
 Hymn of Darius 19; compare 7282.

ab , to stop, to cease.

abu , cessation; ceaselessly.

ab, abu , Edict 26, ; , to brand; see 4435. L.D. III, 184, 36.
ab, Rev. 11, 180, father; Heb. אב.
ab-a-t, Rev. 14, 20, light; compare אב.
aban, Rev. 12, 69, alum; Copt. עב.
ab-lân-âthân-âlba, Rev. 11, 180, a god. Gnostic עלבנאתונהלבה.
abañi, Rev. 13, 21, tooth; Copt. עבר.
abakh, to forget; Copt. עבכ.
abash, Jour. As. 1908, 267, to forget; Copt. עבר.
Abaqer, Mar. M.D. 49, Rec. 36, 86, Sphinx 1, 89; Alt. K. 3, name of a Libyan dog of Antefâa, the Slughî، كله سلوئي.
abatu, Rev. service, עבד.
abit, Mar. Karn. 53. 35., עבד.
abmer, pyramid tomb.
Abenti, Tuat I, a serpent-guide of the Boat of Âf.
abekh, IV, 365, to mix with, to unite with, to penetrate, to enter among, enter battle; see עבכ.
abkhekh, T. 385, M. 402, to clap the hands.
abs, Annales 9, 156, a kind of plant.
abka, see עבכ.
abt, Hymn of Darius 11, a kind of fish; see עבד.
âbâtu, Pap. עבד, Ani, 1, 15, a mythological fish.
Aparius, 'Ἀπαριος, a Macedonian name of a month, the Roman December.
Apuraniêtês, עפראניתס, birds.
apô, Leyden Pap. 8, 13.
apès, עפאס, birds.
apô, Rec. 4, 35, to flutter, to alight as a bird.
apô, U. 570, N. 940, Tombos 8, IV, 877, עפוא, water-fowl in general; עפוא, green goose, P. 665; Copt. עפוא.
apô, IV, 1047, 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, עפה, glutton, greedy man.
afa-[t], עפה, greed, gluttony.
afaufu (P), עפש, a kind of balsam, or medicine.
af, afau (P), B.D. 78, 6, עפש, to trouble, to be troubled; עפש, those who are troubled, or those who give trouble.
afaf  to praise, to rejoice, to exult.
afl  flame, fire.
afu  to injure, to inflict an injury.
Afu  Tuat VII, the "Worm" Kheti.
afri  to burn, to be hot.
Verbum Voc., smoke, hot vapour.
aft  Rev. 13, 38, foot soldier (?)
aft  to bend the leg, to march, part of the leg.
am  not.
am, amu  U. 177, to seize, to grasp.
amm  M. 742, to seize, to grasp.
amm-t  grasping 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  to burn, to consume.
amm  Rec. 16, 109, to burn, to consume.
am, amut  flame, fire; plur.
amait  island (?), land.

ama  to see.
ám, ami  meat, pottage.
ami-t  Rev., the interior, nature; a good disposition.
Amá  Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra.
Amá-ami-ta  Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 63).
amáu  Rec. 11, 153 . . .
amá-t (am-t)  something rubbed down, or crushed.
amáu  a dawn-god.
emes, amsu  P. 169, N. 503, , P. 614, M. 781, N. 1138,
            rod of authority, sceptre, staff;
            T. 14, two sceptres; plur.
ames  A.Z. 1908, 17, the amulet of the sceptre.
ames-áb  Wort. 14.
ams-t  liver.
Amtit  foreign tribes and peoples.
ani = \(\Delta\), Rev. 12, 19 = \(\Lambda\), to remove, to put aside.
an-t = \(\Delta\), Rev., removal.
anpa = \(\Theta\), Rev. 13, 14, an interrogative particle.

\(\text{ar} = \), be captured, be put in restraint, to strangle, to shut up, be netted.
\(\text{arut} = \), Rec. 31, 11.
\(\text{ar} = \), disgrace.
\(\text{ar-t} = \), hair, tress, lock of hair.
\(\text{ar} = \), Rev. 13, 41, schoenus; var. \(\text{ara} = \), Rev. 11, 157, 12, 41, \(\Delta\), Rev. 11, 161, 11.

\(\text{ara} = \), Rev. 12, 27, 32, 40, to go up, to embark in a boat, to bring, to be high; Copt. \(\omega\lambda\).

\(\text{arar} = \), Rev. 12, 23, 41, high, exalted; Copt. \(\omega\lambda\).

\(\text{arri} = \), Rev. 12, 113, vine; plur. \(\text{arb} = \), Rev. 13, 63, to besiege; Copt. \(\omega\rho\epsilon\).

\(\text{arpsa-t} = \), a kind of cake.
\(\text{arf} = \), Rev., rest, repose, death; Copt. \(\omega\rho\epsilon\).

\(\text{Arsta\text{\textae}nikus} = \), Rec. 33, 6, Aristonikos.

\(\text{Arsinfrau} = \), II, 57, Arsinoë.

\(\text{Arq-heh} = \), Rev. 11, 179 = \(\Lambda\chi\alpha\nu\).

\(\text{ark-t} = \), Rev. 5, 94, froth, foam, aphronitnm; Copt \(\alpha\lambda\iota\chi \iota\iota\).

\(\text{arg} = \), Rev. 11, 169, a member of the body; Copt. \(\alpha\lambda\iota\chi \iota\iota\).

\(\text{Artakhshassha} = \), A.Z. 49, 80, Artaxerxes.

\(\text{Artakhshshs} = \), Artaxerxes; var.

\(\text{Artikastika} = \), B.D. (Saite) 165, 3, a form of Amen.

\(\text{art\text{\textae}a} = \), Rev., to be safe, sure, security; Copt. \(\omega\pi\varepsilon\).

\(\text{artcha} = \), Rev. 11, 157; Copt. \(\omega\pi\varepsilon\).

\(\text{ah} = \), Rev. 13, 29, 123, pain, grief, trouble, loss, sorrow, poverty, misery, debility, destitution, sadness, ruin, woe; Copt. \(\lambda\epsilon\).

\(\text{ah\text{\textae}} = \), Rev., trouble, misery.

\(\text{ahu} = \), Peasant 249, a disturber, one who causes trouble.

\(\text{ah, aha} = \), Hymn of Darius 23,

\(\text{Ahait} = \), cow, any cow-goddess.

\(\text{Ahait} = \), I.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.

\(\text{ahai, ahi} = \), interjection O! 

\(\text{ahai} = \), Mar. Karn. 55, 62, camp; Heb. \(\mathbf{\ell}\mathbf{\ell}\mathbf{\ell}\mathbf{\ell}\mathbf{\ell}\).
ahi  $\text{ahi}$, to go (?), to march (?)

Ahit  $\text{Ahit}$, B.D. (Saité) 142, 5. 22, a goddess.

ahem  $\text{ahem}$, Rec. 16, 109, to advance.

ahem-t  $\text{ahem-t}$, incense, unguent.

ahet  $\text{ahet}$, Rec. 16, 108, to groan, to grieve.

ahțu  $\text{ahțu}$, Rec. 32, 216, weak, powerless, grief.

ah-t  $\text{ah-t}$, field, land, acre, ploughed or cultivated land; plur. $\text{III'ah-t}$, Amen. 7, 14; Copt. $\text{EIK\text{ae}, EIOO\text{æ}, 12\text{e}, 10\text{g}.}$

ah-t stat  $\text{ah-t stat}$, Thes. 1288, arura.

Ahu-en-Âmentit  $\text{Ahu-en-Âmentit}$, Tuat V, the estates of the blessed in Âment.

ah-t  $\text{ah-t}$, L.D. III, 229c, flax fields.

ahâ-t  $\text{ahâ-t}$, the offering of a field.

ah-t-nu-arr  $\text{ah-t-nu-arr}$, Rec. 6, 7, vineyard; Copt. $\text{12.2\text{æ}, 10\text{i}.}$

ah-het  $\text{ah-het}$, Akten. p. 349, the pit, or shaft, of a tomb.

ah  $\text{ah}$, N. 28r; $\text{IV', 171}, 754$, a herb (?), a plant (?), a vegetable (?), pot-herb (?), a kind of bread, or cake.

ah, ahu  $\text{ah, ahu}$, meal, pottage; $\text{î, food.}$

ah-t  $\text{ah-t}$, Rev. 11, 139, 12, 33, 50, evil, grief, disaster, prejudice; var. $\text{8.}$

ah-ti  $\text{ah-ti}$, entreaty, petition, prayer.

ah-ti  $\text{ah-ti}$, see $\text{8.}$

ah-ti  $\text{ah-ti}$, the two thighs = $\text{8, 8.}$

Aha, Ahu  $\text{Aha, Ahu}$, P. 204, M. 331, $\text{IV', 1320} = \text{U.}$ 50, to lighten (?)

Ahs  $\text{Ahs}$, P. 668, the name of a Sûdânî god; var. $\text{â.}$, M. 779.

Akh-t  $\text{Akh-t}$, the first season of the year; see Âakh-t.

akh  $\text{akh}$, M. 683, Rec. 26, 74, to bloom, to blossom, become green, green.

akhi  $\text{akhi}$, reed, water-plant; Heb. $\text{4.}$, Gen. xii, 2.

akh-t  $\text{akh-t}$, N. 996, watered, or irrigated, land.

akhakh  $\text{akhakh}$, to become green, to put forth shoots, to blossom.

akhakhu  $\text{akhakhu}$, III, Rec. 31, 28, III, Amen. 6, 9, III, Rec. 15, 161, blossoms, flowers.

akhakh  $\text{akhakh}$, flowers (of heaven), i.e., stars.

akhakh  $\text{akhakh}$, night, darkness.

akh-t  $\text{akh-t}$, thing, affair, business, matter of the day; plur. $\text{16.}$, Rec. 1, 48, Amen. 8, 7, 1, 15.
akhakh
bone; plur.

akh
Peasant 97; A.Z. 1866, 100, to withdraw an arrow from a quiver.

akhakh
the tackle of a boat; var. akhut
Hh. 483.

akhä
Δ, to enter, to go.

akhä
, to carve, to engrave, to scrape, to shave off.

akhä-t
scar.

akhä-t
a disease of the womb.

akhai
Rev. 12, 46, to give quarter.

Akhabi
(Saite) 153, 5; B.D. 153a, 11.

Akhabit
Tuat II, a god with an ankh-shaped phallus.

Akhabit-ānkh-em-tesheri
Denderah 1, 30, Ombos II, 2, p. 134, a goddess of the dead.

akha-t
Rec. 13, 124, reed, papyrus; Copt. aX.

akhu
splendour, light, brightness; see a³.

akhu
, U. 570, M. 823, light, beings of light; see a³.

divine spirits; see a³ku.

Akkhù
B.D. 153, 8 (Saite), a god of vegetation.

akhef

As-t
, Rec. 30, 193, ll. 3, 4,
A.Z. Bd. 46, 108, Isis; see Ast

as
, Rev. 12, 48, , to be light, speedy. Coptic aC1a1 (?)

as
, Peasant 277;

as
Rec. 8, 135, , R.E. 6, 28,
, to make haste, to hurry to, to flow quickly, to run, to attack; Copt. wC;
, Rec. 13, 21, to judge hurriedly;
, hastening with swift feet.

ast
Jour. As. 1908, 268, haste, hurry.

ast
fugitives; running water.

asu
birds.

as
, Mar. Karn. 53, 35 . .

as
Hearst Papyrus, VIII, 14,
, Tombos Stele 8, gall, gall-duct or gall-bladder (?), filth.

as
old (?) ; Copt. aC (?)

as-ti
, testicles.

asi
, Rec. 14, 69, payment, punishment; Copt. oCe.

asaka (ask)
Jour. As. 1908, 302, to delay; Copt. wCK.

asu
Hh. 230 . .

asb
, to burn, to reduce by fire.

asbi[t]
flame, fire; plur.

asbu
, to reduce to powder, to crush.
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.

asem  a sceptre.

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

asch  drum.

asekh  M. 224, N. 129, to reap, sickle; Copt. ωκε ωκδ.

asekh  Décrets 34, slaughter chamber (?)

asq  Rev. 14, 19, delay; Copt. ωκκ.

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

ast  Jour. As. 1908, 390, ground, earth; Copt. χρ.

Asthier  Annales III, 178, star; Gr. *Aorijp.

așta  (9), to tremble; see  హు.

așteb  to eat; see  హు.

ash  evening; see  హు.

ash, ash-t  dog, jackal; var.  హు.

ash  an offering made by fire.

ashash-t  IV, 482, flower.

asha  to scatter [sand

ashāhu  B.D. (Saite) 42, 21, paralytic; Copt. ωυς ως (?)

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

ashu  for  ως, 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, U. 295,  ως, roasted joints or birds.

asher  ως, evening; see

asițu  ως plots of ground, estates.

aq, aqa  Peasant 259, 295, ως, to fail, to be weak, to be weary, to be tired, diminish, come to an end, be exhausted, perish, die; ως, to run aground; ως, tired, weary; ως, ruin, destruction; Copt. ωκυ, and ωκο in ωκο.

aqu  Peasant 11168, 46, ως, Peasant 11168, 23, ως, destruction, ruin; Copt. ωκο.

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

Aqa  
, filth, vomit = .

Aqau  
, a house-boat; Arab.

Aqan  
, B.D. 99, Int. 4,

The name of a god.

Aqu (?).  
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  
, A.Z. 1898, 49,

Rev. 14, 10, to be sad; Copt. OKMAME.

Aqen  
; see .

Aqers-t  
, tomb; see .

Aqretchna  
, D, IV, 669,
a weapon, axe; Heb. ? (?)

Aqhu  
, Rechnungen 70,

Rec. 29, 165,

Mar. Karn. 42, 22,

, to work in wood, to be a carpenter, to hollow out a boat; Q e .

Rec. 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  , III, bonds, fetters.

Aqetqet  
, Hh. 101, one of seven spirits who guarded Osiris.

Ak  
, to become weak, to feel pain or sorrow, destruction; Copt. AKW.

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

Aki-t  
, chamber, abode.

Akuiu  
, L.D. III, 194, 33,

aliens, foreigners, enemies.

Aker  
, U. 498,

T. 309,

U. 461, N. 850,

Rec. 33, 7,

Rec. 33, 7

Rec. 26,

65,

Rec. 31, 29, an Earth-god, who had a lion’s body with a head at each end of it; Copt. AKWPI.

Akeru  
, T. 319,

Rec. 30, 196, 31, 17,

N. 1386, 1397,

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

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

Akeru-tepu-ä-Akhabiu  
, B.D. 153A, 11, the ancestor-gods who worked the net for catching souls.
Akeru-tepu-a-Ra

B.D. 1534, 23, the ancestor-gods of Ra.

Akrāut, wagons; compare ḫḫāḥāq.

Akerta U. 614, the name of a god.

ag, to lack, to want.

ag, U. 639, plant, shrub; see ḫẖ, Copt. ēṟē, обыти.

agg-t, a plant, a shrub.

agab, the Nile, water-flood, deluge; see ḫẖ, Copt. ḫẖāḥ, ḫẖāḥāq.

agap, to destroy, to flood.

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

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

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

agbā, U. 395, P. 384; see ḫẖ, Copt. ēṟē.

agb, an astronomical term.

ageb, knee; see ḫẖ, Copt. ḫẖāḥāq.

ageb, Metternich Stele 179, to weep, to cry out; caus. ḫẖ, P. 289, to shiver, to quake.

Agebsen (?), ḫẖ, Tuat III, a goose-headed god.

at, atu, at, a small portion of time, moment, minute, hour, the time of culmination of some act or emotion; ḫẖ, at this moment; ḫẖ, from hour to hour; ḫẖ, a happy time with the women.

at, B.D. 177, ḫẖ, not.

atu, B.D. 154, 18, injury, harm.

at-t, loss, diminution.

at, loss, prejudice.

at, rebel, prisoner.


at, crocodile (?)

at, evil-doer, enemy; plur. ḫẖ, ḫẖ, ḫẖ, enemies, fiends.

ati, to be angry, to behave in a beastly manner.

att, ḫẖāḥāq, ḫẖ, destitute, poor, possessing nothing; Copt. ḫẖāḥāq.

ati, Rev. 14, 15, he who is without, who has not, injury; ḫẖ, ḫẖ, without failure, infallible.

at-t, a milch cow, cow suckling a calf.

at, Rec. 12, 10, vulva, uterus; Copt. ḫẖāḥāq.
ati-t  鸟, Rec. 14, 2, vulva, uterus;  
plur.  鸟  鸟  鸟; see 鸟 鸟: Copt. OTI.

at-t  鸟, bed, diwan, couch, bier; var.

atit, atatut  鸟, bed, couch, cushion; plur.

atit  鸟, to nurse, nurse; see 鸟 鸟.

at-t  鸟, standard, perch, resting place of a god or divine statue.

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

atat  鸟, T. 200, P. 679, boat.
atá  鸟, Rev., a kind of fish;  
var. 鸟.

Ati  鸟, Tomb Rameses IV, 28, a god.

atita  鸟, ministrant (?)
atu  鸟, Shipwreck 112, to trouble oneself.
atutu  鸟, B.D. 145, 4, 16, a kind of wood.

ateb  鸟, land, region.

ateb  鸟, sceptre (?)

atep  鸟, to load, to be laden; master of a load,  鸟, IV, 1076;  
Copt. WTII.

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

atepu  鸟, chest for clothes.

atep  鸟,  鸟,  鸟, a crown of Osiris.

atf  鸟,  鸟, incense, spices, sweet unguents.

atf  鸟, a tree.

atf  鸟, a cutting tool or instrument.

a-ten  鸟, or 鸟, A.Z. 1899, 71.

aten  鸟, Rev. 12, 10, ground, earth;  
Copt EITII.

atr  鸟, 鸟, river plants, papyrus.

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


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

athu  鸟, 鸟, chair-bearer.

athu  鸟, Rec. 27, 85, air, wind.

athp  鸟, 鸟, to load, be laden; see  鸟; Copt. WTII.

athput  鸟, 鸟, burden, load; var.  鸟;  
Copt. ETIIW.

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

at-t, back, rump.

at, heart disease (?)

at, to be wounded, be afflicted.

at-t, inflammation of the eyes.

at, calamity.

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

at, Rec. 26, 12, 27, 10, 31, 14, Rec. 27, 61, to be angry, to rage at.

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

at, a man of wrath.

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

at, Peasant 181, crocodile.

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

at, to burn; fire, flames.

at, garment, apparel.

Aťau, Rec. 27, 60, a god.

atâh, see.

atît, disease of the eyes.

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

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

atep, see, Amen. 12, 8, to load, be loaded; see.

atopu, geese.

atf, a kind of balsam tree.

atf, incense.

atm, N. 982.

ath, papyrus swamp; see.

atsu, a kind of plant.

Aţes-heri-she, the herald of the 6th Arit.

atch, calamity.

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

atcha, chip of wood, splinter.

atchait, R.E. 476, fraud, injustice, wickedness; Copt. OXI.
A represents a short sound of a, e and i in English.

á 1, Rec. 31, 16, 1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, pronoun suffix, 1st person, I, me, my, etc.

á 1, U. 173, T. 333, P. 825, O, hail! á 1, O my heart!

á, he who, that which.

á 1, old man.

á 1 = áu 1, to come.

á 1, P. 643, M. 680, N. 1242, to wash.

á (P) 1, A.Z. 1908, 16, an amulet.

á 1, a kind of plant.

Á 1, 71, or 1, Thoth.

á 1 = 1, in the name of Thoth.

Á 1, U. 609, acclamation; Amen. 14, 14, flattery.

áááu 1, cries of joy.

áá to cry out (?

áá-t 1, moment; see áá-t 1, one.

áá-t 1, old woman; see áá-t 1.

áa-t 1, rank, dignity; see áa-t 1.

áa-t 1, cattle; sec áa-t 1.

áa-t 1, backbone.

áa-t 1, bounds (?), limits (?).

áa-t 1, bier, grave; see áa-t.

áa-t 1, she who embraces, nurse.

áa-t 1, girdle (?).

áa-t 1, pain of body or mind.

áa-t 1, tomb, grave, sepulchre, dust heap; plur. II 1, U. 208, 1, A.Z. 1883, 65, 1, P. 174, 1, A.Z. 1883, 65, 1, U. 587, 1, the gods of the tombs,

áa-t 1, the tombs of Horus and Set;

áa-t 1, P. 668, M. 778, the two tombs of Osiris;

áa-t 1, the 14 Áats, B.D. 149 and 150, Book of Gates, 66;

áa-t 1, B.D. 85, 17, the Western Áat;

áa-t 1, IV. 882;

áa-t 1, a sacred grove in Busiris;

áa-t 1, the tomb of Osiris in Busiris;

áa-t 1, “Aat of Life,” the necropolis of the 8th Nome of Lower Egypt;

áa-t 1, the tomb of Osiris in Mendes;

áa-t 1, the Holy Aat, a locality in the nome of Gynaecopolites;

Áa-t 1, Metternich Stele 97.

ÁA 1, the name given to the sections of the Kingdom of Osiris as described in B.D. 149.
Aat Akhu, B.D. 149, the 3rd and 5th sections of Sekhet-Aaru.

Aat, M. 689, the four Aats of Horus.

Aat-en-uābu, Rec. 31, 35, a mythological town.

Aat-ent-mu, B.D. 149, B.D. (Nebseni) 17, the 13th Aat of Sekhet-Aaru.

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

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

Aat-Heru-mehti, P. 555, the domain of Horus of the North; P. 610, the domains of the North.

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

Aat Kher-āha, B.D. 149, the 14th section of Sekhet-Aaru.

Aat Setesh-t, U. 208, P. 188, M. 351, N. 903, the divisions of the kingdom of Set, or Setesh, in heaven.

Aat-sharā, Rec. 31, 35, a mythological locality.

Aa, boat.

Aa, the great canal of Heliopolis.

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

IV, 1098, islands of the Mediterranean;

islands of the Eastern Mediterranean;

the necropolis of Philae;

the necropolis of Hermopolis.

Aa-nsāsā, N. 393, see Aa-nesrnesr-t.

Aa-nsernser-t, Rec. 27, 218; varr. , Rec. 27, 217, Rec. 31, 30, Rec. 30, 71, Rec. 31, 173, , Rec. 31, 173, the “Island of Flame,” a region in the Kingdom of Osiris.

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

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

Aaut, waste lands. islands (?) I III, Plpr. Tutankhamen 36, cattle.

Aa-t, De Hymnis 36, an animal.

Aa-t, P. 583, , stand for figures of gods and sacred animals, stand, perch; plur.

supports; P. 411, M. 593, N. 1198.

Aa-ti, columns; , two supports, U. 426, T. 244.
Aa-t  ent  Up-uatu  I  ,  B.D.  99,  164,  part  of  the  magical  boat.

áa-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,  plants,  herbs,  flax (?)  áaai-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.

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

áááá  to  wash.

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

ááár  to  bind  an  animal  for  sacrifice.

ááá  to  burn,  flame,  fire.

ááásh  to  call,  to  cry  out;  Copt.  wxy.

ááááxáu  young  man,  youth.

ááááxá-tá  maiden,  virgin.

Áai  Tuat  IX,  an  ass-headed  god,  the  opponent  of  Aapep  and  Sessi;  the  allies  of  the  same.

Áaíu  Tuat  IX,  a  group  of  gods  who  bewitched  Aapep.

áait  old  age.

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

áaiu  second  (?),  moment  (?),  =  (II (?).

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

Áau  Tuat  I,  a  singing-god.

áau  to  be  old,  old.

áau-t  old  age.

áau  A.Z.  1910,  117,  old  man,  old  god,  veteran,  aged  folk;  plur.  ,  U.  513,  ,  T.  325.
fl

two goddesses.

Aau Nu., B.D. 57, the primitive Sky-god.

áaut

woman; Hh. 312, two goddesses.

Aau Nu., B.D.

official position, rank, dignity, position, professional occupation; plur.


áaut

rank, dignity.

áauu

Rev. 11, 131, dignitaries.

áaut

to have power or rank.

áaut

Israel Stele 24,

flocks, herds, cattle, sheep and goats;

Rec. 29, 148.

áauu

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

áaut

the sticker, the stabber.

áauu

B.D. 174, 10, double-plumed.

Aáau

Rec. 27, 60, a god.

áau

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

áauu

to bear, to carry.

áauu

portable shrine or chapel.

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

áauiti (?) Mar.

Karn. 54, 45, companies of troops.

Aaurmerrä

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

áauhabí

Rec. 30, 72

áauh²-t

steering-pole, rudder; see merh²-t.

áabi

left, the left side; left foot; the left eye of heaven, the moon.

áab-rek

P.S.B. 20, 203,

[get] away to the left! Compare 

áab-t

the left eye of Ra, i.e., the moon.

áab-t

U. 537, 

T. 188, 295,

the east.

áabti

U. 561,

N. 927, 

P. 834,

Rec. 31, 169,

N. 190,

Rec. 35, 125,

the east wind.
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<td>Aaab</td>
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<td>Aaab</td>
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<td>Aab</td>
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<td>Aab-nut-f</td>
<td>&quot;beloved of his city,&quot; a title of Amen-Ra.</td>
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<td>to burn, to flare up, to burn off, to brand.</td>
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<td>Aab</td>
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<td>Aab</td>
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<td>Aab</td>
<td>a mythological fish; Copt. cie w.</td>
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<td>Aabi</td>
<td>leopard, panther; plur. cie.</td>
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<td>Aab-t</td>
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<td>Aaab</td>
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<td>Aabau heru</td>
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<td>Aabis-t (??)</td>
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<td>Aabnn</td>
<td>a kind of bird.</td>
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<td>Aabrek</td>
<td>, Wört. 42, a vessel or instrument.</td>
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<td>Aabekh</td>
<td>L.D. III, 194, 9, .</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>, to pierce, to penetrate, to</td>
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</table>
force a way among or into, to be permeated with;
áabbkh, mingled.
áatbekhāb (?) a kind of stone.
áabs, eye-paint.
áabet the east, left side.
áabet, a part of a crown mentioned with.

Áabtu, Rec. 35, 56, B.D. 3, i. 1, 44, i. 1, 211, 3, B.M. No. 32, l. 123, a fish that acted as pilot to Rā; var. ; Copt. ṭefwṭ (?);
áapatá, a baked cake;
áafut, N. 165, talons, claws.
áam, to tie, to bind.
áami, to grasp, to seize.
áamāam, Thes. 1207, to be strong, effective.
áam T. 85, M. 239, N. 616, to set fire to, to kindle.
áam T. 334, (a. 176), P. 826, palm tree; var. , M. 249, N. 704.
áam, áama M. 249, N. 704, a kind of tree, date palm (?); plur.

áam-t, tree of life.
áam-t T. 90, palm tree;
var. , N. 620.
áama (?), a wine, palm wine (?)
Áamiu, 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.
áamāam to treat very kindly;
áam-it, good-hearted;
áama, "shadow, pleasant to thine eyes";
áam, kind of hand, benevolent.
áam-t, graciousness, grace.
áam, Thes. 1205, amiability, graciousness, pleasure, things which please.

Áammi a title of Rā; plur. , M. 293, gracious gods.
Áamit the "gracious" goddess Hathor;
áamit, name of the crown of Upper Egypt.

Áamu-t U. 197, M. 229, N. 608, P. 230, T. 76, the name of a divine nurse.
Aamuti
Mission I, 596, Rec. 37, 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 (?).

Áamit
Asien u. E., p. 316, a god (?).

Áamit
a goddess.

Áanait
Rec. 2, 31, a goddess.

áaneb
L. D. 111, 65a, 15; A. Z. 17, 57,
Rec. 36, 199, axe, battle-axe.

áaru
forms, transformations.

áarr-t, áarrut
vine; Copt. e\'loole; plur.

áarr-t
grapes; Copt.
álo\'li, e\'loole;
P. 292, the vine of the god.

áar-t
beans, berries (?).

áar-t
milk; Copt. ep\'w1, ep\'w\'te, ep\'w1.

áar[r]t
fish-spawn (?).

áaru
T. 395,
P. 234,
Rec. 31, 26,
reed.

Áaru
the name of a celestial city.

áaru
reed.

Áaru, Áarr
U. 598,
N. 964, the god of the Field of Reeds,
äänăar
Anastasi I, 23, 5,
lion; Heb. h\'n.

äänăar
Anastasi I, 23, 9, hero; compare Heb. h\'n.

áar
a kind of bird.

áar-t
ditch; Copt. e\'roop.

áar
tress, lock of hair.

áar
sin, misery.

áarriu
(B. D. (Saite), 125, 43.
áarát
to plant; see .

Áarăit
Uræus-goddess.

áartiar
a kind of bird.
mourning, a cry of grief.

feeble, weak.

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

an ingredient in incense.

(A-Saharan god, "Head of the Land of the Bow," (Nubia); var. מַעְצָר, P. 668, M. 779.

T. 227, T. 140, U. 419, P. 247, 485, 617, M. 694, N. 1297, to flourish, to burst into flower, to bloom.

, to flood, to irrigate, to inundate.

the first season of the Egyptian year (July 20-Nov. 15).

Ombos I, 90, goddess of the first season.

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

, Amen. 6, 2, 8, water plants; Heb. מַעְצָר, Gr. ἀχέρι, Copt. אָכָה, s.e.

neck, sinews (?)

, night; var. סוחק.

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

, L.D. III, 140c, fire.

night, evening; Copt. אָכָה.

Tuat I, one of the twelve goddess-guides of Af.

N. 112, 124, T. 292, T. 399, Rec. 31, 17, , P. 2, IV, 890; excellent hearted.

, A.Z. 1904, 143, Metternich Stele 107, Dream Stele 7, anything which is beneficial, good, splendid, benefit, strength, protection, advantage, credit, renown; , IV, 890; excellent hearted.

, a building of Thothmes III.

, words of power, protective formulae, spells; , Thes. 1295, the magical formulae of Thoth; , magical words.
åakhut, a title of the priestess of the Nome Prosopites.

åakhuet, Rec. 27, 219, beings of light, i.e., wise, instructed folk.

Aakhu, Rec. 27, 59, P. 447, N. 656, 662, Rec. 30, 190, N. 1121, Pap. 3024, 65, Hh. 561, the Light-god; Rec. 31, 13, the Great Light, i.e., the sun.

åakhut, T. 251, 321, U. 440, the fiery light of the sun, a flame-goddess, the fiery uraeus on Pharaoh’s crown, the name of a crown; the uraei on the royal crown.

åakhuti, the two eyes of Horus or Ra, i.e., the sun and the moon.

Aakhu-t, i.e., the name of Isis-Sothis.

Aakhuit, Tuat I, the fiery uraei-goddesses who light the way of Ra.

Aakhu, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. χυ.

Aakhu-nekhekh, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans.

Aakhu-ra, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

Aakhu-heri-âb-He-t-âshem, B.D. 141 and 148, the rudder of the eastern heaven.

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

Aakhu-êetch-t, Cairo Pap. IV, 2, a god of the dead.

Aakhu-kheper-ur (?), B.D. 162, 7, the body of Ra in An.

Aakhu-sa-ta-f, Denderah IV, 60, a warrior-god.

åakhu, 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.

Aakhu, the spirit-soul of a god or man; Pap. 3024, 4; plur. P. 712, N. 1367, M. 268, 270, N. 888, 889, N. 70, N. 888, 889, N. 70, a damned soul,
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-âmi-Netâ P. 17, M. 10, , N. 114, the spiritual soul of Netâ, i.e., Osiris.

Aakhu-âkhmiu-seku T. 289, N. 128, the spirit-souls of the imperishable stars.


Aakhut-nebât  Nesi-Amsu 27, 17, “Flaming Eye,” i.e., the goddess Sekhmit.

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

Aakhu-su-âsh-mer-t-Uast Rec. 17, 98, a Theban god (?)

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

Aakhu-t T. 320, U. 501, Rec. 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-šet, eternal horizon, i.e., the tomb.

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

Aakhutui, P. 357, N. 1071, the secret horizon, the name of a part of a temple.

Aakh, Rec. 27, 86, a kind of fish.

Aakhuit (P), herb, reed, plant, grass, vegetation.

Aakh, Rec. 27, 86, soil, ground, land, earth.

Aakhmeh, Suppl. 131, the name of a cubit.

Aakh, A.Z. 1906, 114, sacred cow.

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

Aas (Aast) the goddess Isis.

Aas-batitu, Harris Pap. I, 77, 3, name of a tribe or nation.

Aasakhr, name of a Hittite goddess.

Aasu, T. 340, N. 628, a region in the heaven of Ra.

Aasb, throne, seat; compare Heb. נַעַר.

Aasr, tamarisk tree; see

Aasten, Berg. 1, 34, one of the eight ape-gods of the company of Thoth. He presided over the seven

Aastes; see

Aash, to cry out, call, invite, ask for; Copt. ṣy.

Aash-t, cry.

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

Aasha, a kind of dog or jackal.

Aashaf, to burn.

Aashatā, a kind of plant.

Aashatā penu, a plant, rat'sbane (?)

Aaq, U. 271, 562, P. 182, M. 256, N. 894, to enter; see

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

Aaqu, loss, want.
aaq-t, leek, onion; Copt. HX, 62, Rec. 16, 2; An. 14, 12; Rec. 19, 92, seed of the same.

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

AAK, A.Z. 1906, 122, old man, senior; B.D. 118, 2.

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

AAKA, mason, stonecutter; B.D.

AAK, P. 106, N. 869, N. 761, to weep, to grieve; Copt.

AAKBIU, wailings, mourning, mourners.

AAKBIT, a weeping, mourning.

AAKBIT, woman; Plur.

AAKEBI, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 29).

AAKEBI[t], Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

AAKER, Berg. I, 18, a protector of the dead.

Aaker, see B.

AAg-t, a town in the Tuat.

AAGU-T, seed of a plant.

AAAs, to fail, be weak.

AAAT-T, weaknesses, defects; var.

AAAT, wound, injury, breach, stab.

AAATI, slaughter houses.

AAATI, Peasant 177, resister.

AAAT (?), L.D. III, 1408, deadly country.

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

AAAT-URT, T. 98, P. 813, M. 243, a sky-god.

AAAT, speech (?)

AAATAT, Koller Pap. 3, 1, An. IV, 2, 12, a kind of strong-smelling plant.

AAatem, Prisse Pap. 11, 13.

AAATEN, disk of the sun; see.

AAATRU, stud bulls.

AAATH, Hh. 481, to lack.

AAATHU, Hh. 555, places of slaughter.

AAATH, Amen. 15, 2, 18, 2, to seize.

aathamai
Anastasi I, 26, 8, part of a whip.
aatharâa-t
Anastasi I, 18, 8, neighbourhood.
þæthen
, disk of the sun.
aat
, T. 399, M. 409, to descend.
aat
, Rec. 11, 71, mace (?)
aat-t
, moment, hour.
aat-t
, Rec. 33, 6, 
Rec. 21, 15, ground, place, region, field, meadow; plur.
aat-t
marshy land, luxuriant meadow.
aatut
, L.D. III, 1408, Rec. 14, 97, pastures, cattle-runs.
aat-t-t
, a stud cow; see
aat-t
vine-land, vineyard.
aat
dew, mist, vapour, rain-storm, moisture, exudation; Copt. eiwte.
aat
, to hear (?)
aat, aat-t
child, youth, young man.
aat-t
net, cord of a seal, a ceremonial bandlet; plur.
Aat-t
, B.D. 153A, the net of the Akeru gods for snaring the souls of the dead in the Tuat.
aat-t
, some strong-smelling substance.
aat-t, âaṭi
Theos. 1199,
, Mar. Karn. 53, 39; Amen. 4, 4
21, 8, to vex, to injure, hurt, oppress, be hostile to, to be oppressed, desolate.
aatu
, Rec. 10, 61, A.Z. 1905, 16, foes, enemies.
aatua
, Israel Stele 17, to suffer, to be oppressed.
Aat
, T. 239, U. 419, the name of a sky-god.
Aât
, B.D.G. 78, a mythological locality.
Aâtâ
, N. 908, 
P. 189, M. 357, a lake in the Tuat in which the righteous bathed.
Aâtit
, Love Songs 2, 8, a goddess, a friend of Osiris.
Aâtb
flood.
Aâten
, the disk of the sun; see
aatn
, some strong-smelling substance, dung(?); Copt. eitetr.
aâträ
; stud cattle, a yoke of beasts; Copt.
aatpe, aopet.
âath
swampy land, marsh, papyrus swamp.
aatchn
, disk =
äâmiu
kinsfolk.
ââ, ââi
, U. 95, N. 373, 
Hh. 381, to wash, to bathe, to dip in water;
, Rec. 36, 162, indissoluble.
áai-t | Rec. 30, 218, something washed; áai-t, Rec. 36, 162, things washed away.

áai-ḥa-t (or áai-āb) | Israel Stele 3, Peasant 206, to wash the heart, i.e., to cool, to gratify the mind, to be appeased; áai-ḥa-t, = ēw ḫt.

áai-āb en āt-en | Rec. 15, 46, joy of Āten.

áaiu-nub | L.D. III, 140c., gold-washer; plur. áaiu-nub, to remove, transport.

áā | Amherst Pap. 30, bowl, pot, vessel; plur. áā, to sport with, to hold or treat lightly.

áā-t | U. 462, path, road, direction.

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

áā | T. 268, M. 477, grave, tomb, sepulchre, monument.

áā | P. 65, 655, U. 120, M. 760, flesh and bone.

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

Áāāu | B.D. 5, 2, the ape-gods who praised Rā.

áā-tā | Hh. 207.

Áā-t-nt-khort | B.D. 99, a part of the magical boat.

áāa-t | T. 15

áāamesk | Hh. 204, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 55).

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

áāb | M. 127, to present a gift, to make an offering, an offering; libation; varr. áāb, U. 223.

áāb-t | offering; plur. áāb-t.

áābi | Hh. 195, to make libations.

áāb | to comb.

áāb | Rev. 13, 73, a measure = Gr. ἀπράψυ.

áāb | vase, bowl, áāb, vessel, pot.

áabb | table of offerings.

áābb | Rhind Pap. 32, scarab, beetle.

áāper | Hh. 462, to equip, be equipped.

áāf | to squeeze, press out oil or wine, to wring; var. áāf.

áām | U. 512, 633, T. 324, to swallow, to eat; see áām, etc.

áān | to go back, return = áān, Rec. 30, 187.

áān | U. 527, ape; plur. áān, P. 661, P. 776, M. 772, áān, Rec. 31, 19; Copt. en.
aaan  [Rec. 30, 195, ape.  
Amen. 17, 9, 22, ape.  
aaani  a box of anti (myrrh).  
\[ Peasant R. 186, 195, 197;  
\]  to utter cries of joy or sorrow; var.  
L.D. III, 140, cries, outcries.  
\[ U. 647 = \]  
\[ ape; see \]  
\[ Tuat II, the Ape-god; plur.  
\[ "They praised Ra daily at dawn,  
\]  and acted as his guides, and supported the Great Hand" (Tuat XI).  
\[ Rec. 30, 195, ape-goddess.  
\[ one of the 75  
\]  forms of Ra (No. 69).  
\[ see \]  
\[ N. 551, the living.  
\[ Hh. 395, to approach, to ascend; see \]  
\[ Copt. \ ]  
\[ spike \]  
\[ Copt. \ ]  
T. 365, 320,  
\[ the moon, Moon-god; Copt. 102, 100, 101;  
\]  Heb.  
\[ Quelques Pap. 41, the full moon.  
\[ Quelques Pap. 47, the moon at noon.  
\[ Thoth the Moon-god.  
\[ U. 214, to break ground,  
\]  to plough, to dig up earth.
\[\text{áahu} \sim \text{field labourer, peasant.}\]

\[\text{áah-t} \sim \text{field.}\]

\[\text{Áah-ur} \sim \text{Rec. 26, 225, the name of a god.}\]

\[\text{áah} \sim \text{to hold back (?), to restrain (?); N. 764, restrain thy tears.}\]

\[\text{Áah-rem-t} \sim \text{Rec. 37, 63, the "Drier of tears," title of a god.}\]

\[\text{áash} \sim \text{limbs, members, flesh,} \]

\[\text{Áakhbu} \sim \text{Tuat XII, a singing god.}\]

\[\text{áash} \sim \text{Berlin 6910, to cry out; see.}\]

\[\text{áash en ha-t} \sim \text{pilot.}\]

\[\text{áaq} \sim \text{M. 728, T. 259, to enter; see.}\]

\[\text{áh} \sim \text{to be.}\]

\[\text{áiu (?)} \sim \text{Berg. II, 409, change, transformation.}\]

\[\text{ái} \sim \text{Rec. 3, 204, the evil eye (?).}\]

\[\text{ái} \sim \text{P. 184, M. 293, N. 807; to go, to come; Copt. e1; P. 137, to go, to come; P. 104, M. 71, a coming; come, come! Rec. 30, 187, comers, comings,}\]

\[\text{ái ha} \sim \text{to get round, to circumvent.}\]

\[\text{ái-her-sa} \sim \text{Thes.}\]

\[\text{ái-t} \sim \text{house, palace.}\]

\[\text{Áit} \sim \text{Berg. II, 13, a name of Nut.}\]

\[\text{Ái-em-hetep} \sim \text{a physician of Memphis who was deified and became the god of medicine and surgery and the art of embalming; he is called the son of Ptah and was the third member of the triad of Memphis; Gr. Ἰέωθης;}}\]

\[\text{ái-t} \sim \text{evil hap, ill luck, unlucky event, wrong, injustice.}\]

\[\text{ái} \sim \text{Peasant 228, a kind of fish.}\]

\[\text{ái} \sim \text{Rougé I.H. pl. 159, alas! O! hail!}\]

\[\text{áiui (?)} \sim \text{certainly (?)}\]

\[\text{áih} \sim \text{IV, 772, a plant.}\]

\[\text{áikha} \sim \text{Rev. demon, spirit; Copt. i.}\]

\[\text{áitenn} \sim \text{ground, earth, mud, dung; Copt. i.}\]

\[\text{ái-t} \sim \text{pers. pron. 1st sing.}\]

\[\text{ái} \sim \text{to be; the Pyramid Text variant is}\]

\[\text{ái} \sim \text{P. 164 = N. 859, and see U.} 215, P. 652, 653, 654, M. 438, 560, 755, 756, 758, 759, N. 941, 1048, 1167, 1376.}\]

\[\text{ái-t} \sim \text{P. 693 (bis), act of being.}\]

\[\text{ái} \sim \text{all; above, above; up to, until; backwards, behind; Copt. enagov; for the sake of; Copt. e} \text{fhe; Rev., aussi bien qu'à.}\]

\[\text{Áu} \sim \text{Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who towed the Boat of Ra through the serpent Ankh-neteru, and who were re-born daily.}\]
Au-ankanhiu-f, Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who toweled 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, A, P. 212, 619, N. 759, 1305, T. 189, P. 676 = ; N. 1286, A, A, A, A, A, Rev. 12, 25, Rev. 12, 17, Rev. 14, 21, to come, to go; Copt. e1; it hath gone out in peace; explicit liber.

áui, Rec. 32, 177, comer, leader.


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

áu-t, goose pens, aviaries.

áuu (for ãur?), light, brilliance, radiance; compare Heb. ãn.


áu-t, Rev. 11, 60, posterity.

áu-tu, Rev. 13, 14, growth.

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

áuáu, cry, outcry, wail.

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

áu-qaun (?), M. 374, the name of a god.

áuáu, Mar. Karn. 53, 23, dog, jackal; plur. áuáu, sticker; áuáu, those who cut; var. áuáu (?).

áu, áu-t, áu-t, áu-t, áu-t, river, stream.

áui, áui, áui, to flood, to wet.

áu-t, áu-t, áu-t, áu-t, áu-t, offal, filth.

áu-t, Jour. As. 1906, 261, foul or stinking water; áu-t, filthy one.

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

áui-t, Peasant 264, áui-t, áui-t, áui-t, áui-t, áui-t, áui-t, sin, sinful ones.

áuitu, Rev. 6, 156, foul ones, a group of gods in the Tuat.


\( \text{āu} \)  [\text{ī'},  M. 556, 570; P. 390, 400; N. 1177, 644, M. 785, 786, to be wrecked, to suffer shipwreck.

\( \text{āui} \)  [\text{ī'},  M. 201, 679, nest, home.

\( \text{āui (āi)} \)  [\text{ī'},  Rev. 12, 87, house; Copt. ḫi.

\( \text{āuit} \)  [\text{ī'},  abode, house, court, temple, shrine, quarter of a town, camp, cattle-pen; plur.

\( \text{āu} \)  [\text{ī'},  animals, cattle, sheep and goats, herds.

\( \text{āua} \)  [\text{ī'},  ox; plur.]

\( \text{áua} \)  [\text{ī'},  to travel, to go on a journey.

\( \text{áuat} \)  [\text{ī'},  a kind of fish.

\( \text{áuaut} \)  [\text{ī'},  Hh. 330, old men, ancestors.

\( \text{áua[āa]-t} \)  [\text{ī'},  girl, maiden.

\( \text{áuaá} \)  [\text{ī'},  R.E. 3, 39, farmers, husbandmen; Copt. o'roeti.

\( \text{áuaá} \)  [\text{ī'},  Jour. As. 1908, 285, Rev. 14, 52, pledge, guarantee.

\( \text{áuai} \)  [\text{ī'},  Lit. 163 .

\( \text{áuai} \)  [\text{ī'},  roof (?)

\( \text{áuai} \)  [\text{ī'},  Mission 13, 127, plant, kind of tree, sycamore (?)

\( \text{Áuai} \)  [\text{ī'},  Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 60).

\( \text{áuai-t} \)  [\text{ī'},  glue, flour (?)

\( \text{áuamu} \)  [\text{ī'},  a kind of plant.

\( \text{áuah} \)  [\text{ī'},  Rec. 28, 205, and; Copt. əwəw.

\( \text{áuag} \)  [\text{ī'},  N. 997, to flow (?)

\( \text{áuata, áuat} \)  [\text{ī'},  between; Copt. o'te.

\( \text{áuá} \)  [\text{ī'},  to be conceived = áur.

\( \text{áuá-t} \)  [\text{ī'},  A.Z. 1909, 127, old age.

\( \text{áuá} \)  [\text{ī'},  Jour. As. 1908, 285, to take in pledge, to commit violence; with áua, to be wearied or annoyed; Copt. əwəw, ələwəw.

\( \text{áuáu-t} \)  [\text{ī'},  chamber, abode (?)

\( \text{áu-Án (?)} \)  [\text{ī'},  N. 298A, club, mace.

\( \text{áuá} \)  [\text{ī'},  P. 366, 581, 604, 621, N. 429, T. 372, a piece of flesh, part of the body, joint, carcase.
áuáaä, flesh and bone, joint.

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

áuá, heir, inheritor; plur. heirs, progeny, posterity; male heir.

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

áuááu, Rec. 21, 15, heirs.

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

Áuá-úá, 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.

áuáä, gazelle, a horned animal.

áuáu, ring, bracelet (?)

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

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

áuárt, joint, haunch.

áuí, Rev. 11, 140, or; Copt. eie.

áuí, P. 400 = .

M. 570, , N. 1177, sailor.

áuíu, Israel Stele 10, old men.

áuí, P. 644, to repulse (?)

áuít-á-á, Rev. 13, 7, to be patient, long-suffering; Copt. woy it 2ht.

áuí, Miss. 13, 127, a plant (?)

áuí-t, grain measure.

Áuirna-t, Rec. 6, 6, the name Irene.

áuisu, pouch; Copt. tio?.

áub-t, cake, bread.

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

áub-t, (ui), net.

áubku, to weep; see .

áup, to open; see up .

Áup-ur, a god.

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

Aupen, P.S.B. 13, 112 = A up.

Auf, feel, devouring, consuming, consumed; Copt. 246, 1404.

Aufä, Berg. 1, 34, a dog-headed ape-god.

Auf, Denderah 2, 49, a frog-faced ape-god.

Aufä, U. 533, the name of a serpent-god.

Aufta-t, foliage, leaves, plants, a kind of grain; compare Heb. דְּנֵנָא, Syr. Dnana.

Aumä, Aumät, part of a waggon.

Aumän (āmn), Copt. 246, 1404.

Aumi, fear, awe, reverence.

Aumer (?), Wor. 34 . . . .


Aunn (ānn), we; Copt. 246, 1404.

Aun, P. 214, U. 601, T. 201, to open, to make to be open; see A up.

Aun-ā-f, Tuat XI, a form of the god Af.

Aunit, L.D. III, 634, 14.

Aun-her, N. 48, 232, 117, to open the face, i.e., show oneself; Copt. ofwirg.

Aun, Rev. 12, 117, inner chamber.

Aunn-t, A.Z. 1872, 37, Rec. 35, 125, shrine, sanctuary, part of a temple; plur. 15, 10, 11, quality, characteristic, manner, colour, pigment; Copt. Rvta fi.

Aun, disposition, nature; 272, good or kindly disposition.

Aun, Rev. 12, 8, to load a ship; Copt. oteif, ofeif.

Aun-t, garment, apparel, dress.

Aunn, T. 171, M. 151, N. 106, abode, nest, home.

Auna, R.E. 6, 39, 144, Anastasi I, 13, 1, to decree, proclaim (?), cry, assuredly, certainly, in truth; Copt. 341; compare A.Z. 1905, 101, Bd. 41, r50ff, Suppl., 599.

Aun-ā-ā-f, Rec. 27, 225, inner chamber, sanctuary.
Aunith 𓊍𓊇𓊁, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Aunut 𓊍𓊃𓊁, Group of divine beings (?) III, Rec. 31, 173.

Aunf (?) 𓊍𓊄𓊁, Rec. 31, 173.

Aunk 𓊍𓊅𓊁, var. 𓊍𓊃𓊁, a medicinal plant.

Aur 𓊍𓊇𓊁, U. 198, P. 575, 691, N. 700, M. 68, N. 49, T. 98, N. 750, to conceive, be pregnant; 𓊍𓊃𓊁, T. 342, P. 221; compare Heb. כָּנֹר. Later forms are the following:

Aur-t 𓊍𓊄𓊁, to conceive, be pregnant; 𓊍𓊃𓊁, conceptions (?) Copt. 𓊍𓊅𓊁.

Auru 𓊍𓊇𓊁, human beings.

Aurit 𓊍𓊃𓊁, Rec. 30, 217, beans, Syrian beans; Copt. 𓊍𓊅𓊁.

Aur 𓊍𓊇𓊁, to separate (?)

Aur-t (âter-t?) 𓊍𓊄𓊁, tomb, place of rest.

Aur 𓊍𓊇𓊁, stream, canal, river, arm of the Nile; see 𓊍𓊇𓊁; Copt. 𓊍𓊅𓊁, the Canopic arm of the Nile.

Aur-aa 𓊍𓊅𓊁, "great river"; var. 𓊍𓊇𓊁, the Canopic arm of the Nile.

Aurânâaqrânsâq Rabati 𓊍𓊇𓊁, B.P. 162, a name of Par, a form of Ra.

Aureh 𓊍𓊅𓊁, open space, area; see 𓊍𓊄𓊁; Copt. 𓊍𓊅𓊁.

Aurekhu 𓊍𓊄𓊁, IV, 481, men who know, the learned;

Aurtchaâu 𓊍𓊄𓊁, Koller Pap. 4, 4, staves.

Auh 𓊍𓊄𓊁,speech (?)

Auhâmu 𓊍𓊄𓊁, Theban Ost. No. 6.

Auh-t 𓊍𓊄𓊁, a medicinal wood or bark.

Auhet 𓊍𓊄𓊁, a god of the Tuat.

Auh 𓊍𓊄𓊁, to inundate, to flood, to steep or soak in water, to moisten, to sprinkle, to shower, to pour out a libation.
Auhu-t, lotion, liquid, flood.

Auhu, to lament.

Auh, to cut away, to set free.

Auhu, a divine name of magical power.

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

Auhu (Auhit), a kind of grain or seed.

Auhu (Auhit), Suppl. 513.

Auhnu (?), P. 1116, B. 20

Au-her-âpites, Tuat V, a god with a lasso who destroyed the dead.

Auhekh, night, darkness.

Auheimu, IV, 480;

see khemu

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

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

Aukhemu-pen-âsab (?), B.D. 189, 15, etc., a group of divine beings.

Aukherru (?), P.S.B. 14, 237, 3rd pers. sing. fem.; Copt. eC.

Aust, Mar. Aby. II, 16, Isis

Aus (âs), Rev. 14, 18, a perfume.

Ausars (Asâres), Nesi-Amsu 28, 21, Osiris; see , Âsâr.


Aserit, Harris 1, pl. 1, a consort of Temu of Anu

Auset, N. 659, what (?)

Auset, Peasant 148, Amen. 17, 18, .

Auset, a small pair of scales held in the hand.

Ausem, Rev., to prevent, to obstruct.

Ausekh, to reap; see

Aushesh, pottage, plaster, cake; Copt. ooxy.

Auqet, reeds used in a laboratory.

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

Aukiu, L.D. III, 219, 17, quarrymen (?)

Auker, 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 Nâri, Khessi, Âtti and Rekhsi.

Auger-t Augertt, a name of the Other World.

Augeru, the gods of Augert.

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

Augerit-khenti-âsts, 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 H.
auti  
Rev. 12, 29, 30; Rev. 14, 16; Rev. 4, 74, between; Copt. otte.
auti  
Rec. 29, 157, 158, swathing, bandage; plur. auti.

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. ertu.

authth  
Rev. 13, 3, between; Copt. otte.

aut  
Rec. 21, 98, between; Copt. otte.

otte;  
Koller Pap. 1, 3, with, in charge of.

aut  
Thes. 1296, f., A, to separate, to remove, to divide, to travel through;  
lead astray.

auten-t  
dust, ground, earth;  
Amen. 9, 20, dung.

autenb  
incense (?)

auticalmanu (?)

autchu  
Alt. K. 266 . . . . . . . .

autcheb  
river banks; see utcheb.

ab  

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:

ab  
heart, middle, interior, sense, wisdom, understanding, intelligence, attention, intention, disposition, manner, will, wish, desire, mind, courage, lust, self; plur.

Stunden 109; Heb. 2;

joy, gladness;  

to eat the heart, i.e., be sorry;  
dense of heart;  
everybody, Rec. 33, 7;  
thoughts, intentions;  
heart of my heart, N. 350.

ab en Ra  
"heart of Ra," a name of Thoth, Rec. 26, 77.

Ab  
Amen. 14, 18, a god.

ab  
the amulet of the heart; plur.

heart of carnelian.

ab-ab  
Rec. 27, 182, image, statue (?)

ab-t  
Thes. 1296,   
middle room of a house, cabinet.

ab-t  
bread, cake; plur. ab, ab (?)

ab  
IV, 1131, calf.
Anastasi I, 24, 8, Peasant B. 2, 117, to think, to suppose, to imagine, to let the fancy run free.

Copt. eile; Rec. 26, 78, to be thirsty;

Arab. بث.

áb, ába T. 332, T. 196, T. 539, T. 296, vases.

áb, áb U. 172, to mix.

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

áb pegs or stakes of a net or snare; var. ُ.

áb-t Peasant 130, 179.

áf, áfi, ábu T. 332, T. 196, T. 539, T. 296, vases.

áb, ába, ábu N. 737, draughtsman.

N. 622, áb, ább T. 332, T. 196, ába U. 120, N. 429, a joint of meat.

ába M. 573, P. 401, N. 1180, dance [of the god].

ábau, ába, endow with soul, to make strong or courageous, to be filled with soul or strength.
Abai, ábáa T. 182, a tree sacred to Horus.

Abait B.D. 76, 2, 140 (Saite), the Mantis that guided the deceased.

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

Abain Rev. 13, 8, wretched man, poor; Copt. E6iun.

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

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

Abar horse, stallion, horses, bulls; compare Heb. יָבָר and יָבָר.

Abash-t Anastasi Pap. IV, 14, 1 (sic),

Abat-ta Anastasi I, 23, 5, "thou hast destroyed";

Abata , servant, tooth; plur. , Rev. 41, 68, , N. 660,

Ábá-t Rev. honey; Copt. E6iun.

Ábá , a kind of unguent = , Rec. 34, 121,

Ábáaai P. 588 . . . . . .

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

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

Ábusuná (?) , a sickness or disease.

Ábem , Rec. 15, 5 . . . . . .

Abm[er]-t grave, tomb.

Ábn Harris I, 63c, 15, , Rec. 15, 199, , alun; Copt. u7ie7n.

Ábns , calamint (?); Copt. A6cwsn.

Ábr genuine Ábr.

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

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

Ábh , Ebers Pap. 100, 9, 13, moist, wet.

Ábeh A.Z. 1899, 89, Rec. 23, 102, title of a priest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absit</td>
<td>part of a boat; Plur. [Rec. 30, 67.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absi</td>
<td>wolf, or jackal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absa (?)</td>
<td>Peasant, 25; medicinal plants, or seeds; a kind of medicated oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abes</td>
<td>a kind of cap, headress; Var. [Rec. 5, 92.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abes</td>
<td>a god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abáhá</td>
<td>ointment containing many ingredients</td>
</tr>
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<td>abókh-t</td>
<td>N. 524, a wooden object, goad (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abóhn</td>
<td>T. 282, N. 132, to drive away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ábekh</td>
<td>to proclaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abóthtersu</td>
<td>an animal</td>
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<tr>
<td>abt</td>
<td>month; Copt. eHoT; plur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>abó</td>
<td>the 12 monthly festivals; the 2nd day of the month; month by month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abó</td>
<td>The gods of the 12 months, each containing 30 days, were:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abóta</td>
<td>B.D. 65, 8, a god who fettered Aapep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abótha</td>
<td>P. 616, M. 784, N. 1144, to snare, to hunt with nets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abóth</td>
<td>Tuat IX, god of the serpent Tepi.</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
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<th>Season I – Akhet</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>God</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tekhi</td>
<td>PTAH, or Mankhet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Het-her</td>
<td>Rekh-ur, or Apt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sekhmet, or Kaherka</td>
<td>Menu, or Shefbeti</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Season II – Peret</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>God</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rekh Netches</td>
<td>Rennutet</td>
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<tr>
<th>Season III – Shemu</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>God</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khensu</td>
<td>Heru-Khenti-Khatit</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heru-Aakhuti</td>
<td>Heru-aakhuti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
abt, a temple of Shu.

ap, P. 335., to count, to reckon up, to number, to enumerate, to assess, to adjudge the value of, to appreciate, to measure; Copt. wn; the great counting, i.e., last judgment; Rec. 26, 231.
ap-t, numbering, census, number, measure; Copt. hiie; countless; taxes.
app, to count, etc. =.
ap-t, P. 557, a counting of bones; counting up the members of the body to see that none is wanting.

Ápi-áb-u, P. 541, 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.

ápu, a kind of plant, papyrus (?)

áp-t, P. 557, list, register of lands, rolls; estate rolls.

áp-t, Amen. 8, 19, 18, 21, stick, sceptre, measuring rod, corn measure.
Àpit (Pi.i, the goddess of the 11th month of the year; Copt. eNHN; varr.

Àpit-hempt-s, Rec. 34, 192, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses.

Àpit-ãakhut-thehen, Ombos 1, 45, a hippopotamus-goddess.

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

àp (papa), stairs, staircase, steps.

àpàp (papà ?), tablet, plaque, tile, brick; compare Copt. òòòò.

 апп, to journey, to traverse.

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

 апп, see up.

 Áþ-t, Áþu-t, T. 312, Áþu, N. 946, Áþ, P. 650, 726, Áþ, M. 751, the Messenger-god.

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


 áþapa, to fly.

 áþa, A.Z. 1908, 27, house, dwelling, harim; Copt. ËÅH.

 Áþaá-f, P. 645, a proper name (?)

 áþapath, áþapathá, M. 374, N. 934 .......

 apá, Rev., to think, to consider; Copt. ou.

 apá, a goddess.

 Áþi[t], U. 437, 437, P. 640, M. 672, a god in the Tuat.

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

 ápi, Rev., judgment.

 ápu, what is assessed, tax, tribute.

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

 ápu, ápu, these two (masc.).

 ápf, U. 437, T. 203, P. 96, 310, N. 792, dem. pron. masc. this.

 ápen, ápen, these, these two (masc).

 ápen, 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. ËÅôòco.

 Ápsetch-t, Thes. 113, one of the seven stars of Orion; its god was Horus.

 ãps, a medicinal seed.

 ápt, goose; plur. ápt, Rec. 18, 182; Copt. ou.

 ápt, part of a ship.

 áptu, Westcar 7, 1, Rec. 34, 118, A.Z. 1898, 147, áptu, cases for amulets; var.
āptui, T. 206, P. 40, 301, M. 610, 636, Hh. 312, these two
(fem.)
āptf, Hh. 433, dem. pron. plur. of

āpten, āptenti these two (fem.)

āptu, IV, 1149, Rec. 34, 118, furniture, beds, boxes.

āpt, goose; plur.

āpt, cup, pot; Cop. 

āpt, a measure.

Āptches, Annales I, 84 = Ąaj.

Āf, god of the 6th day of the month.

āf, U. 268, 519, U. 535, flesh, meat, joint, member; plur. Ąaj.

P. 89, Ąaj, Ąaj, Ąaj, IV, 1194;

warz, hidden body; Ąaj, bread, cake, food.

Āf, Āfu, 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 incircled by the serpent Mehen.

Āf, Tuat V, a name of two man-headed sphinxes.

Āfi Asār, Tuat VII, the flesh, i.e., dead body, of Osiris.

Āfu ētu, Thes. 122, the four gods who fought Set.

Āf-ermen-āri-f, an ape-headed associate of Thoth.

Āfu-heri-khent-f, Tuat II, an ape-headed god with a knife-shaped phallus.

Āfu Tem, T. 206, T. 206, T. 206, T. 206, T. 206, the "flesh of Tem," a god who devoured the enemies of Osiris.

āf, āf to turn, to twist, to revolve.

āf, serpent, viper.

Heb. āf, Arab. āf, Eth. āf, Tuat III, a serpent hostile to Rā.

āf, āf, a bed.

āfā, Tuat I, an ape-god gatekeeper.

āff, Tuat VIII, P.S.B. 7, 194, shrew-mouse, shrew-mouse god; Cop. .

āfēn, U. 545, T. 300, 310, P. 232, to flee, to get back.

āfekh, U. 209, T. 310, to unloose, to untie, to unroll, to unpick, to disentangle.

āft, medicine for the eyes.

āf, to rest, to repose, to sit.

āf, bier; bed with fine linen bedclothes (Love Songs, 1, 4).

āf, couch with cushions, bedstead like the Sudâni.

āf, Peasant 48, linen garment, piece of stuff, linen cloth, rectangular sheet or coverlet of a bed, square shawl or head-cloth, bed, bed-clothes.

āf, a rectangular box or chest, a rectangular stone, a rectangular socket, a rectangle, Düm. T.I. I, 101, 4.

āf, a rectangular plot of ground.

āf, sarcophagus.
| ãft | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{to flee, leap away, to jump up from the ground;}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãft-t | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{sweat of the god;}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãff | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{four;}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãftu | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{a fourfold garment.}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãm | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{adverb;}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãm | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{U. 541, Rec. 27, 57, not, do not.}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãm | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{within; see.}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãmi-t | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{U. 23, U. 387, P. 187, between, among (?)}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãmi-ut | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{Rec. 20, 42, between;}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãmi-ab | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{one who is in the heart, darling, trusted one; fem.}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãmi-abt | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{he who served by the month, a priest.}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãmi-amau | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{N. 1327, a group of gods (?)}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãmi-ãriti | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{pilot.}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãmi-ãs | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{he who is in the tomb, the name of a priest of the tomb.}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãmi-ãst-ã | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{the title of a priest; plur.}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
| ãmi-ãst-ã em Herset | \(\text{\text{\text{
\begin{tabular}{l}
\text{an amulet (Lacau).}
\end{tabular}}\)}}
ami-ā  a title of a priest of Heru-ur; P. 674, M. 666; plur. N. 1282.
ami-āḥā  a priest of Heru-ur; N. 1282.
ami-ūāb  "dweller in the pure place," a title of a priest.
ami-unnut  horoscope.
ami-unnut  A.Z. 1899, 11, horoscopist.
ami-unnut  guard; Copt. H. 320.
ami-unnuit  Rec. 14, 13, a priest who served by the hour.
ami-urt  the port side of a boat when sailing northwards, the west.
ami-urt-sa  a title of the king.
ami-bāḥ  he who is in front of or before; plur. Rec. 36, 217.
ami-bah  Tombos 12.
ami-per  a will, conveyance of property, inventory of goods for testamentary purposes, title-deeds.
ami-per  Methen 15.
amiu-mitu  a name of the dead.
ami-ren-f  a list of names, catalogue, register; plur. Rec. 21, 15, registers, deeds.
ami-hru  Peasant 193, 150, contemporary.
ami-ha-t  what is at the breast, in front.
ami-hat  ancestors, predecessors, beings of a former time.
amiu-khat  viscera, intestines.
amiu-khat  Rec. 31, 18, 19, Rec. 31, 29, Thes. 1481, thoughts.
ami-khent  he who is in front, leader.
ami-khent  title of a priest; plur.
amiu-khen  palace officials.
ami-khet  follower, companion, member of a body-guard; plur. T. 29.
amiu-khet  N. 652, those who come after,
posterity; varr. 🕍, T. 180, M. 162,

ами-са 🕍, a title of a priest.

ами-са 🕍, he who is behind.

ами́-шепа (?) 🕍, U. 171

Ами-керк-т 🕍, U. 530.

ами́-та 🕍, title of the chief priest of Letopolis.

амиут-та 🕍, herbs of the field.

Ами-Ta-мер (?) 🕍, Rec. 33, 3, dweller in Ta-mer, i.e., an Egyptian.

Ами-та́неб-т (?) 🕍, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses; she presided over the month,

Ами-бахиу 🕍, B.D. 17, 59, the gods in the presence [of Osiris].

Ами-багиу 🕍, Tuat VII, the "helpless" gods who lie on the back of the serpent Nehep.

Ами-бак 🕍, B.D. (Saite) 125; see Ами-бесек 🕍

Ами-бе́к 🕍, Cairo Pap. 23, 3, a god of the dead.

Ами-Пе 🕍, Berg. 1, 11, a lion-god, a protector of the dead.

Ами-пет-сесем-нетерит 🕍, Ombos I, 48, Rec. 34, 180, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses.

Ами-пуи 🕍, B.D. 25, 3; fem. 🕍

ами-му 🕍, a title of Schek.

Ами-Мо́нит 🕍, B.D. 168, the gods who are with Афу-Ра.

Ами-ме́н-ф 🕍, B.D. 64, 18, a title of Афу, the dead Sun-god.

Ами-наут-ф 🕍, U. 331, 🕍, 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 Nebaui, Tuat II, the warden of Urnes in the Tuat.

Am[i]t-terr-s-Usert, B.D. 145, 146, name of the 9th Pylon.

Ami-Nenu, N. 166, a name of the Sky-god.

Ami-neht-f, N. 153, Rec. 30, 187, the name of a god.

Ami-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 (?), Quelques Pap. 79, title of a god (?)

Ami-ret, U. 530, P. 674, M. 665, N. 1281, the name of a god (?)

Amiu-hetut, the apes that sing to the rising sun.

Ami-He-t-ur-ka, U. 263, a title of Osiris and of Rā.

Ami-He-t-Serqet-Ka-hetep-t, Cairo Pap. 23, a protector of the dead.

Ami-He-t-ur-ka, U. 257, a god.

Amiu-hat, Tombos 6, the royal uraeus on the king's head.

Ami-hent-f, M. 762, P. 665, a title of Osiris and of Rā.

Ami-her, Berg. I, 18, a protector of the dead.

Ami-Hetep, Cairo Pap. 23, a protector of the dead.

Ami-Hetchpar, U. 259, N. 719, a title of Osiris and of Rā.

Amiu khat Asār, Tuat VII, the 12 gods who sleep on the serpent Nehep.

Ami-khent-āat, Edfū 1, 12, 15, a goddess of Edfū.

Amiu-khet-Rā, Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru-tuatī in his boat Khepri.

Amiu-khet-He-t-Ānes, B.D. (Saite), 17, 40, a group of gods.

Amiu-khet-Heru, Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru-tuatī in his boat.
Amiu-khet-Tehuti, Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru-tuati in his boat.

Ami-suht-f, B.D. 17, 22 (Nebseni), a title of Ra; Denderah 4, 83, Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru- tuati in his boat.

Ami-sepa-f, P. 759, P. 1656, M. 962, 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 Ra.

Ami-sekhet-f, Tuat IX, a god of his domain.

Amit-she-t-urt, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Amit-shemsu, those who are in the following of the bodyguard of a god.

Ami-She-t-t, N. 1360, title of Anubis.

Amit-Qeṭem, P. 204, 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.

Ami-kehau, T. 323, a god.

Ami-ta, Rameses IX, 10, a serpent-god and associate of Tematheth.

Ami-ta, Tuat III, a god of the boat Pakht.

Ami-ta, Berg. 1, 25, a lion-god.

Ami-ta-f, Rec. 6, 152, a title of Osiris.

Amiu-ta (?), B.D. 168, a group of gods who fed the dead.

Ami-teḥenu, a title of Set.

Amit-thephet-f, U. 332, T. 309, a title of several gods.

Ami-Tuat, U. 466, a title of Horus.

Ami-Tep, U. 261, a title of Horus of Buto.

Ami-teser-t-tep, B.D. 168, a group of benevolent goddesses.

Ami-Tet, Rec. 4, 28, a title of Osiris (?)

Ami-tchāāmu, T. 305, a title of a serpent.

Ami-Tcheba kher-ut (?), T. 369, a title of Osiris.

ám, Rec. 11, 179, 195, 293; Copt. 392.

ám, í, U. 293, 195, N. 719 + 14, to be attacked.

ám, í, Rec. 13, 20, 195, Amen. 12, 11, 01, Rec. 14, 15, to eat; see 395, Rec. 29, 144; Copt. 392.
| am-ur | Rev., to overeat; Copt. oτυμελοτηρ. |
| am-t | Israel Stele 7, U. 149, name of a wine. |
| am, am-t | child, pupil. |
| Am | B.D. G. 569, a form of Horus suckled by Renenut. |
| Amit | Ombos II, 2, 195, a goddess of the circle Hetepet-neb-per-s. |
| Am[It] | Tuat VIII, goddess of eyebrows. |
| Am | Berg. 1, 34, a lion-god. |
| Am | Berg. 1, 11, a jackal-headed god. |
| am | Rec. 35, 56, to cry, to wail, to weep. |
| amm | to cry, to exclaim, to groan. |
| am | A.Z. 1905, 107, woe! |
| am, am-t | (Lacau), staff, stick, standard. |
| am, amit | to burn, to flame, to blaze, fire, flame; plur. fire-gods. |
| ammu (ammu) | light, rays, beams. |
| amemu | Todt. (Lepsius), 6, 43; see Henememet. |
| amu | B.D. 148 (Rubric), colour, paint; see am. |
| amm | to make firm, to strengthen. |
| amàm-t | strength. |
| am | stuff, cloth, garment. |
| am | Rec. 188, 13, 39, 72, stream, flood, deluge. |
| am (amm) | skin (?), cat. |
| am (amm) | Rec. 31, 147, to be hard of hearing. |
| am (amm) | Amen. 12, 14, patient, submissive. |
| am (amm) | to putrefy, to rot, to ferment. |
| am | filth. |
| am (amm), ammit | clay, like clay; Copt. ομμε, ομει. |
| am (amm) | raisins (?), fruit of a tree, dates (?) |
| am (ammu) | P.S.B. 13, 41, fruit trees, palms. |
| am (amm) | gracefulness of form, graciousness. |
| am-ti | grace, graciousness. |
| Ama | Tuat XI, a dawn-god. |
| ama | to eat; Copt. oτυμελ. |
| áma | a staff. |
ámau, borders, boundaries.

ámaá M. 750, to make to travel.

ánam, house, tent.

ánam, date palm (?); plur.

ánam, kind, gracious, agreeable; ?, darling.

ámakhi, Jour. As. 1908, 313, to honour, to worship, to be worthy of honour or worship; Copt. 313, Rev. 23, 204.

ámakhu, Rec. 36, 78, U. 616, M. 576, P. 403, 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, P. 403, paternal serfs, IV, 1054; M. 1, aged serfs, IV, 1045; M. 1, vassals of Osiris; fem. M. 1.

ámakhi, Rec. 27, 53, serf, vassal of a god, person of honour.

ámakhit, female vassal (?), vassalage, fealty.

ámakkhkh, Amen. 11, 4, the venerable dead.

Amakhu, Mar. Aby. 1, P. 404, M. 576, N. 1183, the divine serfs in the Tuat.

Amakhu nu Asár, B.D. 141, the serfs of Osiris.

Amakhu, N. 1200, the name of a god.

Amakhui (?), Tuat XII, a god who towed Af through the serpent Ankh-neteru, and was reborn daily.

Amakhit-f, Mar. Aby. 1, Rev. 11, 178, Rev. 13, 3, cat; Copt. e30x3.

Amá, Amáit, Rev. 31, 27, .


Amakheri, a kind of balsam tree, white manna tree.

Ámma (read ámi ?), give, let, grant, I pray, make, cause; Copt. 35, 35.

Ám (ámm), grain, wheat or barley.

Ámáa, Alt. K. 45, proper name (?); compare Heb. \\n
ámi, would that !

ámi-t, Rev., nature, disposition.

Ámi, Nesi-Amsu 30, 21, a name of the Eye of Horus.

Ámi, B.D. (Saite) 110, 9, ibid. 153, 5, fire-god.
Amit, B.D. 164, 4, a name of Sekhmit-Bast-Ra.

Amitu, dead person; plur. (L.D. III, 219v, 18,).

Amutnen (?) T. 49, 52, P. 160, a goddess of milk cows, and cows that give suck, (Rec. 155, 558,).

Amu, Pl. 155, 558, 155, 558, R. 11, 140. Peasant 182, to hide, to conceal, to be hidden, secret, mysterious.

Amun, U. 508, , hidden person or thing, concealed, secret, mysterious; (Rec. 155, 558,).

Amun; plur.

Amun, title of the high priest of the Gynaecopolite Nome.

Amun, “hidden one,” a name of the Devil.

Amun, something hidden.

Amun, a hidden place, a sanctuary; plur.

Amun amen , U. 524, , T. 330, doubly hidden (?)

Amun-âb , to hide the heart, to dissemble.

Amun-a , to conceal the hand.

Amennu-au , Tuat VII, 12 gods whose arms were hidden, and who lived with the body of Rā in Het-Benben.

Ámen-âakhu , Tuat X, a destroyer of the dead.

Ámen-ren-f , U. 508,

Ámen-ren-her , U. 508, T. 322, , he whose name is hidden, a title of several gods, the great judge of the Tuat.

Ámen-ren-her , Rec. 27, 55, the name of a god.

Ámen-hau , Tuat X, a destroyer of the bodies of the dead.

Ámen-khat , one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 39).

Ámen-khat , Tuat X, the name of the Hand that holds Aapep by a chain.

Áment-seshemu-set , Tuat VI, a goddess of the Utchat.

Ámen , U. 558, P. 703, , M. 478,

Ámen , , Hh. 385, , the god Ámen, “the hidden god” who is in heaven.

Ámen , Assy. , Heb. , Nahum 3, 8, Copt. , Gr. , Ammon.

Ámen-t (Ámenit) , U. 558, , Hymn of Darius 23, fem. of preceding.

Ámeni , Edfu 1, 92, a form of Ámen and Rā.

Ámeni , Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 52).

Ámennu , P. 266, N. 1246, the “hidden” god.

Ámenui , the dual Ámen.
Ámen-áab-t, Rec. 17, 119, Ámen as god of the East.

Ámen-áabti, Herusâtef Stele 154, a form of Ámen worshipped in the Súdân.

Ámen-ápt, Ámen of Karnak; compare Tell al-'Amarna.


Ámen-Menu, IV, 1031, Ámen + Menu.

Ámen-meruti, Amen the beloved, or loving, god (?)

Ámen-naánka (?), B.D. 165, 4, a form of Ámen worshipped in Nubia.

Ámen net Nut (?), Herusâtef Stele 34, Ámen of Thebes.

Ámen-neb-khart, Ámen as lord of the Nome of Hercompolites.

Ámen-neb-nest-taui, "Ámen, lord of the throne of the Two Lands," i.e., Ámen of Karnak.

Ámen Nept, Dream Stele 8, Ámen of Napata (Gebel Barkal).

Ámen-Rā, Amen + Rā.

Ámenit Rā, L.D. 4, 2, the female counterpart of Ámen-Rā.

Ámen-Rā-Ptaḥ, the triad Ámen + Rā + Ptaḥ.

Ámen-Rā-menmen-mut-f, Culte Divin, p. 124, Ámen-Rā as his mother's husband.

Ámen-Rā-neb-nest-Taui, Ámen-Rā, lord of the throne of the Two Lands, i.e., Egypt, prince of Karnak.

Ámen-Heb, Rec. 28, 182 = 'Amenyhe, Ámen of Heb, the capital of the Oasis of Khârgah.

Ámen-Rā nesu-neteru; Gr. 'Amonraawôhp, i.e., Ámen-Rā, king of the gods; also, the triad Ámen + Rā + Heru-âakhuti.Ámen-Rā Heru-âakhuti Tem Kheperâ Heru, the double triad of Ámen + Rā + Heru-âakhuti + Tem + Kheperâ + Heru.

Ámen-Rā setem (?) ua, Ámen-Rā as his mother's husband.

Ámen Ruruti, B.D. 165, 4, the triad Ámen + Shu + Tefnut.

Ámen-ḥap, an ithyphallic man-headed hawk-god, a form of Ámen-Rā.

Ámen-ḥerit-áb-ápt, Champollion, Mon. IV, 332, 3, consort of Ámen as god of the Ḥpt.

Ámen-khnem-ḥeh, Ámen as god of eternity.

Ámen-sept-ḥennuti (?), Nesi-Amsu 17, 14, Ámen with the ready horns; Sept-ḥennuti is probably the original of a title of Alexander the Great, Dhu 'l-Karnîn.
Amen-qa-ast, Amen of the exalted throne.

Amen-kau, P. 602, N. 1154, god of the east gate of heaven.

Amen-ta-Mât, Rec. 21, 94, 102.


Amen Tehnit, Rec. 14, 74, Amen of Tehnit.

Amen Lanzone, pl. 17, a frog-headed god, one of the eight elemental gods and goddesses, and grandfather of the Eight Gods; see Khemenu.

Amen, Pierret, Ét. 1, a lion-god.

Amen U. 543, T. 299, Tuat IV, a serpent-god.

Amen-t Lanzone, pl. 17, a serpent-headed goddess, counterpart of the preceding.

Amen B.D. 168, a bull-god.

Amen ? Tuat VIII, one of the nine Shemsu-Râ.

Amen-usr-ḥa-ḥt, IV, 421, 895, the name of the sacred barge of Amen-Râ at Thebes.

Amen-Râ, an official; compare Am-mu-ni-ra Tell al-Amarna.

Amen-Râ-em-usr-ḥa-t, Rec. 20, 41, name of the sacred barge of Amen.

Amen-ṭa-f-pa-khepes, Rev. 11, 60, the name of the favourite horse of Seti I.

Ahmen P. 406 = M. 580, the right hand, right side; compare Heb. יְנָן.

Ahmen T. 360, P. 359, N. 1073, P. 406, right side, western; Heb. יְנָן.

Ahmen-t P. 610, T. 81, the West, the right side.

Ahmen-t, the right eye.

Ahmen-t T. 81, M. 234, N. 612, the west wind.

Amen-t Inscrip. of Darius 9, the west bank of the Nile and the land westwards.

Amente, the god of Amente or the West.

Amenti, a denizen of Ament-t, one belonging to Amen-t, U. 578, N. 966.

Amentiu those who are in the West, i.e., the dead.

Amen-t, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 27).

Amentt the west, the abode of the dead, Dead-land; Copt. Ḥmt.

Amentit, the goddess of Dead-land.

Amen-t Tuat I, a singing-goddess; the name of the 1st Aat (B.D. 149).
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 eren  
Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Amen-t-hep-nab-s  
B.D. G. 494, goddess of the necropolis of Memphis and Abydos.

Amen-seh[er]-t  
the ante-chamber of the Tuat.

amen-t  
A.Z. 1908, 16, name of a vulture amulet.

amen-t  
name of a sceptre amulet (Lacau).

amen  
U. 335, T. 396, N. 1149, to make to arrive, or reach =

amenmen  
to set in motion; see .

amen  
T. 340, N. 1352, to make firm, to establish, to fortify; see .

amenmen  
Rec. 4, 121, Hymn of Darius 4, to establish; see .

amen  
made firm, established.

Amenu - kherp (Kherp - He - t - Amenu)  
a name of the pyramid of Amenemhat II.

Amen-sekhem-f-au  
name of a gate at Thebes.

ameni-t  
the regular daily sacrifice or offering; Thes. 1253.

amen  
U. 589, M. 823, N. 1338, P. 669, N. 895, M. 779, P. 183, the daily sacrifice of a bull; plur. 
U. 590.

amenu  
pasture; Copt. 

ámenu  
Rec. 36, 81, flower, plant.

ámenu  
dove.

ámenhu  
sacrificial priest, butcher.

Ámenhiu  
(Nebseti), 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  
Amen. 27, 13, P.S.B. 20, 195, to absorb, to fill oneself full.

ámeh  
T. 363, Rev. 12, 59, to seize, to have power over; Copt. 

ámeh  
N. 179, Rev. 12, 59, to seize, to have power over; Copt. 

Ámht, Ammh-t  
B.D. 72, 1, 149, the name of the 6th Aat.
Ámhit the goddess of these kingdoms.

ámkhen, the Kingdom of Seker, the god of Death, at Șakkarah. There was an ámh-t at Thebes also.

ámkhen, T. 190, P. 676, to make a voyage, to travel through or about.

ámes U. 296, N. 533, to conduct.

ámes crown, head-dress.

áms-t Ebers Pap. 47, 12, 87, 10, Rec. 7, 108, shrub, plant, flower; plur. anethum, Gr. ἀνήθον, Copt. ëelIICI, ëelIICI.

áms Aelt. Tex. 38, ἀμὴς, staff of office, sceptre.

Ámsi, B.D. 17, 34, Todt. (Naville) II, 41, a title of Menu as the bearer of the sceptre ámes, ÆelIICI.

ámes to give birth to; see mes, born (plur.), N. 1229.

ámes A.Z. 35, 16, ÆelIICI, lie, untruth; see ëames, ÆelIICI.

áms Rev. 14, 73, usury; Copt. ëelRCC.

ámeska skin, hide, leather.

ámset, Anastasi Pap. IV, the loins, reins, kidneys; Copt. ëelECT ëelHT.

ámset the great intestine.

Ámset, P. 262, N. 592, T. 60, P. 462, Hh. 443, M. 551, N. 1250, P. 445, Hh. 764, N. 1279; Ámset was one of the four sons of Horus and assisted in embalming Osiris.

Ámset, P. 445, 766, M. 218, to make a voyage, to travel through or about.

Ámset, P. 673, N. 1279; Ámset, the god of the 10th hour of the night.

Ámset, the god of the 4th day of the month.

Ámset-á-em-ábu P. 144, Hh. 488, 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. ëeke2 (?)

Ámtt Rec. 32, 80, a region.

ámt-ta U. 111, x, a cake offering.

Ámtenni Hh. 488, a magical name.

ámt-tuit Rec. 31, 105, kinsfolk; see untuit.

ámtchart ñ salve, unguent, ointment, Copt. ëelTO.

án = Copt. ëelTO.
án  a mark of emphasis, an indication of the subject of a sentence.
án  M. 624, 625, a particle =  , P. 316, 317.
án  , interrogative particle;  , shall I send?
án  , where is he to-day?
án  , do ye know?
án  , shall then?
án  , is it that not?
án  , who?
án  , a conditional particle,  ; Copt. eite (late form,  )
án  , a post negative particle.
án  , of, IV, 3, 140.
án  , in, to, for, because, by.
án  , said by =  , IV, 4, 220, 1141; var.  , we say.
án meru  , so that.
án  , pers. pron. 1st pers. com. we; Copt. eite.
án  , an interjection.
án  ।
án  , P. 318  M. 626.
áni (?)  , U. 2,  , ,  , ,  , ,  , ,  , ,  , N. 1118, bringing; Copt. eite.
ánu  , porter, carrier, bringer;  
án-áu  , to shut doors.
án-uauai  , briner of reports,  , herald.
án utchat  , to restore the light to the Eye of Ra.
án em skhai  , to put into writing.
án-t ret  , Tomb Amenem-hat, p. 93, the name of a ceremony.
án-shet  , "fire bringer,"  , the fire stick.
án-t, ánut  ,  , something brought, conduct, lead;  , offerings.
án  , U. 556,  , M. 544,  ,  , T. 26, P. 440, gift, offering; plur.  , M. 251,  , P. 82, N. 788,  , U. 212, 509, P. 688,  , T. 323,  , Rec. 32, 82,  , T. 292. Later forms are the following:
án  , Peasant 120, owner of merchandise.
ánit  , things brought, offerings, etc.
ánit  , date flour, offerings of flour.
ánu  , IV, 1152, tools used in brickmaking.
án-t  , P. 172,  , N. 939, watercourse, channel, valley.
An-t 𓊆𓊉𓏚, Rec. 32, 82, the name of a serpent deity.

An 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Tuat III, the “bringer” of the Eye of Horus.

Antit 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Tuat III, a goddess who “brought” the pupils of the Eyes of Horus.

Annio 𓊆𓊎𓏚, U. 272, 275, a god of offerings.

Ánith 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Tuat VII, a star-godess.

Án-ári-t-Rā 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Tuat III, a god of the Utchat.

Án-á-tf-f 𓊆𓊎𓏚, B.D. 92, a form of Horus.

Án-á-f 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Denderah III, 69, B.D. 125, II, a serpent-god, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Án-á-f 𓊆𓊎𓏚, B.D. 17 (Nebson), 26 ff., the executioner of Osiris.

Án-urt-emkhet-usas 𓊆𓊎𓏚, B.D. 99, 15, name of the mast in the Magical Boat.

Án-maaât 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Tuat V, one of eight gods who burned the dead.

Án-nef-em-hu 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Berg. 1, 3, Rec. 4, 28, one of the eight sharp-eyed custodians of the body of Osiris.

Án-re-f 𓊆𓊎𓏚, B.D. 125, II; see Maa-ántu-f.

Án ha-ti 𓊆𓊎𓏚, to sacrifice a heart.

Án-her-t 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Dér al-Gab. 1, 18, P.S.B. 7, Cairo Cat. 71, the god Onouris, the centre of whose cult was Abydos (This); Copt. Anouper, Gr. Ovoo'rpe. Un Anher, lord of the harpoon.

Án-her Bast-utet-tha 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Thes. I, 23, one of the 36 Dekans.

Án-her-Shu 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Lanzone, pl. 34, Mission 13, 126, An-her + Shu.

Án-ïhetop 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Tuat IV, a god in the Tuat of Seker.

Án-ïhetop-f 𓊆𓊎𓏚, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Ántaf 𓊆𓊎𓏚, U. 548, T. 303, a serpent fiend.

án 𓊆𓊎𓏚, T. 311, to turn back, to drive away to repel.

ánán 𓊆𓊎𓏚, T. 311, to turn back.


anni 𓊆𓊎𓏚, T. 34, to repel.

án 𓊆𓊎𓏚, M. 115, repeller.

ánti 𓊆𓊎𓏚, repeller.

ánt-t 𓊆𓊎𓏚, a repelling, something returned.

ánnt 𓊆𓊎𓏚, a turning back.

ánnt 𓊆𓊎𓏚, P. 685, N. 961, something repelled.

ánnet 𓊆𓊎𓏚, delay, withdrawal.

Ánen-retui 𓊆𓊎𓏚, Tuat VI, IV, 546, to cut, to destroy, to reduce, to suppress, to obliterate a name.

ánán 𓊆𓊎𓏚, knife, sword, to destroy.
án, plural. to fetter, to tie up, to bind, to wrap round, to rope up.

án, cord, rope; plur. III', Hh. 482.

ánú (?), fetters, bindings.

án-t, anew.

án-t, valley, khor, ravine; plur. III', Hh. 229, IV, 1026, Rec. 29, 147, upper valleys or ravines, valleys of the tombs.

án-tá-t, a region of valleys.

án-t áa-t, M. 188, N. 694, the "Great Valley."

án-t ánti, the valley of myrrh.

án-t pa-ásh, valley of the cedar.

án-t heb, a funerary festival.

Ánt-sekhtu, Tuat XI, the pit of fire containing the damned standing on their heads.

Ánt-t Kek, B.D. 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. 11, 167, III', stone; Copt. wne, wnu; plur. III'

án, or III', eyebrows.

án, Eyemen. 13, 1, Anastasi Pap. I, 25, 4, hair of any kind, covering, colour of hair, colour of face, complexion.

ánú, skin coverings.

ánuit, 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.

Ánt, B.D. 15, 43, a mythological fish, one of the two fish pilots of Ra.

Ánt, Qenna Pap. 2, 8, a mythological boat of the Sun-god.

án-t, sickness.

án-t, the pallor of fever.

án, some strong-smelling substance.

án, juice, sap, drink of some kind (?)

án, N. 535, 538 = Ω, T. 294, 295, P. 229, pillar, column; plur.

án, P. 340, M. 642, IV, 819, III', one, Copt. 2071 (?), the shaft of an obelisk.

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?) III', M. 824, III', III', Rec. 10, 136, building, abode;

án-t, Rec. 10, 136, building, abode;

án, graves, cemetery; III', Rec. 8, 136, the slain.

án-t, T. 18, the two pillars of a palace, portico (?)

án-t, T. 18, the two pillars of a palace, portico (?)

án-t, Rec. 4, 121, III', III', III', III', a hall of columns, colonnade.
Án, Áni, a form of Osiris, the Moon-god; Litanie 53, Án of the stars.

Án-á, P. 690, the divine father of Pepi I.

Ánít, B.D. G 348, Rec. 15, 162, the consort of Sáaba, and mother of one of the seven forms of Harpokrates.

Ánit, Wilkinson A.E. III, 232, a form of Hathor and a goddess of childbirth.

Ánit, Rameses IX, pl. ro, director of the serpent Neha-her, 

Ánit, B. D. 169, 20, the habitation of the men-gods, Horus, and Set.

Án-mut-f, P. 828, N. 772, 781, B.D. 18, I, Denderah III, 35, ibid. IV, 84, IV, 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.

Án-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 9th hour of the night, 

Ánmut-f abesh, Ombos I, 1, 252, a star-god.

Án-mut-k, Mar. Mast. 1; var. = Án-kenmut, 

Ánran (?) L.D. 3, 80, a form of Hathor.

Án-hāā, a form of the Moon-god.

Án-sebu, T. 289, U. 419, the name of a god.

Án-smet, U. 421, T. 241, a pillar of Osiris with the eyes smeared with stibium, a title of the Bull of Heaven.

Án-k (?), P. 691, a title of Pepi I.


Án-Kenset, U. 419, T. 239, title of a god (?).

Án-tek (?), P. 690, the divine mother of Pepi I.

Án-tt, the desert between the Nile and Red Sea.

Án-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.

Án-ti Set, a man of the Nubian Desert; plur.

Án-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.

Ánana, Sphinx I, 258, the name of the original owner of the D'Orbiney Papyrus.
Methen 4, a title, or name of an office.

ána, ánu  
ánuáu, ánu  
ánuáuáu  
ánuáuba  
Anáushana  
Anáukar  
ánár-t  
ánas  
áná = IV, 1161, with.
áná  
ánáu  
blaspheme; var. 
ání  
ání-tit  
Jour. As. 1908, 292, stone; Copt. cist. 
ánit  
Rec. 5, 89,  
Rec. 16, 110,  
27, 85, twigs, palm-leaves, a kind of fruit;  
Rec. 5, 93:

ánu  
ánu-t  
ánu-ánu, ánu  
ánu-ánuáu, ánu  
ánu-ánuáuáu  
ánu-ánuáuba  
Anáushana  
Anáukar  
ánár-t  
ánas  
áná = IV, 1161, with.
áná  
ánáu  
blaspheme; var. 
ání  
ání-tit  
Jour. As. 1908, 292, stone; Copt. cist. 
ánit  
Rec. 5, 89,  
Rec. 16, 110,  
27, 85, twigs, palm-leaves, a kind of fruit;  
Rec. 5, 93:

ánu  
ánu-t  
ánu-ánu, ánu  
ánu-ánuáu, ánu  
ánu-ánuáuáu  
ánu-ánuáuba  
Anáushana  
Anáukar  
ánár-t  
ánas  
áná = IV, 1161, with.
áná  
ánáu  
blaspheme; var. 
ání  
ání-tit  
Jour. As. 1908, 292, stone; Copt. cist. 
ánit  
Rec. 5, 89,  
Rec. 16, 110,  
27, 85, twigs, palm-leaves, a kind of fruit;  
Rec. 5, 93:
Peasant 26, Rec. 31, 26, a kind of medicinal plant, herb, or fruit.

ānb (i) ə, to dance, to perform acrobatic feats.

ānba Ebers 100, 15.

ānbs (?) ə(ə) ə, A.Z. 1907, 46, title of an official of Thebes.

āneb-t (?), āneb-tā.

Rec. 31, 26, a kind of medicinal plant, herb, or fruit.


ānep (i) ə, to swathe, to wrap round.

ānep (ii) ə, Rec. 29, 157, to decay, to stink.

Anp, Anpu (iii) ə, dual of lord.

Anp (iv) ə, B.D. 188, 2.

Anp (v) ə, Sphinx text 4.


Anp (vii) ə, to swathe, to wrap round.

Anp (viii) ə, Rec. 29, 157, to decay, to stink.


Anp (x) ə, to swathe, to wrap round.

Anp (xi) ə, Rec. 29, 157, to decay, to stink.

Anpu, Anpu (xii) ə, the god Anubis, the judge of hearts (U. 220); Copt. ən terminating

Anpu ə, Edīf I, 14, the four forms of Anubis: (1) ə, (2) ə, (3) ə, (4) ə.

Anpu (xiii) ə, Lanzone, pl. 31, consort of Anpu.

Anp-āmi-ut (xiv) ə, B.D. 151, 156, Anubis in the embalming chamber.

Anp neb-Ta-tcheser tt ə, Anubis, lord of the cemetery.

Anp hen i ə, Tuat V, a jackal-headed god who guarded the river of fire, a form of Anubis.
ánemu, skin of human beings, or animals, hide, pelt; Copt. σιτος; Rec. 30, 67.

ánem-t, Rec. 14, 195, skin bottles, vessels of drink; plur. Rec. 16, 57.

án-m'k-t, Greene II, 17, home, abode, dwelling.

ánner, Rec. 33, 35 = ő, to love.

ánmesit, cloth, garment, apparel.

ánen, see án.

Ánenit, B.D. 168, goddesses who bestowed virility.

ánér, De Hymnis 44, shell of an egg.

ánér, stone; Copt. ωνε.

ánrit, stone, pebble, worked stone; plur. ő.

Áner-ti, IV, 894, the two rocks near Al-Kâb; B.D. 134, 6.

ánér úâ, IV, 932, monolith.

ánér-en-bââ, basalt.

ánér-en-benu, yellow sandstone.

ánér-en-bekhenu, porphyry.

ánér-en-ma, Rec. 3, 48, granite.


ánér-en-rut, sandstone.

ánér-en-rut-ent-tu-Šesher, Thes. 1286, red sandstone.

ánér-en-sen-t, 1174, a kind of stone.

ánér šetch, white calcareous stone, limestone.

ánér šetch-nefer-en-rut-t, Thes. 1285, fine white sandstone.

ánér sept, prepared stone (?)

ánér kâm, 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.

Áń-rut-f, "the place where nothing grows," a mythological locality at Hensu; var.

ánrana (alana), oak trees; Heb. חַלָּה or לָלָה.

ánrahama (ârhma), oaks; Anastasi IV, 14, 5.

ánnana (arhama), pomegranate; Heb. הַגַּנָּה, Syr. حَنَّاء, Arab. حَنَّة, Eth. ֹחַנָּה; Copt. הַנָּה.
Anratát — the river Orontes.

ánhama — Harris I, 56A, 5, pomegranate; see

ánhem — skin, colour, covering; mistake for

ánherher — to rejoice; see

án-khu — Turin Pap. 67, 11, a kind of stone.

ánkharásmara — Alt. K. No. 81, a precious stone.

án-s-t — a title of the priestess of Bubastis.

án-s-t — a kind of stone.

án-s-t — the so 1e of the foot; plur.

án-su — king; see nesu.

án-suti — a reed case, box (?)

ánseb-t — U. 160, N. 511, to withdraw, to return (?)

ánq — Rec. 17, 50, to flame (?)
Anthet  


Antheti  @. Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 64).

Antheth  = Tuat VI, a goddess, functions unknown.

áthenem  , I, 137.

ánt  a, to be in need of, want, misery, sadness, disgust, trouble.

ántebu  @, B.D. 99, 7, a god.

ánetch  , protector, defender, advocate, avenger; see "ánt" , "ánt", T. 186, "ánt", , P. 366, 658, 764.

ántech  , to strike, P. 204.

ántech 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.
är, an old form of the preposition «, at, by, to, towards, as far as, against, until.

är « = preposition « to, towards, etc.

är Nastase Stele 11, 22, 25, 26, 32 = preposition.

är = preposition « to, towards, from, etc.

är-ḥer ११, into the presence of someone; Copt. eγπετ.

är, āri U. 586, P. 16, 96, १२, प्र, P. 190, M. 392, १२, १२, M. 114, Rec. 21, 76, १२, १२, 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. επε; १२, do not; Copt. ῥυπ, ῥυνερ;

āri, त to visit, १२, "any other man who visited Ámam"; १२, "I visited the mine region."

āri to serve in the army, १२, "a second time I served."

āri to amount to, १२, १२, १२, १२, IV, 666, "amounting to १४४५ ४बेन."

āri to pass the time, १२, १२, "I passed eight days in exploring."

āri abu १२, १२, to make a stoppage, i.e., to cease.

āri āau-t १२, १२, to occupy an office, to enjoy a dignity, to exercise the functions of a certain office.

āri āakh १२, to benefit someone, १२ to do good to.

āri āni १२, to praise, to perform a service of praise.

āri āb (१०) १२, to do the will of someone, to carry out the intent of someone.

āri ār-t १२, to milk an animal.

āri āterti १०, to go through Upper and Lower Egypt.

āri ā (१०), to work the irrigation of a district.

āri ānkh १०, P.S.B. २०, ४७, to take an oath, to perform what one has sworn to do.

āri ānt १२, worker on the nails, manicurist.

āri āntch १२, to heal, to make to recover, to restore to soundness.

āri ua-t (१०) १२, to travel, to journey.

āri uat-shu १०, Rec. १०, ४२, to work at the trade of . . . . . .

āri utcha १२, to heal.

āri baka-t १०, to conceive, to become pregnant; Copt. επαοκί.

āri t pequ १२, to prepare food.

āri em ḥetep १२, to work contentedly.

āri ḥetep १२, to do what ought to be done.

āri em qaâ १२, to make oneself like someone, to feign to be someone else, to disguise oneself, to pretend.

āri em ṯenā-t १२, to register oneself, to enrol one's name.

āri t maāt १२, १०, to practise right, to lead a life of integrity.

āri m'k-t १२, to protect, to spread the wings over young.

āri t menkh-t १२, to do the very best work.

āri metcha १२, to write a book.

āri en १०, १०, made by, produced by, १० "produced by the lady of the house," १० "born of the lady of the house."
ári ennu, to do a thing continually.

ári nefer, to perform a task well.

ári nefer-t, to have intercourse with a virgin.

ári neh, to protect.

ári nekhi, to protect.

ári nekhen, to renew one's youth, to act as a youth.

ári neter, to deify.

ári netch, to shew pity, to protect.

ári-netchemm-t-ám-ḥenen, to celebrate the Haker festival.

ári heper, to set the law in motion against someone.

ári hru, to pass the day.

ári hru nefer, to make a day of rejoicing, to celebrate a festival.

ári hett, to praise.

ári ḫa, to make magical passes over the dead; to make magical passes over the eyes.

ári-t ḫeb, to celebrate a festival.

ári ḫebsu, to make cloth, i.e., to weave.

ári ḫep-t, to work the paddle, i.e., to row a boat.

ári ḥemu, to work the steering oar or rudder, to steer.

ári ḥem, to work at a trade or handicraft.

ári ḥem-t, to live with a wife; to pass time in philandering.

ári ḫer, to terrify.

ári ḫes-t, to do the pleasure of someone, to make someone pleased.

ári khet, to do things, to be active, to acquire wealth, to sacrifice.

ári kheperu, to effect transformations, to take different forms; they changed their forms.

ári kheru, to thunder.

ári kher-f, to perform his daily task.

ári sa, to make magical passes over someone.

ári sep sen, to repeat.

ári sem, to greet with good words; Copt. pchur (?)

ári senther, to make an offering of incense, to cense.

ári sekhem, to play the sistrum.

ári sekheru, to devise plans, to arrange men's destinies, a title of one of the Khensu gods at Thebes.

ári sesh, to act as a scribe, to copy a document or book; to act as a scribe, to copy; to do into writing.

ári seshsh, to play, or rattle, the sistrum.

ári seshem kh[n]s, to praise.

ári seka, to plough.
ári-t setep sa (?), to make magical passes, to perform magical ceremonies with a view of securing protection from evil, to visit the Court.

ári shen, hairdresser; , chief hairdresser at Court.

ári kat, "doer of the Splendid Works of the Lord of the Two Lands," *i.e.*, the royal Clerk of the Works.

ári gestep, to protect.

ári ta-t tep-f, he who has laid his head upon the earth, *i.e.*, the dead man.

ári tchet, to make a speech, to say.

áriu, working men, slaves, servants.

árit, working women.

áru, áriu, workers, doers, those who make, etc.

ári-t, IV, 90r, made, artificial (of , lapis-lazuli).

ári-t, T. 342, P. 191, P. 170, , something done, work, the act of working, deed, act, a thing to be done; plur. , work of all kinds.

ári-t, creature; plur. , 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 Rā.

Ariti, Rec. 15, 178, a goddess.

Arit-áakh, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Ari-Amen, a god.

Arit-áru (?), Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Ari-maat, "doer of the right," a name of Osiris and of other deities.

Ari-em-áb-f, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Ari-em-áaa, Rec. 4, 28, . . , P. "

Ari-em-khet, "maker of things," a title of several gods and kings.

Ari-khet, "creator of his light," a god.

Ari-tchet-f, 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.
\(\text{ár} \equiv \text{to see; compare Heb. \(\text{נְיָ֑ר} \)} \) and Copt. \(\text{εἰωπέ} \) (?).

\(\text{ár} \bigcirc\), the pupil of the eye; Copt. \(\text{i0p} \).

\(\text{ár-ui} \equiv \text{the two eyes. This reading is very doubtful; the correct reading is, perhaps, something like the Coptic \(\text{β.λ.} \).} \)

\(\text{ár-t} \equiv \text{the eye; compare Copt. \(\text{εἰατ} \), a seeing, a looking, look, glance, the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision; and \(\text{εἰ in εἰκάςονε} \), evil eye.} \)

\(\text{ár-t-em ár-t} \equiv \text{eye to eye.} \)

\(\text{ár-ti} \equiv \text{U. 63, U. 551, P. 167}, \text{two eyes; \(\text{ε} \), eyes.} \)

\(\text{ár-ti en nesu} \equiv \text{a title of an official.} \)

\(\text{ár-t nebt} \equiv \text{every eye," i.e., all persons, everybody.} \)

\(\text{ár-t (?)} \equiv \text{B.D. 101, 4, the Eye of seven cubits with a pupil of three cubits.} \)

\(\text{ár-t-áaabt} \equiv \text{Thes. 104, the left eye of Horus or \(\text{Rā} \), i.e., the moon.} \)

\(\text{ár-t-uaā} \equiv \text{B.D. (Saita) 115, 1, "one eye," a title of the Sun-god.} \)

\(\text{ár-t-unem-\(t\)} \equiv \text{B.D. 17, 71, the right eye of \(\text{Rā} \), i.e., the sun.} \)

\(\text{ár-t-unemi} \equiv \text{Thes. 104, a name of \(\text{Sīrus and Rā.} \)} \)

\(\text{ár-t-utt (?)} \equiv \text{Rec. 30, 188, a goddess.} \)

\(\text{ár-ti-fem-khet} \equiv \text{one of the 42 Judges in the Hall of Osiris.} \)

\(\text{ár-ti-fem-\(t\)es} \equiv \text{B.D. 125, II, "Flint-eyes," or "Fiery-eyes," a god of Sekhem, one of the 42 Assessors; varr.} \)

\(\text{Ár-ti-m-tches} \equiv \text{Rec. 15, 17, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.} \)

\(\text{Ár-t Rā} \equiv \text{eye of \(\text{Rā} \), the mid-day sun.} \)

\(\text{Ár-t-Rā-neb-tau} \equiv \text{Ombos I, 1, 47, a serpent-goddess.} \)

\(\text{Ár-t-HERU} \equiv \text{N. 421,} \)

\(\text{U. 91, 112, 117, the Eye of Horus, i.e., the sun; fem. Denderah IV, 81;} \)

\(\text{U. 37, the two eyes of Horus, one black, one white;} \)

\(\text{U. 37, the two Eyes of Horus = \(\text{Hēr} \) and} \)

\(\text{U. 264, 265;} \)

\(\text{U. 516, the green Eye of Horus;} \)

\(\text{N. 519, the white Eye of Horus;} \)

\(\text{the red Eye of Horus.} \)

\(\text{Ár-t Heru} \equiv \text{U. 83,} \)

\(\text{the Eye of Horus, a name given to offerings.} \)

\(\text{Ár-t Heru ħetch-t} \equiv \text{a ceremonial garment.} \)

\(\text{Ár-t KHNEMU} \equiv \text{the Eye of Khnemu.} \)

\(\text{Ár-t KHNEMU} \equiv \text{P. 444,} \)

\(\text{N. 1130, "Eye of Khnem," the name of the boat of \(\text{Her-f-ha-f.} \)} \)

\(\text{Ár-t Shu} \equiv \text{Eye of \(\text{Shu, i.e., the day-sun.} \)} \)

\(\text{Ár-t (?) Teb} \equiv \text{T. 245,} \)

\(\text{428, a god.} \)

\(\text{Ár-t (?) Tem} \equiv \text{Pap. Mut-ħetep 5, Eye of Tem, the setting sun; fem.} \)

\(\text{Denderah IV, 81.} \)
Artchetfr (?), the god of the 9th day of the month.

ár, aru, N. 119, U. 421, Rec. 27, 217, T. 241, P. 216, T. 245, form, figure, image, ceremony, rite; plur. N. 213, T. 241, P. 216, Rec. 33, 32,

Aru

T. 245, 330, the divine forms in the Tuat.

ár, river; Copt. eioop.

ár-t, moisture, flow of water.

ár-aa, Herusêf Stele 17, the Nile; Copt. eiopeo.

ár-t, Rec. 27, 225, 327, milk; Copt. epwte; see .

ártau (arut), U. 68, N. 327, women who give suck, nurses (?)

aru, , stalled ox; plur.

árit, milch cow.

ár-t, beans; Copt. zpu, Arab.

árt, a kind of seed or grain (?)

ár-t, some strong-smelling substance, or disagreeable sensation.

ár, to be oppressed; Rec. 2, 109, greatly oppressed.

ár-t, oppressed one, a man in trouble.

Ári-t, Tuat V, the gate of the 5th division of the Tuat.

ár-ut, part of the magical boat.

ár-tit, blue garment.

ár-ti, coloured cloth of which flags are made.

Árti (?), Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.

ári, N. 391, I, N. 1164, P. 663, I, P. 204, 961, , he who belongs to something, or someone, one who is in charge, keeper; dual, , P. 391, M. 557, N. 1164; plur. , P. 433, , M. 619, , N. 1224; Copt. epwr.

ári, the man whose duty it was to attend to something; fem. ,

ári, Rev. 11, 139, 12, 25, friend, associate, companion.

ár-t, that which appertains to someone or something, the duty of someone, office, appointment.

ári áui, title of a priest of Upper Egypt.
dwellers in the horizon.

ări āru, title of the high priest of the 10th Nome of Upper Egypt.

Ari-ăr-t-tehesef, a god.

ări ās-t, throne attendant.

Ari-ās-t-neter, Tuat II, guardian of the divine throne.

ări āui, belonging to the arms, i.e., bracelets, armlets.

ări āt, steward, house-keeper.

ări āa, N. 1074, P. 651, M. 752, porter, doorkeeper; plur.

Ari āui, B.D. G. 608, keeper of the Two Gates (Egypt); a title of Horus.

Ari-āa-em-ās-t-maat, Cairo Pap. VII, 4, a lioness-goddess, keeper of the throne in the Hall of Judgment.

Ari-āa-en-Asār, N. 1074, the doorkeeper of Osiris.

Art-āa-nt-pet, P. 651, M. 752, the doorkeeper of heaven.

ări āau, ass-herd.

Ari-ān-b-f, Tuat VIII, a dog-god in the Circle Aakebi.

ări ānti, Quelques Pap. 67, title of an official of the "House of Life."
ári reṭui (belonging to the feet, i.e., anklets.

Ári-reṭ-ur P. 672, M. 661, N. 1276, "keeper of the Great Leg," a god.

ári reṭui Rec. 33, 6, associate, companion.

Ári-hut B.D. 168, gods who directed the food supply.

ári ḥa-t captain, title of a priest.

ári ḥeb, director of the festival.

ári ḫemu steersman.

Ári-ḥems-nefer, a Sūdānī god, whose wife was Tefnut; = Arensnuphis.

ári ḫenbiu overseer of the cultivators.

ári kh-t storekeeper, revenue officer (?)

Ári-khabu Tuat VI, master of the scythes, i.e., of the Seven Reapers of Osiris.

ári ḫekh, belonging to the neck, i.e., collar, necklet;

ári sápāu B.D. 17, 123, keeper of the divine register of sins; plur.

ári surā, butlers, men in charge of drinks.

ári sba door-keeper.

ári sebkh-t, gatekeeper.

Ári sem-t (?), B.D. 141, 61, the divine keepers of cemeteries.

ári seshem Rec. 26, 7, keeper of the slaughter-house (?)

Ár-stau, a portion of the kingdom of Seker the Death-god.

Áriu-stau-āmenḥiu B.D. 17, 31 (Nebseni), the overseers of the slaughtering gods.

ári qeb-en-she-en-shet, keeper of the bend in the Lake of Fire.

Ári kenem, Ombos I, 1, 252, the keeper of the Dekans.

ári-ta belonging to earth, i.e., a man, or animal.

Áriu-ta, B.D. 168, the four water-gods in the Tuat.

ári thetthet, Amherst Pap. 28, companions in theft, fellow robbers.

Ári-ṭes Berg. I, 34, Edfū I, 130, keeper of the slaughtering knife.

áru bandages, mummy swathings.

ār to remove, to transport.

ār, a measure of land.

ār-t, a skin roll, a book;

ār-ti, the two jawbones,
árr, Wört. 102, deaf (?)
árr, grapes, grape seeds; Copt. ὑλοῦσις.
árr, Alt. K. 106, a wine jar.
árr-na, B.M. 5633, a pot (?)
Árá, Tuat I, a singing-god.
Árár-ti, two uraei-goddesses, Isis and Nephthys (?)
ári, knife, weapon.
Ári, A.Z. Bd. 38, 17, a proper name = ἄρις.
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.
árb, to be shut in, driven in; Copt. ὑπ᾽.
árabtu, Annales 4, 129.
árp, P. 724, U. 43A, 243, P. 707, 98, 93, III, ἀρτος, ὑπ᾽, U. 194, ἄρτος, U. 194,
M. 719, N. 1327, wine; Copt. ἱππ.; ὀ ὑ ἅ ὧ ὡ

árp, IV, 670, honey wine; Ἠ, ἱππ.,
Rec. 13, 73, wine by measure;
árp, wine shop; Ἠ, ἱππ., Ἐ, Ἄ, ὑπ᾽, wine cellar;
árp, wine of the north;
árp, very fine wine of the Southern Oasis.
árp, wine of various kinds and districts;
árp, T. 120, wine of Pelusium;
T. 119;
árp, U. 148, cedar wine;
T. 121, ἄρπ wine;
árp, wine of Syene.
árpi[t], product, food.
árp, Rec. 29, 158, to rot, to decay, to ferment.
árpai, Rev. 12, 16 = ἄρπ.
árip, Jour. As. 1908, 300, temple = ᾱ, ἄρπ; Copt. πῖνε.
árpi-t, wine cup (?) vase.
áref, B.D. 52, 3, an emphatic particle,
árm, L.D. ii, 4911, a word used in connection with a blowpipe.
árm, a man of Aram
(Syrian, Mesopotamian).
Arm (?), Koller Pap. 4, 3, a tribe in the Sudán.
Árm, Thes. 926, a god.
árm',
Treaty 10, with, along with; see ।।; Copt. ।।।।

Ármén ।।।।, see remen.

Áranth ।।।।, the River Orontes.

Ár-ḥes ।।।।, a lion-god.

árekh ।।।।, U. 214, ।।।।, Rec. 27, 57, to know, make to know; see ।।।।।

árkhek (p) ।।।। Theban
Ost. No. 4, a mineral.

Árkham Kherit-neter ।।।।, B.D. (Saite), pl. 72; Denderah 4, 83, a lioness-headed goddess in Áat 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.

Ársu ।।।।, Obel. Hatshepsut, Kubbân Stele 4, “his maker,” the king’s god (p)
Ársu ।।।।, a Syrian general who ruled Egypt at the end of the XIXth dynasty.

Ársna-t ।।।।, Rev. 6, 6, 33, 3, Arsinoë.

árq ।।।।, to roll up.

árq ।।।।, A.Z. 1908, 16, name of a serpent amulet.

árqabas ।।।।, Koller Pap. 4, 3, a kind of stone; compare Heb. "יבמ, Arab. "ים, a kind of stone (?)

Árk ।।।।, P. 266, N. 1244, a god.

Árkanåtehpan ।।।।, A.Z. 31, 101, Alt. K. 116, a god whose functions are unknown.

árk-tá ।।।।, Rechnungen 59, a kind of wood.


Ártá ।।।।, U. 534, T. 298, P. 231, a fiend in the Tuat.

ártáchar ।।।।, a kind of bird.

árh-t ।।।।, U. 20, T. 338, 368, P. 247, milk.

Ártheth-áa-sti (p) ।।।।, Tomb of Rameses IX, pl. 10, god of the serpent ।।।।.

árt ।।।।, moisture, liquid.

ártb [ ? ] a measure; Copt. erpôf.
Gr. ἀπόβυς, 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.

áhahai ।।।।, joy.

áhá(hi?) ।।।।, T. 185, 287, P. 371, M. 820, N. 42, O ! moan, cry, hail !

áháh ।।।।, U. 295, a shout of joy.

áhí ।।।।, a cry of joy, O ! hail! hurrah!

áhit ।।।।, a cry of joy.
āhh, āhhā, āhi

Rec. 32, 68, ḥ, ṣ, joy, rejoicing; plur. ḥ, ṣ, cry of joy, rejoicing; plur. ḥ, ṣ, crying of joy, rejoicing; plur. ḥ, ṣ, a festival.

āhhī, a festival.

āh ṣ, sadness, misery, trouble, calamity, affliction.

āhai ṣ, death cry, death sentence.

āhi ṣ, a cry of woe, death wail.

āhi ṣ, to make to go.

āha ṣ, to go in, to make to embark;

see ṣ, M. 691, 696.


āhab ṣ, joy, gladness, dancing.

āhabu P. 164, N. 861, dancer.

āhab ṣ, sistrum player.

āhab ṣ, to send a messenger, to let fly (an arrow).

āham ṣ, Āhem, 10, 7, Israel Stele 25, mourning, lament; Copt. adratic.

āham ṣ, to run aground (of a boat), to drive ashore (of a ship).

āhā ṣ, farm, homestead.

āhi ṣ, camp, courtyard; plur. ṣ, Israel Stele 7.

āhī n āua ṣ, house for cattle, cattle-shed.

āhi ṣ, grain.

āhb ṣ, to rejoice, be glad.

āhabut ṣ, Rec. 10, 150, dancing-women, love-women, concubines; compare Āham.

āhbu ṣ, IV, 594, a class of officials or workmen.

āhm ṣ, Rec. 30, 217, 30, 72, 33, 81, ṣ, to drive ashore (of a boat).

āhm ṣ, Rec. 30, 217, 30, 72, 33, 81, ṣ, to drive ashore (of a boat).

Āhmesu ṣ, Rec. 30, 72, a god (?)

āhn ṣ, B.D. 145, 3, 12, a wooden instrument.

āhir (?) ṣ, Mar. Karn. 52, 7, camels'-hair tents; Heb. ।, and; Copt. otropic.

āḥ, āḥi (?) ।, Israel Stele 22, cry of grief, Oh!

āḥ ।, P.S.B. 24, 46, interjection, O!

āḥ ।, to go.

āḥ ।, Rec. 21, 92, ox; Copt. ōe; plur. ।, oxen, cattle;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egyptian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah-t</strong></td>
<td>a chamber in the Tuat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ahut</strong></td>
<td>Rec. 2, p. 116, prisons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>to be green (of land); see <strong>Ahah</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ahet</strong></td>
<td>acre, field, tillage, pasture, parcel of land; Copt. <strong>ευωςε</strong>; plur. <strong>ευς</strong>; see <strong>Ahah</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ahuti</strong></td>
<td>ploughman, field labourer, <strong>fellah</strong>; plur. <strong>ευς</strong>; see <strong>Ahah</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>fishing net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>a girdle, a collar, necklet, something worn round the neck or body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>rope, cord; plur. <strong>ευς</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>papyrus, marsh flower; plur. <strong>ευς</strong>; Heb. <strong>הָא</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>a kind of plant and its seed; <strong>ευς</strong>; white <strong>Ah</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>a kind of tree; plur. <strong>ευς</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>Rec. 24, p. 161, the moon; see <strong>Ahah</strong>; Copt. <strong>ιοσπρε</strong>; Heb. <strong>לֶא</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>the Moon-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>lunar festival on the 18th day of the month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>white metal, silver (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>limbs, members, flesh, body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah-ti</strong></td>
<td>soles of the feet (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah-t</strong></td>
<td>steering pole, rudder, paddle; plur. <strong>ευς</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ahah</strong></td>
<td>to work a paddle; <strong>ευς</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>the sound of paddling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>to smite, to fight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>packets of arrows (Lacau).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>spears, arrows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ah</strong></td>
<td>to fight; see <strong>Ah</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ahai</strong></td>
<td>some filthy animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ahai-t</strong></td>
<td>sistrum bearer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
āhā (flesh, limbs, P. 175, to rejoice, U. 166, P. 194.
āhā (P. 450, 642, M. 461, 678, N. 1239, to rejoice, to acclaim, N. 69, 649.
Āhāp (the Nile-god.
āhi (P. 364 = N. 1077, to smite, to strike.
āhi (U. 496, T. 319, to become dark.
Āhi (Tuat VI, an attendant on the dead.
āhi, āhit (Rec. 30, 193, 31, 170, 171, Rec. 90, a priest or priestess who personified the god Āhi.
Āhi (B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.
Āhi, Āhui, Āhai (B.D. 102, 2, 149: (1) a form of Harpokrates; (2) the god of the 1st Āat; (3) the god of the 16th day of the month.
Āhi-sa-He-t-her (a form of Harpokrates.
āhu (a pair of clappers or qfistanets.
Āhui (B.D. 124, 15 = i, i.e., Horus and Set.
āhi (hair.
Āhi (Edfu 1, 29, 7, a crocodile-fiend.
āhi-t (fish-pond.
āhiut (?) (a class of human beings, peasants (?); āhut, a class of divine beings.
Āhibit (B.D. 146, a goddess of the 17th Pylon.
āhu (?) (weakness, helplessness (?).
Āhu (?) (B.D. 124, 8, a form of .
Āhu (Rec. 30, 198 = .
āhu (Rec. 26, 211, ; var. of .
āhun (youth, stripling; plur.
āhbenut (?) (ring, circle.
āhem (P. 492, 493, 494. N. 1101, to decree (?); .
āhemu (B.D. (Nebson) 92, 13 P. 276, M. 520, N. 1101.
āhems (M. 677, N. 1240, to seat oneself.
āhems (P.S.B. 14, 207, a child who was allowed to enter the royal nursery.
Āhemt (N. 872, a warrio-god in the Tuat.
āhenn (Mar. Karn. 54, 42 = .
āhennu (U. 167, workmen, field-labourers; see .
āhes (Würt. 550, to strike (?)
Āhes (M. 779, a Sudâni god.
āhesmen (P. 292, packets of natron.
Akhai, the god who composed magical spells for the gods.

Aht-t, rent of a field or estate.

Aht, liquor.

Aht, the lung, or lungs.

Ahtit, neck, throat, windpipe, lung.

Ahti, a name of Osiris as the throat and lungs of the dead.

Ahti, L.D. 4, 82b, consort of Reit (?)

Aheteth, U. 539, T. 296 . . . . .

Aht, chamber, stall, stable; see .

Ahti; see .

Ahetchta, P. 432, M. 618, N. 1222, to dawn.

Akh, Akhi (?), an interjection.

Akh, Copt. 2.50, why? what? where?


IV, 649; , for why?

Akh-rek, Rev. 30, 99, what is the matter with thee? Copt. 2.250.

Akh-t, things, property, goods, possessions; see .

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.

Akhhekh, darkness, night.

Akhkhi: (1) a doorkeeper in the Tuat; (2) the night personified.

Akhhekh, B.D. (Saite) 98, 3, an associate of Shu.

Akhhaar, Rec. 33, 120, street, quarter of a town.

Akhhab, Akhab-t, pure water.

Akhhabu, grain.

Akhá, to flourish, to prosper.

Akhkhá, to be green, to flourish.

Akhái, P. 614, , M. 780, to make to rise on a throne, to crown a man king.

Akhí, gladness, joy.

Akhí, upper region, sky.

Akhíu, spirits; Copt. 1.6.

Akhkhu, M. 409, B.D. (Saite) 98, 3, the Light-god; var. .

T. 399, , B.D. (Saite) 98, 3, the Light-god; var. .

Akhu, beings of light, spirits; Copt. 1.6.

Akhuti, the two snake-goddesses, Isis and Nephthys (?)

Akhb, to feed (?)

Ákhpá, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra.
ákhem (ákhem) Ω, to be ignorant, to do nothing, to have nothing; see 
IV, 201, inert, weak, feeble.
ákhem, ákhem-t 
, without, lacking.
ákhm-täua 
P. 142, without sourness (of wine); var.  
N. 885.
ákhm-täma
N. 127, T. 288, M. 65, 
N. 885, without mouldiness,  
or staleness (of bread).
áhem khestch
M. 65, N. 126, without  
going mouldy (of bread).
Ákhemit
, U. 645, a goddess,  
consort of .
Ákhem áut
U. 477, 
N. 747 .
Ákhem-upt-ámkhau
, U. 509,  
T. 323, a hunting-god who bound the gods for  
slaughter.
Ákhmiu urtu
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 Tuat IX,  
a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.
ákhmiu urtchu
Rec. 26, 234, the never-resting  
stars.
ákhemti  
, T. 238,  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.

ákkhm-t  
, U. 91,  P. 624,  M. 607, N. 1212, a smiting (?)

ákhen  
women's apartments; Gr. ἁπαχήνον, seraglio, harim.

akhen  
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. ge.

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. éic), etc.;  and ást  , or ásth  , have a somewhat similar meaning.

ás  
, to call to, to hail; see nás  .

ás  
Rec. 28, 176, , to reckon a price, accountant.

ás-t  
plank, beam, timber; Copt. coi (?)

ás-t (or st)  
U. 222, , Hymn of Darius 8, seat, throne, place, abode, tomb, room, chamber; plur. , , N. 687, , , , a piece of furniture; , U. 222.

ás-t áb  
the dearest wish of the heart, heart's desire.

ás-t ámakh  
, a place where honour is paid to one.

ás-t á  
U. 507, ; plur. , T. 322 = , an assistant priest; plur. ,

ás-t á  
an office, chancery.

ás-t aui  
, the place of the hands, i.e., a possession.

ás-t áhá en neb  
L.D. III, 654, 15, the place in the temple set apart for the king's use.

ás-t uáb-t  
place of purity, bath (?)

ás-t ur-t  
Rec. 14, 17, great place, i.e., heaven.
ás-t utcha-t, the position of the Eye of Râ in heaven.

ás-t maa, scene, spectacle.

ás-t maât, place of law, i.e., the Kingdom of Osiris.

ás-t mená, place of landing, landing stage, quay.

ás-t na shâu, 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 Gynaecopolite Nome.

ás-t ent senetchem, resting place.

ás-t ëe:h (neheh), "eternal home," i.e., the tomb.

ásut neteru (He-t-ásdut-neteru), Palermo Stele, a sacred building.

ás-t ra, occasion for speech.

ás-t reûtui, place of the feet, one's accustomed place.

ás-t her, in the phrase, the high place, i.e., heaven.

ás-t hert, place of sacrifice.

ás-t Heru, seat of Horus, i.e., the royal throne.

Ás-t Heqit, the temple of the Frog-goddess.

ás-t hetep, abode of peace, the tomb; plur. place of the heart's rest.

ás-t khet, place of duty (?)

ásut sutsut, Anastasi I, 21, 8, places for promenade.

Ás-t sutonit, a temple of Râ in Gynaecopolis.

ás-t smeter, tribunal, judgment seat.

Ás-t-sen-ári-tcher, Thes. Rd. Rec. 4, 28, a god (?)

ás-t sesh, bureau, office, clerk's room.

ás-t segerâ, 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-qerh-t, a sanctuary in the Heroopolite Nome.

ás-t taa, the place of fire in the Other World.

ás-t tcheb-t, Rev., place of retribution, hall of punishment.

ás-t tchef-t, storehouse, 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.
ast-a, disease, fever; disease caused by a goddess.


Ast Ament-t, Tuat V, Isis in the kingdom of Seker.


Ast urt em Aa-t-shâ, Mar. Aby. I, 44.

Ast urt-mut-neter, Mar. M.D. I, 33, Isis the Great, mother of the god [Horus].


Ast em nebt ânkh, the goddess of the ninth hour of the day.

Ast em Semt-t (?), Mar. Aby. I, 44, a form of Isis.

Ast em Shenâs-t (?), Mar. Aby. I, 44.


Ast-Mehit, Tuat VI, a northern form of Isis.

Ast nekheb, Rec. 28, 182 = "Ap'ft", a tomb held in perpetuity.

Ast-netrit-em-renus-nebu, B.D. 119, Isis in all names.

Ast-netchit, Tuat II, Isis the Avenger, with knife-shaped phallus.

Ast-Râit-set (?), Ombos I, 1, 163, a lioness-headed form of Isis.

Ast-Septi, Isis + Sothis.

Ast ta-uh, Rec. 24, 160, Isis, the Scorpion-goddess.

Ast, Tuat II, a uraeus in the Boat of Âf.

Ast, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 17).

Ast, IV, 1085, wife of Thoth (?)

Asti-pes-t, Tuat IX, a minister of Osiris.

as-t, palace, any large building.

äs, äst, U. 296, N. 534, tomb, chapel of a tomb; tomb; plur.

N. 707, M. 174, Rec. 31, 17, a tomb held in perpetuity.

äs tchet, Rec. 29, 78, a tomb held in perpetuity.

äs-t, granary, silo.

äs-t, factory; plur.

äs-t, workshop, factory; plur.

äsui (?), Thes. 1290, IV, 175, 1058, laboratory.

äs-on-sesh, copyists' room, chancery.
as neteru, Tuat VIII, the workshop of the gods, a circle in the Tuat.

as-t, workmen, gang of labourers; male and female servants.

as, Rec. 15, 141, reed, papyrus, herb, shrub, myrtle plant; plur.

as-t, male and female servants.

as, Rec. 17, 146, old writings, old registers or written regulations, old orders or rules; plur.

as, old, ruined; Rec. 31, 146, old age, infirmity; old woman.

asu, rags, old pieces of cloth; old rags used for lamp wicks.

asu, Peasant B. 2, 103, 159, light in weight.

as-áb, Peasant 209, light-minded, unstable.

asu, a light-minded man, unreliable.

as, a disease of the belly.

as, air, wind, breath.

ás, as-t, workmen, gang of labourers; male and female servants.

ás, as-t, male and female servants.

ás, as-t, male and female servants.

ás, as-t, to pass away in decay;

ás, as, to pass away in decay.

ás, as, decay, destruction.

ás, as, bile, gall.

ass, run, to move.

ass, to punish; see...

ass, to fetter, to tie; those whose heads are tied up.

ass-t, rope, cord.

Áss-t, Tuat VII, a town in the Tuat.

Ásos, B.D. 149, the 7th Aat; var. (Saite)
The text is a page from a book discussing the ancient Egyptian god Osiris. It includes various names and titles associated with Osiris, such as his son, his诸多 functions, and his titles. The text also mentions his origins, his rise to power, and his role as a god of the dead. The page seems to be from a book discussing the story of Osiris and his counterpart, Isis. The text is quite dense and technical, indicating it is from an academic or scholarly work.
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Asar-Nemur, Metternich Stele 87, 88, Osiris + Mnevis; the tomb of Osiris Mnevis.

Asar Nesu-bat Ani Pap. 19, Lit. 9; B.M. No. 236, Osiris, king of the South and North.

Asar-nesiti, B.D. 142, 49; var. , Osiris, belonging to the throne.

Asar-heri-ab Asher Nesi-Amsu 17, 16, Osiris in Asher (part of Thebes).

Asar-heri-ab-se[m]-t B.D. 143, 18, Osiris in the desert (i.e., Necropolis).

Asar-Heri-shæ-f III, B.D. 142, 76, Osiris on his sand.

Asar-Heru, Osiris + Horus.

Asar-Heru-ääkhuti B.D. 142, 100, Osiris + Harmakhis.

Asar-Heru-ääkhuti-Tem, Osiris + Harmakhis + Temu.

Asar-heq-taiui B.D. 142, 18, Osiris, Governor in Busiris.

Asar-Heq-tchet-em-Ánu B.D. 142, 52, Osiris, Governor of Eternity in Án (Heliopolis).

Asar-Khas, Annales XIII, 277, a form of Osiris.

Asar-Khenti Ámentt, Osiris, Chief of Ámentt, Osiris, Chief of those who are in Ámentt.

Asar-Khenti-Un B.D. 142, 6, Osiris, Chief of Un.

Asar-Khenti-peru (?) B.D. 142, 72, Osiris, Chief of the temples.

Asar-Khenti-men-t-f B.D. 142, 42, Osiris, Chief of his town.

Asar-khenti-nep[ə] B.D. 142, 7, Osiris, Chief of corn (all kinds of grain).

Asar-Khenti-Nefer B.D. 142, 69, Osiris, Chief of Nefer.

Asar-Khenti-Rastau B.D. 142, 16, Osiris, Chief of Rastau of Seker (Deatth-god).

Asar-Khenti-sch-kaut-f (var. ), B.D. 142, 77, Osiris, Chief of the house of his Cows.

Asar-Khenti-shet-ää B.D. 142, 82, Osiris, Chief of the Lake (?), Pharaoh.

Asar-Khenti-geti-ást (?) B.D. 142, 92, Osiris, Chief of .

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Asar-Kherp-neteru Tuat III, Osiris, Director of the gods.

Asar-Sa B.D. 142, 71, Osiris the Shepherd.

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Asar-Sah
B.D. 142, 8, Osiris + Orion.

Asar-Sep
Rec. 3, 46, Rec. 14, 13, Osiris + Sep.

Asar-Sepa
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Asar-Ka-Áment
Tuat III, Osiris, Bull of Áment.

Asar-Ka-heri-áb-Kam
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Asar-Taiti
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Asar-Òem-ur
B.D. 142, 50, Osiris, the great Executioner (?)

Asar-Tet-Sheps
Osiris, the holy Têt.

Asár
Tuat II, the name of a term.

Asár
Tuat VI, one of the nine spirits who destroy the wicked, soul and body.

Asár-merit
As a place in the Athribite Nome.

Asá
U. 296 = N. 533, to introduce, to make approach.

Asi
Rec. 31, 12

Asu
reward, recompense, return, substitution, price, payment, remuneration, retribution, equivalent; Copt. ΛCOV
those who are rewarded; in return for; as a reward;
the testicles.

Asu-t (?)
P. 260, M. 494, an explanatory particle.

Asua-t
P.S.B. 19, 261, Rechnungen 59, board, plank, beam, seat, throne; plur.
Heb. בּוּ, Arab. מַּי, Syr. מַּי.

Asb-t
P.S.B. 24, 47, L.D. III, 194, 47, seat, throne; compare Heb. וּבּ.

Asbu
Rec. 6, 9, rebels, evil men.

Áseb
Rec. 4, 28, a benevolent serpent-god.

Ásbit
a goddess.

Ásbur
Edfú I, 100, one of the eight sharp-eyed servants of Osiris.

Asb
Hh. 328; see אב.

Ásbar, Ásbur
Anastasi I, 24, 2,
thicket, undergrowth, scrub, thorn growth; compare Heb. נָפָם.

ásbur
Anastasi I, 26, 8, Koller Pap. I, 5, whip, beating stick;
plur. ásp
U. 137, T. 108, N. 445, to be offered; see ásp to keep count of something, to reckon up.

ásf
pain, grief; his belly is in pain.

áspu
sledge, bearing pole, wood packing, timbers.

áspt
Israel Stele 12, throne; see ásp-t.

áspt-t
P.S.B. 13, 424, ḫeruemuḥeb (Masp.) 18, seat of royalty, palanquin.

áspat
Koller Pap. I, 4, quiver; plur. ásp-t
Mar. Karn. 53, 35;
A.Z. 17, 57; quiver filled with arrows; Heb. צמח; Assyr. ishpatu, plur. עֵשֶׁת וּעֵשֶׁת, Sennach. VI, 56.

áspsop (?)
Anastasi I, 14, 3, 15, 4, slope of side of an inclined plane (?)

áspr
whip; see ásp.

áspt
Rec. 8, 171, sledge.

ásf
U. 120, to cut off; var. N. 429.

ásf-t
U. 394.

Rec. 31, 22, fault, sin, wrong, crime, iniquity; plur. šasf-

aráásf-t
sinner.

ásfetiu
evil men, criminals, fiends, sinners; var.

ásfa
Rec. 31, 11, a group of gods (?)

ásfekh
P. 613, M. 679, N. 1241, to do away, to cast aside.

ásfekk
U. 58, N. 310, to split, to sacrifice (?)

ásfekk-t
slaughter (?)

ásmar
Turin Pap. 67, 11, a kind of stone, emerald (?)

ásmen
U. 26, P. 409, M. 586, N. 1191, Rec. 11, 90, to establish, make firm.

ásmer
emery powder (?), or Heb. נָפָם.

ásmes
M. 466 = M. 243, P. 111, Rec. 11, 90, to give birth to.

Ásnet
M. 663, one of the four sons of Horus; see Mestā.

ásen, ásenn
T. 289, M. 66, N. 969, Rec. 13, 111, air, wind, breeze.

ásenn, ásensen
to sniff, to smell, to kiss, to make friends with, to fraternize.

ásen-ta
to smell or kiss the earth in homage; N. 114.
ásni (P. 608, M. 498, P. 631, N. 1080), to make to open.

ásenut (P. 360, N. 1074), hire, fee, boat-fare.

ásensh (?) (T. 356, P. 322, 668, P. 196, M. 628, N. 928, 1080), to push back doors, to open.

ásnet (a ceremonial bandlet); plur. 1. 2. 5. 11.

ásr (N. 294), staff, mace.

ásr (N. 755, U. 188, T. 66, M. 221, N. 598, P. S. B. 8, 158, tamarisk tree); plur. 1. 2. 3. 5. 11, foliage, branches, etc.; Heb. 1. 2. 5. 11, Copt. O.CI, OCE.

Áser-t (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 (?)

ásru (?) (Rec. 8, 171, article of furniture.

ásrut (N. 738, to make to grow; see 1. 2. 5. 11.

áseh (B. D. (Saite) 110 100 100 100.

ásha (N. 1074), linen bandlet (?)

ásha (?) (Décrets 28, 29. . . .

áshabu (a kind of animal.

áshabu (P. S. B. 13, 412, whips made from the skin of the same.

ásh (U. 388, to make to travel.

áshetch (T. 281, N. 130, to shine; see hetch.

áskh (to reap; Copt. W.C.

áske (T. 199, N. 1295, to call to mind, to remember.

Áskhit (?) (Berg. 1, 23, a wind-goddess.

ásshau (U. 124, N. 433)

ássesh (U. 149, T. 111, N. 448 . . .

ásshem (N. 762; see seshem.

ásq (to cut, hack in pieces, to decapitate.

ásq (to linger, hesitate, delay; Copt. w.C.

ásqer (?) (P. S. B. 12, 250, to beat, to fight.

ásk (an explanatory particle.

ásk (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 (?)
Asten
P.S.B. 20, 142, a sacred ape, an incarnation of Thoth; the 'Ostávys' of Democritus of Abdera.
ásten to tie up, to lace up, to tie round, to envelop, to fetter.
ásteh to beat down.
ásth U. 224, P. 102, M. 89, N. 96; see _LOWER+, an explanatory particle.
Asth Thaath Tuat VI, Isis, the clither [of Osiris].
Asthén P. 125, M. 136, N. 647, spittle, saliva.
Ast U. 388, a name of Set (?)
ástt Thes. 1202, Rec. 9, 61, L.D. III, 194, 21, to make to tremble; Copt. CTWT.
ástu N. 944, chest (?), coffer (?)
Asten P.S.B. 20, 140; see
ástes U. 401, knife, dagger (?)
Ástes B.D. 17, 89, B.M. 32, l. 245, one of the Company of Thoth.
ástch U. 455, 601, 609, to cast out, to shoot, to hurl, to break.
Ástchet B.D. 149, a fiery region in the 12th Aat.

ásh-t U. 512, P. 693, thing, possession;
ásh-tá N. 972, to make a possession of.
ásh-t food, meal, ration.
ásh-t-f khu , evening meal.
ásh-t-f tuat , morning meal.
ásh-tuát , U. 333, outpourings, emissions, sweatings.
áshshu U. 15, emission, saliva, efflux.
áshsh to bear, to carry.
áshsh Rec. 32, 67, perfumes, unguent (?)
áshaf to break, contrition; Copt.
áshakhar , Alt. K. 152, a disease.
áshá U. 552, P. 425, M. 608, to cut.
áshā-t , piece, something cut off.
áshu , to dry up; see Shu .
ashui, to raise up, to elevate.

ashep, cucumber; Copt. egyptian.

ashf, a liquid, unguent (?)

ashem, M. 114, N. 201, 559, N. 1160, 1166, U. 488, T. 193, to make to go.

ashem-t, P. 96, M. 114, N. 41, a going; Anastasi I, 24, 4, journey, travel.

ashem sek, the imperishable stars; var. sek.

Ashemiu sek, Thes. 59, a group of four jackal-gods who towed the Boat of Ra.

ashems, to make to follow.

ashen, U. 267, to furnish, to ornament, to encompass with.

asher, fire, flame.

asher, roast meat.

asherâu, daily burnt-offering.


ashesep, to make to shine.

Ashesp, light-god.

Ashespi-khâ, Thes. 31, the goddess of the 4th hour of the day.

ashespit, a booth in a garden, a summer house, a niche in a temple, a chapel, hall.

ashesn, to utter a cry of joy.

asht, to compel; see Ashet, Ashetit.

Ashet, Ashetit, Berg. 1, 14, a light-goddess.

Ashet, Ashet, a kind of tree, persea (?) sycamore fig; plur. Ashet, Ashet, the holy Ashet tree in Heliopolis; Ashet, Ashet, a title of Ra.

Äshetteth, U. 360, a city in Sekhet-Aaru; var. Äshetteth, N. 1074.

äsh, U. 154, a god.

aq, to lose, to be injured; Copt. Äko, Äkw.

aq-t, loss, injury, ruin, destruction.

aq-t, a kind of drink.

aq-t, A.Z. 35, 17, Rev. 12, 48, reed; Copt. Äke.

aqi, reed; Copt. Äke.

aqi-t, Nâstasen Stele 48, some kind of gold ornaments or figures; var. q (l. 50).
\(\text{áq} \quad \text{form, ceremony; see } \text{áq} \),
\(\text{áqa} \quad \text{Amen. 26, 16, to come.}\
\(\text{áqa} \quad \text{to dance(?); perhaps } \text{áq} \),
\(\text{áqa} \quad \text{to be high;} \text{áq} , \text{U. 186, T. 65, M. 229, N. 597, 847.}\
\(\text{áqai} \quad \text{exalted; see } \text{áq} .\
\(\text{áqaú} \quad \text{P. 199, N. 935, exalted(?)}\
\(\text{Áaquasha} \quad \text{Mar. Karn. 52, 1, a Mediterranean people.}\
\(\text{áqar} \quad \text{fishing tackle.}\
\(\text{áqeb} \quad \text{to double.}\
\(\text{áqep} \quad \text{Hymn of Darius 12, storm.}\
\(\text{áqem} \quad \text{shield, buckler.}\
\(\text{áqmú} \quad \text{N. 766 . . . . . . . . .}\
\(\text{Áqen} \quad \text{B.D. 168, a protector of the dead.}\
\(\text{áqer} \quad \text{to be excellent, perfect, precious, valuable; } \text{áq}, \text{excellently; } \text{áq}, \text{most excellently;} \text{Heb. 72.}\
\(\text{áqer-t} \quad \text{something excellent or precious.}\
\(\text{áqeru} \quad \text{fem. } \text{áqeru} \), \text{P. 92, M. 121,}\
\(\text{Áqeru} \quad \text{N. 699, the “perfect” gods.}\
\(\text{Áqru} \quad \text{T. 305, a mythological serpent.}\
\(\text{Áqrit} \quad \text{T. 305, a goddess.}\
\(\text{Áqrit Khenti-he-t-set} \quad \text{B.D. 148, one of the seven divine cows.}\
\(\text{Áqertt} \quad \text{Berg. II, 12, the “perfect land,” the Other World.}\
\(\text{áqer} \quad \text{a plant.}\
\(\text{áqer} \quad \text{a kind of wood.}\
\(\text{áqrá (qeri ?)} \quad \text{bolt.}\
\(\text{Áqeh} \quad \text{B.D. 168, a protector of the dead.}\
\(\text{Áqhit} \quad \text{U. 556, a goddess, the}\
\(\text{áqh} \quad \text{Rec. 18, 181, to enter, to invade, to rush in (of water).}\
\(\text{áqh} \quad \text{to enter, to invade, to rush in (of water).}\
\(\text{áqhu} \quad \text{IV, 726, a metal, some mineral substance; Copt.} \text{ke} \text{ke (?).}\
\(\text{áqes} \quad \text{to cut.}\
\(\text{Áqes} \quad \text{Rec. 32, 81, the name of a god (?).}\
\(\text{áqes} \quad \text{to be vile.}\
\(\text{áqes-t} \quad \text{vile, wretched, a vile thing.}\
\(\text{áqet} \quad \text{U. 560, to work like a sailor,}\
\(\text{áqet} \quad \text{to row, to pilot, to punt, to tow;} \text{áqet,} \text{áqet,} \text{áqet, sailors, boatmen, crew.}\
\(\text{áqettiu} \quad \text{sailors, servants;} \text{áqettiu,} \text{áqettiu,} \text{áqettiu,} \text{divine sailors in the Boat of Ra.}\
\(\text{áqettiu qerás} \quad \text{Rec. 36, 78, funerary bearers.}
aqet | P. 833, | , to build.

aqetu | , mason, artificer, labourer, workman; plur.

aqet-t | Rec. 36, 78; see |

aqet | , T. 17, builder's construction; plur.

M. 426.
aqet | , builder's plan, design, draft.

ák | U. 537, T. 295, M. 466, thou = k.
ak | , to suffer injury, be lost or destroyed.
ákiu | , lost ones, things destroyed; the damned.
ók-t | , pain, injury, something lost.
ákk | , cry, song.
ák, aku | Rec. 30, 198, stonemason, quarryman; plur.

ák-t (?) | , Hh. 451 .
áku | , stone quarry.
ók-t | U. 536, +, T. 294

áka-t | , estates, lands.
áka | A.Z. 1874, 64, sesame seed (?); Copt. Okc.
ákam | Düm. H. I, 19, 

ákamu | , wretched, miserable, patient; Copt. Okce.

Syr. ñ, Gr. ñ; see |

áká | P. 173, | , T. 51

+ 1, | , P. 160, to cry out.
ákká | P. 223

ákáu .... | , U. 327, the name of a serpent-god or fiend.

ák | U. 537, | , T. 295 .

Áku | Tuat III, a god or animal in the Tuat.
áku-ta | , P. 82,

N. 25, | , M. 112,
M. 348, N. 901, bowings to the earth (?)

ákeb | , to bow; see |

ákeb | , Amen. 18, 5, weepers, mourners.

ákebu | |, Amen. 18, 5, weepers, mourners.

ákbit | , Tuat XI, B.D. (Saite) 80, 8, a group of four weeping gods.
ákbiu | |, Tuat III, a weeping goddess.
Akeb
Edfu 1, 81, the Nile and its flood.

ākbu
Rec. 22, 103, resin for fumigating purposes.

ākep
rain-flood, storm, torrent.

ākem
buckler; plur. (Lacau).

āken
bowl, basin; Heb. īst; see ; compare Assy.

āken-t
U. 611, resting place (?)

āken-t
domain, estate, abode (?)

āken
to make, to fashion.

āken
to salute, to address.

āken
, a digging tool, hoe, plough, pick; plur.

Akniu
, B.D. 127B, 14, a class of gods like Osiris.

ākenu
, Amen. 13, 6, 24, 3, some evil quality, lying (?)

Āken-āb
Tuat I, a doorkeeper god.

Ākenh
U. 544, the name of a serpent.

Ākenhā
T. 299, the name of a monster serpent; var.

U. 327.

Āken-tau-kena-kheru
B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 6th Arit.

Ākenti
B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 7th Pylon; varr.

Āker
an Earth-god; see

Ākeru
Hh. 213, the gods who guarded the great tunnel through the earth.

Ākes
B.D. 149, the 9th Aat; var. (Saite)

ākeshti
Rev. 13, 3, Cushite, Nubian (adjective).

Ākesh
Rev. 14, 13, a Nubian; plur. , Rev. 13, 3.

Åkshit
, B.D. c. 134, a cow-goddess of Oxyrhynchus, mother of Aps.

āg
, stream, flood.

āgu
, a plant or herb; var.

āga...
, P. 564 . .

āga
, A.Z.

āga
, to quiet, to subdue.

Āga
B.D. 78, 35 (Saite), a god.

Āgaa
T. 293, Rec. 29, 157, 159, a god, a form of Anubis (?)

Āgau
B.D. 64, 19, a title of Anubis (?)

āgap
, flood, rainstorm.

Āgiu
Tuat VIII and X, the souls of the drowned in the Tuat.

āgit, āggit
, a kind of garment (?)
Aggit hebsit bag, etc. (var. Agbit, Saitic), B.D. 145, 146, the name of the 7th Pylon.

_agb_ to bow, to do homage, to be subdued.

_agb_ flood; Copt. usk.

_agbu_ Rec. 27, 84, wind, air.

_âgep_ T. 319, P. 441, 710, U. 609, M. 545, N. 160, 193, 1125, 1352, rain storm, tempest, flood; Copt. shii.

_âgep_ Rec. 27, 84, cloud, fog, mist, the darkness of a storm.

_âgem_ to discover.

_âger_ M. 1931, U. 86 = N. 363, Rec. 29, 78, but, now, however; I, 36, yea, even.

_âger_ IV, 236, hunger.

_âger_ Rec. 31, 20, to make silent, to quiet.

Âgeriu, inhabitants of the Tuat of An (Heliopolis).

Âger B.D. (Saitic) 64, 19, Rec. 30, 192, 31, 20, a god.

Âgrit B.D. (Saitic) 64, 19, a goddess.

Âgrit the goddess of the 5th hour of the day.

Âgeru, B.D. 116, 5, a group of gods in Sekhet-Aaru.
áti-t-khau, a title of the crown of Upper Egypt.

átu, áta, a cord net; plur. átu, átu, P. 94.

M. 118, N. 57, a kind of red cloth.

Áti, rec. 29, 149, a god.

át, át, king, prince; see átu, átu, T. 289, P. 621.

N. 824, átu, átu, cor., corn, grist; Copt. éiWTE.

áti, P. 703, = átu, átu.

Áti-t-khau, a title of the crown of Upper Egypt.

Átu, P. 505, 507 (with átu).

Átum, Asien, p. 316, a Syrian god; fem. wife of Reshpu; compare Heb. דַּלּוֹא.

átur, átur, to come out, to flow, to march.

átur, átur, a measure of land, stade, league.

Átur-aa, Thes. 1251, a name of the Canopic arm of the Nile.

Átur-meh, Thes. 1251, Lower Egypt.

Átur-res, Thes. 1251, Upper Egypt.

Átur-ti: the two chief temples of Upper and Lower Egypt, the two halves of Egypt, the northern and southern halves of the Egyptian sky; U. 418, P. 453.

Átur-ti, Berg. I, 9, the goddesses of the same.

átuhi, átuhi, see átuhi.

átub, áteb, territory, estate, land; see áteb.

átub, áteb, tongue.

átob, Rev. 13, 62, to be removed; Copt. oWTEB.

átep, átep, to load, to be laden; Copt. WTII.

átpá, átpá, bark, boat.
Atf, father; dual, two fathers; plur. L.D. III, 140D., father and mother of all mankind; Copt. $\text{ewt}$.

Atf-meri, = Philopator.

Atf neter, “father of the god,” title of a priest, or father-in-law of the king; plur. IV, 349.

Atf, Atfa-t, Rev. 13, 121, the serpent on the royal crown.

Atfa-ur, P. 26, M. 37, N. 67, a god.

Atem, M. 72, U. 491, M. 129, N. 75, 190, not, without; plur. N. 938; see tem.

Atmu, U. 602, N. 749, P. 204, N. 1231, those who are not.

Atmu, the damned; see .

Atem, to shut, to close, to make an end of.

Atem, U. 326, Rec. 30, 66, 31, 24, , Rev. 14, 16, the god of the evening and morning sun; see Tem, Temu.

Átemit, U. 218, 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.

átemu-t, knives.

átemti, 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, , , Rev. 4, 128, , Rev. 14, 7, Hymn of Darius 7, , 8', Metternich Stele, 207; , disk with two horns;

A.Z. 1901, 63, the name of the barge of Ámen-ñetep 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.

áten, mirror.

áten, to act as a deputy; see .

átenu, , , Rev. 14, 74, vicar, deputy, teahil; , Rev. 12, 18, directors (?).
áten-t, staff of office, mace.

áten, to push aside, to repulse; var. to resist authority, to revolt.

átenu, Mar. Aby. II, 30, 37, revolt.

átenu, rebels, fiends.

áten, Thes. 1295, Hymn of Darius, 12, Rev. 12, 10, Rev. 14, 11, an opening, air hole (?), place of restraint (?); prison (?);

circle, horizon.

áten, Rec. 15, 43, Rev. 13, 67, ground, dust, earth, land, estate, farm; Copt. eir.á.

áten, to bind, to tie.

áten-petch-t, L.D. III, 55b; IV, 194, stringer of bows, bow-bearer.

átennu, knots, difficult points in a book or argument; untier of knots, i.e., solver of difficulties.

átennu, part of a book, or of its binding.

áten, a kind of plant.

áter-t, a hall, a large or small building, a cell or shrine of a god, e.g., of Amen at Elephantine.

áterti, N. 719, P. 218, N. 831,

áter-t meh-t, P. 612, Lower Egypt; the goddess of Lower Egypt.

áter-t shemá-t (?), P. 612, Upper Egypt; the goddess of Upper Egypt; the two sides of the southern heaven.

áter (?), the belt of Orion (?)

átru, to pour out.

átr, átru, Rec. 31, 168,

átru, Nile festivals.

átru, Hh. 373, watered land, a watering place;

Átru-neser-em-khet, B.D. 149, the 13th Aat.
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 åter of Edfu = 14,000 cubits = 4.2 miles
= 40 stadia, P.S.B. 14, 409.

åter, åtru

 åter  , Jour. As. 1908, 302 = limit; Copt. ÆPHX.

åtru  ; time, season, year; plur.  , M. 457,  . M. 457,  . IV, 1161;  . Rec. 3, 49, morning and evening.

åter  , Rec. 4, 28,  . Rec. 3, 49, papyrus, the cord of a papyrus roll.

åter  , yoke of animals;  , stud cattle; Copt.  .

Athabu  , B.D. 163, 1, a town in Egypt or the Tuat.

    ।  , 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.  .

åth  , place of restraint, prison, fort.

åthu  , prisoners.

åth  , fields.

åth  , papyrus swamp, marshy land.

åthu  , swamp plants, marsh vegetation.

åth  , U. 89, N. 366, a cake-offering.

åth-t  , a kind of bird, crane(?)

åthāa  , N. 1126, crane.

åtkh  , to brew beer;  , brewer(?); see  .

åtsef  ,  , cake; var.  .

åth  , Thes. 926 . . .

åth  , Mett. Stele, 120, to hurt(?), hurtful(?)

åthth-t  , bloody pus.

åthth  , N. 953,  , to twitter, to pipe like a bird, to quack like a duck.

åthi en  , since, from, up to now, hitherto;  , from this day;  , with numbers—  , Rev. 12, 38; Copt.  .

åth  , 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.  .

åthu  , Amen. 19, 1,  , robber, seizer, conqueror; plur.  .
    ।  , P. 204, N. 1232,  .
Athitiu-ābu
B.D. 27, 1, the robbers of hearts.

áthit, what is seized, forage, plunder.

áthi āu-t, Jour. As. 1908, 294, to torment; Copt. στι Λομω.

áthi mit, Jour. As., 1908, 293, to set out; Copt. χι Λογιτ.

áthi en qes, Rev. 14, 67, Rev. 11, 146, Rev. 14, 67, to wrong, to do violence; Copt. χι Λος οιτ.

áthi ħer, B.D. G. 281, Rev. 11, 138, to shew favour, to accept the person of someone; Copt. στι Λο.

áthi ħet, Jour. As. 1908, 252, to have power over; Copt. χι Στοπ.

Áthit-em-āua, B.D. 99, 23, a bolt peg in the magical boat.

Áthi-hru-em-gerh, Tuat III, a god.

Áthi-ħeh, Tuat III, a title of Osiris.

áthau, Peasant, 192, Rec. 21, 79, thief, robber; plur.

áthap, T. 23, Alt. K. 193, prisoner; Heb. רַפִּן (?)

Áthep, Tuat I, a singing-god.

Áthemti, Tuat III, a goose-god in the Tuat.

áthen, the disk of the sun; plur.

Áthen, Rec. 27, 55, 29, 152, the name of a god.

áthen, to push aside, to repel.

áthnu, deputy, chief.

áthnu, fues, enemies, rebels.

áther, time, season; varr.

áthes, to beget, to raise up children.

áthhtcha, Rev. 12, 11, restraint, prison; Copt. τατο.

át, áti, U. 416, to cense, to pour out a libation.

át-t, incense.

át-t, an incense offering.

át, M. 693, P. 416, M. 596, N. 1201, Rec. 31, 169, IV, 222, 615, dew; plur. U. 565; see ; Copt. έλωτε.

Aṭ-t (§), U. 115, N. 424, a cake-offering.

Aṭ (§), rich, abundant, multitude.

Aṭ-ui(?), the pupils of the eyes.

Aṭ-ți-t (§), child; plur. ści, girl, maiden.

Aṭ, U. 608, Rec. 26, 67, (§), to be deaf, deafness.

Aṭṭ-ti (§), Ebers Papyrus, 99, 14, 15, deaf ears (?).

Aṭ (?), part of a plant, e.g., Aṭ-en-āam; Aṭ-en-āh; Aṭ-en-āru; Aṭ-en-rega.

Aṭ, Rec. 15, 119, 120, a kind of bird.

Aṭ, IV, 159, uterus; Copt. OōTE, OTI, OTTE.

Aṭ, Rec. 26, 235, to seize, to grasp, to smite.

Aṭiu, Aṭtiu, smitters, slaughterers.

Aṭ-t (§), A.Z. 1879, 54, plum tree (?)

Aṭ (§), Wört. Supp. 170, the cord of a papyrus roll.

Aṭ-t (§), net, cordage, bag.

Aṭ, P. 705, to be fat, strong.

Aṭ, to be oppressed, afflicted.

Aṭ, destruction, death.

Aṭu, IV, 480, oppression, misery, miserable state.

Aṭa-t (§), M. 703, a mythological locality.

Aṭau(?), Rec. 31, 19, the name of a god.


Aṭṭi (§), Tomb Rameses IV, 29, 30, Rec. 6, 152, a supporter of the Disk.

Aṭu (§), B.D. 149, the 11th Aat.

Aṭua, T. 289, M. 66, Rec. 30, 185, to praise.

Aṭeb (§), Rec. 25, 191, land which the waters of the Nile can reach; plur.

Aṭebui, P. 90, 603, 718, N. 698, the two banks of the Nile, i.e., all Egypt.

Aṭeb, A.Z. 1879, 54, plum tree (?)

Aṭb (§), Herusatêf Stele, 93, Nāstasen Stele, 61, to reward, to punish.

Aṭbana, Harris Pap. 501

Aṭep (§), U. 15, to taste.

Aṭep (§), load; Copt. wTHT.

Aṭep-t (§), place for loading up, station, khan.

Aṭep (§); see tep (§).

Aṭem', Alt. K. 16, Edomite.
Átem [_deleted], god of the setting sun; see át and át.

átma [_deleted], N. 972, to make like.

átmaít [_deleted], P. 692, M. 592, N. 1197, the name of a garment or article of apparel made of dark red cloth.

áttn, to enter as deputy on some service.

áttenu [_deleted], Edict 16, Rec. 17, 145, deputy-master of the horse.

áttnu pa-menfit [_deleted], deputy-general of the army.

áttnu pätitlet-deh, marsh, fen-district, a common name for land in the Delta; plur. átnu pätitlet-deh, marsh plants, reeds, etc.

áttnu [_deleted], deputy-confectioner.

áttenut [_deleted], Herusátef Stele 91...

áttnu [_deleted], to block up, to obstruct.
Amen. 23, 20, to pull, to draw, to haul, etc.; see āth.

Āṭhu, Rec. 31, 171, the name of a god.

āṭekh, to make to fall, to make tremble.

āṭsh, Hymn of Darius 25, to spit (?)

āṭga, head-cloth, garment.


Āṭchai, B.D. G. 769, Osiris in the Fayyūm.

āṭchartā, Alt. K. 210, a pot, vessel.

āṭchbu, ground, land; see āṭsh.

āṭchbā, Heb. ṣāḥṭā, fingers, U. 552;

āṭcher, boundary; Copt. ả.phk.

āṭcherá, Rhind Pap. 34, as long as.

āṭcher, to make strong, to fortify (?)

āṭcher-t, IV, 1175, fortress.

āṭchhu, wet lands, marshes, swamps.

āṭchet, U. 270, P. 652, 655, M. 76, 193, 754, to make a reply, to speak.

āṭchetut, words, utterances, speech, divine talk.
a — a = Heb. י.

a — a, piece, one, a, an, pair; see the following eleven examples:—
a ār-t — a, a uraeus amulet.
a — a, a plant or flower;

a menḥ-t — a, an amulet.
a en-meri-t — a, Rec. 21, 21, a port, harbour; Copt. АЛГВЖ.
a em-khet-em-āš — a, a censer.
a en-hetrāu — a, a body of cavalry.
a en-saga — a, Anastasi I, 25, 6, a piece of sackcloth.
a en-thebut — a, a pair of sandals, white, or black
a en-senther — a, a censer.
a shem-resh — a, an amulet.
a tchet — a, an amulet.
a — a, in compound prepositions, etc.:—
Copt. вел; — a, before; — a, a second time; — a, at once, immediately; — a, before, in the presence of; — a, at once.
a — a, hand, authority; — a, under the authority of.
a — a, — a, the forearm, the hand, the prominent part of a thing; tip

of the nose; — a, Rec. 21, 21, hill top; Copt. АЛГВЖ, handle of a quiver.

a, used with verbs of motion (Copt. סינ, סינ): — a, a fighting;

a, a flight; — a, a journeying, or — a, a going, a passage;

a, a journeying; — a, a mighty battle;

a, an eating.
aui — a, P. 643, 666, — a, P. 256, — a, — a, — a, — a, — a, — a, — a, — a, — a, IV, 161, by my two hands actually.
aşt — a, family.
aiū — a, "hands," i.e., workmen, labourers.
a-n-Heru — a, "arm of Horus," i.e., censer.
Ä-sah — a, "arm of Orion," the name of a Dekan.
Äui-f-em-kha-nef — a, Tuat XI, a double serpent-headed god.
Äui-en-neter-āa — a, etc., B.D. 153A, 12, the "hands" of the net for snaring souls.
äui — a, — a, armlets, bangles, bracelets; var. — a, — a, Ø (?)
äuāu — a, arm ring, bangle, bracelet.
ä, Anastasi I, 26, 6, pole of a chariot.

ä, 20, 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 caravans of Metcha. Some think that, dragoman, interpreter, P.S.B.A. 37, 117-125, 224.

ä, Mar. Karn. 54, 42, state, condition, means; L.D. III, 140B, means of keeping alive; Rec. 21, 21; Copt. 

ä, IV, 574, hilly country.

ä, IV, 388, hilly country.

ä, Rec. 18, 181, Rec. 10, 136, Kahun Pup. 100, dam, dyke.

ä, domain, estate, plot of ground; Rec. 11, 174, bank of river.

ä, 11, 125, chamber, house, palace, temple; Copt. III.

ä, wine-shop, wine-cellar.

ä, IV, 1141, date shop or store.

ä, Rec. 12, 32, sleeping room (?)

ä-t nemm-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, Rec. 18, 63, school, college; Copt.

ä-t tau, the members.

ä-t neter, the god's body.

ä-t uà-tem àner, a single piece of stone, monolith; Mar. Karn. 42, 16.

ä, to cry out, to speak loud, to recite; see .

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. 11, 14, L.D. III, 229C, list, register, catalogue; plur.

ä-ti, Amherst Pup. 29; P.S.B. 19, 261.
ä, to grow (of the moon).
ä, darkness, night.

ä-t, goat.
ä, Amherst Pap. 30, a vessel, a pot, a measure, a half measure.
ä, a measure; a half measure.
ä-t, mistress, great lady, queen; P.S.B. 20, 191.

ä ä, great one, chief.
ä ä, god twice great (Thoth).
ä mes, first born, eldest born.
ä, äa, B.D. 125, III, 14, IV, 650, Wazir 10, Pap. 3024, 151, here, herabouts.
äa, aai, to journey, to travel (?)

ä a, a measure.
ä-t, house, abode, estate, domain.

ä-t-shetat, "hidden chamber," i.e., the sanctuary of a temple.

Äa, Äai, B.D. 125; see Äati.


äau, äaiu, T. 288, 391, Rec. 27, 231, 30, 67, doors.

äau, doorkeeper, πυκνοφόρος.

äa ur, "great door," title of a high official.

Äaiu-en-sbaiu-Tuat, B.D. 141, 58, the doorkeepers of the doors of the Ṭuat.

Äaiu-shetaiu, B.D. 141, 56, the gods of the secret doors.

äa, äai, to be great, to be large, to be mighty, to be spacious or abundant, to be powerful; great; Copt. 2, 12, 1.

The ordinary use of äa is illustrated by the following:

äa ab, N. 651, B.M. 138, great of heart, i.e., proud, arrogant.

äa áru, great of forms, i.e., of very many forms.

äa baui, great of souls, i.e., of mighty will.

äa pehti, great of valour, most brave.

äa maā-keru, great of truth-speaking, most truthful.

äa-mu, great of water, the Aamu.

äa mertu, greatly beloved.
**aa nerut** great of terror, most terrible, most victorious.

**aa nekhtut** most strong.

**aa ra** great of mouth, i.e., boastful, insolent.

**aa rennu** great of names, a title of Thoth.

**aa herit** great of terror, most terrifying.

**aa khâu** great one of risings, a title of Ra.

**aa kheperu** great of transformations, i.e., of many changes.

**aa khenu** of large interior (of a barge).

**aa sent** most fearful.

**aa sheps** most holy, most august.

**aa en shefit** most terrible, or most awe-inspiring.

**aa-aa** to be doubly great.

**aa-aaâu** very great men.

**aaau** very, exceedingly.

**aa** great, grand, mighty, important, noble, lofty, weighty, chief; fem.

**aa** dual, masc.

**aa** fem.

Thoth, the twice great; plur.

**aa** P. 696.

**aa** Rec. 31, 29, a great person, chief, officer, governor, noble, a

**great god as opposed to a little god**;

**plur.**

**nobles of the palace**;

**very, very great gods.**

**aa-t** a great goddess;

**two great goddesses.**

**aa ahenut-hen-f** director of the royal corvée.

**aa a-t** marshal of the court.

**Aa-t-em-âneb-hetch** B.D.G. 57, a gate at Philae.

**aa em âhâ** a man advanced in age.

**aa en uâb** chief libationer.

**aa en utcha** director of storehouse (Bêt al-Mal).

**aa en per** steward, major-domo.

**Aâ-m'k** name of the sacred boat of Edfû.

**aa en mu** head of the stream.

**aa en mer** chief of the port, harbour master.

**aa en sa** phylarch.

**aa en qetoût** director of marines.

**aa kha** chief of the diwan.

**Aâ** U. 513.

**Aâi** Rec. 6, 137, a god of the dead.

**Aait** Ombos II, 132.

**Aâ-t-aâkhu**, Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.
Aa-t-Aat-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 Athisris.

Aa-t-aru
Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent.

Aa-ater
Tuat I, a singing-god.

Aa-perti
Rec. 21, 14, Pharaoh; see Per-aa.

Aa-pehti
Denderah IV, 63, a bull-god; Rec. 21, 14, a title.

Aa-pehti-petpet-khashket
Lazone 106, a composite hawk-crocodile-cat-bull-lion-goose-ape-god.

Aa-pehti-rah
a god of a Dekan.

Aa-pehti-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.

Aa-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.

Aat-Shefshefit
Tuat VIII, the gate of the 9th division of the Tuat.

Aa-t-qaru-uba
Nesi-Amsu 32, 49, a serpent-fiend.

Aa
Ebers Pap. 99, 12, hair of the pubes.

Aa, Aa-t
Bubastis 34A, ass, she-ass; plur.

Koller Pap. 1, 3, Rec. 25, 192, 193, Ass-god, a form of Ra.

Aaut
B.D. 125, III, 12, the Ass-god, a form of Ra.

Aaut
Rec. 30, 67, pillars, colonnade.

Aaut-ent-Khert-neter
Aaut-rests of the magical boat.
aa-t, Rev. 12, 63, 70, a bandlet, a garment, woven work; plur. 6.

Copt. εἰς. τ. (?)

aa-t, Rec. 20, 40, stone of great price or value, gem, amulet, tumour; plur. 111', N. 743, pots of precious stones.

aaaut, aut glands of the throat and neck.

aa to beat (?)

aa, M. 136, N. 185, 647, well, fountain; plur. 5, P. 411, M. 588, 1194, N. 1194, Rec. 26, 224.

aaau, U. 576, N. 965, the two sides of the ladder.

Aai, the Phallus-god.

Aai, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 34).

aait, house, abode, chamber.

aait, roof (?) ceiling (?)

Aait-ār-t, B.D.G. 147, the place of sunset.

āai, flame, fire, heat.

āaiai, to rejoice, to exult.

āau, Rec. 18, 183, to speak with violence, to curse, to abuse, to blaspheme; Copt. 072.

Āau, Tuat IV, a jackal-headed porter.

āau, to flourish.

āau, flax, linen; Copt. 12, εἰς. τ. 12.

āaua, to steal, to rob, to plunder.

āauait, B.M. 657, a reaping.

āauāu, boy, girl, maiden.

āab, to be acceptable to anyone, to please;

Peasant 42, Amherst Pap. I, things or feelings which produce pleasure.

āab-t, U. 579, T. 383, 193, P. 161, 372, 610, 1148, 203, 685, 703, 164, offering, sacrifice, sepulchral meals. Later forms are:

āab-t, vessel for ceremonial purification.

āabb, åbb, spear, harpoon.

Āabi, B.D. (Saite) 78, 38 a god.

āabu, a kind of herb?

āaber-t, balsam, unguent.

āabes, fire, flame.
aabag, Rec. 32, 86, to be weak, or helpless.

aabt, slave, worker; Heb. מַאֲבֶת.

aabt, to fly; Heb. נָעֲבַת.

aabt, the winged disk, the summer solstice.

aabt, a goddess.

aabt, unguent, incense (?)

Aapef, B.D. 39, 2, a serpent-fiend.

aabt, to be greedy, glutton.

aabt, to clasp, to grasp, to seize.

aabt, an Asiatic, a nomad of the Eastern Desert; plur.

aabt, head, part of a bed.

aabtq, valley; Heb. קְרֻי.

aabt, an Asiatic woman.

aabt, an Asiatic woman.

aabt, an Asiatic, a nomad, herdsman, farmer; plur.

aabt, to eat, to understand, to perceive.

aabt, to bring down birds and animals with a boomerang.

aabt, IV, 335, throw-stick, boomerang; plur. מָעָבָרִים, boomerangs (?)

aabt, crystal, some kind of sparkling stone.

aabt, B.D. (Saite), 62, 2, a god.

aabt, Hymn to Uraei 25, a kind of plant.

aabt, sweet, pleasant.

aabt, part of a bed.

aabt, part of waggon.

aabt, B.D. (Saite) 30, 4, a kind of stone.

aabt, ape; Copt. כָּפָע.

aabt, to sing;

aabt, to sing;

aabt, singing-woman (?)

aabt, axe, hatchet; plur. מָעָבָרִים.
Aanra, round stones.

Aanratat, upper chamber, balcony; Heb. קינע.

Aanhi, a winding serpent.

Aankh, (Demotic form), to live, life; Copt. בושג, בושג.

Aankh, to swear an oath; Copt. אנקָה.

Aant, spice, perfume, to ascend; Copt. אנט.

Aart, a kind of stone, a natural block of stone (?)

Aarara, Anastasi I, 23, 3, pebbles; Copt. אארא.

Aarâ, a part of a building; Rev. 3, 55, tenons of a coffin.

Aaref, Rev. 11, 184 = אארף.

Copt. שפּ, שפּ.

Aar-n-aaref, Rev. 11, 184, Horus of bandages; Copt. אאר-נ-אארף.

Aarsh, cult, service.

Aarshan, Rec. 21, 91, lentils, beans; Copt. אארשון, אארשון.

Aaratâ, Rec. 21, 82, an upper chamber; Heb. אראת.

Aartabuhait, Harris 501, b. 9, a female demon.

Aah, the Moon-god = אא, Annales III, 179, a god.

Aahpi, Annales III, 179, a god.


Aasiti-Khar, Rec. 7, 196, the name of a goddess of Syria.

Aaserttu, see אאסרתד, Rec. 3, 55, a goddess of Syria.

Aasek, M. 143, N. 648, a god.

Aashasha-t, throat, gullet.

Aasharana, a kind of seed or fruit.

Aashaq, to oppress, oppression, to usurp, violence; Heb. אאשאכ.

Aaqer, 2, 68, 8 . . . . .

Aag, Peasant 185, אג.

Aag, to beat, to bastinado.

Aag-t, nail, claw, toenail, hoof; plur. אג-ת, אג-ת, P. 310, אג-ת.

Rec. 30, 72.

Aag-t, the oil made from the agit plant, אגיט.

Aagit, an offering of some kind.


Aagarta, chariot; Copt. אגארט, Heb. אעגרט. 
Åagu — a kind of oil.
Åatkh — a woven stuff.
Åat — a piece of fertile ground.
Åat-en-sekhet — B.D.G. 136, the second station on the old caravan road between the Nile and the Red Sea.
Åat-t — a kind of bread-cake.
Åat-t — Sall. II, 3, 1, 2, Rec. 35, 161, gate sockets (?) slabs of stone.
Åati — B.D. 125, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.
Åatiu — Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 23).
Åat — of a livid colour, pale (of the face), yellow; Copt. OXOTOTET. 
Åatna — lentils; Heb. 1\(^{1}\).
Åattau — men who conspire. 
Åatch — pallor, paleness (of the face); Copt. OXOTOTET.
Åatch-t — fat, grease.
Åatchamm — a kind of oil.
Åatchar — to help, to assist; var. 
Åatchhr-t — a kind of balsam tree.
Åau, åaua — Rec. 30, 196, heir.

Åau-taui — B.D. 125, III, 38, a title of Thoth.
Åabt — the name of a mythological fish.
Åa — to bring, to carry.
Åa — Rec. 10, 61, A.Z. 1877, 61, to doze, to be drowsy, to sleep.
Åa — tomb, pyramid.
Åatt — the pyramid region, the necropolis, the Other World.
Åatt — Berg. II, 11, a goddess, the personification of the pyramid district.
Åa, åai — speaker of a foreign tongue (?)
Åa — joy.
Åa — Denderah IV, 79, an ape-god who slew Aapep.
Åa — filth (?)
Åa — flesh and bone, heir, inheritance, posterity; an accursed heir.
Åau — seed.
Åa — to tie, to bind, to compress = = C (?) = Copt. OXOTET.
Åaa — Aelt. Tex. 28, a kind of tunic.
Åaa — Nav. Lit. 26 . . . . . .
Åaam — a kind of plant.
Åaam — the seed of the same.
āāb [image], a vessel, a bowl, a copper vessel, spoon.

āāb [image], to card wool, to comb; L.D. III, 65A, 15 . .

āāb[ image], incense vase.

āāf [image], to squeeze out, to wring out, to press out oil, to strain; Copt. ụwe.

āām [image]; canal.

Aām [image], Edfu I, 81, a name of the Nile.

Aām [image], an earthenware vessel (?)

āān [image], ape; plur.

āānā [image], ape; plur.

Koller Pap. 4, 3.

Aān [image], Berg. I, 19, a minister of the dead.

Aānu [image], Jour. As. 1908, 313, the ape-god; Copt. ẹnt.

Aānāu [image], B.D. 126, 2, the four ape-gods who judged the dead.

āān [image], Jour. E.A. III, 105 . .

āān [image], camp, place, tent, station.

āāh [image], to rejoice.

āāh [image], Rev. 11, 151, cattle; Copt. ẹ2ẹ.

Aāh-ti [image], a pair of goddesses.

āina [image], a kind of stone.

d̄u [image], a kind of stone.

d̄u [image], Peasant 292, to steal, to rob, to injure, to do violence, to break, to plunder, to waste, to reap grain.


**āua** a peasant; 302, a thief, robber, brigand; plur. Rec. 16, 57, Thes. 1480; fem. one who is robbed.

**āua-t** an injury, harm, violence, robbery, theft.

**Āuait** B.D. 17, 26, a goddess who kept the register of the punishments inflicted on the foes of Osiris.

**āua** p. 442, N. 1127, to ferment, to become sour.

**āuait** some kind of fermented drink.

**āuab** a courtyard; see *uba*.

**āuā** to give a gift, to present.

**Āuāha** (Āha) Mission 13, a goddess.

**āubbu** a kind of fish.

**āun** a peasant; 302, 78, Mett. Stele 181, 219, to cry out in pain, to wail (like a jackal).

**āun** to rob, to steal, to plunder, to commit deeds of violence.

**āunt** robbery, violence.

**āunu** a robber, ravager, oppressor.

**āun-āb** the scorpion that stung Horus and killed him.

**āun-t** 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-āḥ-t.

**āun** to sleep, to slumber.

**āunra** pebble, stone; plur. "Il, "I.

**āuratcahtut (ārtchatu)** charioteers (?)

**āuq** stream, canal.

**āug** to heat, to cook (?)

**āutcharu** auxiliaries, a class of soldiers.

**āutcharu (ātcharu)** part, or parts, of a chariot.

**āutchatā (āṭchatā)** Alt. K. 306 . . . . . . .

**āb** to be renowned, famous, strength (?)

**āb** N. 719, horn, tusk of an elephant;
plur. —, U. 270, N. 719; dual, —; Rougé, I.H. II, 114; = Dhu'l Karnên; , he with horns ready to gore; , U. 577, the four horns of the bull of Râ, the four horns of the world.

ābāti (?) —, Thes. 1198, the goreer.

āb —, tusk of ivory; see ab ।।।।।.

Ābui —, Tuat V, ।।।।।, B.D. (Saite) 64, 14, a god who burnt the dead.

Ābu-tt —, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

āb —, R.D. (Saite) 134, 4, a star.

Āb-peq (?) —, Tuat IV, an ally of Neheb-kau.

Ābet-neteru-s —, Tuat X, a lioness-goddess.

āb seshu —, title of Thoth and of a kind of priest.

Āb-shā —, Tuat VII, a crocodile-god which guarded the "symbols."

Āb-ta —, Tuat IX, a serpent-gatekeeper.

āb —, a kind of incense.

āb, ābā —, to resist, to revolt against, to oppose by force.

ābb —, to fight, to hurl a spear or any weapon.

ābut —, opposition, resistance.

āb —, resistance, opposition, what is opposed to existing things.

āb —, enemy, rebel, fiend.

āb —, to sink, to drop back, to diminish (of the Nile).

āb —, Rougé, I.H. II, 125, to sink into [the ground] through fear (of the feet).

ābāb —, to push a way into, to open up.

āb, ābā —, Thes. 1483, Rec. 8, 124, to contradict, to gainsay, to oppose in speech; , A.Z. 79, 51, IV, 101, 368, 751, to contradict, to gainsay, to oppose in speech; , Rec. 10, 61, to contradict his statement; , Mar. Karn. 44, 35, contradiction.

ābāb —, Rec. 23, 203, to contradict, to gainsay.

ābāb-t —, Rec. 8, 124, to face someone or something, to meet, to join, to unite with;

em āb —, U. 16, 568, T. 372, N. 751, together with, face to face with, opposite; er āb ।।, P. 815.

ābu —, Rec. 3, 116, cattle for sacrifice.

āb —, a bird with a loud harsh voice.

āb —, to weave.

ābāb —, to weave.

Ābuti —, the two weavers, Isis and Nephthys.
āb — , to purify, to make clean.

ābu — , P. 449, N. 912, purifications, cleansing, libations, washings with water.

ābit — , offering.

āb, āb-t — , a vessel, vase of purification.

āb — , to embalm.

āba — , P. 175, to make an offering, to present a propitiatory gift.

ābu, ābut — , a gift, an offering; plur. — , to make an offering, to present a propitiatory gift.

āb — , Tuat II, a grain-god.

Āba - taui — , Hh. 456 . . . . . .

āba — , N. 1072, altar, a table for offerings.

āba — , a slab of stone on which offerings were placed.

āb — , a kind of stone; plur. — .

āb-t — , N. 503, a kind of grain.

āb[a]u — , Peasant 24, a kind of stone.

ābiu — , the gods who slay.

āb-t — , Palermo Stele, sanctuary, shrine, any holy place; .

ābu — , a festival at which the making of offerings was obligatory; plur. — , L.D. III, 194, 35.

āba — , T. 227, P. 708, Rec. 31, 166, to penetrate, force a way into.

āba — , M. 339, . . . , Rec. 27, 231, to act as captain, to direct.


ābit — , . . . , staff, stick.

ābut — , P. 186, . . .

M. 301, P. 666, staff.

ābb-t — , staff, sceptre, stick.

āb-t — , kidney, testicle.

ābu — , a, A.Z. 49, 59 . . . . .

āb — , Rec. 11, 92, . . . , to shine, to show different colours, "shot" as in "shot" silk.

āb — , variegated, spotted; spotted or speckled or striped plumage.

āb shuti — , Thes. 414, he of the variegated wings, a title of Horus of Edfu.

ābu — , people, men and women.
abi, animal, reptile, or insect (?)

abab, Rec. 20, 41 . . . .

ababu, Rec. 15, 178, to rejoice, to dance.

abu, to sec.

ab, to desire, to love, to be desired.

abb, to fly, the flying scarab; var. ab, the flier.

abby, B.D.G. 1394, a form of Osiris.

aba, to see.

abai, to open the hands in greeting.

abut, ropes, bonds, fetters.

Abbut, Tuat IX, the nets (?) used in snaring Aapep.

Abbutiu, Tuat IX, three gods who fettered .

abu, Rec. 16, 3, a mass of plants or flowers, bouquet.

abneh, frog (?) toad (?)

Abraskktiaks, Leemans, Papyrus III, 210-213.

abeh-t, P. 334,

M. 637, P. 552, Hh. 227, 247, to pour out water or seed, to create, to make, to fashion.

ábesh, vase, pot, vessel.


ábesh, Tuat X, a form of Ptah.

Abesh, Thes. 112, one of the seven stars of Orion.

Abesh, a benevolent serpent-god.

ábesh, T. 119, 318, N. 1344, a kind of wine.

áp, R.E. 3, 111, a pyramid tomb, Apis tomb; áp, Apis tomb of Memphis (?)

áp, P. 793, a, 9, 11, A, a verb of motion, to travel, to go, to go in, to go out, to escape, to walk, to march, to journey, under foot.

áp, , to fly, the winged disk, the summer solstice.

Ápi, Rec. 35, 56, , Tuat IX, the "flier," a name of the Sun-god; the rising sun.

áp, Hymn of Darius 37, scarab, beetle.

Ap-ur, B.D.G. 798, Osiris in the form of a beetle.

Apep, see .

Apáp, B.M. No. 383; see and .

ápáp, ground, earth, estate.

ápáp, brick or tile kiln.

ápi, Rev. 12, 91, account = .

ápen-t, serpent, worm.

áper, P. 663, 783, M. 775, P. 178, T. 321, U. 507, M. 268, N. 888, , to be equipped, to be provided with, furnished (of a house); iii', Hymn of Darius 38.
âper  a, a boat equipped with everything necessary and a crew; Thes. 1296.

âperu  , crew of a boat or ship; P. 396, M. 564, N. 1177.

âperu  ornaments, fittings, chains attached to jewellery, accoutrements, furnishings; the equipment of the royal barge; Mar. Karn. 53, 36, a woman’s outfit.

âper  d, mantle, garment.

Âperit  a name of the Eye of Horus.

âper  the name of the 21st day of the month.

Âper  the god of the town of Âper.

Âper-peh  Berg. 1, 18, a protector of the dead.

Âper-pehui  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 Melqart; (2) a watcher of Osiris.

Âper-t-ra  Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Âper-her Nobtchet  Tuat XI, a form of the rising Sun.

Âper-ta  Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 45).

âper  a kind of goose; the egg of the âper goose.

Âpriu  , Harris I, 31, 8, a class of foreign stonemasons; var.

Âpriu  L.D. III, 2195, 17. They were once identified with the Hebrews.

âposâustâas  Rev. 11, 185 = âf apshut, unfeigned.

âpesh  , Rec. 5, 97 . . . . .

âpesh  tortoise, or turtle.

Âpesh  B.D. 161, the Turtle-god.

Âpshait  B.D. 36, 1, an insect which devoured the dead.

âpshut  , a kind of beetle; plur. of (?)

âf, âff  , Rec. 30, 201, fly; plur. of (?)

âf âbâ-t  , Rev. 13, 20, honey fly, i.e., bee.

âf  âf  , Copt. âf .

âff  , crown, helmet, hat, diadem, cap.

âfâf  crocodile.

âf-t  , Rev., gluttony.

âfa  plants, vegetables.

âfa  the seed of the same.

âfa  food, bread.

âfa  filth, dirt.

Âfat  Tuat VI, a god in mummy form.

Âfau  Tuat II, a god of one of the seasons of the year.

Âfa  , T. 339, a class of divine beings in the Other World.
Afait — tent, camp, chamber.

Afá — Rev., to be greedy, a glutinous man.

Afá — evil, calamity, crocodile.

Afén — to bind, to tie, to tie something on.

Afén-t — T. 359, P. 712, N. 1365, 1387, Rec. 31, 20, head-cloth, headdress, wig; plur. Afén-t.

Afnut — belt, bandlet.

Afén-t — haunt, retreat, hiding place.

Afniut — Ombos 2, 133, a goddess.

Áfs — a disease of the eye.

Afkiu — a group of gods.

Afít — Rec. 4, 29, Rec. 8, 171, Rec. 14, 8, Rec. 1, 56, Rec. 30, 198, box, coffer, chest, coffin, sarcophagus; Afét.

Aftech-t — box, chest, sarcophagus.

Am — fore-arm, thigh (?)

Am — to grasp, fist.

Am — to know, to understand; Jour. As. 1908, 290, to know, to understand; Jour. As. 1908, 313, book-learned; Copt.


Am-ha-t — to eat the heart, to feel remorse, to repent.

Amáama-t — to devour.

Am-t — something that is eaten, food; Rec. 30, 195, flesh for eating.

Am — food.

Amám — food.

Am'it — flesh-food.

Am — Nesi-Ámsu 32, 36, devourer, a title of Aapep.

Am — P. 445, M. 552, N. 1132, a god who fed on the hearts of the dead.

Amám — B.D. 145, V, Rev. J.A. X, 9, p. 497, the eater of the dead.

Amiu — eaters (of the dead), a class of fiends.

Am-áiu (? — Tuat III, a keeper of the Third Gate.

Am-ásetiu — B.D. 40, 2, 5, Osiris as the "eater of sinners."

Am-á — Osiris, Rec. 31, 10, "eater of the arm," a mythological pig associated with Osiris.
Am-ä
Tuat VI, the name of the pig in the boat.

Am-ä-f
B.D. 11, 2, a god.

Am-aa
Tuat II, "eater of the ass," the name of a serpent which attacked the Sun-god.

Am-aaau
B.D. 49, 1, a name of Aapep.

Amu-aaau
Tuat II, an ass-headed god with a knife-shaped phallus.

Ama-asht
Rec. 13, 31, "eater of many, the name of a fiend.

Ama-baiu
"eater of souls," the name of a fiend.

Ama-mit
Tuat II, Papyrus of Ani, Pl. 3, a monster, part crocodile, part lion, and part hippopotamus, which devoured the dead.

Ama-emit
B.D. 168, a goddess who strengthened the dead.

Ama-keh
B.D. 17, 43, an invisible dog-faced god, who devoured human hearts in the River of Fire, and voided filth.

Ama-kha-t
Rec. 15, 17, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Ama-khaibu, 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.

Amaneti kheftiu
Tuat II, "eater of foes," an avenging goddess in the Tuat.

Am-t-tcheru
Tuat II, a goddess.

Amu
c. seed of a certain herb or plant.

Amam
a kind of plant or herb.

Amm
the roe of a fish, eggs, intestines.

Amu, Amāui (?)
, pillars.

Am
weaving instrument or machine, shuttle of a loom (?)

Amam (Amm)
to throw the boomerang, to catch in a net?

Amam
a garment, ornament.

Amam-t
estate, parcel of land.

Amam (Am)
places with water in them, wells, pools.

Amma
N. 885, T. 288, M. 65, N. 126, to go sour (of wine).

Amata
Rec. 29, 148, staff.

Amā
a kind of stone.

Amā
to winnow grain.

Amam
, Rec. 21, 79, to perceive, to understand, to comprehend, to see, to know; to show, to instruct; Copt. eiiuie.

Amam
Amen. 10, 1,
āmam — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, Nesi-Āmsu 32, 21, 𓊤𓊢𓊢, Rec. 14, 12, a name of Āapep.

Āamam-ār-t (?) — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢𓊢, Sinsin II, a god of the Qerti.

āmām — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, a herb; 𓊤𓊢𓊢, the seed of the same.

Āamamu — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, an Asiatic people.

āman — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, Rhind Papiro 32, a kind of plant, garden (?)

Āmanh — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, the god of the 11th hour of the day.

āmar — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, travellers (?)

āmā, āmā — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, a man suffering from some defect of the sexual organs; plur. 𓊤𓊢𓊢, fem.

āmā — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, Amen. 24, 13, a disease of the sexual organs.

āmā-t — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, a liquid.

āmā — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, a herb; 𓊤𓊢𓊢, the seed of the same.

āmāa-t — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, Rec. 29, 148, boomerang, net (?) ; var. 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, a kind of land.

āmātī-t — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, a kind of land.

āmu — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, Hu, 221, to be sour (of beer and wine).

Āmu — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, Tuat V, a fire-god.

āmth — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, rain, storm.

āmt — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, to be languid, to collapse.

ān — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, Rev., to turn, to turn oneself, to return, to repeat an act, to take back, to retract, to subtract, again; 𓊤𓊢𓊢, to be seen again; 𓊤𓊢𓊢, to seek again; 𓊤𓊢𓊢, to repeat; 𓊤𓊢𓊢, to return an answer; 𓊤𓊢𓊢, his face was turned round, i.e., behind.

ānn — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, Peasant 299, L. D. III. 1401, to return, to turn back.

ānnu — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, one who returns from the grave; 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, those who return.

āni — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, the turner back, a title of Horus.

ānāt — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, to turn back.

ānān — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, to gainsay, to contradict, rejoinder.

ān — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, again; 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, again again, on the contrary; Copt. Oit.

ānn — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, P. 509 . . . . . . .

Ānn ābui (?) — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, the god of the 24th day of the month; he is gazelle-headed.

ān — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢𓊢, to paint, to make designs, to practise the craft of the artist; 𓊤𓊢𓊢, painted, coloured.

ān — 𓊤𓊢𓊢, a letter of invitation from a woman.

ān mess — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢𓊢, Rec. 1, 48, a kind of painted cloth.

ān ruṯ — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, Rec. 1, 48, a kind of painted cloth.

ān nesu — 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, B. M. 145, 𓊤𓊢𓊢𓊢, artist directly under royal patronage.
ān _TOUCHREC. 6, 127, PropertyChanged, Treaty 4, PropertyChanged, a writing tablet, a flat thin writing board, plaque; plur. PropertyChanged, the tablet of the artist's palette.

ān en ān PropertyChanged, the tablet of the artist's palette.

āniu (?) PropertyChanged, plaques, wooden tablets.

ānu PropertyChanged, fine limestone from Tūrah.

ānu (Property) Peasant 17, blocks of limestone.

ānu (Property) Thes. 1198, to turn a glance towards something.

ānu (Property) Thes. 1481, Thes. 1482, a man of noble qualities, a cultured man, a good man; plur. PropertyChanged, a beautiful object; dual PropertyChanged, a beautiful goddess, or woman.

ānu-na (Property) Mar. Aby. I, 9, 10, what is pleasing.

ānt (Property) a beautiful goddess, or woman.

ān-ha-t (Property) Anastasi I, 23, 8, a fine or beautiful disposition, a noble heart.

ānu nekhti (Property) B.D.G. 1116, the beauties of the warrior.

Ān (Property) Berg. I, 16, an antelope-headed god who beautified the faces of the dead, and removed blemishes from the skin.

Ān-t-mer-mut-s (Property) T.S.B.A. 3, 424, a goddess.

Ān-em-her (Property) T.S.B.A. 3, 424, a god.

ān (Property) Rec. 3, 49, 5, 88, a kind of dry incense.

ān, ānti (Property) well, fountain; var. PropertyChanged; Heb. PropertyChanged.

ān, ānti (Property) mud (Lacau).

ān (Property) ape; Copt. ṣnt.

Ān (Property) Thes. XII, a mythological serpent.

Ānit (Property) Denderah III, 12, a female counterpart of Osiris.

ān-t (Property) a sharp-edged or pointed tool, adze, axe, auger, bradawl.

ān-t (Property) a knife.

ān-t (Property) U. 537, T. 295, claw of a bird or animal, talon, nail of the hand or foot; plur. PropertyChanged, P. 425, M. 737, N. 1233, 1213, PropertyChanged, P. 608, N. 798, ṣnt., P. 612, ṣnt., Rcc. 31, 171, to cut the nails; PropertyChanged, ṣnt., to rub down the nails.

Ān-t-ent-Ptah (Property) B.D. 1538, 6, "Ptah's claw," a part of the magical net.

Ān-t-tep-t-ānt-Het-Heru (Property) B.D. 1534, 19, a part of the magical net.

ān . . . (Property) a kind of cattle.

ānān (Property) the nape of the neck.

ānān, ānān-th (Property) wigs, headdresses.

ān-t (Property) ring, seal, signet.

ān-t (Property) a vase, vessel.

ānnu (Property) Rec. 31, 18, cords, ropes.
ān
Rec. 8, 138, to cry out, to entreat, to beseech as a captive.

ānāni
, a mythological fish; see ānt.

ān, ānu
U. 633, nape of the neck (?)

ānu, ānnu
Rec. 13, 15, a kind of tree.

ānu-t
ray of light, beam; Copt. ovein.

ānut
ulcers, boils, sores.

ānuti (P)
Rec. 14, 42, L.D. III, 2192, 17, a class of foreign workmen (?)

Ānā
Tuat IX, a god, son of Heru-ānmi-ūāa, a hawk-headed lion.

ānārt
a kind of worm.

Ānutāt
see ānūtāt.

ānb
, to surround, to bind, to tie, to grip, to clutch, to seize prey.

ānb
a bundle.

ānb thema-t
IV, 1124.

ānb
grape, vine; Heb. ḫy.

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 (?)

ānhōb-t
, a kind of bird.

ānkh
, U. 191, T. 71, M. 225, N. 603,

to live, to live upon something, life; Copt. wnh.

ānkh
"life, stability, prosperity (or, content)"; , "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.

ānkh
P. 652, life and content for ever!

ānkh
P. 18, M. 20, N. 119, all life and content for ever!

ānkh
T. 338, N. 626, life, strength, health!

ānkh
, the name of a college of priests.

ānkh
"repeating life," a formula used sometimes in the place of maā-kheru.

ānkh
Rec. 29, 184, "to whom life is given."

ānkh
, "ever-living," a title of gods and kings.

ānhu
Edict 17, man, citizen.

ānhu nu nut
Rec. 16, 70, citizen; fem. 'ānhnu.

Rechnungen 71; plur. , a living person (fem.) or thing;

ānhu-t
U. 192, T. 71, M. 225, N. 603, Rec. 31, 32, a living person (fem.) or thing;

ānhu-t
"living fire."

ānkhi, ānhu
, a living being, a living thing; plur. , a living thing;
"living one," a name of the Eye of Horus and of Tefnut.

änh-ti, the two Eyes of Horus or Rā, i.e., Sun and Moon.

Änkhi, Tuat X, the god of time and of the life of Rā.

Änkhit, Tuat IV, the name of a monstrous scorpion

Änkhit (?), Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent-god.

Änkhit, Tuat X, the name of a goddess.

Änkhit, Rec. 11, 178, a unaeus-goddess.

Änkhit, Ombos I, 1, 46, a hippopotamus-goddess.

Änkhit, Tuat VII, a woman-headed-serpent.

Änkhit-äb, Tuat V, a guardian of the river of fire of Seker.

Änkh-áru-tchefa, Tuat VII, a serpent-guardian of Aju-Asár.

Änkhit-unem-unt, Rec. 34, 190, one of the 12 Thoureris goddesses; she presided over the month

Änkh-f-em-fentu, B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 5th Arit.

Änkh-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.

Änkh-em-fenth, Berg. I, 15, a form of Bes.

Änkh-em-maät, Berg. I, 12, a god of Truth.

Änkh-em-neser-t, Berg. II, 9, the goddess of the 8th hour of the night.
Ankh-it ent Sebek 1, B.D. 125, III, 30, the name of the socket of a bolt in the Hall of Mäti.

Ankh-neteru 2, Tuat XII, the monster serpent through the body of which the Boat of Af was drawn by 12 gods daily at dawn.

Ankh-ermen (?), Tuat XII, a wind-goddess of dawn.

Ankh-her, Tuat VI, a guide and protector of souls and spirits.

Ankh-hetch, Tuat X, a goddess who touches her lips with the tip of her forefinger.

Ankh-Septit, Tuat VIII, a serpent-god in the Circle Aa-t-setekau.

Ankh-s-meri, Tuat VI, one of the 36 Dekans.

Ankh-ta, Tuat X, a serpent-god of the dawn.

Ankhti, "the living one," a title of Osiris.

Ankh 3, to swear an oath; 4, to take an oath; 5, to swear a tenfold oath; 6, to swear by the life of the god; 7, he swore by the life of Pharaoh; Copt. 8.

Ankh-ti, the two ears, i.e., leaves of a door.

Ankh-ti, the two eyes.

Ankh, a kind of metal.

Ankh, a mirror; 1, mirror in its case; 9, A.Z. 1908, 20, the mirror amulet; 10, mirror for daily use; of various metals, e.g., 11.

Ankh shau, a seal Q (Lacau).

Ankh-t, a vase, vessel; plur. 13.

Ankh, unguent.

Ankh-tau, "life of the Two Lands," or "Memphis plant."

Ankhām, a flower used in funeral
wreaths; plur.

ärkhus, a seed of the same.

änsh, milk.

änsh-senetchemnetchem, Denderah IV, 59, a bull-god, guardian of a coffer.

änq, Rec. 12, 30, beam of a plough.

änq, a god in the Tuat; see

änq, a Nubian water-goddess, of Sudâni origin, who with Khnemu and Sati formed the great triad of Elephantine and Philae. Champollion (Panthéon, p. 20) compared her with Pa'ta.

änqnâamu, Alt. K. 273

än, äntiu, a war-goddess of Asiatic origin, who was adopted by the Egyptians, and stated by them to be the daughter of Set; Heb. ḥâĕṣ.

änit, äntiu — perit-en-äntiu, seed of the myrrh shrub.

änit, äntiu — khet-en-äntiu, wood of the myrrh shrub.

änit, the Myrrh-god.

änit, an image made of myrrh, used in funerary ceremonies.

änát, 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. ḥâĕṣ.

änit, Anthet, Dûm. H.I. I, 19; see

änit, Anthtâ, Treaty, 28, a Hitite goddess.

än, to have or possess nothing, to lack, to want, to be destitute, destitution, to diminish.

än, the destitute man; plur.

än, calamity, trouble.

än-t, the minority, as opposed to the majority.

än, deeds of violence.

än, to cut, to slay; see āt.

än, part of a fowling net.
āntή, to know, to perceive.

āntή, to be sound, in good condition, to be well, to get better; IV, 1024, healthy; varr.

ānti, he who is well, sound, firm, healthy, prosperous.

ānt-t A.Z. 1908, 16, name of an amulet.

ānt, bank, side.

ānt, ground, field, soil, cultivated lands; plur.

Āntīt, Rec. 14, 165, the Boat in which Rā sailed from dawn to midday.

ānt, light.

ānt, fat, grease, manure; Copt. wT.

āntā, myrrh.

ānt, a kind of fish.

Ānt-mer pet, a title of the Nile-god.

Ānti, B.D. 125, 11, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris; see Āati.

āntu, Hearst Pp. 11, 6, Leyden Pap. 4, 11, vase, vessel.

āntit, vase, vessel, pot.

āntu, B.D. 130, 30, darkness.

Āntu, a locality in the Tuat.

āntch, destitute; see ānt.

āntchut, the poor, the destitute.

āntch, a vessel.

āntch, P. 615, M. 783, N. 1143, the tip of a wing.

āntch, P. 643, claw, talon, nail.

āntch-t, Rec. 5, 90, a drug from which a tincture was prepared.

āntch, Rec. 27, 60, light, radiance, splendour.

Āntch, M. 253, a name of the sun when in the sky.

āntch, king.

āntch, to know.

āntch, P. 186, N. 900, to be strong, sound, healthy.

āntch, sound, firm, strong;  of strong men; see ānt.

āntch-ur, B.D. 41, 5, a guide of the dead.

āntch, M. 696, a kind of cloth (?)

āntch, B.D.G. 130, a form of Osiris worshipped at Hebit.

āntch-mer, B.D.G. 130, a title of the Royal Tombs, I, 43.

āntch, N. 231, 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-atch-ur B.D. (Saïte), 110, a lake in Sekhet Aaru.

āri, he who goes up; plur.

ārār, to go up, to rise up, to ascend.

ār, steps, stairs, staircase.

Ār-neb-s, Denderah IV, 84, the name of the 2nd Pylon.

ār-t, Peasant I, 305, Rec. 26, 225, Thes. 1296, rush, reed, stalk of a plant, reed for writing; plur.

ār-t, Amen. 15, 20, 19, 5, 21, 13, a book, a roll, register, document, a writing, a leather scroll or roll, parchment, deed; plur.

ār-t, great rolls of skin.

āru hau, Rec. 21, 85, day books, daily account books.

ār-t, skin, skin-roll; compare Heb. בּוֹז .

ār-t, goat, gazelle, ibex, ram, any horned animal; Copt. εοξα, Heb. בּוֹז ; Eth. 19, 1 Syr. צו

ār, lion; Heb. בּוֹז ;
är-t  fire, flame.
är-t  uraeus.
är-tee  the two uraei-goddesses Isis and Nephthys; two great uraei-goddesses.
ärut ánkhut  B.D. 125, III, 44, the living uraei.
ärar-t  uraeus, uraeus-goddess, uraeus-diadem.
ärar-ti  the two uraei-goddesses Renenti.
Art  * Tomb of Seti I, *  Tomb of Rameses IV, * Annales I, 87, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. 'Epio.
Ärit  Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; varr.  Gr. Ärov.
är  storehouse, treasury, magazine.
är-t  shrine, chamber.
ärāu  Rev., outcries of pleasure or pain.
Ärātsia  Rev. 11, 185 = Gr. 'Aljdeca.
ärāt  steps, stairs, staircase.
ärā-t  uraeus;  two uraei; compare Copt. o ypâc (7).
ärā-rē-t  uraeus-goddess.
ärā-rt  a hall, chamber; plur.
är-rt  Thes. 1480;  door, gate, hall of a palace, judgment hall, cabin of a boat; plur.  Rec. 11, 173.
Ärit  a division of the Tuat.
The Ärits were seven in number  and each was in charge of a doorkeeper, a watcher, and a herald; see B.D. 144.
äri  light, fiery one.
Äri, Ärit  the name of a Dekan;  Gr. Ärov;  the star of Äri; Copt. Ärov, épov.
ärit  an internal organ of the body (7).
äri  a kind of fish.
Äri  B.D. 125; see Äati.
äri (ärri)  breeze, wind.
Äriti  Edfû I, 79, a name of the Nile-god and of his Flood.
ärut, ärrut  M. 743;  door, gate, gateway, hall; plur.  P. 185, T. 247, Äunu, 111.
äru  Rev. 11, 179, 184, child;  Copt. Ärov.
äru  Rev. 13, 15, perhaps; Copt. Ärov.
ārb 𓊪𓊲, fume, flame, a burning; Copt. eẖ₂∂, eẖ₂wš.
ārp-t 𓊱𓊳, Rec. 31, 23 = 𓋀𓋫.
ārp-i 𓊪𓊱, vase, pot, vessel.
ārf 𓊪𓊲, to grasp, to enclose, to collect, to twine, to weave; Copt. wpcj; 𓊪𓊠, holder of [many] dignities; a pluralist.
āref 𓊪𓊲, purse, bag, bundle, packet; plur. 𓊪𓊳𓊳, two packets, one of sulphate of copper, one of stibium.
Ārifiant 𓊪𓊲𓊳, B.D.G. 653, a serpent water-god.
ārn-t(?) 𓊪, a beer-pot.
ārsh 𓊪, to suffer pain, to be in restraint.
ārsh 𓊪𓊳, Rev. 12, 86 = 𓊪𓊲; Copt. poqy.
ārsh 𓊪𓊱𓊲, Jour. As., 1908, 305, to be amazed or stupefied; Copt. wyny.
ārqu 𓊪𓊳, P. 422, 612, M. 603, N. 813, 1208, 𓊪𓊳, 𓊪𓊳, L.D. III, 194, Anastasi IV, 12, 1; 𓊪𓊳, (1) to complete, to conclude, to finish, to make an end of, to abstain; (2) to swear an oath, to take an affidavit; Copt. wpk.
ārq en neter 𓊪𓊳𓊲𓊳, to swear by God.
ārqu 𓊪𓊳𓊳, an educated man, a wise man, counsellor, an expert, an adept.
ārq 𓊪𓊳, the end of anything, the last.
ārq ta 𓊪𓊲𓊳, end of the earth.
ārqit 𓊪𓊳𓊲, decree, decision, the conclusion of a matter.
ārqí 𓊪𓊳𓊳, 𓊪𓊳𓊳, 𓊪𓊳𓊳, Rec. 3, 50, 𓊪𓊳𓊳, Rec. 2, 111, the end of a period, the last day of the month; var. 𓊪𓊳𓊳 (Nāstāsen Stele); Copt. 𓊳𓊳𓊳.
ārq renpet 𓊪𓊳𓊳𓊲𓊳, the festival of the last day of the year.
ārq ab 𓊪𓊳𓊳, Thes. 1481, 𓊪𓊳𓊳, finished in heart.
ārq 𓊪𓊳, a book, roll, writing.
ārq 𓊪𓊳, Rec. 3, 49, 𓊪𓊳𓊳, 𓊪𓊳𓊳, to tie up, to wrap up, to cover over, to put on a garment, to bind round, to wriggle (of a serpent).
ārq 𓊪𓊳𓊳, girdle, tie, bandle.
ārq heh 𓊪𓊳𓊳, Thes. 1253, 𓊪𓊳𓊳, 𓊪𓊳𓊳, Rec. 15, 173, necropolis.
Ārq-hehtt 𓊪𓊳𓊳𓊳𓊳𓊳, the Other World.
ārq 𓊪𓊳, A.Z. 1874, 64, vase(?) a measure.
ārq 𓊪𓊳𓊳, part of a chariot.
ārq ur 𓊪𓊳𓊳𓊳, Sphinx, 2, 8; 𓊪𓊳𓊳𓊳𓊳, silver; Gr. ἀργυρός.
ārtch 𓊪𓊳𓊳, Jour. As. 1908, 276, Rev. 14, 43, pledge, money deposit, money.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aḥāti</td>
<td>slayer, the title of a priest of Anḥer in Sebennytus; var.</td>
</tr>
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<td>aḥa</td>
<td>a fighting animal, the Set animal (?)</td>
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<td>aḥa</td>
<td>the “fighting” fish, latus Niloticus (?)</td>
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<td>aḥa-t</td>
<td>a fighting ship, ship of war; a name of the sacred boat of Sebennytus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aḥa-t taui</td>
<td>Rec. 22, 107, day of the fight between the South and the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahaui</td>
<td>N. 755.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pellegrini II, 31, B.D. 75, 5, the two Warriors, i.e., Horus and Set.</td>
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<td>Aḥatiu</td>
<td>B.D. 28, 3, the “Fighters,” a group of gods in animal form.</td>
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<td>Aḥa-äui</td>
<td>B.D. 64, 48, a warrior-god.</td>
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<td>Aḥa-nebt-benu</td>
<td>Denderah IV, 63, a warrior-god of Denderah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aḥau - heru</td>
<td>U. 400, B.D. 168, the “fighting faces” in the Tuat.</td>
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āḥa 𓊁, unlucky, unfavourable, bad, as opposed to 𓊁, good. Used in calendars.

āḥa 𓊁, Peasant 278, 𓊁, Peasant 258, 𓊁, IV, 1077, to make water, to empty oneself.

āḥa 𓊁, U. 277, N. 719, 𓊁, Mar. Karn. 52, 𓊁, Rec. 13, 30, 𓊁, Rec. 6, 8, to stand, to stand still, to halt; Copt. ḫ.".

āḥā with 𓊁, used as an auxiliary verb, e.g., 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁.

āḥāi 𓊁, P. 408, M. 584, N. 1189, 𓊁, N. 1189, 𓊁, Rec. 17, 147, those who stand in their appointed places.

āḥāu neb 𓊁, Thes. 1282, the royal stand in a temple.

āḥāit 𓊁, support, prop of the sky, pillar.

āḥā 𓊁, Rec. 1, 48, wooden staff, prop, stick.

āḥāu 𓊁, supports, things that make stable.

āḥā 𓊁, the name of the festival of the 29th day of the month.

Āḥā 𓊁, B.D. 168, 𓊁, Denderah III, 14, 𓊁, Berg. I, 6, a serpent-god, an ally of Set.

Āḥā-āḥā 𓊁, Rev. 6, 116, a god.

Āḥāit 𓊁, Tuat X, 𓊁, Rec. 6, 116, 𓊁, Rec. 27, 189, a lioness-goddess.

Āḥāu 𓊁, Tuat III, a goddess.

Āḥā-āb 𓊁, Tuat XII, a supporter of the disk.

Āḥā-nurṭ-nef 𓊁, Tuat VIII, a gate in the Tuat.

Āḥā-neteru 𓊁, the door of the 5th hour of the night.

Āḥā-rer 𓊁, Tuat XII, one of 12 gods who towed the boat of At through Ankh-neteru; as a dawn-god who was reborn daily.

Āḥā-sekhet 𓊁, Tuat IX, a god—functions unknown.

āḥā, āḥāit (?) 𓊁, Anastasi I, 243.

āḥāu 𓊁, Rec. 13, 127, stele, tablet, hill.

āḥāu 𓊁, Rec. 20, 40, station, stele (?) tablet (?)

āḥāu 𓊁, P. 651, M. 728, 𓊁, N. 752, boundaries, landmarks, delimitation posts.

āḥāu 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, place, post, station, position, condition, state.

āḥāu 𓊁, T. 320, 𓊁, U. 520, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, Rec. 12, 118, time, period of time, lifetime, a man's age; 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, 𓊁, lifetime upon lifetime; Copt. ḫ.".

āḥāu 𓊁, the gods who measure the lives of men in Āment.
āḥā
advanced in life, aged, very old (of a man).

āḥā-t lifetime, period of time; plur. ages; a period of ten days.

āḥā en ḫn, a life of millions of years.

āḥāi, a standing still, pause, interval.

āḥāit noon, a name of the goddess of the 5th hour of the day.

Āḥāit, Thes. 31, the goddess of the 6th hour of the day.

Āḥāit, Denderah II, 55, III, 24, a disk goddess and one of the seven goddesses who supported the sky.

āḥā, a high building.

āḥā-t, tomb, grave; see māḥā-t.

āḥāit grave, tomb.

āḥāu, tomb, sepulchral stele, memorial slab.

āḥā Rechnungen 48, 58, amount, value (?)

āḥā, a method of reckoning.

āḥā, circumference, circuit, extent, range, compass.

āḥā, a number, a quantity, sum total.

āḥā-t, E.T. 1, 53, food, provisions, stores, heaps of grain, wealth, riches, abundance; Annales III, 110, a heap offering containing provisions of all kinds.

āḥānu men provided with stores, well-to-do folk.

āḥā IV, 755, jar, vase.

āḥā-t stiff, hard, the nape of the neck.

āḥā limbs, members; see hā.

āḥā, ship; plur. Rec. 33, 67, battle ships.

āḥāit, boat; plur.

āḥā-apṭu (?), boat for the transport of birds.

āḥāu, P. 441, M. 545, a kind of bird, crane.

āḥb-t, P. 164, M. 328, N. 859, N. 953, 1125, a kind of bird, crane.

Āḥeth, Tuat IV, a region in the Tuat of Seker.

ākḥ, to boil, to cook.
äkh - T. 85, N. 616, fire-altar, brazier, offering by fire; plur.
M. 239, N. 254, fire-altar, brazier, offering by fire; plur.
L.D. III, 65a, 15, fire-altar, brazier, offering by fire; plur.

äkhā - furnace; Copt. ΑϒΗ.

äkh-t - P. 652, brazier, fireplace; plur.

äkh - 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. ΐΑΓ.

Äkhi-ä-n-Beḥut - Denderah III, 68, a solar god.

äkhekh - night, darkness, night personified.

Äkhekhtiu - B.D. 145 v (Saite), a group of serpent-fiends.

äkh - Thes. 1199, 1203, , Rec. 27, 86, to soar in the air, to mount up, to fly.

Äkhekh - Thes. 1199, 1203, R.E. 6, 41, gryphon, the "flying" animal.

äkhai - Hh. 540, a kind of bird (?) to fly (?)

äkhi - a kind of bird; plur. Koller Pap. 2, 3, Anastasi IV, 2, 5.

äkh-t - Rec. 30, 7.

äkhkhh - to advance, to attack.

äkh - reeds, grass, sedge.

äkhabtāt (?) - T. 309,

äkhamu - ornamental models (?)

äkham - the image or symbol of a god; plur.

äkham - L.D. III, 65a, 9, N. 152.

äkhami - figure of a sacred animal.

äkhamit - Rev. 14, 7, eagle; Copt. ΜΑΕΩΕ.

äkham - to destroy, to beat to death.

äkhan - to sleep, to close the eyes.

Äkhan-ari-t - Tuat VII, a serpent doorkeeper of the 6th Gate; var.

Äkha-ḥer - a serpent-god.

äkhm - to put an end to, to destroy; var.

äkhum - U. 334, Rec. 31, 31, Rec. 31, 168,

äkhum - to extinguish a fire or flame, to quench thirst; varr. Copt. ΜΑΥ.
Akhmiu — those who extinguish.

Akhmut — those who wash clothes, laundrymen; A. Z. 84, 88.

Akhm — to fly (?) to glide about (?)

Akhm — Hymn of Darius, 31, image or symbol of a god; plur. image of heaven, the earth, and the Tuat; images of sacred animals.

Akhmu — see

Akhm — Rec. 3, 53, plant, shrub, flax; Copt. (?)


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.

Astarat — Astoroth, Ashtoith; Heb. Assyr.

Astareth — Naville, Mythe, pl. 4, Ishtar, Astarte, Astoreth, 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.

Astheret — Rev. 12, 1, Ishtar;

Ash — see

Ash — Rev. 11, 136, order, command, invocation.

Ash-en-utchu-t — Rev. 13, 75, to summon, to invoke, a call, a cry for help, to lament, to groan; Copt. WoY.

Ash-sehni — Rev. 12, 42, to command; Copt. OVCZCAEUC.

Ash — P. 168, M. 323, 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), cedar tree; plur. Thes. 1287, new cedar; Thes. 1323, cedar treated in a particular way; Assy. ushu, Rost, Tig. Pil. III.

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.

Ashi, vase, vessel, pot.

Ashi, cauldron.

Ash, a bronze fire-stand.

Ash, corruption.

Ash, to come = (?)

Asht-anastasi I, 17, 2, meals, food.

Asht-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. Ayyo.

Ash, N. 981, much, many, numerous, overmuch; however many there may be; very many.

Ash-t (P. 167, M. 322, Rec. 26, 230), a large company, crowd, multitude, mob, any large assembly of people, the majority; Copt. oxy,owy; Asht-urt, a vast multitude; Asht-nopit, producing great quantities of grain; Asht-ra, to babble, to talk overmuch; Asht-renu, many-named; Asht-hebu, [god of] multitudinous festivals; Asht-Hefenu, myriads of hundreds of thousands; Asht-heru, many-faced; Asht-kheperu, [of multitudinous forms]; Asht-kheru hermet, speaking very loudly and very often.

Ashit-Abu (Ombos III, 2, 132), a goddess.

Asht-heru (Tuat VI, a five-headed serpent which enclosed the body of Af.

Ash-t kheru hermet, the name of one of the 42 judges in the Hall of Osiris.

Ash-t, village, town.

Ashait, quay, haven, port, landing-place on a river bank.

Ashat (P), bird kept for breeding purposes.

Ash, Rev., a rich man, man of easy circumstances.
A\[138\]A

\[\text{āshā} \text{, food.}\]
\[\text{āshā-t} \text{, knife, weapon.}\]
\[\text{Āsheb} \text{, Denderah IV, 61, an ape-headed warrior-goddess.}\]
\[\text{āshem} \text{, U. 515, 59; T. 327, M. 485, a\,figure\,or\,symbol\,of\,a\,god\,or\,sacred\,animal;\,plur.}\]
\[\text{āshem} \text{, U. 575, a\,plant,\,shrub,\,branch;\,plur.}\]
\[\text{āshem} \text{, a form of evil.}\]
\[\text{āshem} \text{, to destroy, to bring to an end, to diminish; var.}\]
\[\text{āshem} \text{, undiminished.}\]
\[\text{Āshebemeth} \text{, Tuat XI, a hawk-headed servant of Rā.}\]
\[\text{āshgaa} \text{, Āmen. 6, 14, 7, 17, 18, 12 …….}\]
\[\text{āshgāgā} \text{, Rev. 12, 39, to cry out; Copt.} \text{āuyakāk.}\]
\[\text{āšt} \text{, a fat bird (?)}\]
\[\text{āq} \text{, a sign of addition.}\]
\[\text{āq} \text{, Rev. 11, 131, 1\,1\,1\,1\,1, to go in, to enter;}\]
\[\text{āq} \text{, those who go in; \emph{āq}, going in and out, entrance and exit;}\]
\[\text{āq} \text{, sunrise or sunset.}\]
\[\text{āqāq} \text{, Mar. Karn. 52, 19, to go in, to enter, to invade a country frequently, to raid a country.}\]
\[\text{āq} \text{, a priest who goes in to read the service.}\]
\[\text{āq ab} \text{, a right-hearted man.}\]
\[\text{āqiu} \text{, those who enter, ingoers, people who are in the habit of frequenting a place.}\]
\[\text{āqt} \text{, things that enter, entrances.}\]
\[\text{āqu} \text{, income, revenue.}\]
\[\text{āq-em-seh} \text{, to praise.}\]
\[\text{Āq-her-āmi-unnut-f} \text{, B.D. 17, 104, Rev. 4, 28, Edfū I, roe, one of the eight watchers of Osiris.}\]
\[\text{āq} \text{, flux, menses.}\]
\[\text{āq-t} \text{, exit.}\]
\[\text{āq} \text{, bread, bread-cake; plur.}\]
\[\text{āq} \text{, bread baked by fire, toast (?); Copt.} \text{ōeik.}\]
\[\text{āq-āmenit} \text{, the daily offering of cakes and bread.}\]
\[\text{āqā, Rechnungen 41, “great bread,” a kind of confectionery.}\]
\[\text{āq mti} \text{, Rechnungen 41, “little bread,” short-bread (?)}\]
\[\text{āq sher} \text{, with some kind of sweet stuff in it.}\]
bread made of fine flour.

P. 642, N. 1240, a garment (?)

Rev. 11, 170, to destroy, be destroyed; Copt. Ṣ.Kw.

to keep the true mean, to be right, to behave rightly, exact, correct, right, proper;

strict justice.

Israel Stele, 15, upright, to come to a right determination.

even-handed justice.

opposite, exactly facing.

opposite, exactly facing.

righteousness and justice personified.

Thees. 1251, 1481, true, true-hearted, of right mind.

Rec. 3, 115, a trustworthy servant (?)

the exact middle, the culminating point of a star or heavenly body.

Peanist 158, equilibrium.

a right lead, true guidance.

U. 508, T. 322, Rec. 26, 64, cord, rope, tow-rope; plur. Ṣ. 639, Rec. 31, 27,

Aqa-uben, etc. B.D. 99, 25, name of the steering pole of the magical boat.

reed, a kind of wood.

Sarc. Seti I, a form of Geb, god of food.

boat (?)

boat (?)

a god in the Tuat; varr.

a group of gods.

a measure.

Rechnungen 41, 40, 336, P.S.B. 19, 261,

a bread cake baked in the ashes; Copt. Ṣ. Ṣ. Ṣ. Ṣ., Gr. ḫェ الأول (Strabo, 824), Chald. ḫェ الأول, Arab. فَدَنُّ, Pers. ٣٩٣٩, Syr. ٣٩٣٩.

a drowning man.

a plant, shrub.

Rec. 13, 12 ٣٩٣٩.

Rev. 12, 25, casque; Copt. Ṣ. Ṣ. Ṣ. Ṣ.

whip, flail.

food, a kind of grain.

mint, peppermint (?)

an offering of some kind, bolts, nails, metal pegs.
ágat, Rec. 15, 142, 5, nail, claw, hoof; dual, hoofs; plur. III. Kubbán Stele, 5.

ágau, bolts, pegs, nails (?)

ág, to nail, to drive pegs into something, to beat, to hammer.

ág to be hot, to burn, to be burned.

ág, a kind of drink, a medicine.

ág, a kind of unguent, ox-fat (?)

ágait, a plant, a shrub; the seed of the same.

ágait, a substance used in making a sacrifice.

ágail, Amen. 25, 15, to drown.

ágainá, a kind of plant or herb.

ágana, rod, staff, part of a staff.

ágariu, Rec. 4, 29, ball (?)

ágas, food (?)

ágit, a herb, plant, shrub.

ág, support of a vessel, stand.

ágasu, IV, 1120, goat-hide.

át, átu, staff, stick, cudgel.

átákt, Rev. 12, 16, Jour. As. 1908, 258, to strike, to beat, to inflict pain; suffered, endured.

átákt, Rev., sin, folly.

át to turn away from, to hate.

át, fat; Copt. wt, wo.

át-t, pool, lake (?)

át, Rec. 16, 70, confectioner, pastry-cook.

átet, Rec. 16, 110, tomb.

átput, 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. átyán.

áthén, X, 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.

át, slaughter.

átu nub, gold-beaters.

át, sound, strong; see át.

át, Nástasen Stele, 17, Rec. 14, 12, the two banks of the Nile.

át, fat, oil; Copt. wt.

Átu, a mythological fish; see ánt.

át-t, the boat of the morning sun; see ántch-t.

át, house, abode.

át heq-t, Amen. 24, 22, beer-house.
āṭ  "a, Amen. 16, 4, 18, 20, a plant.

āṭa  "cloth, 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  Rec. 30, 201, the name of a god or goddess.

āṭch-t  Rec. 30, 201, the name of a god or goddess.

āṭcha  B.D.G. 1063, Hymn Darius 16, to hail, to greet, to praise, to rejoice, to shout for joy, to dance.

āṭchātch  to commit a crime, to do evil, to oppress, to rob, to act unjustly, wicked, evil, deceit, falsehood.

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āṭcha  child, boy, girl, young man, young woman; plur.

āṭhā  to joke, to jest.

Āṭchen  the name of a demon.

Āṭchā  the female counterpart of the same.

Āṭchn-t  arm ornament (Lacau).

āṭcht  Rec. 21, 81, P.S.B. 31, 13, child, boy, girl, young man, young woman; plur.
or

, sometimes the equivalent of the
Heb. 

or 

, an exclamation.

, U. 494, 539; T. 295, P. 229, N. 946 ....

, a woman who has conceived.

, Rec. 31, 174, grain, food.


, a particle of exclamation.

, P.S.B. 13, 425, goats.

, river, stream, ditch (?); Heb. ה, Copt. ιειπό, ιειοόπ.

, calamity, misfortune.

, Rev. 14, 12, dew; Copt. ιειντάικε.

, dew; see

, hearth.

, Jour. As. 1908, 254, to wash; unclean, impure; Copt. ειώμι.

, see

, Rev. 11, 184; Heb. ה, Gnostic יוו.

, weariness, fatigue; Copt. ειδε Κάλκε.

, Rev. 12, 114, to conquer.

, Rev. 12, 68, sea; Heb. י.

, Rev. 12, 116, river; Heb. י.

, river; Heb. י.

, Rec. 13, 25, brilliance, splendour; Copt. ιαλλά, ιελελα.

, Rev. 11, 180, 182, Jäh the Great; Gnostic 1א.ו.

, Alt. K. II, 86, 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.

, sea, river; Heb. י, Copt. ειούμε, ιελλε, ιολε; the great sea of Qet-τ, or Asia Minor.

, Heb. רמה.

, Rev. 14, 2, claw; plur.

, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. ειδέ.

, Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Copt. ειδέ.

, Rec. 13, 41, ebony; Heb. in plur. מדו, Ezek. 27, 15.

, flood or rush of water in a river; Heb. יבנה.
or

I

[143]

I

or

I

| ibsha-t  | a kind of cake or bread; compare Heb. 𒊹.
| Im'r     | Alt. K. 217, a proper name.
| inu      | water.
| Inu      | a goddess.
| inbu     | Anastasi IV, 15, 3, a kind of wine; compare and.
| inra     | Paheri 7, pot, vessel, wine jar.
| Inhem    | A.Z. 38, 17, the official Yankhamu; Tell el-Amarna I EFII nkhj; Heb. ḫ.
| Inherpes | a proper name.
| inkuan   | Ebers Pap. 98, 20, grass or seed.
| intch-hr | Rec. 13, 2; see ḫ ḫ.
| ir (il)   | 造船, mirror; Copt. ēkāl.
| ir        | something foul or unpleasant.
| ir        | P. 243 = ḫ, M. 446, P. 815, to conceive.
| ir        | Rev., river.
| irsh (?)  | Rev. 12, 67, a kind of stone.
| Iiqai    | B.D. 165, 8, a name of Amen.
| Ihit      | Mission XIII, 149, a cow-goddess.
| ihā       | P. 84, T. 318, O!
| ihā       | IV, 305, to toil at the oars.
| ihā       | P.S.B. 24, 46, a particle of exclamation.
| iktē      | T. 304, alas!
| iktē      | to hang out, to suspend in the air.
| is        | Rev., to make haste; Copt. 1 HC.
| isāt      | Anastasi I, 24, 8, to tremble, hover (like a bird).
| isf-t     | sins, faults, transgressions; see Ḫ Ḫ.
| isr       | stalks of papyrus,  HK.
| Isráar    | Israel Stele, 27, Israelites; from Heb. ḫ.
| it        | P. 371, father; plur. ḫ ḫ.
| it        | Rev. 11, 163, dew; see ḫ ḫ; Copt. ēkāl.
| iti       | grain.
| ititi     | to sound a trumpet.
| Ituā Bār  | Asien 98, Alt. K. 241, a proper name; Heb.  ḫ.
| iṭhít-t   | Rev., importunity.
| iṭt       | dew; see ḫ ḫ.
| iṭāā      | one who knows; Heb.  ḫ.
| itchar    | potter (?); Heb.  ḫ.
u  Hebr. 7.

u  they, them, their.

u  Rec. 3, 221, serpent or serpent-god.

u (P), uu (P)  district, estate, domain.

u (P)  Anastasi I, 12, 3, Brit. Mus. 321, officer (= ^ A H ?).

u (P)  to build.

u (P)  Rec. 21, 14, a kind of well or spring in the Great Oasis.

u (P)  Rev. 13, 113, roll, documents.

U  G, B.D.G. 1110, a god of Denderah.

u (P)  Jour. As. 1908, 261, remote, afar; Copt. o e e .

uai  N. 708, .

ua  Amen.

18, 7, .

u to be away from a person or place, to go away, be remote, afar off, absent; Copt. o e e ; ^ A , being afar off.

ua  to remit a tax, to abolish an impost.

uaiu  travellers, remote (of countries).

ua  something which happened a long time ago.

uai-t  a distant thing.

uaua (P)  the name of the moon on her 12th day.

ua-t  U. 70, 330, U. 399, a, way, road, path, journey; dual, plur.

ua-t neter  the road followed by the procession in which the figure of a god was carried; , traveller, he who is on the road.

uau  L.D. III, 140B, a flat field.

ua-t  a garden walk.

ua-t ent reth  "road of all men," i.e., a common highway.

ua-t mitu  the roads of the damned.

uatu neferut  good roads, roads easy to travel.

Uatiu  road-gods.

Uat-Heru  P. 160, the path of Horus, i.e., heaven.

ua-t mu (P)  a watercourse, channel.

ua-t hit  a watercourse, channel.
uaau, stream, watercourse.

uaau en uatch ur, a wave, or billow, of the sea.

uaau en é té r, Mar. Karn. 42, 22, river flood.

ua, to be about to do something; with, going to ruin; about to burst into flame.

ua, Peasant 291, to drive away (?)

uaa, T. 178, P. 522, M. 160, N. 651, to attack, to go against (in a bad sense); Rec. 18, 165, difficult (of mountains).

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. 176, 2, a birth goddess (?)

uA ha-t, Tuat XII, a dawn-god.

uaa, to think, to meditate, to take counsel; the king communed with his heart.


uaa, Rec. 29, 164,

uaa, Rec. 18, 165,

uaa, L.D. III, 71408, Tutankhamun 12, to take counsel, to discuss, to deliberate, to talk things over.

uaa sekheru, Kubbán Stele 8, to devise plans.

uaa, 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. oýw.

uau, blasphemers.

uau-t, blasphemy; plur.

uati, rebel; plur.

uaa, to plot rebellion, to curse the king, to blaspheme.

uauai, to answer (?) Copt. oýw.

uaí, Rev., death, destruction, the end; Copt. oýw.

Uai, "Rebel," "Blasphemer," a title of Æapep.

Uaiu, the associates of Æapep.

uai, Rec. 29, 157, to stink, foul, bad, stinking.

ua, to burn, to be hot.
**uab-t** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, flame, fire.

**uaa-t** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, Rec. 14, 176, a rope, a net; plur. 𓊝𓊗𓊣, fire, flame; plur.

**uaua-t** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, Rec. 31, 111; a rope, a fetter; plur. 𓊝𓊗𓊣, light, fiery splendour.

**uauaau** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, radiation, light, fiery splendour.

**ua** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, Rec. 31, 31, a rope, a fetter; plur. 𓊝𓊗𓊣, a bond; plur.

**uaua-t** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, Thes. 1285, 𓊝𓊗𓊣, a measuring line, cord of palm fibre.

**uaua-t, uauait** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, foliage, hair; plur. 𓊝𓊗𓊣, a part of a plant.

**uaua-t** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, a part of the head.

**uaarekh** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, to blossom.

**uaa** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, to carry off.

**Uaiput** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, B.D. 177, 7, a group of four cow-goddesses.

**Uaamti** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, see 𓊝𓊗𓊣, B.D. 125, II.

**uab** 𓊝𓊗𓊣 = Copt. 𓊝𓊗𓊣.

**uab** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, a plant, flower, blossom; plur. 𓊝𓊗𓊣, to be hot, to burn.

**uam** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, a plant; 𓊝𓊗𓊣, the seeds of the same (used in medicine).

**uami** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, Rec. 30, 66, a part of a ship (?)

**Uamemti** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

**Uamemti** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, Tuat IX, X, a monster mythological serpent, a form of Apep.

**Uamemtiiu** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, Tuat X, a group of five serpents who are fettered by Geb.

**uanu (?)** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, Rec. 4, 21, a grain-bearing plant.

**uani** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, Rev. 14, 21, garden, crown.

**uaneb** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, herbs, plants.

**uanr** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, mat.

**uar** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, to conceive.

**uar** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, to tie up, to lace up.

**uar** 𓊝𓊗𓊣, a measuring cord or rope, cord of a net; plur. 𓊝𓊗𓊣, B.D. 153A, 21, the name of a rope of the magical net.
uarra, 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. ṣ_WRONLY.

uar, to rejoice, to dance, to leap with joy; var. ṣAnimate.

uarh, a space suitable for building; var. ṣAnimate.

uarh-ntu, Rec. 16, 57.

uarkh, ṣAnimate, to be green, to flourish.

uarkh-t, Rec. 10, 136, ṣAnimate, space, area, hall, court of a temple; Copt. ṣAnimate.

uarkhut (?), the chambers in which Hathor assisted the dead.

uars-t, ṣAnimate, head-rest; Copt. ṣAnimate.

uarsh, ṣAnimate, to enjoy.

Uarkatár, Rec. 21, 81, a Syrian shipmaster.

uarte, rose; Copt. ṣAnimate, Arab. ṣAnimate.

Uartā, ṣAnimate, Rec. 21, 78, a Syrian shipmaster.

uarṭ, part of the ornamentation of a crown.

uahr, ṣAnimate, dog; Copt. ṣAnimate.

uah, T. 224, ṣAnimate, U. 528, P. 91, M. 120, T. 332, ṣAnimate, N. 961, ṣAnimate, Rec. 27, 224, 29, 148, ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, Amen. 2, 3, 10, 9, ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, 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.

uah áb, ṣAnimate, Rec. 16, 56, ṣAnimate, Peasant 219, to set the heart or mind to do something or on something, to set in the heart, to pay heed; ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, devoted before the god.

uah áhi, ṣAnimate, Rec. 8, 133, to pitch a camp.

uah ákh, ṣAnimate, Rec. 6, 10, to offer up a burnt offering.

uah ákh, ṣAnimate, a fire-altar, fire-place.

uah ákh, N. 999, the name of a fire festival.

uah neḥb-t, ṣAnimate, to lay a stone.

uah er ta, ṣAnimate, to lay down (arms).

uah tchatcha (?), ṣAnimate, U. 283, ṣAnimate, N. 26, ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, N. 1214, ṣAnimate, Thes. 1285, ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, to bow the head frequently, to do honour, multiplication (of figures); ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, ṣAnimate, = 1185 × 3/4.

uah-t, ṣAnimate, Anastasi IV, 2, 11, Koller Pap. 2, 9, an instrument used in carrying loads.
uahit  
Annales III, 109, places for alighting; see uah, to offer libations, water carrier (?)

uah  
Rev. 12, 135, libation priest; Gr. χερυρής.
uahit  
it, libations, libation vessels (?)
uah-t  
Annales III, 110, offerings.
uahá  
Rev. 6, 7, gifts, benefactions.
uahit  
N. 1226, offerings.

Uah-t  
Mar. Karn. 53, 25, in swearing:—

uah  
N. 1226, M. 622, P. 435, T. 267, M. 424, a divine offering.
uahá  
N. 1176, garden, pool with plants growing in it.
uah  
N. 1226, M. 622, P. 435, M. 424, T. 267, to add to, to increase, to grow, to become many or much; frequent journeyings; besides; Copt. owek.

uahit  
Berg. I, 14, a lioness-headed goddess.

Uahtiu  
the dwellers in the Oasis country; , Rec. 10, 150, Oasis women.
uah  
Rec. 16, 79, fishermen; Copt. ovo2.
uahá  
Rev. 12, 62, 66 = Copt. ovo2.

Uakh-t  
a green or fertile region, a name of the Great Oasis.
uahit  
N. 1176, garden, pool with plants growing in it.

Uakh  
B.D. 110, a lake full of green plants in Sekhet-Aaru.
uakh  
T. 336, P. 816, N. 644, full of blossom, blooming, flourishing.

uakhkh-t  
P. 399, M. 570, N. 1176, garden, pool with plants growing in it.

Uakh  
B.D. 110, a lake full of green plants in Sekhet-Aaru.
uakh  
T. 336, P. 816, N. 644, full of blossom, blooming, flourishing.

Uakhhr  
, a hall or chamber with plants in it.

uas  
P. 359, N. 762, 910, 1073, a sceptre; P. 659, M. 767, the uas and the tcham sceptres.

Uas  
physical and mental well-being, content, serenity; “life, stability, content”;
  
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.

uasuaas  to cut, to stab, to saw; see .

uasam  to be in a ruined state; var.

uaskh  chamber, large room, hall; see usekh-t.

Uasār (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. OTYOCOEIT.


uash  Hh. 211 . . . .

uash-t  P. 555 . . . .

uash  , to greet, to adore, to worship, to praise, to magnify, to wish; Copt. ORYW.

uashu  , praises, cries of joy.

uashiu  , those who sing praises.

uash-t  praise, adoration.

uashesh  a skin disease.

Uasheshu  a foreign people or nation.

uasha  Rec. 21, 98, to carry (?) to be carried (?)

uashat-t  a disease of the eye.

uashatá-ti  P.S.B. 13, 412, a chronic sufferer from eye disease (?)

uashb-t  a kind of medicine (?) medicaments.

Uashba  Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 46).

uashk  Hh. 363 . . . . . .

uag  B.M. 194, . , P. 222, N. 999, , T. 343, N. 708, 1343, Hh. 205, the name of a festival which took place on the 18th day of the month Thoth.

uag  to cry out, to shout.

uat  Jour. As. 1908, 295, to depart; Copt. OWR.

uati  creation, production.
uatemptä, Anastasi I, 7, 3.

uatht, what is held up, above, heaven, sky.


uat, way, road, a kind of plant used in medicine.

uatch, U. 185, a title of Mut. to be green, to be young and new, to thrive, to prosper, to flourish, to be fertile; Copt. uatch-t, U. 566.

uatcht, P. 413, M. 591, N. 1197, green, fresh, youthful, something green.

uatcht, P. 419, M. 600, N. 1205, yellowish-green, or green; Copt. uatcht, U. 566.

uatcht, an amulet made of "root of emerald" stone, either in the round, or sculptured in relief on a plaque, green stone in general.

Uatch 1, 1. 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 Fenku gave to the deceased.

uatcht, uatchhit, B.M. 448, a ceremonial bandlet made of green cloth or linen.

uatch-t, P. 614, M. 781, N. 1138, the Green Crown.

uatch, U. 566, green feldspar, sulphate of copper, root of emerald, turquoise; green stone of Bakhet, i.e., Sinai (?); green stone of the South, perhaps the emeralds of Gebel Zabarrah; green stone of the North.

uatcht, uatchhuatch, P. 419, M. 600, N. 1205, something yellowish-green in colour.

uatcht, Rec. 27, 218, green things, growing crops, plants, herbs, vegetables; young trees.

uatcht, herbs, vegetables; Copt. uatcht.

Uatchit, the Green Land, a name of the Delta.

uatch, a part of the body, eye (?).

uatcht, Berl. 7272, "fresh meat," i.e., uncooked meat.

Uatch-án, T. 145, M. 198, N. 540, the name of a sacred boat.
Uatch-ur

P. 690, N. 67, T. 275, Ombos I, 1, 83: (1) the god of the Mediterranean Sea, T. 338, P. 28, M. 610; (2) a name of the great celestial sea, B.D. 17, 45.

Uatch-ur, Ombos I, i, 83: (1) the god of the Mediterranean Sea, T. 338, P. 28, M. 610; (2) a name of the great celestial sea, B.D. 17, 45.

uatch ra, a goose with a green beak.

uatch ha-t, Rec. 29, 148, a bird with a green breast; plur.

uatch, a stick, withy, twig, pillar, support, column; Copt. ουείτ; Rev. 14, 18.

uatchit, Hymn Darius 35, a hall with pillars in it, colonnade.

uatch[t], stele, memorial tablet; Copt. ουείτ; var.

uatch, altar, tablet for offerings.

uatch, IV, 1157, a kind of loaf or cake.

uatch, a disease of the belly.

Uatch, N. 705, “green one,” a divine proper name.

Uatch, Ombos I, 1, 186–188, one of the 14 Kau of Rā.

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; D. 338, 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-āu-mut-f, Berg. II, 9, an ape-headed keeper of the 9th hour of the night.

Uatch-āab-f-tep-sekhet-f, T. 333, P. 825, one of the four bulls of Tm.

Uatchit neb-[t]-kek, Ombos I, 111, 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-ret, Denderah IV, 65, a serpent associate of Horus.

Uatch-her, Tuat IV, “Green-face,” a god.

Uatchit-tcheserit, a goddess (?)

uatch, to violate.

uatchāi, a kind of flower.
uatchob
Mar. Karn. 54, 42, to present, to bring forward, to recoil (?)

uatchná
reel pipe.

uatchh, IV, 587, child.

uatchh, Bubastis 51, altar, altar pitcher.

uá
pronoun, 1st pers. sing.

= mark of dual masc. = later.

uá-t
P. 308, a cake, a loaf (?)

uá
mummy case.

uá
the latus fish.

uá
Mar. Aby. I, 45, the sacred boat of Mehtit.

uáa en maáti
boat of Truth, a mythological boat.

uáa en Neh-t
A.Z. 35,

19, a boat in .

uáa en Rá
B.D. 141, 5, the boat of Rá.

uáa en Kheperá
the boat of Kheperá.

uáa en Tef
B.D. 164, 3, the boat of the Father.

uáa en Tem
the boat of Tem.

uáa herr
Tuat III, a mythological boat.

uáa heb
the "boat of Millions of Years," a name of the boat of Rá.

uáa ta
Tuat III, the boat of the earth; Tuat II, the four boats of the earth.

uáa Testes
Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

uáa
Amen. 24, 19, to praise.

uáa-t
a kind of bird.

uáa-t
nausea, vomiting.

uáauá
Anastasi I, 28, 3, to be weak, loose, flabby.

uáauit
the weakness of old age, tottering, feeble.

uáu
Rec. 32, 15 . . . . .
uáñ

to put aside, to shift, to depart from, to transgress.

uáñf(?)

to turn into worms, become maggoty.

Uánñit

goddess, Ombos.

Uáñh

carob fruit.

uáñh-áb(?)

Uáñtìt

A goddess, Ombos.

uáñ

an interjection.

uá

curse.

uá 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, P. 617, one only without his second; , one only creator of things that are.

Rec. 30, 187, , one only, one alone; , alone by himself; , alone by thyself.

uá áb , 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.

uáááu

one, only one, alone, favourite.

uááá-t

loneliness.

uáiu

“only ones,” i.e., distinguished men.

uáitì

U. 365, P. 157, , only one, sole; fem.

, Israel Stele 12; , the only God; , Rev. 11, 125, , Mar. Karn. 53, 28, royal statue; Copt. OYAA.T.

uá uá

N. 784, , Jour. As. 1908, 285, to set apart something for a purpose.

uá

to be alone; alone by himself; alone by thyself.

uá áb , “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;

one god to his neighbour.

uá en uá , one to one, i.e., one to another.
ūā neb لعب، every one, everybody;
Rec. 20, 41, everybody is like his neighbour.

ūā ḫer ūā لعب صح، one on the top of the other.

ūā ḫer khu لعب صح، B.M. 196, one by reason of his abilities or qualities;
IV, 1026, he was unrivalled.

ūā-ḫer-.— لعب صح، an object—use unknown (Lacau).

ūā .... ki لعب صح، the one
.... the other; fem. (Rubric 2).

Uā لعب، U. 432, T. 247, the ONE, later لعب صح، a title of Rā, Osiris, Amen and other gods, and of the deceased as a divine being: thus Pepi II is
لعب صح، N. 952.

ūā-t لعب صح، the name of one of the eyes of Rā.

ūā-t لعب صح، the name of a crown, or diadem.

Uāuti لعب صح، B.D.G. 659, لعب صح، a name of Hathor.

Uāuti لعب صح، B.D. 164, 1, Moret,
Culte, 140, i.e., ONE, a title of Neith and of Sekhmit-Bast-Rā.

Uā-uben-em-Āāh لعب صح، B.D. 2, 1, a title of Osiris.

Uā-pest-em-Āāh لعب صح، B.D. 2, 2, a title of Osiris.

Uā em Uā لعب صح، B.D. 42, 17,
"One [proceeding] from One," a title of Osiris.

Uā-menḥ لعب صح، B.D. 7, 1, "One of wax," i.e., the wax figure of Aaep which was burnt ceremonially.

Uā seqeb لعب صح، B.D. 105, a god.

ūā-t لعب صح، a piece; لعب صح، a piece of iasco cloth.

ūāāu لعب صح، private chamber, or apartments.

ūā لعب صح، Düm. H.I. 1, 26, 27, لعب صح، spear, lance.

ūā-ti لعب صح، a staff with a jackal's head.

ūā-ti لعب صح، a hair tail, a tail.

ūā-ti لعب صح، the Lion, a sign of the Zodiac.

ūā-ti لعب صح، a kind of goat.

ūā لعب صح، P. 98, M. 68 = لعب صح،
N. 48, flesh and bone, heir, heritage.

ūā-t لعب صح، P. 57, 122, N. 661, flesh, heir.

ūā لعب صح، P.S.B. 13, 303, لعب صح،
, an officer, master, lieutenant, an official of any kind; plur. لعب صح،

ūā en menshu لعب صح، master of the boat, captain.

ūā en khenu لعب صح، master mariner.

ūā لعب صح، a kind of fish.

ūā لعب صح، to smite, to slay, to smash.

ūāāu لعب صح، to slay, fight, battle, slaughter;
Rec. 15, 171, eight leagues of slaughter.

ūāā لعب صح، Amen. 11, 16,
, to cry out, to conjure, to blaspheme, to curse; demotic form,
, Rev. 11, 164.

Uāau لعب صح، B.D. 144, 147, the herald of the 3rd Arit.
uāa, Rev. 12, 212, flax; Copt. ḫetzt, ḫetzt.  

uāāb, Rev. 11, 136, will, pleasure.  

uāi, uāit, a kind of worm; worms, bait for fish.  

uāu, box, casket.  

uāuti, a kind of star, comet (?)  

uāb, U. 573, P. 322, 607, M. 222, P. 191, N. 967, U. 188, P. 123, Rec. 31, 13, 31; to be innocent, guiltless, to be clean, to be purified, to be ceremonially pure or clean, to purify, to purify oneself, a cleansing, clean, to wash clean, pure, holy; Copt. ṭa.  

uāb āui, clean-handed.  

uāb ra, of pure mouth, clean speech.  

uābu ḫeru, beings with clean or pure faces.  

uāb, holy man, priest, libationer; Copt. ṭa; plur.  

uāb āa, high priest, chief priest; plur.  

uābāa-ami-hru-f, the high priest of the day.  

uāb Sekhmit, Ebers Pap. 99, 2, 3, exorcist.  

uāb-t āb, the month's duty of a priest.  

uābu, P. 412, M. 590, N. 1195, the pure, those who are ceremonially clean.  

uābti, Rec. 36, 78, one morally pure.  

uābtu, uābut (?), the holy ones, 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, U. 581, P. 608, N. 52, 962, Rec. 38, 163, a place ceremonially pure, a holy place, a sanctuary, a place where purification was effected, a wash-house, a bath; Copt. ṭa; doubly pure place, twice pure place.
uāb, a vessel of holy water (?)

uāb-t, the chamber in a temple 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. I., 14, a name of Nut.

Uāb-t, a sanctuary of Libya-Mareotis.

uāb (base, pedestal, socket).

uāb-t, Rec. 17, 4, tomb.

uābut (?), Edict 15, breweries (?)

Uāb ḍasut, IV, 1031, the name of the pyramid of Userkaf.

uāb, IV, 1031, "great sanctuary," a name of Osiris.

uābāb-t, U. 452, holy offerings.

uāf, to tie, to bind, to wring, to twist, to fetter, fetter, tie, band;

uām, Rev. 13, 4, to oppress; L. D. III, 551; Copt. wyc.

uām, Rec. 13, 15, 15, 107, the name of a place where offerings were supposed to be transported to the Other World.

uān (cedar; the fruit of the cedar).

uān, to kill, to slay.

uār, Rec. 22, 2, 31, 31, Mar. Karn. 53, 37, A. Amen. 11, 17, A. A. 37, 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, the two thighs; Copt. oveprte.

Uār-t, one of the 36 Dekans; Greek ouape.

uār-t, Rec. 26, 229, a piece of ground, the quarter of a town, a place of bifurcation, bend; plur. Rec. 33, 33, the two thighs; Copt. aub-aa.

uār, Rec. 11, 35; 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 nēb-t hepetum, the uār-t of offerings at Abydos.
uār-t, B.D. 150, 14, 5, a sacred place.

uār-t, B.D. 1538, 10, the site of a moon-temple (\(\text{\ldots}\)).

Uār-t, B.D. 98, 2, 86, 9: (1) a region in the Tuat; (2) the passage by which souls went to the Tuat.

Uār-entākhemi-seku, N. 1196, a mythological locality.

Uār-ent Āst, etc.

Uār-ent bāā, etc.

Uār-ent mu(?), B.D. 149, a place in the 13th Aat.

Uār-ent she, B.D. 149, a place in the 11th Aat.

uāruṭi, Rechnungen 56, etc., B.D. 99, 25, 26, the keel (?).

uāruti, Rec. 9, 35, inspector, overseer, ranger; ḫār, overseer of the governor’s dining room.

uārit, fem., mistress.

uār, juniper (?) (perhaps = \(\text{\ldots}\)); plur. \(\text{\ldots}\).

uār-t, part of a ship, gangway plank (?).

uāri, Rev. 14, 17, to flow over or away; Copt. ḫwā\(\text{\ldots}\).\)

uārirāu(?), Rev. 14, 12, singers, waiters; Copt. ḫm\(\text{\ldots}\).

uāh, grain, an offering of grain.

uāh, a meat offering.

uāskhi (uskhi), Rev. 11, 168, something woven.

ui, mark of the dual masc., e.g., \(\text{\ldots}\), two great obelisks; \(\text{\ldots}\), two great mighty gods; \(\text{\ldots}\), doubly good is thy rising.

uiui (?), Anastasi I, 3, 7, light = \(\text{\ldots}\).

ui, pers. pron. 1st sing.

ui, P. 163, N. 854, Rec. 30, 185, an interjection, an exclamation.

ui, Rev. to go away; Copt. ḫt\(\text{\ldots}\).

ui, to reject, to cast aside, to throw away.

Ui-ormen (?), 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. ḫt\(\text{\ldots}\).

ui\(\text{\ldots}\), Rev. 11, 184, judgment, decision.

uin, Rev. 11, 182, ḫm\(\text{\ldots}\), Rev. 11, 178, \(\text{\ldots}\), Jour. As. 1908, 289, light; Copt. ḫt\(\text{\ldots}\).

uin, to open; see \(\text{\ldots}\).

uin, window; Copt. ḫt\(\text{\ldots}\) in ḫt\(\text{\ldots}\).

Uinn, Rev. 13, 107, i.e., \(\text{\ldots}\), Greece, Greek; Heb. \(\text{\ldots}\).
uit, Rev. 13, 104, 15, 16, a stele; plur. Rev. 13, 38, a stone stele.

uiti, embalmed body.

uiti, a dresser of the dead, embalmer.

ub, heart; see ab.

ub, Rec. 12, 52, limit, frontier.

ub, Rev. 11, 124.

Rev. 13, 22, Jour. As. 1908, 291, opposition, facing; Copt. 56.

ub (ubub?) to break open.

ubub, Peasant 176, servant, butler, workman, artisan; var. Plur. 198, a kind of priest (?)

ubait, servant, handmaiden.

uba, work, toil.

uba rau, Rec. 35, 56, A.Z. 1868, 89, 1874, 89, howsoever many there may be, whatsoever, et cetera; Copt. 56.

uba, to dig out ore, to hew stone in a quarry, to quarry stone.

ubaitánér, stonebreaker, quarryman.

uba, P. 66, N. 685, N. 703, P. 171, N. 46, M. 597, N. 1202, 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 ab, to open the heart, i.e., to confide, to speak freely.

uba áui, to open the arms in greeting.

uba ra, to open the mouth.

uba khnem-t, to open a well.

uba-t, entrance.

uba (ta?) A.Z. 1901, 63, a festival.

uba, to open the eyes, to look, to gaze, to spy into, to examine; open thou thine eyes.

uba-t, forecourt, courtyard; plur. court of Râ (in a temple).
uba, 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-nehet-f

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; Capt. uba.

ubak, to shine, to be abundant.

ubag; see uba.

Ubá Lanzone, Domicilio, Pl. 8, a god of the Tuat.

ubén, to advance.

uben U. 484, 223, U. 290, N. 719, T. 46, Rev. 13, 49, to rise, of a planet or any celestial body, to illumine, to shine; rising and setting of the sun.

uben uben, B.M. 236, a 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 héh, the festival of the 13th day of the month.

ubni, Rec. 18, 182, "the thruster up," a name of the solar disk.

Ubenéná N. 705, a form of the Sun-god.

Uben-án, 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, 720, M. 747, two sons of Ra (?) .

ubr, 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. o\h\a\a.

ubekh-t, Amen. 21, 1, clothing, cloth, woven stuff, apparel; plur. @ 33, Koller Pap. 3, 1, Anastasi IV, 2, 12.

ubekh a hide, a skin, skin dress.

ubos, Wo\t. 15, Suppl. 251, to lay up a store of corn (?) .

ubes an aromatic plant.

ubos, 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, ubt, ubt, to burn.

ubti burner, blazer, blazing.

ubt, ubt 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, Rec. 21, 14, except, but.

up er except, but, with the exception of.

up her, L.D. III, 140c, Israel Stele 5, except, but; , except thyself.

up, Rev., joy, gladness.


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, 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. 509.

uput  lists of things, inventories, catalogues, accounts, registers, documents.

uput  lists of the people, i.e., census.

upu-t  message, embassy, order, decree, errand, command, mission, duty; commission.

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-āāiu-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  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 khenet, the fork of the legs.

Up, Denderah 4, 79, an ape-god of Edfu.

Up-t, Upti, U. 511, T. 323, Lanzone, 20, B.M. 32, 487, a title of several gods.

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 (?)


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 shemâ, 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, P. 140, N. 655, "he judgeth the two brothers," a title of Thoth.

Up-maat, Berl. 6910, a title of Thoth.

Up-meh Ombos 1, 143.

Up-neterui, a god, 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 shemâ, 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-meh Ombos 1, 143.

Up-neterui, a god, 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 shemâ, the opener of the ways, i.e., the guide to the South, a title of Up-uatu; he is also called B.D. 102.
Upi-......, “opener of time,” i.e., the god with whose existence time began.

Upi-taui, a title of Osiris and Rā.

Upu-tau, Tuat XI, a form of Āf, the dead Sun-god.

Upit-tau, Tuat XI, a fire-goddess.

Upit-tuui, N. 969, a title of Rā.

Upi-Tuat, guide of the Tuat.

up-t Amentt, the top part of Amenti, the brow of Amenti; Ra in the zenith; lord of 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. 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 a uraeus crown.

up, destruction, to perish (?)

up, 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, 170, a fire-goddess of the First Cataract.

Ups-ur, Nesi-Āmsu 25, 5, 9, the divine fire which consumed Āpep.

upsh, Rec. 11, 153.

Rec. 27, 87, to give light, to illumine, to shine, to flood with light.

Upshit, Tuat 1, a light-goddess.

upsh, N. 491.


upsh, Thes. 923, sleep, dream; Copt. ofāy.

upt, geese, birds; see

uf, ufā, judges.

ufā, Peasant 108, event, happening.

ufa, lung; Copt. oTwq.

Ufā, U. 533, a hostile serpent-fiend.
ufh, to burn, to blaze.

umm, Stat. Tab. 5, a kind of grain (?)

umu, U. 417, 515, greedily.

 utmost, Rec. 12, 109, to copulate.

 utmost-t, Rev. 8, 139, phallus.

 utmost, Thes. 1201, Thes. 1206, a dense mass of people.

 utmost, girdle, belt, band, bandlet, binding, name of a garment.

 utmost, to be thick, thickness, thick, density, padded (of cloth), studded (of a door); Copt. ovwebtc.

 utmost, thick or dense of heart, obstinate, firm (?)

 utmost, a room, a hall, a part of a large building.

 utmost, Thes. 1322, to build massive walls.

 utmost, Annales III, 109, a thick wall, a bulwark, a tower, a citadel; plur. utmost, Copt. ovweutc.

 utmostt, beams of timber.

 utmost-t ta, B.D. 64, 7.

 utmostch-t, bulwark, wall, defence.

 un, ye, you, they, them, their.

 un, we, us.

 un, unn, as an auxiliary verb:

 un, she said to him;

 un, unn, as an auxiliary verb:

 his elder brother became like a leopard;

 the seven Hathors came;

 if there be a petitioner.

 un, unn, P. 235, N. 669,

 un, unn, C. C. C., to be, to exist, to become;

 um, B.D. 42, 19, P. 16, M. 118,

 those who are; C. C. C., P. 167, C. C. C.,

 M. 322, C. C. C., Rec. 21, 41 = ovwe

 Copt. ovwe, ovwe;

 unun, T. 170, M. 179, to be.

 unun-t, something that is.

 unun neb-t, all that is.

 unun-t, Rec. 16, 60, things which are, things which exist, what is, goods, stuff, property;

 non-existent; let it never be.

 unnu, Amen. 17, 5, being, existence.

 un maat, very truth, the absolute truth;

 indeed, most assuredly.

 un her mu, to be in the following of, loyal, to be of the same kidney.

 unnu, a living man, a human being; plur.
Un-Nefer

Un-Nefer, the son of Nut;

Un-nu, child, infant.

Un-nu, cattle (?)

un-t a part of the body.

Un, the god of existence, the son of Apt;

Untá, T. 292, a light-god;

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 watchet 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-abui (?), goddess of the 27th day of the month.

Un[t]-baisit, Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Unn-em-ḥetep, B.D. 110, 28, the 1st division of Sekhet-Aaru.

Unn-Nefer

Unn-Nefer, dweller in Abydos; Gr. Owtetep, Copt. ovetetep, ovetetep.

Unn-nefer Ḥeru-āakhuti, B.D. 15, 1, Un-Nefer Harmakhis.


Unun[it]-ḥer-tchatcha-f (?), Denderah I, 30, a lioness-headed goddess.

Uni-sheps

Rec. 13, 38, Berg. I, 9, a name of Osiris.

un, to do wrong, to commit a sin or a fault, defect, error, fault, mistake, offence, defective, light or worthless.

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 Āapep.
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chamber, sanctuary.

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Un-hat

to open, to ojjen fetters (to unfetter),

open a mare

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P. 196, N.

to stab her), to

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Rev. 13, 63, room, chamber, a square

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box;

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he who performs the ceremony of opening the
mouth, a title of priests of various gods.

vm-t www-^j carpenter's drill-bow (Lacau).

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festal procession.

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back, to set aside.

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of a priest as the slayer of the sacrificial

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^ doorkeepergod.

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N. 733, to

eat, to feed

upon.


un  Lists. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, to be shaved clean, to pluck out the hair.

unit  Lists. 1, 2, 3, to be bald.

un  Lists. 1, 2, 3, to pluck out the hair, or foliage, which has been cut off.

unun  Lists. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, Rec. 27, 219, Hh. 298, 299, to tremble, to bristle (of the hair).

unun  Lists. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, to do work in the field, to sow seed (?)

un-t  Lists. 1, 2, 3, cypress.

un  Lists. 1, 2, 3, Rec. 31, 175 . . . . .

un-t  Lists. 1, 2, 3, 4, T. 314, rope, cord.

unun  Lists. 1, 2, 3, to argue, to dispute;

unná  Lists. 1, N. 705 . . . . .

Unás Nefer àsút  Lists. 1, 2, 3, the name of the pyramid of Unás.

unám (?)  Lists. 1, 2, 3, 4, B.D. 1364, 48, a reed (?) tube.

uni, unin  Lists. 1, 2, 3, Rev. 11, 178, Lists. 1, 2, 3, Rec. 27, 84, light; Copt. oüocim.

Unit  Lists. 1, 2, 3, Tuat X, B.D. 15 (Litany), 1364, 7, a light-god, and the god of an hour.

Unu-t  Lists. 1, 2, 3, Rec. 30, 186, Lists. 1, 2, 3, hour-goddess; plur. Lists. 1, 2, 3, hour-goddesses of the night.

Unut-àmiút-Tuat  Lists. 1, 2, 3, Tuat X, a group of 12 hour-goddesses who were divided into two groups by $\square$.

Unut-netchut  Lists. 1, 2, 3, Tuat XI, a group of eight goddesses who smote the serpent, and sang hymns to the rising sun.

Unut-Sethait  Lists. 1, 2, 3, Tuat X, a group of 12 goddesses who made the hours to advance.

unb  Lists. 1, 2, 3, Rec. 3, 49, 13, 3, 1, 13, 162, 107, 1, 1, B.D. 28, 1, lists. 1, 2, 3, B.D. 28, 1, a, plant, bush, shrub, undergrowth, flower; Lists. 1, 2, 3, B.D. 28, 1, a, plant or shoot proceeding from $\square$ and $\square$, form of Râ.
Unb-per-em-Nu B.D. 42, 24, a title of Rā and Osiris.

unp, to cut, to stab, to slay.

unp-t, waste, ruin, destruction.

unpep-t, staff, stick.

unp-t, plants, shrubs.

Unpep-t-ent-He-t-Her, B.D. 125, III, 35; a mystical name of the left foot; varr.

Unpi, a name of Horus.

unuf, Rev. 13, 7, joy, gladness.

unf, Rec. 2, 116, to rejoice, to be glad, gladness; Copt. erval.

unf āb, to be glad, joy, gladness, a man of happy disposition.

unf, to undo, to unloose, to uncover.

unemi, N. 1186, a lioness-goddess. Denderah I, 30, a lioness-goddess.

unemā, M. 337 =

unemi, N. 862; T. 70, P. 67, 180, 411, 607 = , M. 280, 588, P. 273 = , N. 892; T. 70 = , M. 224 = , U. 191; , Rec. 27, 220, 225 = Rec, 29, 149, to eat; Copt. owreee; , to eat, U. 90 = , P. 367 = , U. 42; , N. 1186, , M. 313 = , N. 847. Later forms are:—

unemi, thou drinkest beer.

unem-t, U. 191, T. 70, food. Later forms are:—

unem-t, bread, cakes, food.

unemit, a consuming fire.

unem snef, a disease; Copt. ovechotten (?)

Unem - āb - nt - menhu- ḫeq - uāa, Hymn Darius 17, the right eye of Rā, i.e., the day, or Shu.
Unem-utch-bāh-āb  Denderah I, 30, a lioness-goddess.

Unemiu baiu  of heart souls, a class of devils.

Unem-besku  one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Unem-ḥuat  a turtle-headed god of the 3rd day of the month.

Unem-ḥuat-ent-pēhus-f  B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 3rd Arīt.

Unem-snef  B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Unmes  IV, 988 . . .

Un-erman-tu  Ombos I, 1, 252, a star-god.

Unhi  Rev. 11, 186, to appear; Copt.  oynw12 .

Unh  garlands of flowers.


Unsh  to oil and bind up the hair, to make the toilette.

Unsh-t  Rec. 15, 107, a kind of plant, wolf's-bane (?) coriander; Copt. ṣẹryj, ṣẹrya.

Unsh-t  a sledge for stone.

Unshet  M. 481, N. 1249, a mythological being.

Unshá  M. 481, N. 1249, a mythological being.

Unsh  to travel, to run.

Unshnesh  to run, to run quickly.
Ung
M. 297, P. 160, N. 898, a son of Ra, who bore the heavens on his shoulders.

Ungit, Rec. 3, 116, a goddess.

Unges (?), messenger (?), envoy (?).

Untiu (?), (?), laundrymen, washers.

Unth, M. 477, a god; var. N. 1245.

Uuntu ( ), Sphinx XVI, 164 = cattle from which the horns have been sawn off.

Uuntu (?), Rec. 29, 148, ox, cow, calf, goat, etc.; plur. goats, cattle.

Uuntu, the name of a fiend.

Uuntu, evil hap, calamity.

Untuit, men and women, people, society, folk; var. Untu, Untui, Untu, Untus, Untui, Untus, Untui, Untus, Untui, Untus, Untui, Untus.

Uuntu, Rec. 20, 47, part of a ship, part of the barge of Amen.

Uuntu, things.

Untchut (?), T. 200, P. 679, a divine pilot (?).

Untchar, Gen. Epist. 103, a fish-pond.

Untcher (?), P. 605.

Ur, great, much, superior, very, greatness, great size; dual, plur.

Ur, U. 215, great man, great god, prince, chief, noble, eldest son, senior; plur.

Ur, P. 808, great piece of flesh from the joint.

Ur, great, eldest; plur.

Ur, Anastasi I, 27, 8, very great, how very great; Copt. othep.

Ur, great; greater than; 11', 11', great two times, twice great; 11', 11', very much, very many many times; 11', 11', because of the greatness of.
Ur-aa, king; Copt. ουρο.
Ur-t aa-t, queen.
Ur khet (akh-t) great in possessions, rich.
Ur kheri, 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, the title of the high-priestess of Sais.
Ur-hti, 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-â, the title of a priest.
Ur-rtbu, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.
Ur-âma, T.S.B.A. 8, 326, a title of the high-priest of Heliopolis; plur.
Ur-menfîtu, chief of soldiers = Gr. στρατηγός.
Ur-nerûtî, great of victories, most victorious, a common title of kings.
Ur-nekhtu, the name of a chamber in the temple at Edfu.
Ur-en-sent, a title of gods and kings meaning he who is greatly feared.

U.-Râ, 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. 11, IV, 1104.
Ur-res-meN, A.Z. 1907, 18, IV, 412, great one of the Ten of the South and of the Ten of the North.
Ur-hâu, a title of the chief priest of Sais.
Ur-heb, M. 213, N. 684, a proper name, or title.
Ur-heba, a title of the chief priest of the Nome Prosopites.
Ur-î-hemut, chief of the smelters.
Ur-î-heka, "great of words of power," a tool or instrument used in the performance of magical ceremonies.
Ur-î-hekaî, Tuat III, the name of a sceptre, and of a staff used by magicians in working spells.
Ur-î-hekau, a serpent-amulet, a vulture-amulet (Lacau).
Ur-î-hekau, a collar-amulet.
Ur-î-hekau, he who is great in words of power, or enchantments, i.e., a god or man who is a magician.
Ur-î-hekau, a title of Set.
Urît-î-hekau, U. 269, 271, M. 129, a name of the crown of the North, or of its goddess.
Urit-ḥekau, a name of the crown of the South, or of its goddess.

Urit-ḥekau, the crowns of the South and North.

Urit-ḥekau, a royal crown.

Ur-Khāfra, the name of the pyramid of King Khāfra.

Ur-kherp-ḥemut, 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. c3ʾe3t.

Ur-sunt, paymaster.

Ur-shāt, mighty one of slaughters, i.e., great slaughterer.

Ur-shefit, mighty one of terror, i.e., terror inspiring.

Ur-qāḥu, 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-ṭeb, a priest's title.

Ur-t ᵃkḥ[en]jt, 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, P. 86.

Urā, T. 289, P. 61, M. 29, great god.

Urur, twice great god.

Urūṭā, 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, M. 66, N. 128, the great chiefs of heaven.

Uru, Tuat II, a group of gods who lightened the darkness; compare Heb. טווייל.

Urit, B.D. 109, 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.

Urit, 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-Ālpa.

Urit-āb-er-tef-s, Ombos III, 2, 130.

Ur-ʿāmī-Shet, a title of Horus.

Urit-ʿāmī-t-Tuat, Tuat I, a goddess of the escort of Ra.
Ur-āres, Urārset, B.D. 102, 6, a god of a boat; Saite var.

Ur-ā, 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, great of souls, i.e., strong-willed, a title of gods and kings.

Ur-pehui-f, B.D. 144, 120, 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-āb-Rait, Ombos III, 2, 133, a form of Hathor.

Ur-em-Netāt, N. 1345, a title of Horus and Osiris.

Ur-mentch-f, N. 754, a title of Horus.

Ur-merti-s-tesher-sheniu, B.D. 141, 20, 148, one of seven Cows.

Urit-em-sekhemu-s, the goddess of the 4th hour of the day.

Ur-metuu-her-āat-f, 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-ḥeba, M. 213, N. 684, an associate of Ta, Geb, Asār and Anpu.

Ur-ḥeka, Denderah III, 36, a god of Denderah.

Urit-ḥekait, Denderah IV, 78, a form of Hathor as a fighting-goddess.

Urit-ḥekau, a name of Set of Ombos, U. 285.

Urit-ḥekau, U. 269, N. 719, U. 271, a goddess of spells and enchantments, who was identified with Isis, Hathor, Bast, Sekhmet, etc.

Urti-ḥekau, Rec. 32, 80, the two goddesses Nekhebit and Uatchit.

Urti-ḥethati, 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-saḥ-f, Lanzone 176, a god, Rā or Osiris(?)

Ur-senu, B.D. 17, 32 (Nebseni), a chief of the torture chamber of Osiris.
Ur-sent, Denderah IV, 78, Berg. I, 35: (1) a double bull-god; (2) a jackal-god who befriended the dead; (3) a god of Edfu.


Ur-sheps-f, P. 672, N. 1271, a son of Ptah.

Urit-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-tenten, a title of Horus of Edfu.

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.

Urrt, a name of the Other World.

urr-t, a place (?)

ur, helpless, miserable.

urr, Herusatuf Stele 101, to be abased, to be destitute.

urr-t, Rec. 3, 57, hairy head.

Ur[a]tenten, a good demon.

urai (?), 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. 11, 136, 171, A, Rev. 11, 173, 12, 15, to delay, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 42; Copt. 302060.

urrat, Rev. 12, 47, delay.

Urit, B.D. 125, II, 23; a town in Egypt or in the Tuat.

urrit, a kind of garment.

uri, to be hairy; compare Copt. 87621 (?)

urmu, title of priests of Ra and Mnevis.

urmu, Nile-flood.

Urm'r, Thes. 1203, a Libyan king.
Urmit, a disease of the belly.  
Urmi, battlement, protective works.  
Ur (N. 307), P. 238, to rub with oil or salve, to anoint, to smear.  
Urhu, P. 692, anointed ones.  
Urht, unguent.  
Ur, Rev. 14, 40, plot of ground, court; Copt. Oype.  
Urkh, Rev. 11, 134, court; Copt. Oype.  
Urkh, to become green, to flourish.  
Urkh, to guard, to protect.  
Ur, head rest, pillow; plur.  
Ur, cedar wood pillows;  
Ur, meru wood pillow;  
Ur, alabaster pillow;  
Ur, wooden pillow.  
Urs, to overturn; Copt. Oylic.  
Urs, Rev. 13, 19; herb, Copt. Oylic.  
Ursh, to become green, to flourish.  
Ursh, U. 451, P. 165, N. 799,  
Ursh, Hh. 224,  
Ursh, Rev. 13, 3, to pass the time, to keep a watch, to observe astronomically, watcher, observer, observatory; Copt. Oype.  
Ursh-t, watch, vigil.  
Urshu, Rec. 21, 14, festivals kept in the Great Oasis.  
Ursh, watcher; plur.  
Urshu, T. 387, M. 403,  
Urshu, N. 719,  
Urshu, T. 289,  
N. 737,  
N. 11, N. 849, the watchers, a class of divine beings.  
Urshiu, Tomb of Seti I, three Hour-gods who make one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 67).  
Urshu Pu, M. 102, the tutelary gods of Pe (Buto).  
Urshu Nekhen, M. 102, the tutelary gods of Nekhen.  
Urek, an Earth-god.  
Ur, to rest, be motionless; Copt. Oypt.  
Ur, the setting of a star.  
Urth, immobility, cessation.  
Urth, a fainting or exhausted man.  
Urth, Tuat VI, a motionless god = Urth-a-b (or ha).  
Urth, see akmhiu urth.  
Urt-ka-t, B.D. 1, 13,
"Still-heart," a title of Osiris, a name given to any mummy.

urty, a kind of bird.

urtych, U. 13, to stop, to cease.

uhi, L.D. III, 65a, a kind of bird.

uhi, Edict III, 15, Rev. 11, 55.

uhi, Rev. 8, 134.

uhi, to fail, to err, to miss the mark (of an arrow), to escape, to manage to avoid something, to be a defaulter; deprived.

uhi, one who is stripped or robbed, deprivation (?); a fiend.

uh-t, Peasant 292, failure, ruin.

uhiu (?), Rev. 13, 37, defaulted.

uhiu, Thes. 1322, things decayed or rotten.

uhiu, Rev., scorpion; Copt. otyge.

uhai, Amen. 14, 11, 12, 19, 2.

uha, Mar. Karn. 54, 42.

uhai, to fail, to miss the mark, etc. (as uh); to fail.

uhaha, to fail.

uhamu, to repeat, to recite; Copt. oww22.

uhant, to destroy, to overthrow.

uhant-t, ruin, ruins.

uhas, Anastasi I, 25, 7, to be exhausted, to be weary of, to be careless about.

uhâ, a disease of the belly.

uhâ, to decay, to become putrid, to rot.

uhēb, a kind of fish.

uhem, hoof, claw of a bird; Rec. 23, 198, a horned animal.

uhem, U. 186, hoof, claw of a bird.

uhem, Amen. 21, 12, 24, 1, Rev. 13, 75.

uhem, to repeat, to narrate, to recount, to tell a story, to tell a dream; Speak again! Copt. oww22.

uhem ânkhi, renewing life, repeating living; water which renews life.

uhemmu, P.S.B. 10, 47.

uhemt, a "teller," registry, herald, lay priest, recorder, orator, proclaimer;

plur. i, Rec. 21, 92.

uhem-ti, narrator.

uhem âa, IV, 972, the great recorder; IV, 1120, recorders of the Nomes.
Tuat X, destroy, a *chief.

Rec.

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.

Uhemi (?) / .../, Tuat X, a god of the 9th Gate.

Uhem-her / .../, B.D. 123, 3; a god.

Uhem-t-tesu, etc. / .../, etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 11th Pylon of Sekhet-Äaru.

uhem / .../, Jour. As. 1908, 256, to renew, to repeat an act, to do something often; Rec. 16, 57, renewing the race; Copt. 0° 0° 0°.

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 ä / .../, 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 änkh / .../, 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 meḫu / .../, to repeat words.

uhem ra / .../, IV, 414, multiplying speech (?)

uhem renp / .../, renewing youth.

uhem her / .../, "he who renews [his] face," the name of a god.

uhem khâ / .../, repeater of risings, i.e., Ra.

uhem sesheň / .../, renewing the bandlet.

uhem qaás / .../, to renew fetters, i.e., to increase them.

uhem qai / .../, renewer of form, i.e., the moon.

uhem qet-t / .../, renewer of form, i.e., the moon.

uhem / .../, to burn up, to blaze.

uhem / .../, Rec. 15, 127, grains of incense.

uhen / .../, Rec. 2, 111, .../, Rec. 20, 43, failure, decay, ruin.

uhen / .../, filth (?)

uhen / .../, Amen. 8, 3, 12, 3, .../, Amen. 24, 15, .../, to destroy, to overthrow, to drag down, to lay waste.

uhnen / .../, Rec. 31, 173.

uhennu / .../, P. 471, M. 539, N. 1118, to remove.

uher / .../, house dog; Copt. 0° 0° 0°, 0° 0° 0°.

uh / .../, U. 297, T. 141 = .../, M. 198, N. 537, to be strong (?)
uhuh, uhuh, uhuuh, Rec. 15, 57, to cry out.

uh, uh, a place of abode, encampment, compound; Copt. O defenses.

uha, uha, Rec. 16, 127, to hew or cut stone, to quarry stone, to break stone, to excavate; to reap corn; to prune vines, to harvest grapes.

uha, a disease, stone in the bladder.

uhu, El-Amarna V, 33, abortus; Copt. defenses.

Uha, B.M. 32, 383, a fiend in the Tuat.

uha-t, pot, kettle, roasting dish, brazier, any kind of cooking pot; plur.

uhau, Annales III, 110, increment, addition.

uha, to inspect, to examine into.


uh, Amen. 27, 14, 15, to untie, to loosen, to set free, to release, to solve a riddle, to unravel a problem, to separate (heaven from earth, Thes. 1283), to return in the evening.

uhá, sennti, to open a way through the outer enclosure of a building.

uhá, thess-t, to unpick a knot, to disentangle a difficult matter, to explain riddles.

uhá, terf, IV, 969, to decipher writing.

uhá, Rec. 6, 11, a matter which has to be explained, problem, riddle, parable; plur. defenses, Amen. 3, 10.

Uha-aha-t, a guide of A through the Gate of Saa-set.

uhá, ab, Mar. Karn. 36, 26, x to cast a line, to stretch a cord, to use a rope; Thes. 1285, to stretch out a builder's cord to show the size of the building.

uhá, tchip, to work a line or net in fishing and fowling.

uhá, fisherman, fowler, hunter; plur.

uhá, to revere, to bow down to.

uhá, to cast a line, to stretch a cord, to use a rope; Thes. 1285, to stretch out a builder's cord to show the size of the building.
uhā (remu) — Peasant 230, fisherman; plur. Rec. 13, 203; fisherman to the Court.

uhā — a kind of fish (synodontis shall); plur. Rec. 30, 217.

uhā-t — the festivals of the great and little fishing.

uhā — to wound, to stab with a knife, to sting (of a scorpion).

uhā-t — Metternich Stele 73, Rec. 15, 145; Rev. 13, 41, scorpion; the seven scorpions of Isis; Copt. ovooge, ovože.

uhā — to feed, food, provisions, superfluity.

uhāi — a kind of grain or seed.

uhā — plants, flowers (?)

uhī — a stage of a journey, a halting-place.

uheit — B.M. 657, De Hymnis 57, of a building or village of nomads in the desert; plur. De Hymnis 57, Tombos Stele 5, Israel Stele 11, Rougé I.H. Pl. 256, Rec. 31, 39, villages in East Africa, the Sûdân, the Eastern Desert, etc. of the Sûdân, East Africa, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, etc.

uhut — foreign settlements.

Uhtuit — the nomads of the Sûdân, East Africa, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, etc.

uhī — grain.

uhem — Rec. 3, 30, to repeat; Copt. ovoże

uher — Rev. 12, 53, dog; Copt. oth2op.

uhes — to beat down, to slay.

uhsut — Hh. 354, filth, dust, dirt.

Ukh (?) — Rev. 25, 64 = ṣa or ṣa.

ukh-t — things; see ukha.


ukhaha — portico, colonnade, pillar.

ukhatu-t — Herusâtef Stele 59, part of a building.

ukha — fire altar.


ukhakh — Amen. 9, 14, 19, 19.
ukha, to let fall, to have a miscarriage, to purge, to place, to set down something; Rec. 30, 67.

ukha kha-t, to evacuate.

ukha theb-t, base of a pyramid.

ukha-tá, a pair of sandals or shoes (Lacau).

ukha, N. 1275: a cake offering.

ukha ..., an amulet (?)

ukha, whirlwind, storm (?).

ukha, Peasant 287, to play the fool, to be foolish, simple, ignorant, neglectful, careless, stupid, slothful, etc.

ukha, ukhuau, R.E. 8, 73, Peasant 218, fool, ignoramus, simpleton, boor, the unlettered man, sluggard; plur. L.D. 111, 16d, 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 = T. 333.

ukhikh (?), M. 249, N. 703, P. 826, a plant-god (?)

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 nemmát, B.D. 125, II; see.

ukhtu, port, harbour.

ukhet-t (?), boat.

ukhet, IV, 1082, 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, 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 a, long-armed, a far-reaching hand.

usi e, much, exceedingly, quite, wholly.

us-t e, hall, a building of some kind; plur. e, hall; plur. e.

us e, Famine Stele 31, empty, to come to an end, decay, ruin, misery, the lack of something, emptiness.

us to destroy, to do away something.

us to saw; Copt. o\textecoe, lime.

us-t e, something sown off, sawdust, scrapings.

us-t A.Z. 1908, 12, the amulet of the sceptre.

usaf (usf) Rev. 12, 115, to lose, to lack; Copt. o\textwocq.

usam (usm) Rev. 11, 134, 160, 172, crushed, broken.

usar, User Rev. 13, 8, strong man; see

Usar, User

Pierret, Inscrip. II, 139, A.Z. 1879, 126, Berg. I, 6, late forms of the name of Osiris.

usah a, to advance.

usakh-t (uskh-t) Rev. 13, 30, hall; plur. 13, Rev. 14, 13, asylums, refuges.

usash Rev. 14, 22, hall; see

usaten (isten) Rev. 11, 178, to enlarge

Usāau B.D. 144C (Saite), a goddess.

useb to heap up.

usf 1 Peasant 257, B. 2, 107, Edict 30, IV, 353, to be lazy, idle, slothful; Copt. o\textwocq.

usfa laziness, supineness, sloth, idleness, sluggishness, Anastasi VII, 12, 1, Sallier II, 14, 9.

usfa a kind of marsh bird.

usfa\textuau snarers of the same.

usem bowels, intestines.

usen to make water.

useni, a title of the Ram-god.

user T. 72, U. 192, to be strong, to be mighty, to be rich; rich in houses.

user IV, 972, strong one, \textit{i.e.}, oppressor.
userit Rec. 5, 90,mighty woman, goddess, U. 229,a wealthy woman, Metternich Stele 55; plur.

user strength, power, might, a strong thing,riches (I, Amen. 9, 6).

useru Rec. 30, 198, the god of strength.

User Ombos I, 1, 186–188, one of the 14 kau of Rā.

User-ti, a god.

Userit U. 229, a goddess of

User-t B.D. 41 (Saite), a lake in Sekhet-Āaru.

Userit B.D. 110, 42,

Nesi-Āmsu 30, 9, a goddess of Sekhet-Āaru.

User-Ba B.D. 65, 4, a title of Rā and of Osiris.

User-baiu-f-em-Uatch-ur Denderah IV, 63, a warrior-god.

User-Rā Tuat VI, a name of a standard in the Tuat.

User-ḥa-t “strong heart,” the name of a god.

User-ḥati Rec. 21, 76, the sacred barge of Amen-Rā 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. 

user to steer, rudder, steering pole, oar, paddle; plur. 

useru rows, IV, 305.

user-t U. 423, T. 242, a kind of sceptre.

user-t flame, fire.

userti Tanis Pap. 18, two leathern objects.

to cut in pieces, to cut through, to shave, to destroy.

useh to destroy by fire.

usekh width, breadth; the width of his two arms.

Usekh-[t]-āst-ānkḥ-[t]-em-snef Denderah I, 30, Ombos II, 2, 134, a lion-god and lioness-goddess.

Usekh-nemmat B.D. 125, II, a god of Anu and one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Usekh-ḥer B.D. 28, 5, a title of Rā.
Usekh-t ḫett uraeus-goddess.

usekh-t, Herusatê Stele 7, hall, any large chamber.

usekh-t āsq waiting room.

usekh-t Āsār, a title of the tomb.

usekh-t en bunr outside hall.

usekh-t ent Maaâti, hall of the two gods of Truth, or the Judgment Hall of Osiris.

usekh-t . . . . the hall of the people in a temple, the outer court.

usekh-t ḥebīt, IV, 344, festival hall.

usekh-t ḥetep the hall in the tomb in which the offerings were presented, and the offering itself.

**Usekh-t Sekh-t Āanru**, Hall of the Fields of Reeds (the Elysian Fields).

**Usekh-t Seḥ**, the hall of a temple in which the Seḥ Festival was celebrated.

**Usekh-t Shu**, "hall of Shu," a name of the sky, or of the space between the earth and the sky.

**Usekh-t Geb**, "hall of Geb," a name of the earth.

**Usekh**, a wide-mouthed vessel.

**Usekh** a broad flat-bottomed boat; plur. Koller Pap. 3, 6.

**Usekh**, collar, pectoral, breast ornament; plur.


**Usekh**, A.Z. 1908, 15, the amulet of the collar or pectoral; of mother of emerald; of various kinds of stones; in gold; in silver; in lapis lazuli; in tchâm metal.

**Usekh-en-bâk**, A.Z. 1908, 18, the "hawk-collar" 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 . . . . . .

**Usesh**, to be wide . . . .

**Usesh-t**, hall = . . . .
usesh | collar, necklace.

usesh | to make water, to evacuate; later form, 

usesh-t | U. 159, T. 344, Hb. 448, Rec. 29, 150, Hh. 372, urine, evacuation, excrement in general.

ussha | to cut off.


usta | to tow, to drag, to draw.

usten | Israel Stele 12, Edict 23, to walk with long strides, to stride, to step out; Copt. oveCTuHit.

usten re | to open the mouth wide.

usten ret | to walk with long strides, i.e., boldly.

ustenu | Rougé I.H. 256, a kind of officer.

usten | a spacious room.

Usten | a title of the Nile-god and of his flood.

Usten | an ape-god.

usthen | IV, 1075, 1189, to stride; Copt. o'oceCoel.

Ust | R.D. 148, the herald of the 2nd Arit.

Usten | Ombos II, 2, 200, a lake-god, a title of the Nile-god.

ustchefa | Gen. Epist. 64, vainly (?)

ush | to lack, to be deprived of.

ushh | omission, space, interval, a sign used in papyri to mark a lacuna.

ush | nothing, emptiness.

ush ami | Rev. 12, 21, one-armed, one-handed.

ush up-t | Rev. 13, 63, headless.

ush hat | Pap. 3023, 85, senseless, stupid (?)

ush-t | A.Z. 1900, 128, a hair ornament.

ush | darkness, night; Copt. o'cynH.

ush | pelican (?)

ush | Rec. 4, 121, to eat; var.

ush | to make water.

ushsh | to make water.

ush-t | urine, evacuation.

ush | to play the harp.

ush | to cry out, to praise, to adore, Caus. |
ushush  
, to crush, to pound.

usha  
, to masticate, to chew.

usha ahu  
, 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. ovgyw.

usha-t  
, darkness, night, sunset.

ushait  
, night.

Usha-t  
, Denderah II, 10, 11, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Ovesete.

Ushat-bakat  
, Denderah II, 10, Annales I, 54, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Ovesete-Biketi.

ushauti  
; see Shabti.

usham  
, a sacrificial bucket.

Ushatásapi  

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;

ushā  
, 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;

usheb  
, to make an answer or an excuse;

usheb  
, to answer at the right time; Copt. ovwyk.
Usheb-t  
- Israel Stele 15, Rec. 21, 79, Amen. 4, 11, 11, 18, answer, deposition, statement, advocacy, speech in defence of something, the subject under discussion.

Ushebit  
- Mar. Karn. 52, 17, answer, deposition.

Ushebti  
- See Shabti.

Ushebit  
- A wailing woman; plur.

Usheb  
- The name of the 27th day of the month.

Usheb  

Usheb-t  
- P. 81, M. 111, N. 25, food, meals for the dead.

Usheb  
- Rec. 26, 224, cakes, loaves of bread.

Usheb-t  
- Edible grain or seeds, medicaments, drugs.

Ushebit  
- Pearl beads.

Usheb  
- B.D. (Saîte) 144E, a fire-god.

Usheb  
- Rec. 3, 49, vase, pot, vessel, cup.

Usheb  
- To cut, to carve, to engrave.

Usheb  
- B.D. 110, 16, to be begotten (?)

Usheb-usheb  
- Hh. 424 . . .

Usheb  
- Prisse Pap. 14, 8, to slay, to crush, to chop up, to split, to pound together.

Usheb  
- To mix together; Copt. ərwjəs.

Usheb  
- A measure, libation bucket (?)

Usheb  
- Rec. 28, 166, the hair of a grain plant, beard of grain.

Usheb  
- To be parched, to be dried up (of pools of water), to be burnt up (of grass).

Usheb  
- Tombos Stele 6, Metternich Stele 242, annihilation, emptiness, a term of abuse.

Usheb  
- To adore, Copt. Rev. 13, 39; Copt. ərwjəs.

Usheb  
- Peasant 275, Amen. 10, 8, , 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. ərwjəs.
uṣeṭ-ti 𓆉𓊪𓊒, Rec. 21, 98, crier.
uṣeṭ-tu 𓆉𓊪𓊒, Peasant 216, a person addressed.
uṣeṭ 𓆉𓊪𓊒 (late form), to pray to, to supplicate.
uṣeṭ-t 𓆉𓊪𓊒, sickly appearance (?)

Uqet-neferu 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓𓊕𓊒, name of a palace of Nefer-ḥetep.

Ukesh-ti 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊒, Rec. 13, 26, Nubian (adjective); compare Copt. cswy.

ug 𓆉𓊪, to be burned, to burn.

Ug, Uga 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓𓊒, Edfu I, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

uga-t 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, Rechnungen 58, 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, Rev. 11, 174, 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, Rec. 30, 67, part of a boat; plur.

Edfu I, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

Ugai 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, B.D. 99, 22, 23, the eight pegs of the magical boat which represented the four sons and the four grandsons of Horus.

uga 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, B.M. 448, 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, the name of a festival.

uga 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, Amen. 23, 15, to eat, to chew and swallow.

uğ, uğā 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, P. 775, 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, P. 661, to eat, to chew and swallow; 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, “he does not swallow [it], he spits [it] out.”

uğit 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, Peasant 253, something eaten, what has been chewed.

ugait 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, jawbone; Copt. oṣe, oṣe, oṣe, oṣe.

uga 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, Amen. 3, 12, to be weak, the helplessness of old age.

uğä 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, pit, well, pool, stream.

ugap 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, Amen. 8, 6, to overthrow, to sweep away; Copt. orwñ, orwñ.

ugam 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, Thes. 1206, a kind of myrrh.

ugas 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, Anastasi IV, 15, 7, P.S.B. 10, 469, 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, to slit, to split open, to stab, to gut a fish.

ugap 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓, to overthrow, to destroy; Copt. orwñ, orwñ.

ugem 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓𓊓, IV, 687, a kind of grain (?)

uges 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓𓊒, to cut open, to gut a fish or an animal.

ugsu 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓𓊓, P. 11168, 31, slit fish, or fish fillets (?)

uges 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊓𓊓, geese which have been drawn.

ut 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊒, Rev. 13, 37, other; Copt. ovet.

ut 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊒, Rev. 12, 69, to go away; Copt. ovet.

ut 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊒, Rev. 5, 18, to order, to issue commands.

uti 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊒, to command.

ut 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊒, to be called, to name.

utu 𓆉𓊪𓊒𓊒, 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, swathing, mummy bandages.

uti, an embalmed body; plur.

ut, utu, uti, embalmer; plur.

utii IV, the four embalmers, i.e., the four sons of Horus.

ut, utiu, coffin, mummy case, cartonnage case; plur.

uti, Rev. 12, 40, destruction.

Utt, the Evil One.

utu, Rev. 13, 22, sepulture, death.

Utu (?), B.D. 99, 30, a god who assisted in sailing the magical boat.

Utah, Gol. Pap. 9, 26; var.

Utânu (?), the name of a god.

ut, tile, slab.

ut, bronze.

ut, Rev. 14, 49, plants, vegetables = swathings, mummy bandages.

ut, Rev. 11, 167, "green," i.e., new (of leather).

utut, Rev. 13, 15, 19, 14, 18, green things, vegetables, papyrus shoots; Copt. OOTOTOET.

ut, T. 311, a kind of plant (?) in .

utit, grain, seed.

utt, P. 172, to produce; u, U. 216, to beget, to produce; P. 698; see .

utut, M. 464, to beget.

utu, Rev., males; Copt. GOOT.

Utt, B.D. 110, the god of generation in the Tuat.

Ut, "begetter," a title of several solar gods; , he begot himself; , he begot his own organs of generation, Culte Divin 122.

utt, "begetter," a name of Ra.

Utit, a title of Hathor.

Utet-f-em-utcha, a god of one of the Dekans.
Utet-f-em-pet [189], Denderah II, 10, a lion-headed god, one of the 36 Dekans.

Utet-f-em-het [189], a star.

Utet-neferuset, Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Utet-heh [189], B.D. 17, 48, the everlasting god of generation, or begetter of eternity.

Utet-tef-f [189], the god of the 29th day of the month.

Ut-teh [189], P. 68, 167, 689, M. 196, 321, N. 35, 838, the uraeus of Nekhebit.

Ut-teh (?), P. 167, N. 841, the two uraeus-goddesses (?)

Utu-Shu [189], T. 183, Nebti of Nenu, N. 766, the two
two gods.

Ut-teh [189], to heat, to burn, to boil up, to cook.

Utau [189], Tuat III, a group of four gods with hidden arms.

Utau Asar [189], B.D. 168.

Utau-ta [189], a group of gods.

Uteb [189], Jour. As. 1908, 275, excess; Copt. \textit{owu}.

Uteb [189], Rhind Pap. 44, to survive (?)

Uteb [189], bank of a river; see utcheb.

Uten [189], to make an offering.

Uten [189], offering; Copt. \textit{owu}.

Uten (?), a kind of tree.

Uten (?), Ebers Pap. 60, 13, fat (?)

Uten [189], Anastasi I, 25, 3, to breach a wall, to bore through; Rev. = Copt. \textit{owu}.

Uten [189], to be heavy, a weight.

Utenu [189], Rec. 26, 65, a name of the crown of the North.

Utenu [189], N. 951, a group of beings mentioned with the

Uten [189], Wort. 308, a stone.

Uter [189], some moist substance, entrails (?)

Utri [189], ochre used in painting.

Uteh [189], Rev. 11, 169, 12, 25, 85, founded, cast; Copt. \textit{owu}.

Utekh [189], Annales III, 109, 11,

Utekh (?), Tombos Stele 9, IV, 84, 767, to move, to march.

Utshi [189], a kind of stone.

Uteth [189], P. 355, N. 1069, to seize.

Uteth [189], T. 286, P. 37, 355, N. 1069, a
god (?) a form of Thoth.

Uteth [189], to beget; later form,

Uth [189], Rev. 13, 95 = \textit{waw}, reed.

Uthut [189], Tombos Stele 9, IV, 84, fertile, prolific.

Uthes [189], to lift up, to bear up, to support, to raise, to wear,
to carry.

Uthesu [189], those who lift up.

Uthes [189], to be lifted up (in a bad sense), to be arrogant,
proud, pride.

Uthes ka [189], haughty, arrogant,

conceit, pride.
uthes-t  throne, diwan, seat, support; plur.  throne, 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, a god, or goddess, heaven (?)

Uthesur  Tuat IV, Horus as a supporter of the Utchat.

Uthes-neferu  the name of a sacred boat of Ra.

Uthesi-heft.t  Buch. 45, the country of resurrection.

uth-t sau  the ejaculation of magical formulae or spells.

uth qen  Thes. 1480, violent man; plur.

utt  Peasant 206, to burn.

uttetenuiu  shooters forth of water.

uṭ  Rec. 36, 218, to shoot out fire.

ut  Rec. 31, 13, "fiery hands," the name of a god.

ut  to write, to inscribe, to engrave, to draw up a list of "strong names."

ut  stele, tablet; see utch.

uṭi  Rec. 36, 78, embalmers; see utiu.

uṭu, ut-t  see utchu, utu.

uṭot  to decree, to order; see utchu.

uṭu  commander, leader.

uṭṭ-t  command, behest, decree, order.

uṭṭ  cerebrum, brain (?)

uṭaiu  Rec. 62, 4, strong (?)

uṭit  chamber.

Uṭu  Tuat X, a solar-god or hour-god.
uṭeb 𓊜𓊖 𓊞, to turn, to turn round, to change; Copt. 𓊚𓊞𓊟𓊝.

to make an offering.

uṭen 𓊝𓊚𓊟, M. 454, 458, M. 449, M. 319, N. 791; IV, 748, the evening offering.

uṭen-t 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊝𓊟𓊝, U. 424, cake, cake offering.

uṭen-t 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊝𓊝𓊟𓊝, P. 95, 289, 625, M. 696, something offered, gift.

uṭen 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊝𓊚, altar.

uṭenit 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊝𓊚𓊝, Rec. 28, 181 = 𓊜𓊜, Reise 27, 35; a shrine at Memphis.

uṭen-t (read teben-t) 𓊜𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊚𓊚, ring, the ring of a balance.

uṭen 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊚𓊝𓊚, 𓊜𓊚𓊚, 𓊝𓊚𓊚, ~, to stretch out, to extend.

uṭen 𓊝𓊚𓊚𓊝𓊚, to breach a wall, to bore, to penetrate.

uṭen 𓊝𓊚𓊚𓊝𓊚, to copy, to write.

Uṭennu 𓊜𓊚𓊚𓊝𓊚𓊛𓊝𓊚, an ape-god, "the copyist" of Thoth.

Uṭen 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊝𓊚𓊚, Berg. I, 20, an ape-god, a friend of the dead.

uṭen 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊝𓊚𓊚, weight; 𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, to be heavy.

uṭen 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, the great uṭen, a weight (?)


uṭensu 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, B.D. (Saite) 153, 6, Düm. K.I. 70, a kind of stone.

uṭer 𓊜𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, funerary vases.

uṭhu 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, U. 582, P. 348, 8, a table or altar for offerings; Copt. 𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚.

uṭhu 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, N. 963, T. 331, P. 348, 8, 8, 8, 8;

, Rec. 31, 174, 𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, Rec. 27, 217, 𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, Rec. 26, 73, 𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, N. 970, 𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, the offerings of meat and drink which were set on the altar.

Uṭokh 𓊜𓊝𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, the god of embalming.

utch 𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, U. 546, 𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, to give an order, to command, to decree; compare Heb. 𓅩𓊜𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚.

utchtch 𓊜𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, U. 546, 𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚𓊚, Hh. 547, to command.
order, decree, record, will, testament; plur. 𓊆, to make decrees; 𓊆, a decree in writing; 𓊆, royal decree or proclamation; 𓊆, established by decree.

**utch-t** 𓊆, law, statutory decree, edict of a Council; plur. 𓊆, U. 601, Décrets 27, var. 𓊆, T. 290, decree, document.

**utch tep** 𓊆, chief command.

**utch metu** 𓊆, to command, to give an order, to issue orders, to promulgate an edict.

**Uutch-metu** 𓊆, Tuat IV, V, the god of a persea tree in the Tuat of Seker.

**Uutch-metu-Ásár** 𓊆, Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Áf.

**Uutch-metu-Rá** 𓊆, Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Áf.

**Uutch-metu-kheperá** 𓊆, Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Áf.

**Uutch-metu-Tem** 𓊆, Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Áf.

**Uutch-nefs[r]** 𓊆, N. 946, the name of a god.

**Uutch-rekhit** 𓊆, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

**Uutch-hetep** 𓊆, B.M. 32, 473, a god of offerings.

**utch** 𓊆, memorial tablet or stone, landmark, pillar, boundary stone, inscribed stele or tablet; plur. 𓊆, **utch en Aakhut-Áten** 𓊆, a boundary stone of the capital of Amenhetep IV.

**utchit** 𓊆, a memorial stone, or tablet, or building; Copt. 𓊆.

**utchit** 𓊆, Rec. 21 94, 𓊆, a tomb and its garden, a memorial building.

**utch** 𓊆, garland, crown, flower; plur. 𓊆, **utch uuaat** 𓊆, a plant.

**utch fai** 𓊆, a plant.

**utch nuh** 𓊆, 𓊆, a plant.

**utch sirihatá** 𓊆, a plant.

**utchi-t** 𓊆, part of a boat; plur. 𓊆, Rec. 30, 66.

**utch** 𓊆, a red fish; plur. 𓊆.

**utch** 𓊆, unguent, eye-paint.

**utch** 𓊆, to send out, to go on an expedition, to make a journey, to travel, to stray, to roam, to march.
utchi-t [193], victorious campaign.

utchi-t ent nekht, expedition, campaign by land or water, voyage, escape.

utchiui, 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); Kec. 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 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 Amen. 9, 1, storehouse, warehouse, stable (?) the bêt al-mâl 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.

utcha, the early dawn (?)

utchai a, to pay, payment.

utcha to go, to go forth, to come, to betake oneself to a place, to advance.

utchai a, a going forth.

utcha-t, a journey.
utcha-t

the eye of Horus, the eye of Rā, the amulet of the solar eye, which gives the wearer strength; plur. utcha-t, eyes.

Utcha-t, "Eye," a name of heaven, or the sky.

Utcha-t, the eye of Horus, and later of Horus and Rā.

Utcha-t, the right 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, B.D. 14, 6, the goddess of the eye of Horus.

Utcha-t, the goddess of the moon.

Utchat, Tuat XII, one of 12 air-goddesses of the dawn who assisted in towing the boat of Ptah.

utcha-t āakhut, the eye of the Light-god.

utcha-t meh-t, the northern or right eye of Horus.

Utchat-Sekhmit, B.D. 164, 9, a form of Mut (?)

Utchat-Shu-em-pet-em-āri-t-set, in the place of judgment, i.e., in court.

Rec. 34, 190, one of the 12 Thouersis goddesses, she presided over the month.

utcha-t shemā, the southern or left eye of Horus.


utchāiu, judges, judged ones.

uchā, to balance; ə, B.D. 117, 3.

utchā-t, decision, judgment.

utchā-t, a woman who has been put away or repudiated, outcast.

utchā ah-t, to define the bounds of estates and to settle their limits.

utchā meṭu, P. 630, N. 1374, P. 264, 313, Rec. 31, 163, IV, 1107, to weigh words, to try cases, to judge; in the place of judgment, i.e., in court.

utchā-ra, Anastasi I, 24, 1, decision, judicial sentence.
utchā rut
(var. <:3>, Peasant 216 .

tutchā hatu, to judge hearts or dispositions.

tutchā senu sen, Peasant 23, to judge between two rivals.

utchā senemm, B.D. 15, to decide a case.

utchā e, to cut, to cleave, to split;

utchāiu, executioners.

utchā e, tremblers (?)

utchā, a kind of sceptre (Lacau).

Uutchā, Denderah IV, 61, a hawk-headed warrior-god.

Uutchā, A.Z. 1910, 17, a god.

Uutchā-āb-t, B.D. 54, 3, 56, 3, the protector of the egg laid by a woman.

Uutchā-fent (?), Mar. Aby. I, 45, a god who dwelt in

Uutchā-mestcher (?), B.D.G. 814, the god of a bird.

utchāi-t, a fruit.

utchā, A; see A.

utcheb, M. 720, N. 27, P. 84, Israel Stele 20, Peasant 216. It means 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, N. 327, P. 84, X, river bank, any ground by the side of a canal or stream; plur. Rec. 27, 84, fields which have been planted; Copt. OywTā.

utcheb-t, riparian cultivators.

utcheb, I, 26, 37, something paid into a temple, 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, a bird.

utchfa-t, Gen. Epist. 68, a disease.

utchen, Peasant 145, flood, stream.

utcheh, to pour out, to evacuate, to smelt; Copt. OywTā.
an offering by fire, to apply fire to a metal, i.e., to smelt, to sparkle (of precious stones).

utcheḥ, altar vessel;

utcheḥ, altar, table of offerings.

utcheḥ, child, babe.

utcheḥ, to walk, to go on.


utcheḥ, Thes. 1281, IV, 157, 926.
Jb = Heb. 

b J, abode, place; see b.

b J, Rev. 12, 113, plant, bush; see .

b (bu) people; see .

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, to have a soul; 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, the Ba of Horapollo; a beatified soul; Westcar 7, 25, a damned soul; P. 163, N. 854.

ba , heart-soul;

B, 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.

bailu mitu dead, i.e., damned, souls.

bailu menkhu perfected souls, i.e., the beatified.

bailu en nub , B.D. 89, 12, "soul of gold," i.e., an amulet.

Ba , 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.

Baiti , the two divine souls, U. 159, T. 130, P. 648, 720, . M. 747, , U. 569, P. 572, the two souls in the two Thafui.
Baiti, Tuat I, the two Soul-goddesses.

Baiti: see Rehti.

Ba-āab-t, P. 670, N. 1272, the Soul-god of the East; plur.

Bait-āabt, the Soul-goddess of the East.

Baiu-āabt, Baiti, Baiti.

Baiu-āabtiu, B.D. 109: (1) the gods who sang at dawn and turned into apes when the sun had risen; (2) the three gods Heru-āakhuti, the Calf of Kherā and the Morning Star.

Baiu-āmiu-neteru, the souls dwelling in the gods.

Baiu-āmiu-she-Neserser, Tuat VIII, a group of nine gods.

Baiu-āmiu-Tuat, the souls dwelling in the Tuat.

Ba-āmi-tesher-f, N. 657, the soul dwelling in his redness.

Ba-Āment, B.D. 168, the soul of Āment that fed the dead; plur.

Baiu-Āmentiu, Thes. 59, B.D. 168, 15, 16, Tem, Sebek, and Hathor.

Baiu-Āment, Tuat IX, the gods who towed the serpent-boat Khepri.

Baiu-Ānu, B.D. 115, 10, Rā, Shu, and Tefnut.

Ba-ān, "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-īrqai, B.D. 165, 8 (Saite), a title of Āmen.

Ba-utet-āru, N. 1272, 1273, Denderah IV, 79, a bull-god of generation.

Ba-Pu, a hawk-god.

Baiu-Pe (Pu), P. 471, B.D. 112, 13, Horus, Mesta, and Hāpi.

Baiu-periu, B.D. 168, the souls who open the mouths of the dead, i.e., perform the ceremonies that effect their resurrection.

Baiu-āmiu-neteru, 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, 17, 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-ti-erpit, B.D. 142, 76, a name of Osiris.
Baát-erpit, T. 174, M. 156, N. 109, B.D. 142, 14, Osiris as the soul of Isis and Nephthys.

Ba-heri-âb-bau-f, "soul dwelling in his two souls," a title of Osiris.

Ba-khati, Tuat III, a goddess associated with Horus.

Ba-kha-t-Râ, B.D. 149, 6, 7, a form of Râ.

Baiu-Khemenu, B.D. 114, the souls of Hermopolis.

Baiu-khenu, Thes. 59, the gods of the 1st day of the month.

Baiu-s-âmiu-heh, Ombos 2; 132, a goddess.

Ba-sheps, B.D. 142, 19, "holy soul," a title of Osiris.

Baiu-shetou, Tuat III, the "secret, i.e., invisible, souls," a class of beings in the Tuat.

Ba-ta, Tuat I, an ape-god.

Baiu-ta, 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.

Bau-tet-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 Af which was swallowed by the Earth-god.
Ba-en-Shu, soul of Shu, one of the tetrad of divine souls that dwelt in Tēt.

Ba-en-Geb, soul of Geb, one of the tetrad of divine souls that dwelt in Tēt.

Ba-neb-Tēt-t, the ram of Mendes, a form of Osiris.

Ba-neb-Tēt-ānkh-en-Rā, Cairo Pap. III, 4, the soul of Osiris, the life of Rā.

Ba-neteru, a ram-god in the ʿṬuat.

Ba-ḥeka, 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-Ṭāta, Berg. II, 5, a form of Osiris.

Ba-Ḥa, ram, sheep; Gr. ὶ, ovis longipes.

Ba-seh, I, 15, an estate of Methen.

Baiu, Zod. Denderah, one of the 36 Dekans.

Baiui (?), one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Bt'w v, Rifiiira (Plutarch, De Iside).

Baiu-ānkhiu, Thes. 133, the 36 Dekans.

Ba-qet-t, the 29th Dekan; Gr. BIKOT.

Bai, illumination, light, splendour.

Ba with ᵍ, N. 671, to pay homage (?)

Ba (babā), to wonder, to admire; see Rev. 13, 28, quality, characteristic.


Bai āb, Rev. 11, 129.

Baiu-rā, Rev. 2, 351, book; plur.

Ba, B.D. 163, 14, the Leopard-god.


Baiu-ra, plur.

Bameh, A.Z. 1902, 98, leopard of the North.

Bai resu, A.Z. 1902, 98, leopard of the South.

Bai, Hb. 439, the Leopard-god.

Baha (Nebeseni), B.D. 17, 44

Babai, Hb. 240, 215, first-born son of Osiris, who took the form of a typhonic animal; he presided over the phallus, and devoured the dead; Gr. Βῆβερ, Βῆβαρα (Plutarch, De Iside, § 62).

Babai, the eldest son of Osiris.

Ba, to mock, to sneer, to scorn.
Ba - to dig, to hew stone, to break through, to force a way, to hack, to mince, to cut up.

Bait - to dig out foundations for a house.

Baba - to work a plough or some other digging tool, to wield a battleaxe in fight, to lay about one with weapons.

Baba - to use force.

Bait - a cutting, hacking.

Bau - in the phrase to use force.

Bai - field labourer, ploughman.

Babaiu - workmen, ploughmen, field labourers.

Ba- - workers in mud, brickmakers (?)

Ba (baba) - in the earth, den, cavern, cave; plur. sepulchres, tombs.

Ba-t - in the earth, den, cavern (?)

Baba - Thes. 1200, Israel Stele 57, meadow land.

Bau - a grain measure = 4½ hen.

Bai - a measure for liquids, contents half a hen.

Baba-t - a kind of grain or seed.

Baba-t - a kind of grain.

Bai - a grain measure = 4½ hen.

Ba - a measure for liquids, contents half a hen.

Baiu (?) - tomb; perhaps = house.

Holes in the ground, caves.
Peasant 14, bush, thicket, branch, undergrowth; Copt. ṣw.

baba  a plant, plants, herbs; see and

ba   a staff, stick.

baa  paved walk, path; see

baba-t  Berl. 6910, stream, source of a river.

baba  a drink, liquid; see beb.

baba-t  a pectoral.

babá  a necklace of beads, pectoral; see

baáa  a canal, stream; Copt. Ṣo.

baáa  a moist substance of some kind, honey (?)

baáa  bands, cords, palm-fibre, tendrils of a plant or tree (?)

baáa-t  Rec. 18, 183, a cake, loaf, food =

baáu  an evil word, curse.

Baáur  Baal; Heb. בָּאָר.

Baábu  P. 568, god of the breast.

baárut  wells, pools; Heb. בָּאָרּ.

baáit  Harris Pap. 500, 2, 4, clubs, maces, Sudán cudgels, palm sticks; Copt. ṣɑ.1.

bai    a digging tool.

Bai  a form of Osiris and Ra.

bai    Rec. 23, 198, a priestly title.

baui  B.D.G. 214, the two nobles, i.e., Horus and Uatchit of Pe-Tep (Buto).

bai  a boat.

bai-t  a mantis.

Bai-t  B.D. Nav. 76, 1.

Babait (?)  Hh. 468; var.

bai-ut  marvels, wonders.

bai-árq  A.Z. 1877, 32, mat covering.

bain-t  Rev. 14, 11, harp; Copt. ṣoiiu.

bain  Jour. As. 1908, 287, wretched, miserable; Copt. ṣiixu.

bairi  a basket-shaped boat; plur.

bairi  Rev. 13, 59,

bairriu  basket; plur. Rev. 16, 99; Copt. ṣip.

Koller Pap. I, 3, 4, a kind of wood used in making chariots.

bait  a house; Heb. בַּאֶה.
ban  [ ]  mosaic; see  \\
ban-t  [ ]  Rev. 14, 34, pill, bolus.
bann  [ ]  box, chest, harp (?)
Banaatana  [ ]
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. ṭeṭnīte.
Bant-Ant  [ ]  Alt. K. 346, I. D. III, 172, a Semitic name of a woman; compare  \\
bant  [ ]  to tie, to bind, swathings.
bant[t]  [ ]  a vegetable garden.
bar (bal)  [ ]  blind (?); Copt. ṭellēce.
Bar  [ ]  Rev. 12, 31, Baal; Heb.  ṭellēc.
bar (bal)  [ ]  Rev. 13, 1, 33, greatness of eye, i.e., pride; Copt. ṭēlē.
bar  [ ]  IV, 783, well; Heb. ṭellēc.
barrá  [ ]  a kind of cake.
Barást  [ ]  a name or title of Bast (?)
bari  [ ]  Rev. 13, 4, to swallow; compare  \\
bari  [ ]  Rec. 17, 147, a fish, mullet (?)
plur.  [ ]
barián, spotted mullet (a Tanis fish).

bari, Rec. 21, 77, boat, ship; Copt. 折丘.

bari, Rev. 12, 17, Rev. 12, 30, chariot; Copt. 絲絹
e.

barit, Düm. H.I. I, 15, 30, cage of wickerwork.

cypress wood (?)

barbar, Rev. 13, 20, grain; Copt. 跋.

barbar-t, Rev. 5, 8, the knob of the crown of the South, grain, seed, berry, any rounded thing; compare Copt. 跋.

barbar, Rec. 16, 139, to soak, to macerate, to boil; Copt. 跋.

[baj]rbár, Rev. 11, 180, to empty (?) lay waste; Copt. 絲絹.

barbas, a pot, vessel of some kind.

Barhm, a Nubian tribe which lived on the eastern and south-eastern borders of Egypt; Gr. Βαρηῆς; see Strabo XVII, Pliny V, 8, Pomponius Mela 1, 4, etc.

barek-t, Rev. 11, 146, pool; Heb.  מ the phallus of man or animal, member; Copt. 跋.

bareka, to bless; compare Heb.  מ in Piel.

baraka, Düm. H.I. I, 28, 29, to bow the knee in homage; compare Heb. מ

bareka, Thes. 1199, gift, present, tribute; compare Heb. מ in Gen. xxxiii, 11.

barekatá, pool, pond, lake; Heb. מ

Barkatáthua, B.D. 162, 7, a name of the body of Ra in Anu.

barga, to illumine, to give light; compare Heb. מ, Arab. מ

barga, to be in want, empty, destitute.

bargtá, to give light; compare Heb. מ, Arab. מ

barta, barth, covenant, contract; Heb. מ

bah, to snuff, to inhale.

baháiu, fans.

baht (?), a kind of precious stone, emerald (?) ; compare מ, Esther 1, 6.

báh, Jour. As. 1908, 311 (var. מ), the phallus of man or animal, member; Copt. 跋.
bahu (?), Berg. 28, men, people.

baa[h]ut, virility.

baḥ — m bāḥ, Berg. 23, 28, men, people.

m bāḥ — tcher bāḥ, Berg. 23, 28, before, of old time; tcher bāḥ, U. 319, before.

baḥit, a garment (Lacau).

baḥen, to slay.

baḥen, knife.

bāḥs, Rev. 14, 44.

bakh, Rev. 25, 14, calf; Copt. bāḥceu, plur.

bakhbakh, A.Z. 1908, 117, to enjoy.

Bakhau, B.D. 108, 1-8, the Land of the Sunrise where Ra speared Set.

bakhannu, Rev. 11, 131, parashistes.

bakhenn, pylon; see bāḥ.

bas, the little waterpot on the scribe's palette; see pes.

basti, salve, unguent.

Bastt, P. 290, N. 861, B. D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Bast - sheshā-ārit (?), a lioness-goddess, a form of Bastt.

Bastt - Tar, Bast of Tar, an ancient town in the Sudān.

basa, panther skin.

Basa, Bes; Gr. βης.

basan-t, chisel, graver.

basant (?), things worked with the chisel.

bash, Rev. 14, 1, to vomit.

basha, Rev. 12, 14, to vomit.

basha, to slit, to cut, to split, a cutting tool.

bashā, Jour. As. 1908, 261, to desert; Copt. ḫwxy.

baq, to anoint, to rub with oil; baq, anointed.

baq, IV, 1058, Loret, Flo. Phâr. 95, oil, unguent, salve, ointment; Copt. ḫâkî (?)
baq-t 

M. 773, P. 652, oil tree, olive; plur. U. 170, the olive tree in On; P. 652, M. 773, the olive tree of heaven.

Baq-t, U. 170, M. 753, the mythological olive tree of Heliopolis.

baq

IV, 896, 925, to dazzle, to be bright, to be happy,
Hymn to Uraei, 24.

baq, a prosperous man.

baq, clear, bright, shining.

baq, to be protected.

Baqbaq, Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a hawk-god with a bull’s head.

Baqbaq, Berg. I, 14, a protector of the dead.

baq, to be with child, pregnant; Copt. ṫᴋ._

baq, to beat (?) to slay (?)

baqr, stairs, steps.

baqs-t, jawbone, cheek (?) ; Copt. ṥ._

bak, work, labour in the field, service; plur. Rec. 20, 40, products;
IV, 665, product of Syria; the best of the products.

bak-t, gift, tax, tribute, burden, assessment, vassalage.

bak

Rev. 12, 65, hawk; see bak; "hawk of gold," an amulet; Copt. ṣ._

bak, to work, to labour, to toil, to serve, to do service, to pay tribute; Rec. 20, 40, to be worked upon (of engraved objects)


bakáu, servants, people attached to the service of the god.

Baká "worker," a name of the Sun-god.

bak, Rev., reward, price, wages; Copt. ḫ_e._

Bak, var. Bak, Zod. Denderah, one of the 36 Dekans.

Baktiu (?), Thes. 133, a name of the Dekans.

bak, ladder = frame, woodwork.

bak, city; Copt. ḫ.a._
bak  
olive oil.

bakbak  
IV, 506, a mineral substance (?)

baka  
to be pregnant; Copt. ḫkī.

bakaut  
pregnant women.

baka  
morning, sunrise;

baka-t  

Baka, Bakait  
a common name for settlement, inhabited district, place, region; Copt. ḫkī.

baka  
the sacred bark of Horus.

baka  
Anastasi I, 23, 7, cleft in a rock, gorge, a kind of tree; Heb. ḥēq.

bakaāā  
a kind of plant, or tree (olive?).

bakā  
platform, foundation, base.

baki  
Rev., shipwreck; Copt. ḩ121.

bakr  
stairs, steps; see  .

bag  
hawk; see  .

bag  
Rec. 36, 157, irrigation =  ḫkē; Copt. ṣrī.

bag-t  
breast, the two breasts.

bag  
Rec. 36, 78, to be weak, to be tired, to be feeble, helpless, inactive, wretched, needy, empty of strength.

bag  
Rec. 31, 30, laxity, slackness, exhaustion.

bagā  
P. 689, inactive, immovable.

bagi  
helpless one, exhausted man, dead person; plur. ḫē, Hh. 350, the dead, ḫē, Hh. 552.

bagi  
an inactive god; plur.  ḫē.

baga  
Rec. 17, 147, a kind of fish.

bagasa  
Rec. 21, 14, revolt, rebellion, riot.

bagas  
the name of an animal.

bagrtha-t  
Israel Stele 11, Rec. 20, 31 . . .

bags-t  
collar, necklace.

Bags  
P. 246, ḫē, M. 468, ḫē, N. 1058, the god of the lily, or lotus.
bagsu
; dagger; var.

bat, bait
Rev. 11, 167,
; Rev. 12, 110,
; Rev. 13, 28,
; palm branch; Copt.

bat
; corn-stalk; dual

bat
; Rev. 3, 57, spelt;
see be-t; Copt. בּוּה, בּוּה.

bat
; IV, 785, house;
Heb. בּוּה.

bat-ar
; Bethel;
Heb. בּוּה.

bati
; Rev. 13, 25, horror,
abomination; Copt. בּוּה.

batiu
A.Z. 1908, 121, B.D. 146, 38, fiends, red-haired devils, filthy and abominable creatures; Copt. בּוּה, בּוּה.

Bata
P. 267, 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-ántá-t
L.D. III, 172,
IV, 786, a Semitic name of a woman; compare Heb. בּוּה.

batauá
evil, wickedness.

bataná-t
Rev. 12, 62, plate, dish, stew-pan;
Gr. βάτινον.

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.

batgá
; 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. בּוּה.

batn
Anastasi I, 28, 3 =
; 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,
; staff, stick, the bastinado-stick, stave, cudgel.

batchar
; stick, staff; plur.
bá 𓊃𓎁, pavement; var. 𓊃𓊆, pavement; var.

bá 𓊃𓎁, flower, palm (?) garland, plant (?)

báa 𓊅𓎁, plants, thicket, bushes, a kind of herb.

bá, báa 𓊃𓎁, Hearst Pap. 2, 9 . . .

bá 𓊃𓎁, grain.

báa-t 𓊅𓎁, cake, loaf, a tablet of incense; plur. 𓊅𓎁, cake, loaf, a tablet.

bá 𓊃𓎁, a cry.

bá-t 𓊃𓎁, cry, speech (?)

bába 𓊃𓎁, a cry of joy (?) to mutter spells or incantations.

bá-t 𓊄𓎁, sack, bag, chest, baggage.

bá-t 𓊃𓎁, IV, 637, a drinking vessel.

Bá-t 𓊄𓎁, B.D. 41, 4, a city in the Tuat.

bá-t 𓊃𓎁, 𓊃𓎁, Rev. 11, 182, honey; Copt. eḥw; 𓊅𓎁, like bees abounding in honey.

báa 𓊃𓎁, to rebel, to revolt.

báa- 𓊄𓎁, to rebel, to revolt.

báa-em báa 𓊃𓎁, 𓊃𓎁, with 𓊃𓎁, a strong negative; 𓊃𓎁, Ebers Pap. 97, 13 ff, A.Z. 1905, 104, 1907, 133.

bá-t 𓊃𓎁, Berl. 2296, 𓊃𓎁, Berl. 17021, 𓊃𓎁, Rec. 16, 56, 𓊃𓎁, IV, 994, 𓊃𓎁, IV, 903, character, quality, disposition, characteristic, moral worth, reputation; plur. 𓊃𓎁, Anastasi I, 1, 5, 𓊃𓎁, Gol. 13, 129, 𓊃𓎁, Thes. 1483, 𓊃𓎁, IV, 505.

báa-t bán 𓊃𓎁, evil-natured.

báa-t nefer-t 𓊃𓎁, Gol. 14, 145, well-disposed.

báai 𓊃𓎁, Rec. 20, 43, to wonder, to cause wonder, to do a wonderful thing, to be amazed, to be astonished, to consider marvellous or wonderful.

báa-t 𓊃𓎁, A.Z. 1905, 100, 𓊃𓎁, IV, 1077, wonder, wonderful, something to be amazed at, a marvellous act or deed, a surprise; Copt. eḥw; plur. 𓊃𓎁, P.S.B. 21, 𓊃𓎁, Hymn Darius 7, 𓊁, 𓊁, Mar. Karn. 54, 47.

báa-em báa 𓊃𓎁, extraordinary; 𓊃𓎁, bon à merveille; 𓊃𓎁, truly wonderful [ointment].


báa 𓊃𓎁, to work a mine, to dig out ore.
bāa, the sky, heaven, the material of which heaven was supposed to be made.

Bāa

... Shipwreck, 23, ... the mine-region in the Sūdān and Sinai; ... P. 789; ... mines.

b[āa]-t ... mine (in Sinai).

Bāau

... III, Rec. 31, 169, ... a sky-god.

bāa ... A.Z. 71, 141, capital of a pillar.

Bāa-ḥeri-āb-pet

... B.D. 153, 7, the weight of the magical net.

Bāa-ta

... Tuat IX, a monster serpent with a head at each end of his body.

bāa ... tooth.

bāak

Hymn Darius 1, 6, hawk; see ...

Bāak-t

the hawk-god of iron (?)

bāu ... Peasant 223 = ...

bāuk ... grains, seed, vegetables (?)

bāuk

hawk, the hawk-god of heaven, a name of Āmen-Rā; plur.

bābā

Rec. 29, 159, to kill, to slay.

Bābā

B.D. 93 (Saite), 2, a title of Set; see Baba.

bábá ... Hearst Pap. VI, 8
bāb-t \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{B.D. (Saite), 133; 3}
\end{array}\]
\[\text{to see, to look; see}\]
bāf \[\text{to be evil, to be wicked; Copt. \text{hwyn.}}\]
bān \[\text{a bad man.}\]
bān-t \[\text{evil, wrong, sin, misery, wretchedness; plur.}\]
\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{most wicked, or evil, wholly bad; Copt. \text{ebhnh.}}
\end{array}\]
Bān \[\text{evil personified, the devil.}\]
bān \[\text{harp; Copt. \text{bwhth, owiwi.}}\]
bān-t \[\text{to play a harp.}\]
bān \[\text{javelin, spear.}\]
bān-t \[\text{palm =}\]
bān \[\text{gracious; see}\]
bān-t \[\text{sweetness.}\]
bān \[\text{dates.}\]
Bān-ta \[\text{Ombos III, 2, 131, a goddess.}\]
bāh \[\text{flood, inundation.}\]
bāh \[\text{IV, 998, lion.}\]
bāh \[\text{a young fierce lion (?)}\]
bāqor \[\text{excellent, good =}\]
bāk \[\text{Rec. 27, 59, to twitter, to cry (?)}\]
bāk \[\text{M. 183,}\]
hawk; fem. \[\begin{array}{c}
\text{plur.}\end{array}\]
\[\text{U. 525, P. 173, N. 684,}\]
\[\text{Rec. 26, 79,}\]
bāk \[\text{B.D.}\]
\[\text{42, 101,}\]
\[\text{U. 209; Copt.}\]
\[\text{hwyn, Gr. \text{bwhth, Horapollo, I, 7.}\}
\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{living hawks.}\end{array}\]
Bākui (?) \[\text{B.D. 64, 4, the double Hawk-god.}\]
Bāk \[\text{B.D. 110,}\]
\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{15: (1) a hawk-god, 1000 cubits long, in Sekhet-}\end{array}\]
\[\text{Āaru; (2) a god of letters, one of the Seven Wise}\]
gods, Dūm. Temp. Inschr. 25; (3) a hawk-god in Tuat III.\]
Bāk \[\text{Rec.}\]
\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{11, 70, a divine hawk with parti-coloured plumage.}\end{array}\]
Bāk-t \[\text{Tuat III, a hawk-goddess.}\]
bāk \[\text{L.D. III, 65a, 17,}\]
\[\text{Rec. 16, 57,}\]
\[\text{IV, 897, the hawk-boat of Horus, barge, boat in general.}\]
Bāk-t \[\text{U. 578, N. 966,}\]
a town in the Tuat.\]
Bāt, Bāt \[\text{Rec.}\]
\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{27, 218,}\end{array}\]
\[\text{B.D.}\]
\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{N. 1346,}\end{array}\]
\[\text{T. 352 =}\]
\[\text{king of}\]
\[\text{the North (as opposed to \text{nesu, king of the South), king of Lower Egypt; Gr. \text{bryh; plur.}}\]
\[\text{M. 477, N. 1245,}\]
\[\text{P. 266,}\]
\[\text{IV, 85,}\]
\[\text{IV, 169,}\]
\[\text{Tombos Stele 14,}\]
báti, a title of two priestesses.

báti, Thes. 1287, kings of the South and North; , king of the kings of the North.

báti khā, the festival of the king of the North.

Báti, B.D. 41, 4, a dweller in Amenti, king of the North (?)

Báti Báti, Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

Bátiu, N. 1245, Tuat VI, the deified kings of the North.

Bátiu, Tuat VI, a group of four gods in the Tuat.

báti, the title of a very high official, meaning something like "bearer of the seal of the king of the North"; plur. the name of a god.

bááa (?), a kind of disease.

bááa, to sip, to lap, to moisten (the lips?)

báába, to make wet, to moisten, to sip, to lap; Copt. fekefe.

báába-t, stream, canal, river.

báába, Rec. 4, 121, to converse, to speak in a contradictory manner.

bááa (?), a kind of disease.

bááa, to sip, to lap, to moisten (the lips?)

báába, to make wet, to moisten, to sip, to lap; Copt. fekefe.

báába-t, stream, canal, river.

báába, Rec. 4, 121, smelter.

bááa, Amen. 16, 19, 21, 2, 27, 1, , Tomb Ram. III, 79, 10, to explain (?)

báułu, flood; see báh.

bán, P. 277, M. 521, N. 1102, stream (?) lake (?) pool.

bán-t, Rec. 30, 72, T. 26, P. 389, N. 165, 268, neck, throat, bosom.

bán, to mount an object in metal, to plate, to inlay.
bānā  a kind of plant.
Bānti  Tuat X, a dog-headed ape-god.
bār  a mass of water; compare Heb. מַיִם.
Bār  Baal, a Syrian god of war and the chase, sometimes identified by the Egyptians with Set; Heb. בָּאֵל.
Bār-m'hr  a judge in the Harim Conspiracy; compare בָּאֵל (Devéria).
Bārtā  Ba'atha, B'alath בָּאֵל, Bētis, the consort of בָּאֵל (Exod. xiv, 2, Numb. xxxiii, 7, Asien 315).

bāh, bāhā  N. 996, הַגָּה, T. 368, P. 47, 548, הַגָּה, N. 33.
This implies "to flood with water, to submerge, to be flooded;" הַגָּה, M. 335, הַגָּה, M. 334, לְעָל, P. 708; הַגָּה, Rec. 21, 14, irrigation officer.

bāh  T. 243, P. 608, water-flood, abundance of water.

Bāḥ  Waterer," a title of the Nile.

Bāḥ  B.D. 64, 20, 1366, 7, the god of the Nile-flood.

bāḥ  to be abundant.

bāḥ  Papyrus 3024, 87, a man overwhelmed with misfortunes.

bāḥ-t  T. 82, M. 236, N. 613, I. 34, an abundant food supply, bounty, abundance; הַגָּה, an abundant harvest.

bāḥ, bāhā  N. 1326, הַגָּה, P. 81, M. 111, הַגָּה, N. 25, giving meat and drink in abundance, to feed full.

bāṭha  Nāstasen Stele 39, vessel, pot.

bi  B.D. 38, IV, 612, to make a wonder of.

bi-t  A.Z. 1905, 14, a wonder; plur. הַגָּה, IV, 340, 347.

biu  B.D. 138, 7, "wonderful" (?) Bi  the name of a fiend.

Bit  B.D. 145R, a form of Hathor.

bina  A.Z. 1908, 85, the phoenix bird; Gr. φαῖνειν.

bu  Amen. 9, 1, הַגָּה, a sign of negation, not; Copt. ḫeḥ.

bu ār ḫeḥ, do not = Copt. ḫeḫeḥ.


bu pu uā ḫeḥ, no one.

bu pu-t ḫeḥ, Copt. ḫeḥtēḥ.

bu pui-tu ḫeḥ, A.Z. 1908, 73 ff., not; Copt. ḫeḥtēḥ.

bu ān  ungracious, unpleasant, malignant.

bu  place, house, site (חַזִּיק, B.D. 818, 6); Copt. ḫeḥ, place of wine;
bu áahru, place where thy feet are.

bu áqer, place of strength or perfection, i.e., strength, wisdom, perfection.

bu uá, one place; in one or the same place, together.

bu uáb, 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 maá, Rec. 35, 26, 1, 79, 14, 97, Rec. 35, 73, place of truth, i.e., truth.

bu menkh, Rec. 16, 56, perfection.

bu neb, every place, everywhere.


bu nefer, Peasant 197, happiness, i.e., happiness, felicity; Peasant 288, happy folk; the happiness caused by plenty of food.

bu bu nefer, P. 174, N. 942.

bu n r, place of the Other World.

bu huru, Peasant 167, 263, badness, wickedness, shameful.

bu her sekheru, Gen. Epist. 68 . . . . .

Bu ãeh, 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. eirnca (?)

bu kiu, 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 ḫ, Amen. 13, 17, T. 344, abomination; ḫ, Gol. 12, 97, loathsome thing; Israel Stele 9.

buti ḫ, Tombos Stele 4, hateful persons, abominable beings or things.

but ka ḫ, a hateful person.

But-Menu ḫ, see Besu-Menu.

but (bes-ut ?) ḫ, to come forth (?) place of issue (?)

but (?) ḫ, some kind of workman.

bu ḫ, beams, rafters.

bubu ḫ, a seed or grain offering.

bubu ḫ, rings, annular ornaments.

bua ḫ, place; see ḫ.

bua-t, buai-t ḫ, Berl. 3024, 92, ḫ, EipHX, ḫ, to shine, to lighten, to glimmer, to sparkle, bright, shining; Copt. ḫ, Heb. ḫ.

buha ḫ, fugitive, he who flies, coward.

buhnra ḫ, Love Songs 2, 11, to mock at, to laugh at; Heb. ḫ.

busu (?) ḫ, cheeks (?)

busa ḫ, Demot. Cat., some silver object given in dowries.

bug-[t] ḫ, Rev. 14, 107, pregnant woman.

but ḫ, barley; Copt. ḫ, Gr. ḫ, a kind of offering, incense (?)

butḥi ḫ, a kind of offering, incense (?)

butfiḥu ḫ, those who are burned or scalded.

bob ḫ, to be violent.
bebu, B.D. 161, 4, strong man.
beb, to go round, to revolve, to circulate.
beb, a metal pectoral or breastplate, collar; uraeus headress (?)
beb, beb-t, Rec. 27, 86, cave, cavern, cavity, hole in the ground, hiding-place, den, lair; Copt. hitā.
beb-t, the deep part of a stream, source; Berl. 19286, depth of the Nile; see ; deep water, IV, 464, B.M. 374.
Beb, B.D. 17 (Nebseni), 125, II, 6, Rec. 27, 84, the first-born son of Osiris who ate the livers of the dead; see Baba, Babai, Babi; Gr. βῆφα.
Bebi, the eldest son of Osiris; see .
Bebi, B.D. 18, I, 1, a dog-headed god of the dead.
Bobti (?), B.D. 17 (Nebseni), 44, the guardian of the Bend of Amete.
Beb-ti, Mar. Aby. I, 45, the god of evil.
beb-t, Rec. 31, 14, a kind of herb or flower.
beba, B.D. 104, 5; see .
bebut, IV, 1164, a kind of wig.
bebut (?), arrows.
bebuth (benbenth ?), U. 539, T. 295 . . .
bepi, B.D. 168, Qerr-t X . . .
bef, to see, to look at.
Befen, Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpions of Isis.
Befen-t, consort of Befen.
bmai (bum'i), IV, 781 = ṭīn, high places.
ben, Amen. 27, 1, not; Copt. n ;
benā, N. 799 = benr . . ., P. 152.
benu, evil, wickedness, wretchedness; see .; Copt. ḫwēwtē.
ben-t, Metternich Stele 35, evil.
benu, evil one, wicked man; Rhind Pap. 18.
benā, Rev., Rev. 13, 9, badness, evil, wickedness, sensual, bad; varr. , , Rev.; Copt. ḫwēwtē.
ben ha-t, IV, 1075, evil-hearted, rebel.
Ben, Rec. 26, 233, a god of evil.
ben-t, Harp; Copt. ḫomē.
benven-t, Rechnungen 58, 59, a kind of wood, palm-stick.
ben, to escape, to flee, to pass away, to be dissolved, to go on.
benā, Jour. As. 1908, 262, to go, to come.
benben, IV, 925, to hasten, to come.

ben, B.D. 39, 11, to copulate.

benu, male, man.

benben, Nesi-Âmsu 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 Menu.

Benni, Tuat IV, a phallic god.

ben-t, a portion of the body; plur.

ben-ti, two egg-shaped organs of the body.

ben-ti, the two breasts of a woman; see

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. Êwut.

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, bier.

benben, N. 971, a fire offering [in the house of Seker];

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 Rā (No. 74).

benben; see

benau, L.D. III, 194, 12

bená, IV, 1183, 15, c., Rev. 12, 62; see.

bená-t, sweetness; see

bená ári, well-doing, gracious.

bená, young palms, palm shoots.

bená, date wine.

bnána, B.D. 134, 7, to bathe (?)

bni, swallow; Copt. shme, lemm.
Benu-t. IV, 831, a kind of stone, pebbles, flints; the ore of copper (?) a stone used in medicine.

Benuit. corn-grinders, querns.

Benu-t. cakes, loaves.

Benu. N. 757, claws, nails, talons; see bun.

Bennu. Nástassen Stele 38, bowl vessel.

Bennu. to set something in metal.

Benu. Rec. 29, 146, Metternich Stele 92, the benu bird; Rec. 30, 72.

Benu. B.D. 17, 25, a bird-god sacred to Ra and Osiris, and the incarnation of the soul of Ra 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.

Benuff. P. 662, P. 782, an enemy of Osiris (?); var. M. 774.

Beneb. Rec. 16, 150, a native of Beneb.

Benpi = Copt. "nice."

Benpi. Rev. 12, 25, Rev. 12, 26, Rev. 13, 41, iron; Copt. "nice."

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, "outside, exit; Copt. "out."

Benr. B.D. 142, III, 25, a town of Osiris.

Benra. "sweet water," a name of the Nile.

Benrá. T. 345, fresh dates, IV, 171; Copt. "nice, sweet.

Benrá-t. date palm; Copt. "nice.

Benráu. Rec. 32, 178, date wine.

Benrá-t. date wine.

Benráti. Rec. 19, 92, labourer in a palm grove.

Benrá. 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.

Benrá benrá. very sweet, very nice.

bennhu, to turn away, or aside; Copt. jeta (?)

benkh, Rec. 15, 127, to make an incision in bark; to cut.

bensh, bolt, part of a door; plur.

beng, a kind of bird.

beng, a kind of bird.

bent, benti, bent-ari-abe-t-f, Tuat VI, an ape-god.

Benti, Benti, Benti, Benti, Benti, Benti, Benti, Tuat II, a singing ape-god; plur. Tuat I.

Benti-ári-áhe-t-f, Tuat VI, an ape-god.

Benti, B.D. 17, 124, Isis and Nephthys in ape forms.

Bent (?), T. 210, the son of Uat-Heru.

Bentui, P. 648, bent-iti, the two breasts; varr. bent, bent, bent, bent, to copulate, phallus.

benj, Rec. 11, 62, to tie, to bind, to bind with spells.

bentj, A.Z. 1905, 39, to groan, to moan.

bentj, Thees. 1202, an exclamation of grief, woe! alas!

bentch-út (?), Mission I, 159, Rec. 29, 157, vineyard, pergola.


ber, outside, exit, gateway; Copt.  dés besides (e dés).

ber, Rev., eye; Copt.  dés; dual.

brr (?), to become hard, to ossify.

berber, a loaf of bread of a pyramidal shape.

berber, to cast out, to wreck, to overturn; Copt.  dés.

brá, Rev. 2, 351, basket; Copt.  dés.

berkaru, Herušetf 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.  dés.
beh [4], IV, 711, Statistical Tab. 39, to flee, to run away.

def [4], he who runs away, coward.

beh [4], earth, ground, place.

beh [4], some odoriferous substance, incense (?)

beha-t [4], Koller Pap. 4, 6, Rec. 16, 69, Anastasi IV, 16, 5, [4], fan; plur.

behen [4], to cover over, cover, covering, coverlet, veil.

Behthu [4], Rec. 36, 169, a class of gods (?)

beh [4], IV, 1081, a part of the body.

beh [4], prepare; Copt. [4].

beh [4], what is in front.

beh [4], a measure.

beh [4], Rec. 4, 32, shrubs among which Osiris was buried.

behh [4], a kind of shrub.

behu [4], teeth, tusks = [4].

Copt. [4].

beh [4], B.D. 39, 12, [4], to cut, to kill, to hack, to carve, to Hew stone.

beb-t [4], P.S.B. 17, 198, [4]. P.S.B. 17, 197, [4], "the tearer," a kind of bird.

behu [4], P.S.B. 10, 48, a class of servants or workmen.

behu (?) [4], hyena.

beha [4], Rec. 1, 49, to break or tear in pieces.

beha [4], to set (offerings), a kind of fish.

beha [4]; see beha.

Behus [4], B.D. 109, 9, the calf of Khera (?) a soul of the East, the calf star, the morning star.

Behus [4], a kind of stone.

Behuka [4], Mar. Aby. 1, 49, Sphinx I, 88, [4], Abbott Pap. 2, 10, 11, the name of a swift Libyan dog of Antef-aa.

Behuka [4], Mar. Mon.

Div. 49, Rec. 36, 86 = [4].

Behutit [4], the city-goddess of Edfu.

behuthth-t [4], mast, pole, flagstaff.

beht [4], Mar. Karn. 42, 8, [4], Kubbân Stele 8, [4], seat, throne, throne on steps, stairs, seat of a god.

Behut [4], Rec. 29, 190, a shrine in Lower Egypt.

beht [4], tablet for offerings, altar.

Behut-ti [4], the Sun-god of [4], whose form was that of a beetle.

behut [4], to spread out the wings.

behen [4], U. 455, [4], Thes. 1481, IV, 969, to slay, to cut in pieces, to stab, to pierce, to perforate a body.
**bēhen**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*baleful, deadly.*

**Beḥen-t**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*Tuat I, a light-goddess.*

**beḥenju**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*deadly serpents in the Other World.*

**beḥen**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
P.S.B. 13, 412, to bark.

**beḥenu**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*B.D. 24, 2,* fighting dogs.

**beḥes**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*U. 20,* calf; plur. [Image: [Symbol]] P. 45, M. 63, N. 31, III, P. 604, Rec. 4, 30, [Image: [Symbol]], a sucking calf.

**beḥes**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*A. IV, 893,* to hunt, to follow the chase.

**beḥésau**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
* hunter.

**beḥes**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*a hunt, game.

**beḥqa**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*P. 11169, 57.

**beḥt-ti**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*Rec. 12, 211, two thrones, or double throne; see [Image: [Symbol]].

**beḥt**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*seat, throne.

**beḥkh-t**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*quantity, amount.

**beḥkkh**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*U. 611, N. 643, Hh. 414, [Image: [Symbol]], Rec. 31, 168, to be hot, to burn, flame, heat, fire, fiery; [Image: [Symbol]], T. 336.

**Bekkhkhi**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*Tuat VIII, the name of the 7th Gate.

**Bekkhkhit**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*Tuat X, a light-goddess of dawn.

**Bekhbekh**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*B.D.G. 453; var.

**bekh**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*to give light, to light up, to illumine.

**Bekh**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*B.D.G. 200, a black-haired bull-god of Hermontthis, the Living Soul of Rā, the Bull of the East, and the Lion of the West; Gr. *Bekayn,* Macrobius, Sat. I, 26, Aelian, De Nat. An. XII, 11.

**bekh**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*to give birth, to produce.

**bekh-t**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*what is born, produced.

**bekh[ekh]**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*a kind of tree.

**bekhen**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*to cut, to saw.

**bekhen**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*a kind of stone from Wādī Ḥammāmat, basalt, diorite; plur. [Image: [Symbol]], Rec. 20, 41.

**bekhen-t**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*Thes. 1286, IV, 167, [Image: [Symbol]], gate-house, pylon; plur. [Image: [Symbol]], Berl. 7262; [Image: [Symbol]], Rec. 8, 9, [Image: [Symbol]], Rec. 20, 40, [Image: [Symbol]], IV, 365, two great towers.

**beḥknu**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*Rec. 20, 85, a fortified town; plur. [Image: [Symbol]], Rec. 19, 16.

**Bekhen**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*B.D. 165, 1, a proper name (?).

**bekhes**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*bread, cakes.

**bes**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*A.Z. 1908, 17, an amulet.

**bes**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*T. 321, P. 398, M. 568, N. 1175, to flame up, to be hot.

**besit**  
[Image: [Symbol]] 
*flame, fire, blaze.
bes, flame, fire, blaze; plur. besu-en-setch-t, B.D. 125, III, 23, the fire of the flame.

besi, Tuat X, god of the fire-stick and maker of fire.

bes, Tuat I, a singing ape-god.

besit, Tuat I, a serpent fire-goddess.

besu Menu, B.D. 125, III, 35; see Besu-Ahu.

bes, instructor, teacher, school-master; see Besu-Ahu.

besu doors; see Besu-Ahu.

bes, besi, rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

bes, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, induction (of a king); bes-tuu (?), advanced (in years), swollen (of a river) passage.

bes, pomegranates.
besbesiu
Hearst Pap. XIII, 15, 17. P.S.B. 24, 47, a seed or herb used in medicine.

bes-tى، Rec. 26, 168, chisel; م، chiselled objects (?)

bes, bas, besu, basha
EV، leopard;
†، leopard of the South;
‡، leopard of the North.

bes-tى،female leopard.

Bes، dwarf god؛، a god of Sádáni 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. سه.

besbes، a kind of goose.

besa، V. 31، N. 700، 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، = م، 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 ؛ plural. ؛، T. 246،، visceral، intestines.

besek،، P. 540، U. 527،، to rip up an animal، to cut out the intestines، to gut.

Besek،، see م،

besh، beshá، T. 295، Amen.

14، 17، Israel Stele 20،، U. 538، P. 229،، Rec. 30، 189،، to vomit، to be sick ؛، to drench، to be drenched.

besh-t، U. 148، T. 119، N. 456

beshu،، saliva، vomit.

beshsh، P. 661، 775

beshsh-t، P. 661، 775، M. 771، flow of water from the eyes.

besh،، dust ؛ Copt. ائنجع (؟)

beshsh، sticks of incense.

beshu (؟) ؛، B.D. 108، 5 metal scales or plates.

besh،، Annales V، 34، to slay، to kill.

beshha،، millet، crushed or ground، millet flour، dhurra for making beer.
besht  to rebel, to revolt.
besht-t IV, 614, Pap. 3024, 102, revolt, rebellion, resistance, opposition, troubled (of water).
beshhti  , Rec. 15, 178, 8, 124, Mar. Carn. 52, 18, rebels, revolters.
beshth to revolt, to rebel.
besh  to revolt, to rebel.
beshh , rebels; see  
beq  Rhind Pap. 28, 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 doorkeeper of the 3rd Pylon.
beq-t olive tree.
beq olive oil, unguent compounded of olive oil.
beq-t Ebers Pap. 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 ha-t "oily-hearted," to be deceitful, to flatter, to be insincere.
beq IV, 62; see baq
beq chief, overseer.
beq Metternich Stele 7, to cry out.
beq to be with child; see  
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.  
beqen IV, 640, a kind of altar, an object carried in a procession.
beqen a kind of plant.
beqenu warrior, armed soldier.
beqer steps, stairs, stairway.
beqes a Nubian precious stone.
beqs-t Ebers Pap. 65, 10, 16, Rec. 30, 189, 1900, 20, B.D. 31, 4, 133, 4, lower part of the body, tail, bowels, belly; plur. Ebers Pap. 26, 230;  , "eye in his belly," a god; Rec. 30, 68.
beqsu 

U. 320, armlet (?); plur. U. 517.

beqsu (?) N. 159, a part of a grasshopper, B.D. 149, I, 5, scales, balance.

Beqatu (?)

the name of a god.

bek 

U. 362, hawk; Rec. 12, 36, ladder, steps, tribune = bek, steps, stairs.

bek-t 

the morning sky.

bekal 

to shine, to illumine, to be bright; compare Heb. "ע"ב.

bekau 

light, radiance, splendour.

beke 

morning, to-morrow morning; compare Heb. "ע"ב; P. 618, 619, N. 1303, T. 229, 230, yesterday.

bekal-t 

morning, morning light, light of dawn, as opposed to "ע"ב, darkness, night; compare Heb. "ע"ב.

bekau (?) T. 230, "ע"עעעב, M. 690 . . .

beke 

Mar. Karn. 44, 42, Annales V, 95, "ע"ע, to bulge out, to swell (of the belly of a pregnant woman); Copt. BOKI.

beka-t 

Rec. 27, 56, "ע"עב, a pregnant woman; "ע"עב, a cow with young.

beka-

the breasts when swollen with milk.

Beka-t 

"ע"עב, the name of one of the Dekans; Gr. BIKOT.

beka 

weak, feeble = bek, B.D. 32, 9.

beker 

steps, stairs.

beg 

Rec. 30, 6, to see, to shine, to be splendid.

beg 

to be exhausted, weak, feeble, destitute of strength, helpless, helpless one, tired, weary.

begg 

to be helpless, do nothing, be inert.

beg-t 

chamber of a sick person.

begi 

Amen. 4, 10,

the weak, the helpless, the inert.

begaatu 

place of helplessness, the grave.

beg 

to cry out.

bega 

moan, cry, weeping, lamentation, sighing, groaning.

begau 

Peasant 138, shipwrecked man; Copt. BOKI.

bega 

a kind of fish; var.

begaarthat 

Israel Stele 11, cave; compare Heb. "ע"ב.
begas

feeble, weak, little, diminutive; plur. 

begas-ḥa-t

Love Songs 4, 10, to be troubled in mind.

begasu

a wild animal.

begas

B.D. 38b, 4, part of a boat.

begen

knife.

begas

to be weak or miserable, to be in want, empty; var.

begt

weakness, feebleness, helplessness;

bega-su

trouble, misery.

begas

neck (?), a part of the body.

begt

Nez, 1908, 17, B.D. 136b, 8, necklace, collar, an amulet; var.

begas

dagger, poignard.

begas

a kind of shrub.

bet

to be an abomination, to be regarded as loathsome.

beta

Ámen. 4, 19, 

Ámen. 11, 6,

Ámen.

evil, evil thing, iniquity, wickedness, bad, abomination, sin, fault, offence, crime; plur.

bet-at

Israel Stele 15, 

a great crime [worthy of] death; Copt. koweć.

bêtau

an abominable man, a man ceremonially unclean.

betu-t tcheser-t

A.Z. 35, 16, a special abomination.

betu

a kind of fish.

bet

plant, flower.

bet

grains, seed.

bet

resin used in making incense.

bet (?)

house, place; Heb. ṣaf, Nástasen Stele 34,

the throne of gold; ḳa, original place, the old home.

bet

shepherd, herdsman.

bet

to shine.

Bet-neters

Tunt XII, a dawn-goddess who towed At through the serpent Ankh-neteru and was reborn daily.

bet-bet

see

beta

ore.

betā

Rec. 3, 48, a mould.

beti ḫa

Rec. 3, 52, the back of the mould.

beti ḫer

the front of the mould.

beti senu

Rec. 3, 50, the two halves of the mould.

betu

Rec. 12, 145, a sacred tablet (?)
Betnu, rebel, foreign rebels.

bieten ha-t, IV, 969, disaffected, discontented, hostile in intent, rebellious.

betesh, dog-headed apes.

betnu, swift, agile.

beth-t (?), IV, 893, the tusk of an elephant.

betsh, to be faint, to be feeble, weak, or helpless; see betshu.

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, P. 41, M. 62, N. 29, to run quickly, to hasten.

bethau, Rec. 31, 169

bethenu, Thes. 1480, IV, 968, to be rebellious or hostile.

bethenu, foe, enemy.

bethon ha-t, Rec. 17, 44, disaffected, disloyal, rebellious.

bethesh, and betshu.
beṭ 𓊢, Rec. 43, 48, 𓊦𓊨𓊠, the mould in which the figure of Osiris was made at Denderah.

beṭ 𓊦𓊨𓊠, Nästasen Stele 20, throne of gold (𓊦𓊨𓊠) with steps.

beṭi 𓊨𓊡𓊢, abominable person or thing; Copt. ṭote.

beṭen 𓊦𓊨𓊠, B.D. (Saite), 40, 3, 𓊨𓊠, to compress, to bind.

beṭen 𓊨𓊡𓊢, B.D., to tie, to bind, fillet, bandlet.

beṭen 𓊨𓊡𓊢, foe, enemy, fiend, evil spirit.

beṭniu 𓊦𓊨𓊠 III, enemies, foes.

Beten 𓊦𓊨𓊠, Annales, 3, 177, a star-god.

beṭesh 𓊦𓊨𓊠, P. 241, to dissolve, to be dissolved, poured out like water.

Bëtshet 𓊦𓊨𓊠, T. 85, 𓊨𓊠, M. 239, N. 616, a god who presided over burnt offerings.

Betsh-āui 𓊦𓊨𓊠, Rec. 30, 67, a god.

beṭsh 𓊦𓊨𓊠, x, 𓊦𓊨𓊠 𓊨𓊠, to be weak, helpless, exhausted, powerless, impotent.

beṭsh 𓊨𓊡𓊢, to be angry.

beṭshu, betshut 𓊦𓊨𓊠, im-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>P</strong></th>
<th><strong>P</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>p</strong></td>
<td><strong>p</strong> ; Heb. p.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>p, pi</strong></td>
<td><strong>p, pi</strong> ; = , demonst. pron. masc. sing.; <strong>p + n (pen)</strong> = , what belongs to; <strong>p + á</strong> = , IV, 143, what is mine.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>p, pá</strong></td>
<td><strong>M. 289,</strong> = , P. 182, N. 895 = , this.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>p</strong></td>
<td><strong>an article of furniture, base of a stand.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pe-t</strong></td>
<td><strong>T. 399,</strong> = , M. 409, , the sky, heaven, Rev. 13, 2, , Rev. 13, 40; plur. , heaven, earth, and the Other World; = , all heaven; Copt. <strong>πε</strong>.</td>
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<td><strong>pe-t pe-t</strong></td>
<td><strong>T. 34,</strong> = , U. 514, <strong>petti temtá</strong> = , U. 514, <strong>pet-ti temtá</strong> = , T. 326, the two heavens or skies.</td>
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<td><strong>pe-t</strong></td>
<td><strong>sky, the four quarters thereof:</strong> South, <strong>North, West, East.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>petiu</strong></td>
<td><strong>, heavenly beings.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>pa</strong></td>
<td>**, demonstr. pron. sing. masc.; Copt. <strong>πα-</strong>.</td>
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<td><strong>pa-á</strong></td>
<td><strong>, Nastasen Stele 27, my.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pai</strong></td>
<td><strong>, demonstr. pron. masc. sing.; Copt. <strong>πα-</strong>. With suffixes:—</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pai-á</strong></td>
<td>**my, mine (masc.), (fem.); Copt. <strong>παί.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pai-k</strong></td>
<td><strong>thy, thine (masc.);</strong></td>
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<td><strong>pai-t</strong></td>
<td><strong>thy, thine (fem.).</strong></td>
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<td><strong>paituk</strong></td>
<td><strong>, III, 143, thy.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>pai-f</strong></td>
<td>**Amen. 6, 3, his; Copt. <strong>παί.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>pai-s</strong></td>
<td><strong>, hers;</strong></td>
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<td><strong>pai-n</strong></td>
<td>**, Rec. 26, 153, our; later , Rev. 11, 141, 12, 46; Copt. <strong>παί.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>pai-ten</strong></td>
<td>**your; Copt. <strong>παί.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pai-sen</strong></td>
<td><strong>their.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>paiu</strong></td>
<td>**their; later , Rec. 11, 163; Copt. <strong>παί.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pau</strong></td>
<td><strong>those.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>pa-un</strong></td>
<td><strong>a particle, = then, in that case.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pa-ári-sekhi</strong></td>
<td><strong>, a title of Khensu of Thebes.</strong></td>
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</table>
Pa-ah-nersmen, Rec. 31, 36, the owner of a town.

pa-aa-n-ursh, Rec. 21, 22, guardian; Copt. nān-urṣ.

Pa-ium'-t Ásár, the port of the sacred boat of the Busiric Nome.

Pa-bār, i.e., ḫmḥ, see Bār.

Pa-Bekhennu, B.D. 165, 1, a title of Amen.


Pa-nemmá, B.D. 164, 9, a son of Rā.

pa Ṣā, the Sun; Copt. ḥpt.

pa ḫa-t, Ebers Pap. 14, 3, a kind of medicine.

pa, transcribed in the Tanis papyri by ḫ; see per.

pa, pai, P. 164, M. 327, N. 858, preserved in Copt. Ṣ.[h.wl.

pai, Rec. 12, 39 = Copt. ḫ[.f.w.

pait, louse; Copt. III.w.

paikt, feathered fowl, birds; Rec. 32, 67, water fowl.

pa-t, N. 952, a kind of garment, or apparel.
the beginning of time, the creation, primeval time; since the creation.

Pauti taui (?) Rec. 32, 63, A.Z. 1903, 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."


pa-t (paut) en neteru N. 709, "company of the gods."

Paut-then-ta Rec. 27, 221, a god.

Paā-t P. 417, M. 597, N. 1202, a lake in the Tuat.

paāthaḥ (?) a kind of cake.

paāsh a kind of bird, pigeon (?)

paāt-t various kinds of woods, or barks, used in medicine; see "Tuat XII, Demot. Cat. 422, a god.

Pai Metternich Stele 96, the consort of.

Pain a lake in the Tuat.

pair Nāstasen Stele 34, the river, the stream; Copt. πνονp.

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; new wine.

pafi that; see

pant Jour. As. 1908, 265 = nert.
Panti-baf-em-khen-tchet-f, a beetle-headed throne-bearer of Harmakhis Temu.

**Pannu (?)**, Berg. II, 9, the ibis-headed guard of the 11th hour of the night.

parán, *i.e.*, Nastasen, Stele 40, 44 = XII.

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-Ra.

Parhu, IV, 324, a prince of Punt.

partha[1], Anastasi I, 23, 4, Alt. K. 418.

parthal, iron weapons; compare Heb. בור.

pahu, to-day; Copt. noor.

pahrer, to run, to revolve, to circle; see ḫām.

pakh, U. 551, to attack.

pakhk, 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.

Pakhenmet, A.Z. 1901, 129.

**Pakhsht-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**; Rec. 26, 228, 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 ḫān.

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-Ra.

**Pashemt-en-Her**; A.Z. 1901, 129, "the passage of Horus," the name of a month.
paq  

Rec. 31, 172.

paq  

Rec. 31, 162

paq-t  

N. 937, ladder.

paqit  

shard, shell; tortoisc-shell, turtle-shell.

paqru  

230, a kind of fish.

Paqrer  

Dream Stele 36, "the Frog," a proper name = Copt. ΠΕΚΡΟΥΡ.

pakaka  

Nastasen Stele, 48 = NETKωK (?)

Patheth  

U. 615.

Patheth  

Tuat I, a singing ape-god.

pat (paut)  

Hh. 460, cake, loaf, bread; plur. 460.

pat  

salve, ointment.

pat  

a kind of dove; Copt. enotf.

pat  

foot; Copt. NAT,

pat  

fountain.

pañenu  

Hérusátef Stele 52, a metal vessel.

patch  


pat(e)  

of incense, cake of bread, a fruit (?); plur. 31, 28; 31, 28, Hh. 341.

på  

U. 190, 195, P. 610, a demonstrative pron. = £; £; £, U. 190, 520 = £, T. 70, 329.

påpå  

Amen. 12, 16, £

Rec. 26, 47, to make bricks; Copt. πάπα, φάφε.

påpå-t  

part of a ship.

Pån  

Tuat II, a god.

påst  

cake, loaf.

påt  

Rec. 30, 201, cake.

påt  

he who; Copt. NET.

påthå (P)  

Amen. 24, 9, moulder, smiter (?)

på  

ancestor.

påit  

a mortal man; plur. 480, P. 216, T. 375, 480.

på-t  

the face of a man, a human face.

På-t  

U. 480, P. 216, T. 375, 480.

P. 166, N. 142, £, Sphinx III, 129, IV, 1045.

and women, mortals, mankind, people, a class of people or spirits.

Påt  

Denderah III, 77, a group of beings in the Tuat.

påpå  

Rec. 36, 79, £, £, £, £, £, to bring forth, to bear, to give birth to; £, £, £, £, born of.
Pāpā[īt] Denderah, I, 6, a birth-goddess.

pā  flame, fire, spark; plur.  

pāpā to shine, to illumine.

pā-t L.D. III, 229c, Rec. 14, 166, a kind of farm land.

pā-t, Rec. 31, 169, a knife.

pā-pāit a kind of grain or seed with a pungent odour or taste.

pān M. 127, (play on the name Rapan, I, the chief of the gods).

Pānâri Tuat IX, a god.

P-ânkhi Tuat X, a form of Khepera.

Pāhāaref Rev. 11, 184, a god; Copt. pāt pāt, loaf, bread, food.

pāt dove; Copt. pāt, var.

pāt-t dove; see pāt.

pātch a circular object, disk, cake, round tablet, loaf.

pi Rec. 15, 175 = nē.

pi belonging to: Nāstasen Stele 44, my; pān, his; pān, her.

pi, pi-t Rev. 11, 141,  

Pit Lib. Fun. 11, 87, goddess of the town of Pu, Buto.

pi to fly, to ascend.

piu (?) Rec. 27, 86, birds.

pip Rec. 10, 150, foreign dancing-women.

pi fle; Copt. pīt, plur.

Pi-neter-tuau Lanzone, 20, the god of the planet Venus; he had a man’s head and a hawk’s head.

pir cloth of flax, a strip of linen, bandage, bandlet, linen cloth of all kinds; threads of flax; see nē.

pis her, hers.

pituk Nāstasen Stele 45, thy.

pu a demonstrative particle (masc.).

pu-ti A.Z. 1900, 27, the heavens.

puāa cake, loaf; plur.  

pui a demonstrative particle, a weakened form of .
to fly; see

birds, feathered fowl.

pup to mould, to make; make bricks; Copt. ῥωψγγ.

ink jar; see

a cake, a kind of bread.

Anastasi IV, 14, to divide, to separate, to distribute, division.

stick, staff, a piece of wood; plur.

to divide, to open, to be opened; see

a measure for honey equal to one quarter of a hin.

Love Songs 1, 8, camping ground, encampment, camp, compound.

to spit.

Amen. 10, 20, 23, 16, to spit; see

Putukhipa Treaty 38, a princess of the Kheta.

putrá Leyd. Pap. 3, 7, 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.

Tuat III, a god with horns on his head.

pep , to go, to march.

a plant or herb used in medicine, pepper (?)

boat.

to make bricks; see

P-pestit-neteru a name of Hathor.

, 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.

that.

that damned one, i.e., Aapep.

, a title of honour.
Pefes, Berl. 727, to boil or roast, to cook; Copt. nice, nec.

Pefsgenn, Amherst Pap. 34, oil-boiler.

Pefss, B.D. 172, 34, to roast, to cook; Copt. nice.

Pefst, a roasting, cooked food.

Pefsit, something roasted, cooked food.

Pefsu, baked cakes.

Pefset-akhuf, B.D. 145A (Nav. II, 156), a god.

Pen, peni, a demonst. particle, this; fem. plur. masc. , fem. 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. 1142; see also U. 580, etc.

Pen, peni, opposed to , that.

Penn, U. 253, a demonst. particle, this; see .

Pen, penn, Ebers Pap. 60, 11, to overthow, to thrust together; Copt. nwiteit.

Pen, B.D. 98, 6, a god; Saite var. .

Penpenn, Chab. Mél. II, 262, a kind of stuff or garment.

Peni, B.D. 149, III, 3, mouse; plur. , Berl. 6910; Copt. III.

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. napen, neopu.

Pen-Amen-heetep, A.Z. 1901, 129, 1906, 137, the original form of the name of the month Phamenoth; Copt. napeget, napeget, napeget, neenwe.

Pen-ant, A.Z. 1906, 137, the original form of the name of the month Paoni; Copt. naant.

Pen-ant, Peasant 112, the going back of a crop of grapes; Rec. 27, 85; to balance the tongue, P.S.B. 10, 49.

Penä-t, Amen. 3, 14, to overturn, overthow.

Penä-t, Tuat III, a mythological boat.

Penait, a portion of a river with rocks in it.

P-neb-taui, Morgan, Ombos 156, 181, a god, son of Heru-ur and Tasent-nefer-t.

P-nefer-nehem, a form of Horus.

P-nefer-enti-nehem, a form of Horus.

Penramu, a group of gods.
Penrent  A.Z. 1906, 137, the original form of the name of the month Phar-muthi; Copt. φερεθετι, φερεθετε, φερεθοτι, φερεθοι.

penreher (?)  a measure (?)

Penhuba  Nav. Lit. 29, a name of Ra.

Pen-hesb (?)  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  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. גירז.

penga  to split, to divide, to separate; compare Heb.ге_CLASSES.?

pent  worm, snake, serpent; Copt. ṣaḥṭ, ṣaḥṭ.

Pent, Pentch  the name of a god.

Pent-ta  T. 337, P. 816, N. 644, a title of Ra.

Penten  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.  I, U. 431, P. 401, N. 1180,  8, IV, 1095,  double house, B.D. 159, 2,  I, 81; 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 aquur  Rev. 12, 107
Per-ábu  B.D. 26, 2, "house of hearts," the Judgment Hall of Osiris.

Per-ami-á-áha  Tuat X, the gazelle-headed fire-stick that supplied Ra with fire.

Per-Ámen  Rev. 11, 178, 14, 33 = 7pe(p)é(m).

Per-árp  wine cellar.

Per-áa  B.M. 241, "great house," i.e., palace, Pharaoh; Copt. ppo, Heb. ni. Later per-áa was a title assumed by mere officers, e.g., "the per-áa of the king." It is sometimes placed inside a cartouche with the royal name, e.g.,

per-áa

Per-áa  "great house," a name of the Necropolis.

per-ánkh  "house of life," a name for the school or college of the temple.

per-ánkh  mirror case; see

Per-ánkh-áru-t  a chamber wherein funerary ceremonies were performed.

per-anti  funerary coffer.

per-ár  store-city, magazine.

per-áha (?  I, 138, armoury.

per-áq-t  bread store, pantry.

per-uáb  coffer.

per-ubokh-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.

peru-uru VI  the six great courts of justice.

Per-ba-tet  Rev. 11, 128 = 7, Busiris.

per-Báti  house of the king of the North.

Per-postch-neteru  house of the nine gods.

per-em-nub  gold house, i.e., the sarcophagus chamber; var.

perma (?)  summer-houses, booths.

peru-maâu (?)  Rec. 6, 12, 11111, Rec. 6, 15, temples; the reading is probably mau.

peru-Manu  P. 506, temples in the Tuat (?)

Per-mit (?)  Rev. 16, 129

per-menáu  B.D. 64, 5, the house of those who have arrived in port, i.e., the tomb.

peru-mesu-nesu  the apartments of princes and princesses.

per-métu  house of speech, council chamber (?)

per-metcha  Aby. I, 6, 34, Mar.

per-ubokh-t  A.Z. 1906, 124, L.D. III, 184, 27, library, registry, chancery.
Per-en-bakh-t
Rec. 31, 35

per-en-per-ânkh, school, college.

per-neheh, house of eternity, i.e., the grave, the tomb.

peru-nu-seshu, houses in which plans and designs were drafted and copied.

per-en-teka, A.Z. 1887, 115, furnace; Copt. III. III. III.

peru-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 (?) 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-ḥu, Rec. 30, 4, the temple of the Sphinx.

per-hemt, the house of women, i.e., ḫarīm.

Per-Ḥenu, Henu 9

peru-ḥeru, Berl. 2266, "houses above," i.e., celestial mansions.

per-ḥer-ḥetep, Décrets 19, offering chamber.

per-ḥeḥ, "house of eternity," i.e., the tomb.

per-ḥesb, the office in which slaves and goods were taxed, e.g.: IV, 1051, stores office; IV, 1051, slave office; IV, 1052, agricultural office; IV, 1052, metals office.

per-ḥetch, IV, 1072, houses in which silver was worked.

per-kha-reṇput, Herusâtef Stele 57, house of a thousand years.

Per-khut, M. 728, N. 1329,

per-khen, P. 648, 721, M. 748, libation chamber.

per-khenr (?), house wherein women were secluded, ḫarım.

Per-Saḥ, Rec. 16, 129, house of Orion.

persen, cake; see pasen.

Per-sehep, B.D. 104, 5, the place whither the mantis led the deceased.
Per-Seker-neb-Sehetch, Pišankhi Stele 81, a temple of Seker near Kher-aha.

Per-sha, III, 143, garden.

Per-sha-nub, Nastasen Stele 32, a temple on the Island of Meroë.

Per-shešt-h-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., a (1) "chamber of the Other World," i.e., a chamber of a tomb wherein offerings were made, and wherein the liturgy of funerary offerings was recited; (2) a dressing room.

Per-tcha-t, a part of the body (?)

Per-tchet, house of eternity, the tomb.

Per , a sign of subtraction.

Per , , , , , , , , Rev., Jour. As. 1908, 277, to go out, to go forth, to go away, to depart, to leave one's country, to withdraw from a place, to proceed from, to be born, to arise from, to flow out, to empty itself (of a river), to issue, to escape, to march to an attack, to come up or sprout (of plants), to manifest oneself, to appear, to run out, to expire, to perish, to be sacrificed, to pass a limit, to evade a calamity; Copt. neipe, nipe (?) ; coming out and going in.

Perr , , , P. 633, M. 504, N. 1087, , Rec. 26, 229, , U. 343, ; see .

Per, peru , , , what comes forth from the mouth, i.e., word, speech.

Perà, peri , , U. 12, , , , he who comes forth, he who appears, he who attacks, he who is prominent; plur. , T. 45, P. 87, M. 53, N. 69, , , , , , , Rec. 31, 177.

Peri, fighting man, soldier (?) bold warrior (?) mighty man of war.

Perru, , 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, ; see .

Peru , , A.Z. 1908, 70, expenses, outgoings; , Peasant 295, crops; , Peasant 325, a "righteous result," as opposed to .

Per-t , , battlefield (?)

Per-t , , vigour, strength, attack.

Perti , B.D. 134, 5, , , , U. 13, ; U. 36, , , , , mighty one, might, strength, a professional soldier.
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.

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, a journey into the open country.

per ha | Leyd. Pap. 6, 12, to be crowded, thronged.

per her 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.

Periu | 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 | "he who proceeds from his body," i.e., the self-produced, a title of Rā.

peri-em-khetkhet | B.D. 125, II, 8, "coming forward and retreating," used of the Flame-god Nebā, who alternately grew and diminished.

Peri-m-khet-maa (?)-em-hēr-f | Berg. I, 3, one of the eight watchers of Osiris.

Peri-em-qenb-t | Denderah IV, 62, a serpent-god.

Peri-em-tep-f | a god of the Arsinoite Nome.

Peri-em-thet-f | Denderah IV, 62, an ape-headed warrior-god.

Perui neterui | the two Epi-phanes 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, to rise (of the sun).

per — splendour, to shine; Copt. nêipe eβολα.

per-t, the appearance of a heavenly body, or of the figure of a god or goddess, which was usually celebrated by a festival.

per-t äa-t, the “great appearance,” or the great festival; a ceremony in the miracle play of Osiris; the great day of grief, i.e., the day of the death of Osiris.

per-t, appearance, festival.

Per-t Up-uat, the appearance of the god Up-uat, or his festival.

Per-t Bars-t, a festival.

Per-t Menu, the festival of Menu on the 30th day of the month; 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. II, the appearance of the star Sothis.

Per-t Sem; see.

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, a festival held on the 26th day of the month; a festal procession.

Perit, Ombos I, 1, 90, goddess of the 2nd season of the Egyptian year.

per-t, perr-t, sprout, plant, vegetable.

per-t, grains of any substance, e.g.,

per-t, grains of myrrh;

per-t, grains of cassia.

per-t seshu, Precepts of Amenemhat I, 13, the produce of the scribe, i.e., literary productions.

per-t shemä-t, grain of the South, dhurra (?)

per-t shen, the aromatic seeds or fruit of a plant; Copt. ερυμνιχ, coriander seed (?).
por-t shep, B.D. 189, 16, light-coloured grain from which beer was made.

per-t kam, B.D. 189, 16, black grain, dark-coloured 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, III', Israel Stele 27, seed, progeny, posterity, descendants.

peru, Décrets 9, men attached to a royal granary.

per, Excom. Stele 5, to see, sight, vision, aspect, appearance; see.

pera, to see.

Per-neferu-en-neb-set, Thes. 28, Berg. 11, 8, the goddess of the 12th hour of the night.

per-t, crime, sin.

perper, Metternich Stele 192, to run swiftly, to leap about, to be agitated; compare Heb. ֶּשָּׁן, ֶשַּׁנָה.

perá, Thes. 1296, IV, 890, 938, fighting, battle, field of battle.

perá, warrior, hero; plur.

perá, Israel Stele 23, unstopped (of wells).

pera, a bird; Copt. ֶםֶּשָּׁן (?)

peri, bandlet, turban, strip of linen cloth.

perri, Rev., wild ass; compare Heb. ֶשָּׁן, Isaiah xxxii, 14.

Perrites, 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 = περαμίς (?)

perih, to march about; see.

perkh, Rec. 11, 167, Rec. 5, 95, to separate; Copt. ֶםֶּשָּׁן.

perkh-t, cloth, napkin; Copt. ֶםֶּשָּׁן.

perkh, A.Z. 1905, 19, flower, bloom; Heb. ֶשַּׁן.

persh, Rec. 7, 113, Rec. 15, 107, Hearst Pap. 8, 8, coriander seed; Copt. ֶםֶּשָּׁן.

persh-t, destruction, ruin.

persh, to stretch out; Copt. ֶםֶּשָּׁן.

Perqsatus, Rec. 33, 3, transcription of the Greek name Pergasidos.

pertcha, to split, to divide, to separate; Copt. ֶםֶּשָּׁן.

pertchan (?), a kind of stone.

peh, to rend (?); U. 534, T. 294.

pehsa, Rev., prey; Copt. ֶםֶּשָּׁן.

Pehites, Sphinx 1, 89, Mar. Mon. D. 49, a dog of Antef-aa; the word means "black," Rec. 36, 86.
peh remu, to catch fish;  Peasant 207, to catch fish;  Chab. Pap. Mag. 170, to work magic.

peh ha-t, to attain the heart's desire.

peh, peh-t, the end of anything; Copt. "the end of anything; Copt. "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. eneogov.

pehu IV, 1129, beyond.  the buttocks, the two thighs, the stern of a boat, the base of an obelisk, the back generally; your breasts in the darkness, your backs in the light; Copt. eneogov.

pehuu Thes. 1484, IV, 974, back (of a man), the end.  parts of a man or animal, back of the neck, back, rump, fundament, anus.

pehuit, A.Z. 45, 133, rump-steak.

pehutu, the last comer.

pehuiu, the rear-guard of an army.

peh-aha-t IV, 1116, "remnant of the navy."

pehu, the ends of leaves, tops of plants.

bolts of a door.

pehuit, IV, 1077; ..., Rec. 30, 68, ..., Rec. 20, 40, towering rope, tackle used in the stern of a boat or ship; "tow-rope of the North," title of an official.

pehu-utchait, Denderah II, 10, Seti I, Rameses IV, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. φορτηγ. one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. φωιτηκ.

peh-khau (?) Annales I, 84, one of the 36 Dekans.

peh-sept-t, the name of the 22nd day of the month.

pehu, swamp, marsh, low-lying land; plur. A.Z. 1907, 13, IV, 1203,?, IV, 917, ..., IV, 111.

pehu pa ta en Uatch-t, the swamp land of the town of Buto.

pehu Sati, the swamps of Eastern Egypt or Asia.
pehū ta 𓊝𓊠𓊡𓊠, IV, 648, the swamps of the earth (Egypt?).

pehū tauti 𓊝𓊢𓊠𓊡𓊢, IV, 617, the swamps of all lands.

Peh-am (?) 𓊝𓊥𓊤𓊣𓊥, Ombos I, 1, 236, a lake-god.

Peh-ārti (?) 𓊝𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊡, Ombos I, 1, 335, a lake-god.

Peh-ustt 𓊝𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊤, Ombos I, 1, 334, a lake-god.

Peh-rețui (?) 𓊝𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊤𓊦, Ombos I, 1, 335, a lake-god.

Peh-Herui 𓊝𓊥𓊤𓊤𓊦𓊡, Ombos I, 1, 336, a lake-god.

Peh-kharui (?) 𓊝𓊥𓊤𓊦𓊣𓊧, Ombos I, 1, 335, a lake-god.

Peh-sekhet 𓊝𓊥𓊤𓊦𓊥𓊡, Ombos I, 1, 336, a lake-god.

peht 𓊝𓊥𓊤, lion (?) strength (?)

peh-t 𓊝𓊥𓊤, P. 144, A.Z. 1900, 128, P. 525, Jour. As. 1908, 277, strength, might, power, bravery, renown.

pehti 𓊝𓊥𓊤𓊤, T. 271, P. 343, N. 122, Rec. 27, 59, N. 788, IV, 657, strength, might, glory, renown, fame; weak; Cop. 𓊝𓊥𓊤𓊤, to restrain, to turn back.

Peh-ka-āmi-Qebh 𓊝𓊥𓊤𓊣𓊢𓊡, P. 169, P. 789, a region in the sky.

peh 𓊝𓊡𓊥𓊤, P. 706 . . . .

pehn 𓊝𓊡𓊤𓊤𓊤, or 𓊝𓊡𓊤𓊤𓊤𓊤.

pehner 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊤𓊦, P. 164, A, M. 328, N. 860, to run, to traverse; A, N. 788.

pehner 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊦, A, to run, to traverse a district or country, to follow a course of action.

pehneri 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊦𓊥, Mar. Karn. 82, 14, a kind of soldier, scout (?)

pehneri 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊦𓊥, runner, messenger, envoy, courier; plur. 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊦𓊥𓊡, 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊦𓊡𓊦𓊡.

Pehneri 𓊝𓊤𓊣𓊤𓊦𓊥, B.D. 89, 2, "Runner," a title of the Sun-god.

pehner-t 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊦𓊡, a journey; 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊣𓊤𓊦𓊡𓊦𓊡, the circuiting of the Apis Bull (Palermo Stele), the ceremonial running of the bull before capture for sacrifice.

peht, pehthch 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊤𓊤𓊤𓊤, to cut through, to split, to divide; Cop. 𓊝𓊤𓊡𓊤𓊤𓊤𓊤𓊤, to cut through, to split, to divide.

pekh 𓊝𓊤𓊡, U. 144, T. 115, N. 452, a kind of grain.

pekhkh 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊤𓊦, Hearst Pap. 8, 13, a plant used in medicine.

pekh-t 𓊝𓊤𓊥𓊤𓊦𓊡, a kind of seed used in medicine.

pekh 𓊝𓊤𓊦, to split, to divide; Cop. 𓊝𓊤𓊤𓊦𓊡𓊦𓊡, to split, to divide.

pekh 𓊝𓊤𓊦𓊡𓊦𓊡, piece, bit, slice, morsel, portion, ration, bread-offerings.

pekh 𓊝𓊤𓊤𓊦𓊡𓊦𓊡, a part of a ship.

pekh-t 𓊝𓊤𓊦𓊡𓊤𓊤𓊦, a death-trap, snare; Cop. 𓊝𓊤𓊦𓊡𓊤𓊤𓊤𓊦𓊡.
pekhl (?), curse, spell, imprecation, incantation; plur. r 246
pekhpékh A.Z. 1874, 65, to crouch.
pekhpékh, Amen. 4, 15, hurricane, thunderstorm.
Pekhit Nesi-Ámsu 30, 25, a goddess of destruction who took the form of a cat or lion.

pekhl, A.Z. 1906, 111, upright, sincere, prudent.
pekhl-ha-t IV, 890, wise.
pekhl, to split, to divide, to cut off, to separate, to purge; Copt. n£., n£., n£.
pekhl mettut, Anastasi I, 28, 3, the splitting of words.
pekhl-t Love Songs 1, 12, ibid. 4, 6: (1) splinter, shoot, bud; (2) trap, snare; (3) peg, clamp, bolt, floor of a chariot; plur. n£., Amen. 18, 2, n£., Rev. 11, 141,
pekhl, IV, 1081.

Pekhat B.D. 164 (Saite), a vulture-goddess, a form of Mut.
Pekhat a cat-goddess, or lioness-goddess.
pekhalau cleaver of the water (applied to the Abtu fish).
pekhar U. 437, T. 249, M. 114, 621, A.Z., Rec. 27, 217, to revolve, to go round about, to encircle, to make a circuit, to traverse; varr. 96, N. 41, 625, surrouned.
pekhharr, T. 338, to go round, to circuit; var. 96, 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 A.Z., to follow about; P. 1116, 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-warder of the 11th Gate.
Pekhari-amiu-po-t T. 326, U. 514, beings who assisted in the boiling of the gods.
Pekharit-ânkh Tuat VIII, a serpent deity in the circle Aat-setekau.
Pekharer B.D. 141, 148, the name of the rudder of the western heaven.
pekharit 3, 5, 33, 6, O, Rev. 332, revolution (of time), the course of time, circle, the rolling year; O, Rev. 3024, 20, "a circle is life."

pekharur O, P. 416, M. 596, N. 1207, course of time, revolution of the sun.

pekhar general, universal (of a festival), common.

pekhar with thes conversely.

pekhar, a place for walking about in, in the court of a temple, cloisters.

pekhar-t peristyle of a court; plur.

pekhar, Goli. 10, 39, ground, territory, a kind of land; plur. (?) IV, 902.

pekhar-pekhar (?) vortex, eddy (?)

pekhar ur IV, 613, 697, Rev. 27, 190, L.Z. 1905, 15, the "Great Bend," the bend of a river.


pekhar, Rev. 13, 40, Rev. 12, 70, to bewitch, to work enchantments by means of drugs.

pekhar-t Love Songs 1, 7, drugs, medicines, remedy, antidote, healing pills; Copt. n2.2.pch.

pekhat Rev. 11, 179, @, Rev. 11, 184, to incline, to cast down; Copt. n2.2.t, n2.2.t, n2.2.t.

pekhes to split; see n.

pekht, Pekhth a lioness-goddess; the chief town of her cult was near the modern village of Beni Hasan; see.

pekht, "tearer," a title of a bird.

pekht-t, Rec. 30, 192, a bird that tears its prey.

Pekht, Pekhth a lioness-goddess; the chief town of her cult was near the modern village of Beni Hasan; see.

pekht, Leyd. Pap. 8, 13, to throw down, to overturn, to upset; Copt. n2.2.t, n2.2.t, n2.2.t.

pes B.D. 175, 8, a kind of plant.

pes, a kind of plant.

posi, poss, Coptic, modern, to boil, to roast, to cook, to light a fire for cooking purposes; Copt. n2.2.t, n2.2.t, n2.2.t.

pes-t, B.D. 175, 8, roasted or boiled meats.

pesit cooked food.

pes, cake, loaf of bread.

pessa Rechnungen 78, cooked food.

pessa, baker, confectioner who made.

pessi ãnsi Rec. 19, 92, hot-presser of flax (?)
pesa  [(1), flower-basket, flower-stand, fan for the kitchen fire, sack; plur.  [(1), Koller Pap. 4, 3.]

pesi  [(1), Rev. 14, 68, a tax (?)

Pesi[t]  [(1), Tuat XI, a goddess of the desert

Pesi[t]  [(1), Tuat XI, a fire-goddess in the Tuat.

Pesiu  [(1), Excom. Stele 5 . . .

pesag  [(1), to spit.

pesag  [(1), spittle.

pessu  [(1), Rev. 14, 73, liability.

pesut  [(1),

IV, 749, Anastasi I, 5, 7, backs of men, helpers, assistants.

P-seb-uâ  [(1), Zod. Denderah, the 19th Dekan.

pesef  [(1), Peasant 246, to cook, to boil, to roast; see [(1), and [(1),

pesefu  [(1), Rec. 15, 15, cook.

pesen  [(1), N. 4184, a cake of bread.

pesh  [(1), U. 314, [(1), T. 335,

M. 246, N. 637, [(1),

[(1), to bite (of an insect),

to gnaw, to sting, to devour, to cat; [(1), Nav. Bubas. 34A.

pesht  [(1), bite, sting

of an insect or reptile.

peskh  [(1), to split; see [(1).

peskh  [(1), Rec. 27,

Pesekhti  [(1), B.D. 64, 26, the name of a divine envoy.

pess-t  [(1), granule, pill.

pesesh  [(1), U. 26, [(1), Rec. 31, 27, Dream Stele 6, [(1),

[(1), A.Z. 35, 6, the two halves, the two portions; [(1), divi-
sions, borders, boundaries; Copt. nájye.

pesshu  [(1), Peasant 248, one who divides, adjudicator.

pesshe-t  [(1), ration, allowance, share, division, allotment, lot, part, portion, division;

[(1), the half of anything;

[(1), A.Z. 35, 6, the two halves, the two portions;

[(1), divisions, borders, boundaries; Copt. nájye.

pesesh-t en uat  [(1),

Rec. 14, 97, half-way.

pesesh en gerh  [(1), IV, 839, midnight.

pesesh-t  [(1), separation.

pesesh-ti  [(1), distributor.

Peseshhti  [(1), IV, 560, [(1), the two divisions of Egypt, one belonging to Horus and the other to Set.

pesesh-t nu Heru  [(1), (var. [(1), the division or share of Horus, i.e., the South of Egypt.

pesesh-t nu Set  [(1), the division or share of Set, i.e., the North of Egypt.
pesesh-t  mat, carpet.

pesesh-t  bandlet, bandage, strip of linen.

pesesh-kef U. 26A,  the name of the principal instrument used in the ceremony of Opening the Mouth; see peshen kef.

pesg U. 214,  to spit with the intent to heal, or to curse, e.g., when reciting incantations against Aapep; Copt. ΨΣΤ.

pesg  spit, saliva, rheum, any matter ejected from the body.

pesg  Rec. 30, 189, 31, 28, to anoint.

pesg  to bite, to prick, to perforate.

pesg  IV, 670, a log, a kind of timber.

pest (pest-t)  back, backbone; see .

pest  to shine, to give light, to illumine; see .

Peshtit (Peshtit)  the goddess of sunrise.

pest (pest-t)  gum or seed used in medicine.

Pest-taui (Pesht-taui)  the name of the sacred boat of the Nome Busirites.

pest-t  IV, 1101,  back, backbone, vertebrae.

pestit  “backs,” men and women, people.

pestiú ámiu Anu B. D. 156A, 10, the sacred bones in Heliopolis.

pest-t (?)  the backbone (of Osiris).

pest  nine; see .

Copt. ΨΣΤ.

pest  Ray of light; plur.

Pestit  the 6th Gate of the Tuat.

Pest-ti (?)  Tuat XI, the light-disk that guided the boat of At into the dawn.

Pestu  B. D. 74, 2, a light-god.

Pest-em-nub  a name of a god.

Pest  the festival of the 1st day of the month.

Pestit-khenti her  Rec. 34, 91, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses; she presided over the month .

Pest-taui  the name of the sacred boat of the Nome Libya Mareotis.

pest  seed of some kind used in medicine.

pestu  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, nine; fem. P. 79, M. 100, N. 5, T. 308, P. 456, Pestchet, Copt. ΨIC, ΨIT, etc.

pestch nut, ninth.

[pestch ...] ninety; Copt.

pestch — ḫebent pestch, IV, 657, var. I, the new moon festival.

pestch (?), nine-thread stuff.

pestch-t, T. 253, B.D. 125, 1, 12.

pestch-t (?), Rec. 31, 163, the first and greatest nine gods. Late forms are, Sphinx 4, 123, and.

pestch-t aat, U. 251, the great nine gods.

pestch-t notches-t, the little nine gods.


pestch-iw (?), U. 418, 632, T. 238, 307, P. 218, 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, etc., up to Pestch-t Áakbit, B.D. 168, the nine weeping goddesses.

Pestch-t ámiu-khet Ásár, B.D. 168, the gods in the train of Osiris.

Pestch-t ámiut Sar, the nine gods of Osiris in the 6th Gate.

Pestch-t ámeniu Ásár, B.D. 168, the nine gods who hid Osiris.

Pestch-t ámeniu áu, B.D. 168, the nine gods of the hidden arms.

Pestch-t árit pe-t, P. 298–300, the nine gods of heaven.

Pestch-t árit ta, P. 298–300, the nine gods of earth.

Pestch-t nak-t Áaapep, B.D. 168, the nine gods who slew Aaapep.

Pestch-t resit, B.D. 168, the nine watchers.

Pestch-t ḫeq Áament, B.D. 168, the nine gods of the governor of Ament.

Pestch-t sau ámiu Tuat, B.D. 168, the nine gods who give breath to the dead.

Pestch-t pestch, T. 308, the nine bowmen of Horus.

Pesh, to divide, to split, to cut, to separate, to distribute, to share; no other god shared her with thee; Copt. ṭmḥy.

Israel Stele 17, part, portion, share, division.

the two halves of heaven, the South and the North.

Rec. 21, 15, part, lot.

rations, offerings, products.

Israel Stele 25,

an instrument used in the ceremony of "Opening the mouth." Read pesh-en-ḵef.

Denderah IV, 84, Berg. II, 8, a guardian of the 3rd Pylon.

spread out the legs; ( ), to spread out the arms, to divide.

spread out the wings, to fly.

the bending or stringing of a bow.

divisions, shares in an inheritance.

a town in the Tuat (?)

Ebers Pap. 84, 3, a seed used in medicine.
pesher-t, P. 254, N. 1064, a circuit.

peshes, to divide, to cleave, to split.

peshes-t, division, share.

pesht, flax; Heb. peshes, to divide, to cleave, to split.

peq, to pour out.


pequ, a seed or fruit.

peq-t, IV, 742, Rec. 24, 164, IV, 1148, Annales III, 109, III', 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, Rec. 4, 21, sesame seed, poppy seed; Copt. q2k1.

peqru, Hearst Pap. 15, 3, intestinal worms.

pek, Amen. 23, 11, thy, thine; Copt. n2k.

pek, to spread out, to separate; Copt. n2k.e.

peká on-ḥa-t, Rev. 11, 165, to be timid.

cowardice, Copt; n2k'en2ht.

pekí, mourning apparel.

pekí, Rev. 14, 18, spittle; Copt. n2k.ec.

peg, a seed or fruit; var., a garment made of fine linen, fine linen, byssus.

pega, ibid., IV, 1110, A.Z. 1910, 117, Thes. 1295, Rhind Pap. 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.

pege, pega-t, I.D. III, 654, passage, defile, gap, valley, ravine; plur. g, 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.
peēg, a bowl, a vessel, a measure; piur. A.Z. 45, Hh. 455.

Herusātef Stele 27, A.Z. 1890, 24 ff., a measure of weight = \frac{1}{3} of the or \frac{1}{2} of the or \frac{1}{4} of the, or 0.7106 grammes.

pegg-t, Hearst Pap. 13, 6, a kind of insect.

pega, a vessel of some kind.

pega, a metal object.

pega, Rec. 11, 69, dust, earth (?) B.D. 169, 18, a town or city.

pega, a kind of cake or bread.

pegas, to spit, spittle, saliva; Copt. nātce.

pegs, tied round with something, girl about with.

pegsu, Rechnungen 76, pot, vessel.

pet, cake, bread, food.

pet, to break open; varr.

pett, to crush, to break; see "x.

pet, Rev. 11, 125, to pursue; Copt. nwt.

petā, Rev. 13, 29, runner.

petpet, T. 35, N. 133, M. 116, to bruise, to beat down, to trample down, to smite, to crush in pieces; Copt. notnt.

pet, footstool, footboard, socket, plinth, pedestal, stand.

pet, Rec. 15, 17, sceptre, staff.

pet, U. 584, M. 796; see petr.

pet, flood, inundation.

Petu, Edfū 1, 81, a title of the Nile-god.

Pet, III, 141 = Ptah.

Petit, Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

pet-a, Herusātef Stele 5, what is to me, my; var.

petā, see petrā, Rev. 14, 5, bow; Copt. mīte.

peta, what?

pete refe su, B.D. 17, "what is it?" literally, shew (or, explain) what it is (i.e., means).

Peti, B.D. 504, 5, a god.

pet-u, Herusātef Stele 96, what is to them, their.

petef, Rec. 2, 32, this.

peten, a demonstrative pronoun, this; see.

pet-nā, Herusātef Stele 110, what is to me, my, mine.

petr, an interrogative particle, what? what is the matter?

petr, petrā, to explain, to say, to declare, to show, to reveal.

petriu  N. 656, M. 381, those who have sight, those who see.

petr — Later forms are: Treaty 8, Amen. 15, 7, 18, 6.

petrâ  Leyd. Pap. 7, 10, glance, glimpse, a sight of anything; things seen.

petrâ-t  A.Z. 76, 100, a lookout place, watch tower.


Petrât  P. 332, M. 634, a lake in the Tuat.

Petrá  N. 662, Rec. 31, 13, B.D. 68, 3, a sky-god.

Petrá  Tuat XI, the name of a fiend in the Tuat.

Petrá-ba  Nav. Lit. 28, a name of Ra.

Petrá-neferu-nu-nebt-s  Denderah IV, 84, Denderah III, 24, the goddess of the 12th hour of the night.

Petrá-sen  B.D. 99, 28, the stream on which the magical boat sailed.

petr  Rec. 5, 94, Rec. 5, 95, Anastasi IV, 3, 1, cord, thread, cord of a seal, wick of a lamp; plur.  to, to pray; Copt. Töb, Twé, Twâl, a prayer.

pteh  Rev. 14, 13, to beg, to ask, to pray; to open, to make open-work, to engrave; var.

Pteh  Rec. 31, 16, P. 672, 807, N. 618, 634, 1277, I. 1, the architect of heaven and earth, the mastercraftsman in working metals, sculptor, designer, and the fashioner of the bodies of men; he was the blacksmith, sculptor, and mason of the gods. His chief forms are:

Pteh-aa-resu-ânkh  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-ânkh  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-aneb-f
Ptaḥ, south of his wall; one of the forms of Ptaḥ of Memphis.

Pteh-res-aneb-f

Pteh-Ḥap
Ptaḥ united to the Nile-god.

Pteh-kheri-beq-f

Pteh-smen-Maāt
Ptaḥ stabliser of law.

Pteh-Seker (Sekri)
Ptaḥ united to Seker, the old god of Death, lord of the necropolis of Memphis, i.e., Sakkarah. He symbolized the dead Sun-god.

Pteh-Sekri-Āsār
the triune god of the resurrection.

Pteh-Sekri-Tem
a triad of Memphis.

Pteh-Tanen
the union of Ptaḥ with the primitive Earth-god Tanen, or Tenen, varr.

Pteh-ṭet
Ptaḥ and the god of the Tet pillar.

Pteh-ṭet-sheps-āst-Rā
B.D. 15, 2.

Pteh-ti
Rec. 142, IV, 26.

Petekh
P. 604, N. 1155, P. 11168, 31, A, to cast down, to fall.

Petekh sa
Leyd. Pap. 8, 14.

Petsh
Rec. 27, 84, A, to fail (?)
pet setu ; see , perfumey.

petšu , Ebers Pap. 93, 20 ; Hearst Pap. 11, 10, pustules (?)

pet , P. 307, goose, duck.

[Pešapara ] , Potipher ; Heb. , Gr. , a basket made of plaited reeds or cords, lamp wick ; var. ; compare Heb. .

peš-t , a basket, defeat, overthrow.

pešes , a covering, wrap, bag (?); to throw down, to be brought low.

peššut , Gol. 12, 82, tracts of land, marches of country.

pešes , to lay waste, to destroy, to attack (?)

pešsu , opener, breaker, destroyer.

pešš-t , ball, globule, bolus, pill;

peššu , Rec. 19, 19.

Pešsu , B.D. 62, 4, a magical name.

peššesh (?)

Pešthi , Tuat X, a bowman-god.

pečh , to sharpen (?)

pečh , P. 704, , M. 205, N. 666, to spread out, to stretch out, to bend a bow.

pečh-t , something flexible.
petch-t ūa-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.

petchti bowman, archer, foreign soldier; Copt. petch-ti; plur. U. 497, T. 308, 683, N. 759, Tell el-Amarna, pidati, P.S.B. 1892, 347, Zeit. für Ass. 1892, 64, 65; chief bowman; plur.

Petchtiu T. 308, 319, U. 497, the bowmen of Horus who were either nine or seven, in number.


Petchtu U. 557, a district in the Other World.

Petch-t P. 340, T. 314, perfume (?)

Petchpetch Rec. 17, 18, U. 25, perfume, incense.

Petchcha Rev. 13, 28, to copulate; compare Arab. qēṭtāṭa, an offering.
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{f} & = \text{Heb. י and י.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{P.S.B. 14, 141, he, his, its.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{form of pron. 3rd pers. sing. when following a noun in the dual, e.g.,} \\
\text{f} & = \text{Rev. 13, 15,} \\
\text{f} & = \text{qI 22000 or qI 221 22000.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{with , to feel disgust, nausea.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{Rev., support.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{cordage, tackle; U. 537 (?)} \\
\text{f} & = \text{M. 359,} \\
\text{f} & = \text{T. 8, N. 910, 1382,} \\
\text{f} & = \text{P. 347,} \\
\text{f} & = \text{M. 648,} \\
\text{f} & = \text{L.D. III, 2296, 14, to carry, to bear, to lift up, to get up from sleep, to start a journey; Copt. q\text{fI.}} \\
\text{f} & = \text{Rec. 36, 157, weighings.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{interest on money.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{Rec. 14, 160, a raised seat.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{a litter, a kind of sedan chair.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{the bearer-in-chief who carried the king's stool.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{forced labour, corvée.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{to lift up the hand and arm.} \\
\text{f} & = \text{Rev. 36, 160.}
\end{align*}
\]
fa-ākhu, to kindle fire on the altars.

fa-i-m'rkā, 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-her, 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.

fai-senter, to present an offering of incense.

fai-senten-qen, Rec. 33, 3, "carrier away of the prize of bravery"; Gr. áδθθάφονος.

fai-t-tep, the rearing of the head of a serpent before striking.

fai-tenā, Rec. 33, 3, "bearer of the basket [of sacred offerings]"; Gr. καυτοφόνος.

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 Tuat III, a god of the seasons, or year (?)

Fai-āsr-mā-Heru, Ombos I, 1, 64, a jackal-god.

Fai-tā, B.D. 165, Hymn Darius 38, the god of the lifted arm, a title of Menu, Amen, and other gods of generation.

Fai-ākh, B.D. 149, a god of the 2nd Aat.

Fai-pet, B.D. 149, a god of the 7th Aat.

Fai-m'khâ-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.

fai, a kind of precious stone.

Fai, Rec. 13, 27, a mythological serpent.

fau, worm.
fau = riches, things that are broad or wide; “doors, great, high, broad.”

fau = Rec. 32, 179, gladness (?)

Rec. 32, 179, gladness (?)

fan rehab to be disgusted (?)

faka-t = turquoise, malachite, mother of emerald; see 

Faku = Hh. 423, Rec. 31, 31; see

fat = U. 417, T. 237, things that cause disgust, abominations; see

fâ = hair; Copt. qu, qu.1

fâth = Rougé I.H. II, 114, Thes. 1206, to be dirty, to be despised, contemned.

fâu = wicked, evil, wrong.

fâq = to bestow, to grant.

Fâgit = B.D.G. 243, a goddess of Nekhebet.

fi = Rec. 11, 165, to bear, to bring, to carry; 

fi = Rec. 13, 26 = q1 II C.0; Copt. q1.

fiu = bearers, carriers, porters.

fi = garment, covering.

fitr = fat, grease; Heb. 755.

fua (?) = Rev., stone, mountain.

feta = Amherst Pap. 1 . . .

fen = Peasant 232, Rec. 29, 164; Tutankh. 9, weak, helpless, weary of heart.

fennu = , tired or feeble man.

fennu = 412, worm, serpent; see ,.

fenui = T. 302 . . .

fenuh (fenh) = , to create, to propagate.


fenkhu = E.T. 1, 53, III, B.D. 125, I, 12, offerings [for the spirits].

Fenkhu = B.D. 125, III, 23, , Rec. 31, 31, A.Z. 1908, 85, , L.D. III, 16A, , foreigners, IV, 807, the lands of the Fenkhu; Gr. Φαίνεις.

feng = to evacuate, to make water; see

fent = some metal objects (?)

fent = nose; see and , Copt. γιλίτη.

fent-neb 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.

fent $\frac{33}{34}$, worm, serpent; plur. $\frac{33}{34}$, worm, serpent; Copt. qit. Fentu $\frac{33}{34}$, B.D. 18, 10, the "worms" of Amente who devoured the dead.
fenth $\frac{33}{34}$, T. 298, U. 543, worm, serpent; plur. $\frac{33}{34}$, Rec. 31, 15.
Fenth-f-ankh $\frac{33}{34}$, Denderah IV, 72, a title of Osiris.
fent $\frac{33}{34}$, Rec. 16, 59, to be disheartened.
fent $\frac{33}{34}$, Amen. 24, 4, nose; plur. $\frac{33}{34}$, nose, nostrils.
Fentti $\frac{33}{34}$, B.D. 125, II, a form of Thoth; one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.
Fent-t ankh $\frac{33}{34}$, A.Z. 1908, 120, "nose of life," i.e., living nose, a name of Osiris.
Fent-pet-per-em-Utu (?) $\frac{33}{34}$, B.D. 99, 30, a name of the ground over which sailed the magical boat.
fent $\frac{33}{34}$, worm, serpent; see $\frac{33}{34}$, worm, serpent.
fenth $\frac{33}{34}$, U. 565, P. 216, Rec. 30, 200, nose; see $\frac{33}{34}$, nose; Copt. qit. Fentchi $\frac{33}{34}$, a name of Thoth; var. $\frac{33}{34}$.
Fentchtli $\frac{33}{34}$, Sphinx, II, 8.r.

F- hes-em-tep-ä (?) $\frac{33}{34}$, a crocodile-god, god of the 2nd day of the month.
fekh $\frac{33}{34}$, U. 285, 362, P. 539, $\frac{33}{34}$, 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 $\frac{33}{34}$, U. 180, B.D. 178, 8, to break, to break through.
fekhfekh $\frac{33}{34}$, N. 656, $\frac{33}{34}$, to break, to destroy, to ruin.
Fekh $\frac{33}{34}$, characteristics, distinguishing marks.
Fekh-t (?) $\frac{33}{34}$, Mar. Aby. I, 44, two sacred objects in
fekha $\frac{33}{34}$, P. 11168, 61, to seize, to grasp; see $\frac{33}{34}$ (U. 176).
fekhen $\frac{33}{34}$, to refuse, to fail.
fekhen-t $\frac{33}{34}$, Rec. 5, 95, twisted or plaited fibre-work.
fes $\frac{33}{34}$, P. 682, to bake, to boil, to cook; see $\frac{33}{34}$, Copt. P. 682, to bake, to boil, to cook; see $\frac{33}{34}$, Copt. $\frac{33}{34}$.
fess $\frac{33}{34}$, U. 511, T. 324, to roast, to cook; see $\frac{33}{34}$, $\frac{33}{34}$, and $\frac{33}{34}$.
feqq $\frac{33}{34}$, to eat, to feed.
feqa-t $\frac{33}{34}$, to feed, food.
feqa $\frac{33}{34}$, Hearst Pap. 1, 1, cake, loaf; plur. $\frac{33}{34}$, $\frac{33}{34}$.
feqa\, Peasant 301, manure for fields.

feqa , M. 695, IV, 891, to reward, to endow, to subsidize, to bribe.

feqa\, gift; plur. Thes. 1122, Amen. 21, 3.

feqa\, Rec. 32, 183, Anastasi IV, 2, 10, Koller Pap. 2, 8, to pull off, to pluck, to cut; Copt. qoX.

feqa\, Hymn Darius 38

feqn \iv, IV, 1082, to be paid or rewarded.

fek\, to destroy; Copt. qxX.

fek\, a title of the high-priest of the Nome Hermopolites.

fekti\, Rec. 5, 96, a priest of the resurrection of Osiris.

fekti ãmi seht\, 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, see.

fekth\, a shaven man.

fekthu\, the high-priests of Abydos.

fega\, B.D. 153B, 19, to make water; see.

fegn\, 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. qxT, qxT.

fet-tá\, Koller Pap. 1, 7 . . .

fetfet\, 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.

fetfet\, 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.

fetfet\, worm.

fetu\, worms.

fettit\, Rec. 4, 21, a kind of plant, stalks of plants or wheat, barley, etc.; see

fet, fetit\, sweat; Copt. qxT.

fetf (?)\, 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,  
P. 439,
M. 655,
Rec. 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. qwte.

feṭ  
to feel disgust or nausea.

feṭ ḥa-t  
despair, disheartened.

feṭit  
Rev. 6, 22, loathing, disgust.

feṭ  
to sweat.

fēt  
sweat of Ḥep, i.e., Nile-water.

fēṭfēṭ  
some sweet-smelling ointment.

fēṭ  
a kind of plant.

fēṭ  
box, coffer.

Ftu  
III,  
U. 369,
T. 91,
P. 233; 537, N. 102,  
III,  

colour, four; III is often used as mark of the plural, e.g., Rec. 27, 225; Copt. qtoy;  
U. 577, N. 966, four horns;  
N. 964, the four gods;  
a god with "four faces on one neck."

fēṭnu  
P. 659, 768,
N. 761,  
U. 452,  
Rec. 31, 24, fourth; fem.

Ftu  
473, 475, P. 115, M. 96, N. 102, the four spirits of Anu.

Ftu  
P. 691, four gods who ate figs, drank wine, and used perfume, etc.

Ftu  
N. 964, the four divine chiefs of the palace.

Ftu  
P. 337, M. 639, the four gods of the lake of Nubia.

Ftut  
T. 206, a group of four goddesses.

Ftu  
P. 281,  
M. 525,  
a group of four singing-gods who sat under the fort of Qat,  

Ftu  
P. 419, N. 1206,  
M. 601, the god of four faces.

Ftēx  
to rub away; Copt. qwte (?)

Ftēq  
Peasant 129, 257,  
Peasant 173,  
Thes. 1199,  

to cut, to cut off, to hack at, to destroy, to be destroyed, to rip up.

Ftēq  
Jour. E.A. 3, 98, slice, portion.

Ftēq  
destruction, damage.

Ftēk  
reap, to cut, P. 439, M. 655.
m = Heb. ש, ש.

m', probably represents the peculiar sound which is often given to "m" by the natives in many parts of the Sūdān and East Africa; the sound of  must have been different from that of  and the  or  in it represents some blurred vowel-sound.

m, 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.

m au-t tchet, Decrets 9, constantly, eternally.

m āmenit, perpetually, daily.

m āsu, in return for, as payment for, as a reward for.

m āb, together with, facing, opposite to.

m āqu, B.M. 138, with, opposite.

m uāh, besides, in addition to.

m uā, alone.

m unu-t at the moment, immediately.

m uhem, repeating, a second time.

m uhem ā a second time.


m baḥ ā, of old time, before.

m paitu, before, not yet; Copt. μετέ (?)

m pehui, endwise, rearward.

m pekhar, round about.


m mat, anew, afresh.

m màt, Rec. 3, 49, likewise, similarly.

m mà qet, Rec. 32, 180, conformably, in the likeness or manner of.

m m' m', IV, 1024, with, among.

m men-t, daily.

m meni, daily; Copt. με, με, daily.

m mer, therewith, in order that; varr. με, με, με, με, με.
m meh, Rev. 11, 138, before; Copt. 

m nen, Rev. 12, 85; like this, the same.

m nsa, Rev., after; Copt. 

m râ, Rec. 21, 84, 85, surely, verily.

m re pu, or, on the contrary, alternatively.

m ruti, Amen. 11, 9, outside.

m rek, knowingly, wittingly.

m hau, in the neighbourhood of.

m ha, behind, near, close.

m ha-t, at the front of, at the point of, in the bows of a boat.

m ha-t ã, B.D. 92, 5.

m her, Rec. 36, 78, opposite, in the face of someone or something, towards.

m heri, above.

m her ãb, within.

m hetep, successfully, satisfactorily.

m khem, ignorantly, unwittingly, without, not possessing.

m khen, U. 384, T. 250, M. 569, P. 411, Rec. 31, 19; in a hidden manner; Copt. 

m khen ã, forthwith.

m khent, at the head of.

m kher, among.

m khet, U. 9, 75, 354, N. 336, after, behind, in the following of, in accordance with, what follows, posterity, futurity; IV, 359, declared to posterity; he considers not futurity.

m khet, assistant of; assistant artisan; palace watchers.

m khetiu, divine followers, those who are in the train of the god.

m sa, Rev. 11, 138, at the back of, after, behind; singers to the harp; in the train thereof; Rec. 11, 147, after them; Copt. 

m sa-t, after; Copt. 

m sep, at once, forthwith.

m sep ã, at one time, at once, unanimously.

m sen-t, round about.

m sehetch, evident, evidently, plainly.

m sekhan, suddenly; Copt. 

m sesheta, 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, exceeding;

m shes maä, 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, within.

m tet, since, when.

m tcheb (tebu), in payment for, in return for.

m tcher, by the hand of.

M (Amit)-ágeb

Ombos 2, 133, a goddess.

M (Amit)-up-tef

Ombos 2, 130, a goddess.

M (Amit) - Häp

Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

m, U. 537, T. 295, a mark of negation used with the imperative;

B.D. 308, 2, stand not up against me;

B.D. 33, 2, advance not;

B.D. 40, 2, eat me not; Copt.

m, P. 636 = , M. 513 = , N. 1096 = , or see, behold.

m, má, mi, N. 300, T. 268, M. 201, J. 116, N. 679, T. 342, , , , Rev. 14, 111, come; later forms are , , Copt.

mm , to come.

m , to grasp.

m , death; see mut.

maa , U. 39, 213, P. 187,

P. 170, , , , Hymn Darius 17,

Rev. 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.

maaaá , U. 180, seer.

maau , seer, watcher, he who keeps a look-out on a fort; plur.

T. 42, P. 89, M. 51, N. 37,

U. 584, M. 795, ; Rec. 30, 190.

Ma-ur , Palermo Stele, the title of the high-priest of Anu.
Maa

maa

, a place for keeping watch.

Mau-her

thing by which one sees the face, i.e., mirror.

Maa

Maait (?)

"Seer," a divine title.

Maa-ti

Rec. 14, 165, the two divine eyes.

Maa-āb(ḥa)-khenti-āḥ-t-f

Tuat VI, a god.

Maa-āntu-f

B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris; varr.

Maa-āntu-f

99, 23, a bolt peg in the magical boat.

Maa-āri-f (?)

a title of the Sun-god.

Maa-āt-f-f-kheri-beq-f

60, one of the seven spirits who guarded the tomb of Osiris.

Maa-ātht-f

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-m-herui (?)

U. 606, a god (?)

Maa-m-gerḥ, etc.

Rec. 4, 28, Edfū, B.D. 17, 105, one of the seven guardian spirits of Osiris.

Maa-neb-Tem-Kheper

Ombos II, 1, 108, a lion-goddess, a form of Sekhmet.

Maa-at-neferu-neh-set

Tuat I, a goddess, one of the 12 who guided Ra.

Maa-neferut-Rā

Tuat XII, goddess of the 12th hour of the night.

Maa-en-Rā

Tuat I, an ape-god door-keeper.

Maa-neter-s (Ārt-neter-s?)

Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Maa-ḥa-f

U. 489, M. 362, a ferry-god.

Maa-ḥa-f

U. 489, T. 193, P. 676, 677, M. 549, N. 918, 1129, 1287, B.D. 1533, 2, the ferryman of Osiris.

Maa-Her

the fiery flash that "cometh forth from the eye of Horus,"

Maa-ḥeḥ-en-renput

B.D. 42, 13, a magical name.

Maa-sa-s (Ārt-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-Âmsu 9, 18, a god.

Maatet (Ârt-i) Metternich Stele, 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

Maa-tuf-hær-â B.D. 17, 142, name of the storm-god

Maa-tepu-neteru Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

Maa-tel-f (Ârti-tef-f) Rec. 4, 28, Berg. I, 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-tef-f, the god and festival of the 8th day of the month.

Maa-tcheru (Ârti-tcheru) Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

ma, maau P. 82, M. 112, antelope, gazelle; plur. see

maa U. 280, N. 541, 140, III, 143, Rec. 11, 180, lion; plur. Shipwreck 30, 96; Copt. 111.

mai, Metternich Stele 81, lion.

ma-t Rec. 26, 229, lioness; Copt. 111.

ma-hes, T. 165, N. 688, lion with a fierce eye that fascinates; plur. P. 310, N. 732.

Ma-hes Dream Stele 2, a lion-god.

ma, scabbard (Brugsch).

ma, part of a ship or boat; Rec. 39, 66, the fore ma; Rec. 30, 66, the aft ma; Rec. 30, 67, the double ma.

ma, Rec. 15, 18, to reap (?) to harvest.

ma, mau-t, Rec. 11, 123, safflower (?) ; two other kinds are distinguished: one of the hills , and the other of the Delta (or, ); Copt. 111.

ma-t, maaut Rec. 31, 21, 170, incense.

ma, to burn up.
ma  
, to slay; see  

ma  
, to make ready, to prepare.

ma (_)  
, to wrap up in.

ma (?)  
Thes. 1296,  
Rec. 16, 70,  
Rev. 11, 146, 12, 23, a gathering of people, troop, recruits (?)

ma, maâ  
, temple, temple estates and landed property; plur.

ma  
, Rev. 11, 125, 142, 12, 42, 13, 32,  
Rev. 12, 49, temple.

ma-t  
Rec. 20, 149,  
Rec. 25, 191, land close to a river or the sea, low-lying land, island; plur.  
IV, 747,  
, islands of the sea; Copt.  .

ma  
, locality (?)

ma-ti  
, testicles.

mai (? )  
De Hymnis 41, seed (?) offspring (?)

ma, mai, maui  
T. 254,  
, Rev. 13, 76,  
, U. 445,  
Herasâete 61,  , to be new, to make new, youth, freshness, young, fresh.

mai-t  
, U. 443,  , T. 253;  
, something new, new, newly;  
U. 720,  ,  , renewed.

mau-t  
IV, 894,  , something new, new.

ma  
, like, as;  e  like, likeness, the like.

mama (mm)  
Décrets, 14, conformably to.

mama  
, to give light.

mama  
, to fan, to make air.

mama  
, Rec. 11, 142, the dûm palm (?) or its fruit; plur.  
,  
,  
, lion, cat; plur.  
,  
, the lion or cat of the god  

Maau  
, Nesi-Ámsu 32, 48, a lion-headed serpent, a form of Aâpep.

Maâu-les  

Annales VI, 226, a lion-god, the Soul of Bast, Nesi-Amsu 39, 24.

maáu-hetch, N. 26, Koller Pap. 3, 6, antelope, oryx, gazelle; see

maá, the name of a star.

maá, a metal object; see

maáui, Rev. 11, 133, 157, 154, Rev. 13, 15, region, island; Copt. eove.

maár, IV, 1139, Berl. Pap. 3024, 128, to be miserable, misery, wretchedness, poverty, affliction.

maár, Peasant 204, Peasant B. 2, 112, IV, 972, Berl. 3024, 22, a poor man, one of humble condition, or one in a miserable or oppressed state; plur.

maá, a part of a crown.

maás, to slay, to kill.

maà, to give, to present, to offer, to make an obligatory or statutory offering, an offering, sacrifice in general; to pay such an offering.

maàmæ, Decrets 19, order, will, wish, command.

maás, a legal rite or ceremony; plur.

maà, to be true, to be upright, true, truthful, veritable, real, actual; Copt. e, ehi.

maà-t, P. 93, truth, integrity, uprightness, justice, the right, verity, genuineness, law; Copt. e, ehi.

maà-t - un maà-t, very truth: - a well-doing god indeed; in very truth the heart of Osiris hath been indeed I fought strenuously.

maà - t - shes maà-t, to do a thing "regularly and always," or a very large number of times.
maā-t āb (or ha-t)  
, true or righteous of heart.

maāti  
righteous;

Copt. xristēn.

maāti  
IV, 970, IV, 971, Thes. 1482, IV, 1080, a righteous, just and truth-speaking man;

plur.  
, the righteous dead.

maā-t  
thy genuine friend;  
U. 455, a real form;  
, Just judge, a title of Thoth;

a man of truth;  
doubly true;  
the king’s truth;  
the scales balance exactly;  
beautiful truth;  
truly honest;

, to straighten the legs;

, real lapis-lazuli, real turquoise;  
, a veritable royal scribe, as opposed to an honorary one;

, a real smer uat;  
truth twofold, i.e., really and truly;

Berl. 6910;  
, Rev. 12, 66 =

Copt. xristēn.

maā-kheru  
U. 455;

P. 171, M. 266, P. 662, M. 773, P. 587, N. 982, Rec. 33, 34;

P. 778,  
Rec. 31, 281, 371, 662.

maā-kheru  
B.D. 19, 1, a crown of innocence, a garland of triumph.

Maā  
U. 220,  
P. 400, M. 571, N. 1178,  
Tuat XI,  
god of law, order, truth, integrity, etc.

Maā em Amentt  
Mar. Aby. I, 45, the Truth-goddess in Amentt.

Maā-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.

Maāt  
Berg. I, 16, a goddess who opened the mouth of the deceased.
Maāti, B.D. 125, I, Tuat VI, a keeper of the 5th Gate.

Maā-āb, Tuat VI, a god.

Maā-āb-khenti-āt-t-f, Tuat VI, a god.

Maāti-āmiu-Tuat, the souls of the truthful in the Gate Saa-Set.

Maā-uatu, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 48).

Maā-ennuh, Thes. 31, the god of the 11th hour of the day.

Maā-her-pesh-ḥetepu, Mythe 2, 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, 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, Nāstasen Stele 61, place, court of a house or temple.

Maā, Thes. 1251, salt water.

Maā, current of a stream.

Maā, Rec. 16, 129, A, Hymn Darius 8, A, to go, to journey, to go straight to a place.

Maāmaa, Rec. 35, 126, to go, to travel.

Maāiu, IV, 655, advance guard, pioneers, soldiers.

Maā-her, Berg. II, 8, the guardian of the 4th hour of the night.

Maā-her-Khnemu, Denderah IV, 84, the guardian of the 4th hour of the night.

Maāti, the region where the Maāti-goddesses administered the affairs of heaven and judged the souls of men.

Maāti, place where the deceased buried the flame of fire and the crystal sceptre, etc., varr.

Maāti, Nile swamp, marsh in general.

Maāti, a name of the Nile-god and his Flood.

Maā, place, court of a house or temple.

Maā, current of a stream.

Maā, Rec. 16, 129, A, Hymn Darius 8, A, to go, to journey, to go straight to a place.

Maāmaa, Rec. 35, 126, to go, to travel.

Maāiu, IV, 655, advance guard, pioneers, soldiers.

Maā-her, Berg. II, 8, the guardian of the 4th hour of the night.

Maā-her-Khnemu, Denderah IV, 84, the guardian of the 4th hour of the night.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maā</td>
<td>Kubbān Stele 31, Amen. 10, 11, Hymn Darius 6,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maā-</td>
<td>Rec. 31, 21, cordage of a boat; Rec. 31, 161, cordage of the bow of a boat; Leyd. Pap. 3, 11; Rec. 30, 67.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maā</td>
<td>Rechnungen 77, hook, clasp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maā-ti</td>
<td>Bronze fastenings, staples, ring-fastenings; varr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maā</td>
<td>Eyebrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maā-ta</td>
<td>The temples of the head, forehead (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maā</td>
<td>To kill, to slay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maā</td>
<td>Boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maān (?)</td>
<td>To fetter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maār</td>
<td>Oppressed, bound, miserable; see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maār</td>
<td>To see, to keep a look-out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maār</td>
<td>Watch-tower, look-out place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maāchet</td>
<td>Onyx stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maāstiu</td>
<td>Rec. 33, 32, the gods of the northern constellations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maasqu</td>
<td>Annales IV, 130, 9, a piece of armour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maāk</td>
<td>To protect, protector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maātartā</td>
<td>A kind of fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maāt</td>
<td>The boat of the rising sun; see Māntchit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>T. 254, new, once again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>Metal fastening; see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>Island; Copt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai-t</td>
<td>Abode, dwelling, workshop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mait</td>
<td>Reed, flute.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mau</td>
<td>Cat; Copt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mau</td>
<td>A lion-god, or a cat-god; see Māu and Māi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mauu</td>
<td>Tomb of Amen-emhat 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mau</td>
<td>Softness, gentleness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maut (?)</td>
<td>Hymn to Nile 3, 8, dead fish.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mau, the Light-god; var. 

mau, Rev. 13. 8, to think, to ponder, to bear in mind, to remember, to fix the attention on something, mind, memory; Copt. eevo, eevo; “one cannot call to mind the name of everything.”

maut-t, the part of a story to be remembered, the sum, or total, or conclusion of a matter, the moral of a tale.

maut-

mau-t, P. 424, M. 607, N. 1212, club, staff.

mau-

mau-

mau-

Sta. Tab. 35.

maui (?), the leg bones of a bird.

maut Theban Ost. C. 1, anus (?)

maur, Amen.

19, 5 . . . . . .

mauhi, Rec. 14, 20, crown.

maut, P.S.B. 27, 186, to load, to be laden.

maut, bearing pole, yoke, staff for carrying objects; compare Heb. עין.

maft, a kind of tree.

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, maft, U. 548, T. 303, 310, P. 425, M. 608, 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.

mamu, 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, stela.

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. מערת.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mar</td>
<td>the two eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar-ti</td>
<td>the back of the head and neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mar-t</td>
<td>watch-tower, chamber for watching star risings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-t</td>
<td>Berg. II, 13, the region where certain stars rose,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marâa</td>
<td>, Anastasi I, 25, 9, to hasten, to flee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahet</td>
<td>doorway, gate chamber, door, gate tower, vestibule; see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahti</td>
<td>gate chamber; see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mah</td>
<td>A.Z. 1880, 94, to beat the hands together, to clap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mah-t</td>
<td>clapping of hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahi</td>
<td>wing; Copt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>makh</td>
<td>Rec. 13, 12, lair, den, a filthy place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mahetoch</td>
<td>white gazelle, antelope; plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makh</td>
<td>Rec. 36, 162, IV, 614, to burn, to smelt; Copt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makhi</td>
<td>Tuat II, a god of one of the seasons of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makhan</td>
<td>slime, mud (Lacau).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mas</td>
<td>T. 363, N. 179; see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masu</td>
<td>P. 710, N. 1353, knives, daggers, weapons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mas</td>
<td>to cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mas</td>
<td>bull.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mas</td>
<td>to be shut in, to be kept in restraint.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mas-t</td>
<td>U. 486, M. 668,</td>
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<tr>
<td>masti</td>
<td>Rec. 21, 77,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masti</td>
<td>thigh, a disease of the thigh; var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masti</td>
<td>U. 419, T. 239.</td>
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<tr>
<td>masti</td>
<td>pair of thighs, the two hip bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masti</td>
<td>B.D. 51, 2, part of a boat;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masti</td>
<td>flowers for garlands or wreaths;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masti</td>
<td>floral crowns, wreaths of flowers, garlands, chaplets;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masti</td>
<td>chaplet of innocency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masti</td>
<td>Rec. 33, 32, the gods of the Thigh (Great Bear).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mast-f, B.D. 130, 19, a god of the Thigh.

mas-t, sandbank, shallow of a stream, shoal water.

mas-ti, the supports of a seat, a part of a boat or ship.

Maskhemi[t], Rec. 22, 40, a goddess.

masher, to roast.

maq-t, A.Z. 1907, 123, fire, flame, torch, brand.


maqaqa-t, Anastasi IV, 2, 10, Koller Pap. 2, 8, ploughed land; ploughed fields (?)

maqar, Rec. 15, 16, stick, staff; Heb. הָעַר; Eth. נפָר:

maki, a mineral from the Sōdān, haematite (?)

mag, B.D. 140, 11, a kind of precious stone.

magsu, ignorance, stupidity.

mat, Pap. 3024, 61, the red granite of the First Cataract; see the living granite rock.

mat ru-t, B.D. 27, 5, stupid, ignorant.

mat, way, path; Copt. सरत

Matáit, Rec. 17, 120, a goddess.

matáuahar, Dakhel Stele, 17, 18, a Libyan title.

Matit, Tuat III, B.D.G. 242, a form of Hathor.

math, granit; 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.

mat, granite; see सर

matā, pot, vase; compare तम in Ruth iii, 15.

matiu, Mar. Aby. I, 8, 79, a class of priests.

mat, a kind of bandlet.

matu, ignorance, stupidity.
matu, Prisse 13, 2, Rec. 19, 93, staff, stick, cane.

matpen, A.Z. 1908, 17, a kind of amulet.

matchu, U. 557

má — as well as, by the: gods like men, gods as well as men; by the million; by the ten thousand.

má, 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; Hercustef Stele 79, 86.

má — má enn, like this, in this wise; P. 636, M. 513.

mánti, Lit. 73, like him who, like that which, or the things which.

má r, in proportion to; Gr. κύτα λόγος.

má qet, má qet-t, after the manner of, in the form of.

má techer bah, I, 139, from remote time.

máu, to be like.

máut, a man of the same kidney, like, equal, fellow, companion, associate, fellow-worker; plur.

mátu, similar in form or nature, likeness; similitudes.

máti, Thes. 1297, similitude, likeness, copy, resemblance;

máti, statue, image, likeness; divine type; his divine companions.

mátt, Rec. 3, 50, the like, likeness, copy, similitude; with like-wise; Rec. 6, 8, like them; Rec. 35, 204, repetition of an act; Rev. 13, 10, 14, 10.

mmáu (máu), to take a mould for making a copy or cast of something.

má, metal rings.

má, cat; fem. 

mát, mát, Jour. As. 1908, 265, way, path, road; path of the two hands, i.e., rectitude; course of action; Copt. 

máam, Rev., misery.
maaht, tomb, grave; see: Copt.

maash, abundance, many; Copt.

mai, part of a ship.

ma-i, Rev. 13, 27, 14, 8, Rev. 13, 8, place; Copt.

ma-i, Koller Pap. 4, 3, B.D. 33, 2, cat (lion); "little cat," a woman's name, "pussy"; Copt.

Mai, B.D. 145A, the door-keeper of the 12th Pylon.

mau, T. 315 . . . .

máu, lion; plur.

máu, cat; Copt.

Máu, 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.

Máu, B.D. 17, 20; 33; 145, 8, 32, a cat-god, a form of Rā who lived by the Persea tree in Anu, and cut off the head of Aāpep daily; for his converse with the Ass, see B.D. 125, III.

Máu-āa, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 56).
mâr ； see Rev. 11, 187, abyss; Copt. ωπε.
mára ； Rev. 11, 1827, abyss; Copt. ωπε.
máhâaâ ； to lament.
mâh ； cord, bandlet, tiara, garland (?)
mâhu ； paddles, oars.
máh ； P. 5, M. 6, N. 113, ornament attached to the Crown of the South that fell or rested on the shoulders.
mâs-t ； U. 419 = ！， T. 240 ！， Rec. 26, 74， the name of a serpent of the royal crown.
mâs ； Rev. 11, 184, child; Copt. ωεκ.
mâs-ut ； Peasant 22, a kind of plant.
mâsu ； to work in metal or stone, to carve a statue.
Mâskhen-t ； the name of a goddess; see Meskhen-t.
mâk ； A.Z. 1905, 108, thou; Copt. ωεκοκ.
mâka ； some strong-smelling substance.
mâka-t ； Rec. 16, 93, a kind of grain, or seed, aniseed (Loret); Copt. ωεκκη.
mât ； a bandlet, a tiara or crown.

mâta ； P. 705, jaw-bones (?) of a bull.
mâ ； A.Z. 1884, 86, P.S.B. 13, 562; and see P.S. B. 24, 349.
mâ (ma (?) mi ?) ； who?

mâ (ma (?)) mi (?) ； who is it?; what are they?; why? wherefore? for what reason?; like what?; how many?

mâ (mi ?) ； what then?

mâ (mi ?) ； see, behold; see thou; varr.

mâ ； a preposition—by the hand, or arm, of, from, through, by means of, because; a, together with; Copt. ωετε.

mâ-ti (mi-ti ?) ； Rosetta Stone 9, inasmuch as.

mâ (mi ?) ； a conjunction; also used as an imperative, grant, give; Copt. ωεκι.

mâ (mi ?) ； prithee, let me, grant, permit, O let, would that, give; ； grant us; ； grant thou; ； grant ye to me.

mâ (mi ?) ； Rhind Pap. 38,
mā (mi, mu) a proper name; Gr. Μενεκρατεία.
māt, dead body, mummy.
māā (mai) hair, lock, tress.
māā (maa-t) ring, handle (?)
māātu (maaaut) some kind of wooden objects in the sanctuary of Horus.
māārāu (mārāu) groom, syce.
mīnīkhsa a proper name; Gr. Μενεκρατεία.
Pap. Koller, 4, 1, a kind of wood.
māiha (miha) hesitation.
māitut (mitut) Rev. r3, 26, hesitation.
māitt (mitut) Rev. r4, 12, places.
mūt, path, road; Copt.
mūu, stinking fish; var.
muevoi-ā fight, struggle.
M'uskian a proper name, Moschion.
M'uit, a water-deity, a name of the heavens personified as a woman; see M'uf, helper, ally, servant.

màunfu (m’unfu)

Anastasi I, 5, 5, "those who are with him," i.e., allies, auxiliaries, guardians, protectors.

Màri (Mari?) , Israel Stele, r8, a defeated Libyan king.

Màresar (Mursar?) , Treaty, a Hittite king.

màuh , Hh. 311, oar, paddle.

Màuthenre (Muthenr) , Treaty, a Hittite king.

màba , Rougé, Chest. II, 110, thirty, Copt.

màbiu (?), Thes. 1202, the 30 judges, human or divine; , one of the 30 judges.

màbiu — , president of the Thirty; , president of the Southern Thirty; , president-in-chief of the Southern Thirty.

màbit , P.S.B. 8, 238, Hh. 718, Rec. 16, 129, the court in which the Thirty sat.


Nesi-Ámsu, 31, 17.

màbti , , spear maker (?)

Màbiu , Berg. 72, the harpoon-gods (?)

Màpu (M’pu) , a title of honour (?)

màfekh (m’fekh) , place of unloading a boat, landing-place; see .

màfesh (m’fesh) , A.Z. 1879, 20, to land, to unload a boat.

màfqta (m’fqta) , vase, bottle, jar, vessel.

màfka-t (m’fka-t) , Palermo Stele, real turquoise, as opposed to the paste imitation.

màm , to destroy.

Màm , Tuat VII, a monster serpent-god, from whose body 12 human heads appeared; he was also called Kheti.
m'ma'am, shipwreck, 164, giraffe =, IV, 948.

māmā (mimi), Ship.

mān (m'n), Rec. 21, 14, 82, 88, Amen. 19, 18, 22; 26, 20, A.Z. 1876, 121, without, there is not; Copt. 

mān (m'nen), to fetter, to tie round, to wind round, to entwine.

mānnu (m'nen), cord, rope.

Mānn (M'nen), 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.

mānkht, A.Z. 1908, 18, pendant, a part of a collar, something worn on the neck, an amulet.

M-ānkhti, Tuat IV, a form of Osiris.

Māngabta, Rec. 21, 77, a captain of Tanis.

māntāu (m'ntāu), leather trappings or straps of a waggon or chariot.

m'ntātchu, leather straps of a chariot.

m'nthai, out of danger (?)

Māntit, U. 293, the 'boat of the rising sun. Later forms are:

Māntet; see Māntchit.

Māntt, to cut, to hew, to dig out.

M'ntatā, Mar. Karn. 53: 36, equipment, furnishing, jewels, ornaments.

Māntchit, Palermo Stone, U. 293, N. 719, P. 670, T. 222, M. 176, 658, Rec. 32, 81, Hh. 399, the boat of the morning sun.

M'ntcheqtā, P.S.B. 13, 411, pot, flask; Heb. 

mār, yonder; Copt. 

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 prospereth not; a flourishing time.
mārt, A.Z. 35, 16, favour.

mār, a shrub or tree.

mārr, a cake, loaf.

māráau (?), a name of a Libyan king who attacked Rameses III.

māri (m’ri), metal fitting of a door.

māri-ghāri, "May I rejoice!"

mārina, IV, 892, lord, chief, officer; Syr. νομός (?); plur. Thes. 1208, II, two lords.

m’ruatā, De- mot. Cat. 354.

mārrāa-t, cudgel, stick for beating animals with.

mārhū, mārkha, lance, spear; Heb. יָלִיָּה.

m’rkh-t, ointment.

Märsar, a king of the Kheta.

mārsh (?), Rec. 3, 46, red ochre, cakes (?) Copt. ṣep, ṣepi.

mārqaht, booty (compare Heb. שֶׁפֶל), flight (compare Heb. שֶׁפֶל)

Märqata (M’reqta) Pap. Mag. 162, B.D. 165, 8, a name of Amen.

m’rakau (?), Rec. 21, 86, gifts, tribute.

m’rkabta-t, chariot; Copt. ṣepe- σωρ, Heb. תַחַא.

m’rkata-t, a thin piece of wood.

m’rtā, kind, value.

m’rt, L.D. III, 194, 27, success (?)

m’rť, food (?)

māh (m’hi), Rec. 31, 147, to forget, to neglect, to delay, to hesitate.

m’heh, to delay, to hesitate.

m’h-t, forgetfulness, neglect, delay.
m'hau-t  pot, vase, vessel, milk-can; plur.
m'há-t  pot, vessel for holding medicine.
m'hanu  milkman.
m'hani  milkman (?)
m'hanu  milkman
m'hani  milkman
m'hani  milkman, sarcophagus, coffin, part of a shrine.
m'hari  milkman (?)
m'har  the title of an officer, a skilled or clever man.
M'har-bár  = Mahar-Baal.
m'hasun (?)  fire, flame, burner.
m'hatti  vessel for holding milk, pot; plur.
m'há-t  a seed or grain.
m'hai  vessel for holding milk, pot; plur.
m'huu  vessel for milk, milk-pot.
m'henu  milk-vessel.
m'henu  milk-pots.
m'her  to suckle, to nourish, to be nourished.
m'herá  sucking-child, babe.
m'heru  young cattle, milk-calves.
m'het  entrance, door; see and .
Máh  flax;
Copt. 
máh  staff, cudgel (?)
máh  P. 169, T. 199, P. 786, paddle, oar.
māḥa (?) , T. 170, M. 179, N. 689, māḥā, standard.

māḥā-t, grave, tomb, sepulchre; plur. ; Copt. balance of the earth.

māḥi (m'hi) to direct, to supervise.

mḥutchartá , pool, lake.

mḥenk, 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'khai to weigh, to measure, to ponder, to judge.

m'kḥa-t Peasant 312, Amen. 17, 22, a pair of large scales mounted on a pillar for weighing bulky or heavy objects; Copt. salesman; the Scales of Rā.

m'kha Rechnungen 63, scale-room (?)

m'khaii, Rev. 14, 136, to strike, to fight, to contend; Copt.

m'khaui fighters, foes.

m'kha Thes. 1200, 1210, to burn up, fire, flame.

m'kha to tie, to despoil (?)

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, neck: Copt.

m'khau IV, 671, a kind of animal.
M’kham’khaut, Love Songs 7, 3, purslane, a succulent herb; Copt.  

M’khan, B.M. 32, 470, a goddess.  

Mákhát (m’kht), intestines; to turn the stomach, to make one sick; Copt.  

M’khat-ti, strife, striver, fighter.  

M’khtá, Demot. Cat. 356, northwards  

Mákhíu, fire-altars, braziers on stands filled with fire.  

Mákhíu, B.D. 141, 63, the gods of fire-altars.  

M’khiár (?), the word from which was derived the name of the month Mekhir.  

M’khiárú (?), the god of the 6th month, whose name is preserved in the Copt.  

M’khir, A.Z. 1901, 129, the month Mekhir; Copt.  

M’khirú (?), Mar. Aby. II, 6, 7, metal inlayings.  

Mákhen, cabinet, closet, chamber.  

Mákhênt (?), B.D. 24, 4.  

Mákhênt, Amen. 27, 2.  

Mákhênt-t, ferry-boat.  

Mákhênt, ferryman.  

M’khentí, the god of the magical ferry-boat, the celestial ferryman.  

Mákhéru, Thes. 1480, Leyd. Pap. 103, food, provisions; IV, 968, sustenance, means of subsistence, maintenance, articles of tribute, gifts, offerings.  

Mákhê, price, dowry, value, wages; Heb.  

Mákhê, Assyr. makhiru; Rawlinson, C.I., V, 9, 49; Ass. Wort. 404, makhiru.  

Mákhê, mákhê-t, Amen. 9, 1,  

Mákhê, granary, barn, magazine, storehouse, warehouse; Westcar, 12, 24.  

M’kheshkhemuit (?), the goddess of the 11th hour of the night.  

Mákhênterm-t, enclosure, fold, shelter.  

Másh (m’s),  

Shipwreck 175, IV, 659, 953, 1086,  

Másh, Rec. 21, 92, Rec. 18, 182, Rec. 27, 223, to bring, to lead forward, to pass on or into, to come in with something.
m's-t (m'sb) A, passage.

m'su (m'sb) A, bearer; m'su, IV, 1007, offerings-bearer.

m's, bouquet, bunches of flowers, garlands.

m's, hair (?)

m'sakh (m'sb), pot of oil, unguent, to anoint (?) ; compare Heb. לָוָא, 2 Kings xxiii, 13.

m'sakh-t (m'sb), Rec. 21, 77, 96, wine-jar, wine-skin.

m'saq (m'sb), Koller Pap. 1, 7, to work in bronze, wrought metal work, sculpture.

m'satâh (m'sb), Alt. K. 503 ; compare Heb. לָוָא, a feast, revel.

m'sua (m'sb), I, 127, a product of the Sudan.

m'seh (m'sb), Nastasen Stele 12, 52, to march, to go.

m'sha (m'sb), Demot. Cat. 391, to go; Copt. μ᾽αιγή.

m'sha (m'sb), evening; see m'sha.

m'shu (m'sb), IV, 894, sword, dagger.

m'sha (m'sb), to gut fish, to draw game, to split open.

m'shaab (m'sb), Judges v, 11.

m'shauiu (m'sb) , Anastasi I, 26, 6, Koller Pap. 2, 1, traces of a chariot (?) bindings of a bow.

m'sha (m'shasha ?), Amen. 27, 17 . . . .

M'shauasha (m'sb), a Libyan tribe or people.

m'shap (m'sb), Amen. 16, 17, 19, 19, 20, 12, 27, 3 . . .

m'sharar (m'sb), Koller Pap. 2, 1, part of a waggon (?)

M'shashar (m'sb), a Libyan name.

m'shaq (m'sb), Amen. 9, 14 . . . .

m'shakabiu (m'sb), Rec. 15, 143, 17, 147, 19, 19, 20, 12, 27, 3 . . .

m'shashar (m'sb), great or mighty men, overseers, inspectors, tax-gatherers; compare מַחְשַׁר.

M'shakan (m'sb), Thes. 1203, a Libyan king.

m'shâti (m'sb), joiner, table-maker, cabinet-maker.

m'shâ (m'sb), Thes. 1202, Israel Stele 6, Rec. 8, 134, 11, III, 141, to march, to go, to travel; to march at the double; Copt. μ᾽αογή.

m'shâi (m'sb), traveller, envoy; plur. Koller Pap. 5, 2.
m'shā-t
journey.

m'shāu, soldier; plur. I, 101, army, cavalry soldiers.

m'shā, ungstant, spice, incense.

m'shā re, a kind of unguent.

m'shāfū
Amen.

m'shepnt-t
a kind of disease.

m'sheshtm-t
a kind of disease.

m'sheru
Rec. 29, 155, 31, 15, Berl. 3024, 8r,

M'sherr
the City of Night in the Tuat.

m'shetau
B.D. (Nav.)

m'shet
, to travel, to go about, to inspect; Copt. ḫeqwyt.

māq (m'q)
, to slay, to hack in pieces, to chop up, knife.

m'q-t
, ladder; Rec. 36, 78; Copt. ḫeqwyt-

m'qaär
, a baker's fire shovel.

m'qar-t
a kind of onion (?), portulaca, purslane, sedum (?);

m'qaha
; see m'kha,

m'quru
saddle-gear, loads for a beast, pack-saddles (?)

m'qnas
Rec. 11, 96 (in cartouche) = Lat. Magnus.

m'ki
, to protect; Koller, Pap.

m'kis
protectors.

m'kit
, Rec. 27, 58, protection, protectress.

m'kit
, Rec. 5, 88, a covering.

m'ktil
protector.
M'kit, protector of the heart.
m'kit[t], protector of the 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, Thut I, a goddess, guide of Ra.
M'k-neb-set, Thes. 31, Denderah III, 24, Berg. II, 9: (1) goddess of the 3rd hour of the day; (2) goddess of the 10th hour of the night.
mák (m'k), boat; plur. , Mar. Karn. 53, 24
m'k-t, regions, districts.
m'k, to rejoice.
mák (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'kárbutá, chariot; see.
m'katáu, charms, amulets, protective talismans.
m'ki, Rec. 16, 93, dung, excrement (?)
m'kfiitu, turquoise.
mákmártá (m'km'rtá), , Amen. 7, 6, cloth, a garment.
m'kr, , Tanis Pap. 15, .
mákráiu (m'kriu), , merchants; Heb. m'kha, Amen. 24, 5, Thes. 1482, , , 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'kátál, tower; Heb. , Copt. , Pap. Mag. 388, Rec. 35, 57, a crocodile-god, son of Set.
m'ga, foe, enemy.
m'ga, , Hymn to Nile 2, 13, , to command, to issue orders, to instruct.
m'ga  a, commandant, the chief of the corvée, instructor.

m'gau  a corvée gang (?)

m'ga-t  Hymn to Nile 11, 9, 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'agaár  oven, fireplace, fire (?)

m'ga-t  sadness, grief, affliction.

m'gartá  cave; plur.

m'gas  armlet.

m'gatir  tower, fortress; Heb.

m'gá  B.M. 138, child (?)

m'gi  to be in despair.

mät  way, road, path; Copt.

mät  a kind of cloth.

mät  Rev. 13, 32 = Copt.

mät  a river boat.

Määt (M'ät)  Berg. II, 11, a name of Amentt.

Mäati (M'äti)  the boat of the morning sun; see Mänch-t.

mäti (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, —

m'ten  IV, 944.

m'te  IV, 24, 185, 186, to make a mark, to draw designs or pictures on stone, to mark a word; L.D. III, 194, 14, things inscribed.

m'ten  Rec. 5, 96, —

m'ten  Rec. 24, 185, 186, 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. JjOTER.
m'tenu ..., dam (?) or sluice (?)

M'th (m'th) =, Hymn Darius 38, phallus; var.

m'tha =, Rev. 13, 6, A.Z. 1900, 20, 1905, 36, phallus; =, thy phallus and testicles.

M'tha au =, "Long Phallus," a title of Osiris.

m'tha =, Hearst Pap. 10, 9: (1) to bind, to tie, to twist, to weave; (2) to anoint.

M'tharima(?) =, L.D. III, 164, the name of a Hittite.

m'then =, way, road; plur. =, IV, 729, road along the sea coast.

m'then =, road-man, guide, chief of a tribe, shékh.

M'thenu =, Tuat VIII, one of the bodyguards of Rā.

M'thra =, Mithras (in the name Mithrasamā, A.Z. 1913, 122).

M'āt-t =, the boat of the morning sun; see Māntchit.

Mați (M'ți) =, a title of Set.

m't =, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 41, Amen. 3, 18 =, 

m'ta =, cloth.

m'ten =, to equip (?) or to be-stow (?)

m'ten =, Rougé I.H. 158, to listen, to obey, to accept, to agree to, to be content; =, Rev. 13, 15; compare Copt. XIX.

m'tennu =, Amen. 17, 14, inscribed, written; plur. =, Amen. 1, 2, 1.

m'teh =, IV, 778, to hew, to cut.

m'tes =, 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 (?)

M'tes =, B.D. (Saïte) 17, 67, 39, 2, 1461, a warrior-god.

M'tes-āb =, an ibis-headed god in the Tuat.

M'tes āru (?) =, Edfü 1, 10, Berg. 1, 3, =, a group of "sharp-eyed" gods who watched over Osiris.

M'tes-sama-ta =, Tuat IV, the door of the 2nd section of Rastau.
m'tcha  a, phallus, male.
m'tchaâ,  a, phallus.
m'tchaâu  to hunt.
m'tchai  Koller Pap. 2, 4, Anastasi IV, 2, 6, IV, 996, hunter of the Western Desert, soldier.

m'tchau  the Hunter-god.
m'tcha  Amen. 15, 2, a kind of husbandman.
m'tchaâ  grain, arable land.
m'tchait  Amen. 15, 16, grain crops.
m'tchab  a, fetter, chain, rope (?)
m'tchab-t  a tool or instrument, or part of a ship or boat; sometimes rendered pump.
m'tchar  to obey (?)
to be content.
m'tcharâ  a plaiter of crowns.
m'tchaqatâ  Amen. 26, 11, pot, vessel.
m'tcheqtâ  a pot or bottle.
m'tchet  Tombos Stele 15, Peasant 212.
m'tchet  Thes. 1295, to squeeze, to press, to follow closely or strenuously, to tread, to force, to crush, to be urgent, insistent, the necessary result (Gol. 13, 123).

m'tchet  the extract or juice of something, something squeezed or pressed out, decoction, solution.
m'tchet  salve, ointment, unguent.
m'tchet  a tool or instrument.
m'tchetfet  Rec. 11, 178; Copt.  

mi  Rec. 11, 178; Copt.  

mi  an optative particle, O that! Would that!
mir-ti  Rev. 11, 168; Copt.  
mih  Rev. 12, 112, 13, 32, wonder, admiration; Copt.  
mikh  Rev. 13, 1, fight; Copt.  
Mi-sheps ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
B.D. 172, 11.

mit ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, A., Jour. As, 1908, 264,  
way, path; Copt. ②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩.

mit ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, T. 290, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, N. 167,  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, N. 129, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, Hh. 344, to die.

mitiu ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, L.D. III, 65Δ, 5, the dead, defeat, slaughter.

mui ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, to flow.

mui ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, water.

mui ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, Peasant,  
220, 279, essence, seed, urine.

mu ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, IV, 649, on the  
water of someone, i.e., dependent upon someone;  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, Dream Stele 30, who was  
on his water, a dependant, a follower;  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, of one water, i.e., of the same kidney;  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, "knowing my water," i.e., knowing my  
position of vassal.

mu ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, Rec. 14, 97, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
Rec. ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, De Hymnis  
41;  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, the things that live in the  
water;  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, the brow of the water;  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, stars of the water;  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, flood of water.

mu-t ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, lake, pond; ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, Rec.  
27, 84, river bank.

mui-t ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, seed, urine; var.  
Copt. ②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩.

Mu ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, Berg. 29, the divine  
esence of Osiris.

Mu ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, the Water-god, the personification of the celestial waters.

Mui-t ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, U. 181, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩: (1) the goddess  
of the primeval waters; (2) the consort of Uatch-ur.

mu Amentt ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, the water of  
Amenti.

mu āa ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, great water, flood.

mu uru ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, high Nile-floods,  
full Inundations.

mu uha-t (?) ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, Rec. 21, 97,  
mu bān ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, bad water, i.e.,  
water broken by rocks.

mu betesh-t ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, troubled  
waters.

mu em setch-t ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, water  
with fire [in it], i.e., boiling water.

mu nu ārt ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, Peasant B 2, 119, waters of the eye, i.e., tears.

mu nu āā ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, water fröm a  
vase.

mu nu ānkhamu ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
solution of ānkham flowers.

mu nu ānti ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, myrrh  
water, liquid myrrh.

mu nu pet ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, water of the sky, i.e., rain.

mu nu mesten ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, a  
kind of solution used in embalming.

mu nu ennū ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, water  
of the Inundation.

mu nu Rā ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩, water of Rā,  
celestial water, the water on which Rā sails.

mu nu Ḥāp ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩,  
water of Ḥāp, 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, Thes. 1207, divine essence, seed of the god.

mu renp, T. 181, Edfū I, 77, M. 40, "Water of rejuvenation": (1) a title of Osiris; (2) a title of the Nile-god and his flood.

mu Ḫai, Rec. 31, 39, rain water (?) Copt. μυτυ, Tombos Stele 8, a raging rain torrent.

mu Ħua, rain water;

mu Kher-aḥa, the canal of Kher-ḥa.

mu khet, the current of a stream.

mu setchit, a medicinal solution.

Tombos Stele 13, water that turns round as one descends the river in going south.

muṭu, foul water, foetid liquid, pus.

mu (?), B.D., 110, 35, a kind of woven stuff.

mu, jester, buffoon.

muuu, dwarfs.

mu — — —, N. 769, 770, 778, Anastasi I, 23,

554, T. 238, T. 303, μυτυ-μυτυ.

mu-t, μυτυ, mother of mothers;

μυτυ, mother of mothers, i.e., grandmother, IV, 1054; μυτυ, paternal grandmother, IV, 1054; μυτυ, his father's great grandmother; Copt. μυτυ, μυτυ.

mu-ti, P. 301, the two vulture mothers;

μυτυ-μυτυ, the two mothers Isis and Nephthys;


μυτυ-μυτυ, divine mothers or ancestresses.

mu-t ent ḫemt, mother of the wife.
mu-t

, Dream Stele 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. Moēt, Moētis.

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-hertau 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.

mu-t , Rec. 5, 90, vase, pot, vessel.

muā Berg. 29 = kuā,

muhu paddles, oars.

mukha Jour. As. 1908, 272 = , to burn, to blaze; Rev. 14, 10, fiery-eyed.

mukharer Rev. 13, 13, scarab, beetle; Gr. kāvndos.

mukhen-t

, ferry boat;

m'khen-t

Musta Tuat IV, a goddess of food.

mushmush to beat, to strike; Copt. cey, cey.

mukes Rec. 15, 17, a kind of sceptre.

mut, mit U. 224, 491, N. 914, P. 85, Mar. Karn. 53, 21, c, death;

, Berl. 3024, 130, "death is in my face daily"; Copt. mót, Heb. יְיִי.

muti, miti (?) U. 96, dead, dead person or thing; plur. 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-khenti-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.

memhet, IV, 484, a chamber in the domain of Seker.

Memhit (Meḥit), B.M. 32, 169, an associate of Ptah and Neith.

memkh, Lateran Obel.  

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, , doubly firm; things that abide, hence possessions; Copt.  

mem, Mar. 306, 474, IV, 948, hyena.
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.).

mennmen, Ptol. I Stele 18, stable, permanent, abiding.

men-t, men-tâ, P. 183, N. 876, regularly, consecutively.

menu, firm, permanent, stable one.

men áb (or ḥa-t), IV, 616, firm of heart, bold, brave, resolute.

men rețui, 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-âb, Tuat VIII, a member of the bodyguard of Rā.

Men-â, Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.

Men-âh-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. ḫrmec.

men-t’ent râ neb, IV, 490, 491, 754, 904, regularly, every day.

meni with, Rev. 13, 2, daily; Copt. ḫrmec.

menu, Amen. 24, 15, ḫrmec.

∞∞, Hérusâṭef Stele 67, daily.

men, daily gift or offering; plur.

∞∞, Rechnungen 45, calculation, statement.

men, Rec. 36, 90, "profondeur dans le sens horizontal."

men-t, Rev. 13, 8, nature, kind, manner; Copt. ḫrmec.

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, mennu, Rec. 13, 11, IV, 1113, Tombos Stele 10, IV, 1120, 

∞∞, Rec. 20, 40, Israel Stele 23, IV, 739, camp, fort, station, fortress, caravanserai, stronghold; plur. 

∞∞, IV, 1105, Tombos Stele 6, boundaries.

men en Abu, B.M. 169, fort of Elephantine.
meni [ IMAGE ]], to set up a memorial.

menu [ IMAGE ], U. 605, Rec. 34, 117, shrine, pavilion.

menu [ IMAGE ], Palermo Stele, [ IMAGE ], monument, monuments, temples, commemorative buildings of colossal scale, obelisks, palaces, walls, etc.; [ IMAGE ], monuments made of basalt (?); Copt. [ IMAGE ], [ IMAGE ], [ IMAGE ].

men [ IMAGE ], a colossal statue of a god or king; plur. [ IMAGE ]; Copt. [ IMAGE ].

meni [ IMAGE ], image, statue; plur. [ IMAGE ].

men [ IMAGE ], a kind of stone, block of stone, slab; plur. [ IMAGE ], bases of statues, large pedestals.

men, meni [ IMAGE ], mountain, stone hill; dual, [ IMAGE ]; Rec. 27, 84.

Menmentt [ IMAGE ], Rec. 36, 81, mountain, necropolis.

Mennt [ IMAGE ], P. 665 = [ IMAGE ], the West.

men [ IMAGE ], to set down.

menmen [ IMAGE ] ∴, IV, 1105, Rec. 31, 15, to move, to move towards or away, to quake; Copt. [ IMAGE ].

menmen [ IMAGE ] ∴, A.Z. 1900, 30, 1905, 37, 1908, 6, to remove, to set aside, to carry off, to steal.

menmen ta [ IMAGE ] ∴, Rev. 11, 141, earthquake.

Menmenit [ IMAGE ], Tuat IV, a three-headed serpent-god bearing six stars and 14 human heads.

Menmen[it] [ IMAGE ], B.D.G. 259, a form of Hathor adored in the Fayyum.

Menmenu-ā [ IMAGE ], a title of Menu.

Men-mut-f [ IMAGE ], Pap. Mag. 54, a form of Amen.

men [ IMAGE ], the pinion or leg of a bird (?)

men-ui (?) [ IMAGE ], the two shoulders; [ IMAGE ], Tuat XI.

menu [ IMAGE ], a kind of priest, ministrant; plur. [ IMAGE ],

Menui (?)-her pet [ IMAGE ], Annales III, 177, a goddess.

men [ IMAGE ], seat, buttocks.

meni [ IMAGE ], Rev. 11, 167, leg, thigh.

men-t [ IMAGE ], thigh.

men-ti [ IMAGE ], U. 389, P. 253, [ IMAGE ], P. 201, 611, N. 812, 937, 1063, [ IMAGE ], Metternich Stele 156, [ IMAGE ], [ IMAGE ]; the two thighs, and the part of the body above them, the buttocks.

men-ti Nut [ IMAGE ], P. 401, M. 572, N. 1179, the two thighs of the goddess Nut.

menti [ IMAGE ], P. 79, N. 23, [ IMAGE ], [ IMAGE ], [ IMAGE ], M. 109, N. 760, thighs.
menmen, to meet together.

Men-t, a god.

Meni, Tuat VI, a god.

men-t, Thes. 1202, plant, shoot.

menit, roots, stalks, stems.

meni-t, a kind of wood; var.

menu, Amen. 6, 11, Rec. 15, 162, IV, 687, 730, 1104, 1165, grove, avenue of trees in a garden, plantation, shrubbery.

men, domestic animal; plur. menut, Nástasen Stele 40, Rev., cattle, sheep and goats.

men-men, Rev. 12, 70, cow.

menmen, bull; Menu-Amen, the bull of his mother.

men-men-t, flocks and herds, cattle in general.


Menu-fai-ä, Hymn Darius 37, Menu of the lifted arm.

Menu-neb-semt, Gol. 1, Menu, lord of the deserts.

Menu heriāb P-hapti, Berg. II, 410, Menu, dweller in P-Hapti.

Menu-dāh, Quelques Pap. 38, Menu as a moon-god.

Menu-Amen, a dual god of generation.


Menu-nesu-Heru, Denderah IV, 62, a warrior bull-god.

Menu-Ḥeru, Menu + Horus.


Menu-Ḥeru-netch-tef-f, B.D. 145, V, 75.

Menu-Ḥeru sa Ast, Menu as son of Isis, a god of Coptos.

Menu-Khenti-Ḥet-Seker, Edfū I, 12, 17, a form of Menu worshipped at Edfū.

Menu-qet, Denderah IV, 80, B.D. 149, the god of the 1st Āat; var.

men, dove, swallow; plur.

mennu, Ḥerusātef Stele 47, a vessel in the form of a dove or swallow.

men-t, a kind of bird, swallow (?), dove (?), pigeon (?); Copt. ḫnte.
Men-t, B.D. 86 and 147, the swallow, sacred to Serqet, 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, vessels to hold medicine.

Menu, a tool (?)

Menu, a club, a weapon (Laca).

Menu, gum, resin, manna.

Menen (?), an eastern drug from Phoenicia or Arabia, used in mummification.

Men ḫetch-t, white manna, a kind of drug.

Menu en Tchah, Annales IX, 155, manna from the country east or north-east of the Delta.

Mennu-t, the mummification 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.

Meni, linen cloth.

Menu, linen cloth.

Men, fire, flame, heat; var. N.

Men, venom, poison (?)

Men-t, fire, flame.

Men, men-t, pool, lake, canal.

Mená, meni, P. 180, M. 280, N. 891, N. 891, to tie up a boat in port, to lead a boat into port, to tether cattle, to gain access to a woman; Rec. 21, 79, moored; Copt. koone.

Mená hepu, Heruemheb 6, to administer laws, to enforce laws.

Menná, to arrive in port.

Menn-t, arrival in port.

Men, arrival in port.

Menu, Nâstasen Stele 12, a quay, harbour.

Mená, harbour, haven.

Mennau-t, IV, 692, 732, harbour, haven; plur.

Mená-tu, Copt. koone, arrival in port.
menu-t
Nástassen Stele 10, 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.

menáu
stakes to which prisoners to be executed were tied.

mená, meni
P. 180, A.Z. 1905, 118, to arrive in port, to die; a happy death.

mená-t
Berl. 2296, death; dead things, the dead; deathless; the death cry, the wailing of women for the dead.

men
funeral couch, death bed, bier.

mená-t
U. 422, funeral, death bed, bier, funeral couch; plur. 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, M. 415, a goddess.

Menánt-urit
P. 163, N. 7, a goddess.

men
P. 684 (division of word doubtful).

men
Tur. Pap. 19, to offer (?)

men
M. 124, N. 427, 646 = in U. 118, to bring, to present, to offer.

mená, menáu apțu
P. 604, to herd cattle, shepherd, herdsman; III, A.Z. 1905, 119, gooseherd.

menát, menit
IV, 917, 1059, an amulet worn to give physical happiness, ornaments worn on ceremonial occasions; plur. it was made of I, etc.

Menát
P.S.B. 13, 331, a name of Hathor.

mená-t
a kind of bird, swallow (?) dove (?)

mená-t
a kind of gum, resin.

mená
a vase, a pot, a measure.

Menát
the name of a star (?) in the northern heaven.

Menátiu
Nav. Lit. 100, a group of warrior-gods.

menáná
to arrive in port, to die.

menáná (?)
A.Z. 1905, 103, mina, a weight; compare Heb. ṣən.
menā (?) box, draught box, writing tablet.

Menā

[diagram]

227, P. 181, N. 892, a lake or canal; T. 23,
P. 171.

menā-t

[diagram]

P. 759, a nursing-goddess.

IV, 920, 921, great nurse, a title of several
goddesses.

menaut milch cows.

Men-ānkh Nefer-ka-Rā

the name of the pyramid of King Nefer-ka-Rā.

meni

[diagram]

P. 537, a proper name (?)

Meni

[diagram]

Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

meni soldierto kill men in honour of a chief.

meni-t foe, enemy.

[diagram]

Rec. 14, 51, to plough, to till the earth,
to cultivate, to break up.

meni

[diagram]

Anastasi I, 1, 8,
ploughman, labourer, peasant; plur.

mena (?), nurse;

P. 739, two sister-nurses;

Metternich Stele 246, 247; Copt. 600CE.

Menā-t

[diagram]

N. 1139;

Lanzone 112, the Nurse-goddess Isis.

Menā-t urit

[diagram]

IV, 920, 921, great nurse, a title of several
goddesses.

menur

[diagram]

Stunden 44 . . .

menur

[diagram]

to asperse, to pour out a libation (?)

menur (?)

[diagram]

a kind of incense, bitumen (?)

menur

[diagram]

papyrus, water plants.

menhu-t (?)

[diagram]

U.

462, firmament.

menusa

[diagram]

Wört. 657 . .

menpeh-t

[diagram]

Rec. 24, 164,

[diagram]

Rec. 18, 177, nipple of the breast; dual

menf

[diagram]

Nástasen Stele 8, III,

from it; Copt. 700CE.

menf-t

[diagram]

bracelets, armlets, rings, jewellery, etc.

menfit (?)

[diagram]

rings, jewellery.

menfer-t

[diagram]

ring, a kind of ornament (of the feet )

plur.

menfer-t

[diagram]

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. Menfi-ti (?), Menfi-t, Menfi, the name of the pyramid of Meri-Ra.

Mendes Stele.

Menfi, soldier; plur. Menfi-ti (?), rings, bracelets, jewellery.

Menmu-t urit T. 290

Menmens, P. 606, vessel, vase (?)

Menrir (Menlii), a Nubian god; see Merur, Mandulas.

Menhiu, A.Z. 1899, 96, stone.

Menhep, to copulate, marriage, spouse.

Menhes; see Menhep.

Menhesau, P. 673, M. 664, N. 1280, P. 94, M. 118, N. 56, a group of gods who watched over the South, 1, 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 (?); Rec. 15, 142, young sow.

Menh-t, belonging to the corvée (?)

Menh, IV, 480, wax; Copt. Μεξηγόρης.

Menhiu, Rec. 16, 110, things made of wax, wax figures.

Menh-t, Rec. 29, 148, water plant, papyrus; plur.

Menh-t, an amulet in the form of a serpent.

Menhut, common soldier.

Menhu, to sacrifice, to offer up an animal.

Menhu, 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-baiu-s.

Menhi, Nesi-Amsu 33, 6, a slaughtering-god; B.D. (Saite) 17, 57, the companions of the same.

Menhit, Lanzone 287, Denderah IV, 78, a lioness-goddess, mother of Shu.
Menhit [IV, 479], a lioness-goddess, consort of Shu.

Menhi-khenti-Sehetch [PIANKHI STELE 83], a god.

menhâ P. 311, P. 613, a kind of bird (?)

menhitâ Rev. 6, 24, a king's gift; compare Heb. הָנִית.

menkh 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; in a proper or becoming manner; perfect for ever, good to last for all time; the two beneficent gods (Euergetai).

menkh-t Amen. 19, 14, 22, Rec. 21, 79, something that is correct, perfect, excellent, good, solid (of buildings), beneficent, excellence; perfect in the knowledge of spells; of gracious disposition.

menkhu good deeds, benefits, benefactions, excellences, perfections.

menkhut good counsels, counsels of excellence.

menkh a well-conducted child.

menkhu loyal and well-trained servants.

menkh àb (or ḥa-t) IV, 1044, a man of right disposition.

menkh to work in wood, to cut, to carve; var. ; worked; Copt. ḫw̱̱̱̱.".

menkhu carpenter.

menkh-t work produced by the carpenter, inlaid work, fretwork.

menkh to be tied, to be fastened.

menkh, clapper, tongue of a bell.

menkh-t a tool or instrument, chisel, a forked staff.

menkh an offering.

menkh-t T. 389, P. 592, a piece of cloth or stuff of any kind, bandlet, veil, a ceremonial girdle or fillet, a change of raiment; plur. P. 408, M. 584, N. 1189. The following bandlets were used during the performance of the ceremony of Opening the Mouth:

menkh-t ãns or ã, the red bandlet.

menkh-t ãrun (?) the blue bandlet.

menkh-t åtma or ã, a bandlet made of åtma cloth (damûr). (damûr). (damûr).

menkh-t ãa-t the great bandlet.

menkh-t uatch-t or ã', the green bandlet.

menkh-t ëtch-t the white bandlet.
Menkh, B.D. 96, 5, a god.

Menkh, a god who presided over the 2nd month; Copt. 112.011.

Menkh, Tuat IX: (1) a god who swathed Osiris; (2) an object worshipped in Per-Neteru (Mar. Aby. I, 44).

Menkh-qa-hašetep, 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.

mensas, Rev., after, afterwards; Copt. ehpwc.

mensa (?), U. 31A, N. 259A, sour milk (?)

mensa, jar, vase, jug; two jars or jugs.

mensas, Rev. 13, 91, after, afterwards; Copt. ehpwc.

mensub (?), spear, javelin, weapon.

mensh, excellent, good, sound, solid; see.

menshu, Rev. 13, 5, benefactor.

mensh-āb, generous, beneficient; Rev. 13, 31, kindly deeds.

mensh, Rec. 4, 24, Rev. 13, 2, bandage, cord, tie, bond; see.

mensh, a large sea-going trading boat; plur. , 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, Hearst Pap. 11, 9, minium, a substance used by painters.

menq, L.D. III, 140b, Rev. 12, 116, Rev. 11, 160, 167, to bring to an end, to finish, to complete, to make an end of, to destroy; Copt. ellfinik, elot pk.

mennq, Rev. 13, 37, to complete.

menq, Hearst Pap. 5, 17, a kind of tree.

Menqit, B.D. 101, 11, Ombos I, i, Berg. 71, a goddess of vegetation and gardens.

Menqit, a serpent-goddess.

menqi[t], Rev. 11, 167, stuff, cloth.

mongeb, P. 352, 581, a cool shady seat, place where the jars of wine were stored.

menqeb(h)-t, Rec. 15, 150, a cool, shaded room for rest, a part of the temple.

Menqeb, Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a man-headed hawk-god; var. (Suete) Menqeba, B.D. 101, 8, a god.
menqebit — Rec. 34, 124, the amulet of the serpent's head.

menqebit — collar or pectoral to which the serpent amulet was attached.

mengerit — var. of menk.

menk — Jour. As. 1908, 313, end, finish; Copt. ـــ ـــ ـــ.

menk-t — see ـــ ـــ ـــ.

menker-t — an animal's tail worn as an ornament by men.

Menkerit — Tuat X, a lioness-goddess.

Mengabu — B.D. (Saite) 99, 4, a god.

ment, ment-ти — the two breasts of a woman; see ـــ ـــ ـــ and ـــ ـــ.

menti — an amulet.

ment — the two eyes.

ment — Excom. Stele 1 . . . . . . .


Mentiu nu Satt — IV, 372, ـــ ـــ ـــ ـــ, the thievish nomads of the Eastern Desert and Southern Syria.

Ment — the War-god of Thebes; Gr. Μενθός.

Mentit — Edfu I, 20, 5, a goddess of Edfu.

Ment-safi (?) — a proper name (Menthesuphis?).

mentá — N. 850 = ـــ ـــ ـــ, P. 204 + 4 (Pyr. 1015).

mentai — Rev. = Copt. ـــ + ـــ.

mentar — Rev., ascent; Copt. ـــ + ـــ.

menti — Rev. 13, 19, 15, 16, compatriot (?)

menti — a Typhonic animal of the wolf species.

mentef — he, it; Copt. ـــ.

mentnakh-t — Rev. 13, 13, 20, strength, power; Copt. ـــ ـــ ـــ.

mentek — thee, thou; ـــ ـــ ـــ, Gen. Epist. 67, 68, ـــ ـــ ـــ, Rec. 21, 78.

menth-ti — the two breasts; see ـــ ـــ ـــ and ـــ ـــ.

Menthu — IV, 808, nomad hunters and robbers of the Eastern Desert and Southern Syria. They were famous for their beards— ـــ ـــ ـــ ـــ ـــ ـــ, T. 353, N. 174, “like the beards on the Menthu.”


mentha — B.D. 114, 2, 5, a mythological town.
ment, an unknown object.

ment-t, Love Songs, I, 5, the breast, the bosom of a woman; N. Nastasen
Stele 33, the left breast; dual Rec. 4, 122, ; Copt. 

mentiṭi, the two breasts.

ment-āb (?) Rec. 11, 65, of bold intent.

ment-ṭi the pupils of the eyes.

Menṭef-t, N. 1228, P. 204, a god.


mentch, T. 360, N. 1155, P. 712, N. 1365.

mentch a kind of seed or grain.

mentchi, safe, secure.

mentchu, plaited beards.

mentchem, Peasant 133, Rev. 8, 171, a kind of basket, wickerwork bed.

mentchem, A.Z. 68, 12, sweet scent.

mentcher, Sphinx II, 83, cerebellum; Copt. A. N. 173, 606; dual the . The P- , A.Z. 122, left P.-, ICZ T. 1228, sweet 485, 1330, A.Z. 133.


mer, a sea-going ship.


mer, swampy land.

mer, IV, 630, libation tank.

mer, Rec. 21, 78, the basin of a harbour, port, quay, harbour.

merá, IV, 1077, flood, bodily excretion.

merit, celestial lake, heaven, sky.

Merit, Mareotis.
merit, A.Z. Bd. 35, 17, Amen.
4, 12, IV, 729, A.Z. 1874, 148, river bank, landing stage, sea coast, port, quay, dam; Copt. eepo.

merit, merut, Rec. 33, 30, boats, shipping in port.

merit, Berl. 3024, 75, crocodiles which bask on the river bank.

merti, Love Songs 3, 7, canal, quay.

mer-t beyond, on the other side; Copt. eep (?)

Mer, B.D.G. 617: (1) a sacred serpent kept at Edfu; (2) the protecting spirit of the Inundation.

Merit, a 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 shemā, 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 P. 234, P. 464,

N. 1381, M. 526, the lake in Sekhet-Aaru.

Mer (She?)-āārut, the lake of Uraei in the Tuat.

Mer-āāti, B.D. 17, 52–55, the lake of Truth in Rastau.

Mer-āāakhuti the lake of the gods of the Horizon.

Mer (She)-en-ānkhab, Tuat IV, the bath of Ra which was kept by 12 jackal-gods.

Mer-ēn-mētiu, B.D. 17, 46, a bath of the gods in the Tuat.

Mer-ēn-āātiu, B.D. 17, 46, the bath of the gods in the Tuat.

Mer-ēn-Hēru, B.D. 13, 1, the lake of Horus in the Tuat.

Mer-ēn-ēs-smen, B.D. 17, 46, the natron lake in the Tuat.

Mer-ēn-ē-hētēm M. 552, N. 1132, the lake of destruction.

Mer-ēn-Khā
Mer-en-Sásá, U. 393, 566, T. 321, a lake, or island (áa?), of fire in the Tuat.

Mer-en-serser, a lake of fire in the Tuat.

Mer-en-sehpetep, B.D. 96, 7, the lake of propitiation in the Tuat.

Mer-en-šestes, B.D. 15, 8, a lake in the Tuat.

Mer-en-šestes, a lake in the Great Oasis.

Mer-šu, B.D. 39, 2, the lake in which the serpent-fiend Rerek was drowned.

Mer-neter, the lake of the god.

Mer-šepu, U. 419, T. 239, a lake in the Tuat.

Mer-šheh, B.D. 131, 10, the lake of one hundred thousand years.

Mer-šepetep, 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.

Mer-Sab, N. 144, jackal-lake in the Tuat; plur. P. 245, N. 1057.

Meru-smen-ša, P. 699, lakes of the smen geese.

Mer-šesh (?), B.D. 98, 8, a lake in the Tuat.

Mer-Kensta, N. 1099, the Nubian lake.

Mer-Tuatta, N. 1153, the lake of the Tuat; plur. P. 245, N. 1057.

Mer — mer, to love, to desire, to wish for, to crave for, to will; Copt. 

mer — mer, Pap. 3024, 150, 151.

mer — mer, lovely, amiable.

mer, Rev. 11, 138, 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, to wish for, to desire, to love.
merriu, those who love, lovers, friends.

merr-t, P. 69, N. 36, IV, 1045, love, desire, wish, something longed or wished for; plur. III'

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. ~^t.

merà, 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. ~^t.

merit, love, desire, wish; Amherst Pap. I, love-spells or love-letters.

mer-ni, Pap. 3024, 104, lovable.

meri reth, benevolent, loving mankind; Gr. φιλάνθρωπος.

mer-t, title of a priestess in Hermopolis.

mer, Rec. 3, 47, a festival.

mer-t, Rec. 11, 142, gladness.

mer, Rev. III, 133, 12, 8, 56, pleasure boat; Copt. _^lav _?

Merr, "beloved one," a title of several gods.

meri, a title of several gods.

Meriti, Meritti, Metternich Stele 87, Amen, Horus, Osiris, and other gods; plur. 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-ua, a guardian of Osiris.

Meri-f-ta, Denderah IV, 59, a guardian of Osiris.

Meri-maat, Berg. I, 12, a god in the Tuat.

Meri-mut-f, Denderah III, 36, B.M. 46, 681, Rev. 37, 70, Rec. 37, 14, a form of Khnemu, lord of Khâi,
Mer-en-aui-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-erpä-neteru, Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Mer-segrit, etc., B.D. 145, 146, name of the 18th Pylon.

Mer-t, etc., B.M. 46631, Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Mera, etc., Palermo Stele, Rec. 26, 236, Rec. 31, 26, Decrets 9, Dream Stele 40, Decrets 14, 147; Rev. 11, 112, 12, 29, overseer, chief officer, head, superintendent, director, foreman; plur.

Mera, Meru, etc., A.Z. 1908, 45, chief of the caravan, Koller Pap. 37, inspector of horned cattle (?)

Mera, Meru, etc., Peasant 193, district inspector.

Mer a en set (?), N. 1002, chief of the mountain tract.

Mer abu (?), Anastasi IV, 3, 1, Koller Pap. 37, inspector of horned cattle (?)

Mer abu . . . . 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 ant, overseer of the storehouse.

Mer u (?), Peasant 193, district inspector.

Mer uau, A.Z. 45, 1124, overseer of the boats, captain of the fleet.

Mer unut, A.Z. 45, 1124, Peasant 193, district inspector.

Mer-un-t, A.Z. 45, 1124, Peasant 193, district inspector.
mer per, IV, 1071, 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.

meru 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 m'khen, 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 m'shāu, P.S.B 21, 271, general, commander of an army; Copt. ḫettetekec.

mer m'shāu, title of the high-priest of Merdes.

mer m'shāu 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 ḫe-t urt VI, IV, 1118, overseer of the six courts of justice.

mer ḫe-t ka, 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; ḫettetekec, inspector of the priests of the South and North.

mer khent (?), IV, 100, the four overseers of the pleasure gardens.

mer khert neter, overseer of the cemetery; ḫettetekec, overseer of the cemetery workmen.

mer khetedem-t, IV, 1106, keeper of the seal.

mer khetedemu, overseer of the keepers of the seal; ḫettetekec, keeper of the seal of the palace.

mer sau resu, Décrets 18, chief of the classes of the South.
mer sunu
Pap. 42, archiatros.

mer seba
an officer on a boat.

germsnt áabtt
 governor of the eastern deserts;
governors of deserts.

mer sekhtiu
chief of the peasant field-labourers.

mer sesem
chief officer of cavalry.

mer sesh(?)á nesu
keeper of the king's correspondence.

mer shen-t
chief of enquiry; Copt. λρψατε (?);
Rec. 24, 189 = Gr. λεσατος.

mer shen-ti
chief of the double granary.

mer shenár
chief of a temple storeroom.

mer shent
Peasant 192,

mer kat
overseer of a class of servants (?)

mer thethu
inspector of the . . . . . . .

mer tccheb
Décrets 18,

mer, to see, to look at.

mer-t
eye;
dual
divine eyes, sun and moon,
etc.; many-eyed, "full of eyes";

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-áakhu, etc.
Theb. 18, one of the 36 Dekans (?)

Merti seti
the name of
the 13th day of the moon.

mer
tie, band,
bundles of clothes; Copt. ΝΟΥΡ.

mer-t
house, palace.

mer-t
Metternich Stele 72,

mer-t
a quarter in
town or village, street or lane in a town,
market-place; plur. , , , , Rev.

mer-t
house to house.
Merr-t – Peasant 300, a quarter of a town or village, street corner, market; plur. Merr-t.

Merr-ti – the two halves of heaven.

Merr-ur – cow (?)

Mer-ur – B.D. 99, 19, Rev. 11, 130; see Nemur.

Mer, merá – Rec. 4, 30, to guide (?)

Mer – Palermo Stele, IV, 1149, the morus tree.

Merit (?) – U. 664, Rec. 5, 88, Love Songs 1, 12, staff, plank, etc., of the wood of the morus tree; plur.

Merit – B.D. 169, 18, a mythological mulberry tree.

Merr-t – a writing instrument.

Mer – N. 258, milk pot.

Merrit – Shipwreck 164, vessels or pots.

Merr – hero, brave man;  Rev. 12, 45.

Merr – 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.

Merrári – a sick man.

Mer-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.

Merit-neser-t – Denderah IV, 84, ibid. III, 24, name of the goddess of the 8th Pylon.

Merit nesru – Thes. 28, the goddess of the 8th hour of the night.

Merit nesru – Tuat I, a fire-goddess.


Mera –  Rev. 11, 151, 174, 12, 19, ships, fleet;  Rev. 12, 8, sailor (?)

Mera-t – Rev. 14, 11, fullness; compare Heb.  Sesh.
Mera, an ancient name of Egypt; Pa-ta-Mera, the land of Mera = Gr. Παιρα. 

Meri, a kind of stone.

Merina, IV, 665, captive chiefs; compare Heb. יִמָּר (Mera).

Merua, Rec. 15, 158, weak, wretched.

Merur (Melul), a Nubian god worshipped at Talmis and Kalabshah (Mandulas).

Merurit, a kind of stone.

Meruḥ, a kind of bird.

Merukh-t, "measurer," a name of the left eye of Horus, i.e., the moon; var.

Merbâa = Μεβάς, a king of the 1st dynasty.

Mermer, B.D. 75, 3, a god.

Merna, IV, 691, a measurer of time, water-clock (?); Gr. ἕρωλόγιον.

Merkh, U. 420, T. 240, to measure (the day).

Merkh-t, Mythe 24, 107, to destroy, to wipe out, to delete or obliterate, to perish.

Merkh-t, A.Z. 1870, 156, 1899, 13, to destroy, to wipe out, to delete or obliterate, to perish.

Mershari, a god.

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, P. 160, a group of cow-goddesses.
mhu — Rev. 12, 8, 118, 108, Rev. 11, 124, IV, 648, tribe, clan, family; see Thes. 1288, IV, 172.

mhu-t, coition, begetting, begetter.

moher — milk vessel; plur. IV, 743.

mehri — milkman.

Mhettut, Tuat I, the ape-gods who sang to Râ at dawn.

meh (mmeh) — Rev. 12, 31 = Copt. before.

meh — a sign placed before ordinal numbers: first; second; Copt.

meh — P. 421, cubit, i.e., seven handbreadths or 28 fingerbreadths or 0.325 metre, or about 20 inches; Copt.


meh notches — the little cubit containing six palmbreadths and 24 fingerbreadths.

meh — Palermo Stele, a ship 100 cubits long.

meh — P. 123, M. 215, N. 686, P. 417, M. 412, 597, 1202,

meh-t — M. 412, N. 708, N. 1191, fullness;

meh-t ra — Amen. 14, 17, 15, a mouthful of bread; fulfilment of affairs, i.e., the day’s work.

meh áb — Anastasi I, 14, 5, to fill the heart, to satisfy, to be content, content; a person who fills the heart, beloved one, darling.

meh áb menkh — IV, 1001, perfect filler of the heart, a title.

meh ánkhui 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 — 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. meh, the D'laying.

mehet (?), U. 261, abundance.

mha, addition, increment, increase.

Mehtu (?), B.D. 180, 18, a god (?)

Meh, 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 Râ.

Meht-f-meh (?)-f, the god of the 16th day of the month.

Meh-maât, Tuat III, a god.

Mehit-Tefnut, U. Z., Edfû I, 20, 6, a double-goddess of Edfû.

meh, Rev. 5, 95, to be inlaid with precious stones; meh, inlaid with precious stones; meh, covered with flowers of all kinds.

A kind of stone, agate (?)

meh, stones for inlaying.

meh-t, a plaque.

meh, T. 267, N. 39.

meht, Rev. 12, 37, to have power over, to have possession of; Copt. meht, something captured, prisoner.

meh, Tuat X, A.Z. 1872, 21, Thes. 1205, IV, 600, 648, to seize, to have or hold as a possession; meh, to lay hold of his feet.

meh-t nub, the washing out of gold from quartz or mud.

mehu, a drowned man.

mehtu, Tuat X, the drowned.

meh, submerged land.

Mehi, the canal of the Nome Metelites.

mehtuiu, the flood that destroyed mankind.

meh, Rec. 10, 136, flood.

mehit, Metternich Stele 202, Pap. 3024, water-flood, rainstorm, a mass of water, essence.

mehit Agba, U. 620, the flood of Agba, i.e., the mass of celestial water above the earth.
mehai — fuller, washerman.

mehi (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.

Mehi — Düm. II, 46, 27, Thes. 119, B.D. (Saite) 109, 7, a title of Thoth as god of the Inundation.

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; mehti — northern.

mehti — the northern quarter of earth or sky; Copt. mehtiu.

Mehtiu — those who live in the North.

Mehtiu — P. 829, IV, 612, Dream Stele 41, northern tribes, gods of the North.

mehti (?) — grain of the North.

mehti — fleet of the North; Palermo Stele, North-house; lords of the North, Greeks (?)

mehti-amenti — 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. — etc., B.D. 99, 27, the wind by which the magical boat sailed.

meh-t — fan, fly-flapper.

meh-t — Rec. 17, 145, IV, 635, a vase, jar, bowl.

me hut — offerings.

mehti — oil, unguent, salve.
Mehanuti (Meñnuti)-Ra

, B.D. 180, 31, a god (?)

meñi

, shining one.

meñuar

, pigeon tower;

Copt. f X

Meñun

, a harvest-god.

meh-f (?) ➥ , a kind of stone.

mehn-t

, Rec. 3, 50, house of the North.

mehn-t (?) ➥ , north winds.

meñen

, a covering.

Meñen

, Tuat VII, ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , a serpent-god who protected Añ-u-Ra in the Tuat.

Meñnit

, B.D. 131, 9,

, B.D. 168,

, Rec. 27, 88,

, Hymn Darius 29, a serpent-goddess, uraeus crown.

Meñni

, Tuat XI, one of 12 gods who carried Meñen.

Meñen-ápni (?) ➥ , Tuat X, a serpent-god, each half of whom had three heads and three necks and rested on a bow.

Meñen-ta ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ Tuat VIII, a goddess in the Circle Heteptet-neb-per-s.

Meñen-ti ➥ , Denderah IV, 62, a guardian of a coffer.

meñen

, one to whom things are given or offered.

meh-t ➥ ➥ , Israel Stele 6, crown, plume, feather-

, crown; plur. ➥ ➥ ➥ , Koller Pap. 4, 1, 6.

meh ➥ ➥ ➥ , to crown, to be
crowned.

meh ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , bandlet, fillet, garland, crown, girdle;

plur. ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , P. 426, M. 610, N. 1215; Copt. X

meh

, linen thread.

mehi (m'hi) ➥ ➥ ➥ , Rec. 12, 211,

, Rec. 4, 25, ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , Leyd. Pap. 5, 5, flax, linen; Copt. X

meñ

, I, 129, Pap. 3024, 68,

Metternich Stele 199, ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , to have a care for, to be anxious about, to be sorry,
to brood over.

meñi

, Hymn to Nile 3, 9, ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , Pap. 3024, 30,

, P. 1116b, 18, wretched man, miserable.

meh-t ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , care, grief, anxiety, thought.

meñsa ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , care, anxiety.

meh ➥ ➥ , Rec. 15, 17, nest;

, Rec. 13, 15.

meñsa ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , care, anxiety.

meh ➥ ➥ ➥ ➥ , Leyd. Pap. 2,

, P. 644, tomb, sepulchre.
mehra (meha)  Rev. 12, 38, clan, tribe; Verbum I, 396, U. 296, N. 534, store chamber of tomb.

mehs  blain, boil, sore.

mehs (?) IV, 266, N. 204, the crown of the North.

mehs (?), mehta  N. 293A, club.

mekha to burn, to be hot or fervent.

mekha N. 759, IV, 72, to turn to, to run towards.

mekha-t intestines; Copt. eeejip.

mekha-t, mekhenta Rec. 30, 67, balance; Copt. eeje.

mekhai Copt. eeejip.

mekhaut Barshah 1, 14, 11, shelters (?) on the river.

mekhar Rev., war, fight; Copt. eelx.

mekhar-t Rev. 12, 70, scarab.

mekharr Rev. 12, 34, to beat, to strike, to fight; Copt. eeeje.

mekhent, mekhenta P. 183, N. 896, 913,

mekhnu A.Z. 1868, 38, saw.

mekhn-t U. 468, M. 786, Rec. 26, 64, A.Z. 1287, 1894, 119, ferry boat; plur.

mekhent, mekhenta P. 400, 651, 676.

mekhent, mekhentti N. 1184, god of the divine ferry, ferryman; var. meshen-

mekhentti-ar-ti N. 660: (1) a form of Horus; (2) a crocodile-headed god.

mekhenti-ur Rec. 37, 59, a form of Ptah.

mekhenti-Tefnut Rec. 37, 61, a form of Ptah.

mekhenti-Sekhem U. 532, a title of.
mekhsefu

, P. 642, M. 677, N. 1239, a kind of ceremonial staff or weapon.

mekht

Rec. 27, 77 ꝑ

amiu khet, subordinates.

mos

Pap. 3024, 142,
a conjunctive particle: yet, moreover;

mos

Rec. 27, 228.

to bear, to give birth to, to produce, to fashion, to form, to make a likeness of;
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.

mesi

midwife; Copt. ḫemw.

mes-t

U. 197,

genetrix: bearer of a man child.

mess-t

a woman who brings forth, something which is born or produced, birth.

mesut

U. 43, M. 681,
birth.

mesti

Rev. 14, 19, childbirth.

mes-t

Rec. 27, 219,

Rec. 27, 228,

IV, 887,

birth, something produced.

mes[ut]

birth of Osiris, 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,

messu | A , IV, 614, children.

messiu | P, 171, 177, \[i^^^^, those who are born, children.

mesit | T. 284 = M, P. 53, \[i^^^^, children; M, N. 65, \[i^^^^, children; M, P. 593, race, family.

mes | a baby; baby 15 months old; a weaned child.

mes-t | P. 3024, 76, \[i^^^^, a female child.

mesu nebu | all who are born, i.e., all mankind.

mesu nt mu (?) | offspring of the Water-god, i.e., plants.

mesu hemt | female children.

Mesu Heru | Quelques P. 43, a class of embalmers.

mesu hesiu | sons of quakings (?) terror-stricken beings.

Mesu-khenti-Aat | Quelques P. 43, a class of embalmers.

Mesu seru | children of noblemen.


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 beṭesh-t | children of revolt, i.e., the rebels who followed Set.

Mes-pet-āaṭ-t-em-ḥer-f | Denderah I, 30, Ombos II, 2, 134, a lion-goddess.

Mes-Pteh | B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 2nd Pylon; var. Mes-Ptah.

Mes-t pekh-t | the warder of the 2nd Arit, B.D. 145.

Mes-Piteh | the warer of prey.

Mesui neterui | the two divine children.

Mesu Heru | P. 599, , B.D. 137A, 17, Mar.
Mesu Heru | Edfu I, 15A–H, the four sons and four grandsons (Arimâmâ, Maatêf, Arirêneftchesef, and Heq) of Horus.

Mesu-heru | Tuat XI, four chains that fetter Aapep.

Mesu–sepkh | B.D. 145, a god.

Mesu-serât-bqât | 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 temuemuhem | 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. <\(\text{met}^{+}\).

Mess | Stat. Tab. 52, bull-calf.

Mesit | foals.

Mesi | 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; form, fashion; I.D. III, 219, 3, 18, stone carvers; divine statue; plur.

Mes | Rev. 11, 169, foundry.

Mes | Rec. 11, 80, Rec. 21, 3, chief prince; Rec. 17, 98, overseer of a cemetery.

Mes | Metternich Stele 34, to weave, to spin.

Mes-t | bandlet, tiara, turban.

Mes | lock of hair, curl.

Mes | to turn round from, to avoid.

Mes | serpent, Horapollo Mes-t.

Mesut | serpent.

Mes-t | Annales I, 87, one of the 36 Dekans; later — = 0u\(\text{m}\)u\(\text{m}\).

Mesit | Thes. 478, a festival.

Mes | supper, evening bread.

Mesit | T. 342, Pap. 3921, 81, Rec. 4, 121, evening meal, supper, cakes of the evening.

Mesut | T. 343, T. 245, food, provisions for the night; IV, 108.
mes-t, grain (?), U. 138, 58, to cause trouble.

Mesant (?), Pap. 3024, 58, a kind of loaf or cake; var. cakes.

mes, crop, grain.

mes A.Z. 1900, 37, a kind of disease (?)

mes I.D. III, 219, 19, to drag.

mes A. to lead, to bring, to transfer.

mes-t, U. 132, N. 440, a bird (?)

mes A. to walk.

mesmes P. 254, M. 475, N. 1064, , to journey, to travel.

mesmesu c steps (?) stridings (?)

mes-t, Jour. As. 1908, 250, usury, interest; Copt. HCE.

mes (?), to slay.

mess Rev. 4, 24, leather band, belt, girdle; plur. Anastasi I, 25, 5; Copt. OYC.

mess, leather armour, buckler, shield; a fighting coat made of leather.

mesa-t, mesa-t, a kind of goose, or powerful waterfowl.

mesit, Pap. 3024, 93, birds, waterfowl (plur. of preceding?).

msah Rev. 12, 67, Rev. 13, 14, crocodiles; Copt. OCAQ.

mesántf (?), a portion of the lower part of the body.

Mesanuit (?), Oumbos 2, 132, a goddess.

Mesit B.I. (Saite), 136, 1, a god.

Mesu A.Z. 1905, 104, a man's name, Moses (?)

mesur a drinking bowl.

mesut (?), clothes, apparel.

mesbeb (?), Love Songs 4, 10, IV, 519, to think (?)

mesper tep, the 1st mesper, i.e., the 3rd day of the month, which was sacred to Osiris.

mesper sen-nu II a the 2nd mesper, i.e., the 16th day of the month.

Mesperit , Tuat I, the goddess of the 6th hour of the night; varr.

mespertiu coppersmiths.

msef Rev. 2, 43 = Copt. CCAQ.

mesen (?), U. 421, T. 241

mesen Amen. 12, 19, to defend, to protect.
mesen: to weave, to spin.

mesen-t: foundry, baby's cradle (?)

Mesen: Berg. I, 34, an Ape-headed fire-god.

mesen: Rev. 14, 69, to form a properly or estate.

mesen: Rec. 16, 116.

mesen: Herusâtef 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: Rec. 19, 95.

Mesenti: the title of the high-priest of Apollinopolis (Edfâ).

mesentiu: sacrificial priests (?)

mesnâ (?): knife, dagger.

mesner-t: tunic.


Mesnekhtit: Berg. 67; see Meskhenit.

mesenti: foundation; see

mesr-t: Rec. 30, 67, parts of a ship, ribs (?)

meshai: Rec. 11, 66, to turn oneself round.

mesekh: Amen. 4, 16, 22, 9, crocodile; plur.

mesheh-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.

meshu (?): the dung of the crocodile.

mesesh: Rev. 11, 92, to turn round, to turn away.

mesesh: Rev. 14, 14, to turn.

mesesh: to slay, to cut, to divide.

meshep: something hidden or concealed.

meskh-t: lake, pool (?)

meskh-t: IV, 1060 . . . .

x 3
meskh-t 𓉱𓉫, forarm, thigh (?) ;

Meskh-ti, Meskh-t 𓉱𓉫, Thes. 124 ff., the Great Bear, depicted as a bull-headed heart, or a bull-headed bull's hanch with seven stars. It was the abode of the soul of Set.

Meskh-ti Û𓉫, Tuat XI, a form of Afu-Ra.

meskh-t 𓉱𓉼, ribbons, veils.

meskha 𓉼, Rec. 14, 119, to rejoice, joy, gladness.

meskha-ti 𓉼𓉼, a mistake for the two nostrils.

Meskha-ti kau 𓉼𓉼𓉱𓉫, U. 220 . . .

meskhā 𓉱𓉼𓉩, diadem, crown.

meskhāu 𓉱𓉼𓉩𓉫, P.S.B. 15. 32, 33, splendour (?)

meskhen-t 𓉱𓉫𓉼𓉫, an instrument in the form of a thigh used in religious ceremonies.

meskhen-t, tablet of destiny.

Meskhen-ti 𓉱𓉫𓉼, IV, 227, the birth stones or tablets (?) In Pap. Anhai one is called Shai and the other Rennit.

meskhen-t 𓉱𓉫𓉼𓉫, 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 ; B.D. (Saite) 31, 7, the birth-chamber of Osiris.

meskhen-t 𓉱𓉫𓉼𓉫, Ani Pap. 3, birth-chamber, birthplace, baby's bed; perhaps also a stone, or pair of stones, upon which a woman sat during childbirth.

meskhenut 𓉱𓉫𓉼𓉼𓉫𓉩, the four chief birth goddesses ; their names were :

Meskhen of Aait; Meskhen of Menkhit; Meskhen of Neft.; Meskhen of Sebqet; the birthplaces in Abidos.

Meskhenit 𓉱𓉫𓉼𓉩𓉫, M. 566, P. 397, the goddess of the birth-chamber.

Meskhenit 𓉱𓉫𓉼𓉩𓉫, Rec. 30, 190, the goddess of the birth-chamber, the goddess of Luck, Fate, or Destiny.

Meskhenit-Âait 𓉱𓉫𓉼𓉫𓉫, B.D. 142, a goddess of childbirth.

Meskhenit-Âait 𓉱𓉫𓉼𓉫𓉫𓉫, hippopotamus-goddess who presided over the 1st epagomenal day (the birthday of Osiris).

Meskhenit-Âait-Nut 𓉱𓉫𓉼𓉫𓉫𓉫𓉫, 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 Denderah IV, 74, 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-het Denderah IV, 74, one of the four goddesses who presided over birth.

Meskhenit-Neferit B.D. 142, a goddess of childbirth.

Meskhenit-Nefertit a hippopotamus-goddess who presided over the 2nd epagomenal day (the birthday of Heru (Horus) and Heru-ur).

Meskhenit-nefer-t-Ast 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.

Mesqen B.D. 58, 2; see Mesq-t.

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, R.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 Hymn Darius 14, a name of the sky.

Mesq-t-softu P. 184, N. 897, a portion of the sky.

Mesq Hearst Pap. 8, 2, a leather tablet used by the sandalmaker, Festschrift 5.

Mesq to seize, to drag along.

Mesq-t weapons, metal objects.

Mesqa Berg. II, 12, the region of resurrection in the Tuat.

Mesqen B.D. 58, 2; see Mesq-t.

Mesq-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.

Decrets 29, leathern objects, P.S.B. 16, 1532.

Meska-t a leather tent, the chamber in the tomb, or Other World, in which the deceased was revivified.
meská, Prisse 8, 16, 10, 1, 5, perhaps, a guess (?); Copt. "mekykh (?)

meská, Rev. 13, 20, Rev. 14, 11, fault (?) mistake (?)

Mesktt, the boat of the setting sun; see Semkett and Sektt.

mesg-t, a bull’s-skin bier, or the skin of a bull used in funerary ceremonies.

mest p' U. 125A, N. 434A, p' liver.

mestti, thighs; see Mestta, T. 335.

mest, Rev. 13, 39, a hateful object, hatred = see.

Mest, son of Horus; see Mesta.

Mest Asár, 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, Hearst Pap. 14, 14, 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, a measure (for fish).

mesta, a boat, or part of a boat (?)

mesta, palette of a scribe.

mesta (gesta) teb (tcheb), a palette furnished, i.e., fitted with colours and reeds.

Mestá (Gestá ?), 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, altar table, seat (?) bench (?)

Mesti, B.D. 99, 22, bolt of a plank in the magical boat.

Mestetf, Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

mestem-t, eye-paint, stibium; Copt. CT.
Mestet, to hate; Copt. ekocTe.

Mest (Demotic forms), hate, hatred.

Mestit, IV, 504, hatred, animosity, ill-will.

Mest-t, hateful, abominable thing.

Mestu, Amen. 22, 4, enemy.

Mest-t-t, hateful person or thing, rival; a woman hated or rejected by her husband.

Mestetiu, IV, 480, haters, enemies, foes, hostile.

Mest-t, Rec. 17, 145, a weight for meat.

Mesti, nostrils; varr.

Mest-t, Love Songs 1, 2, breast; Copt. eekccTe.

Mest-t, leg, high.

Mest-t, B.D. 125, 3, 22, the mystical Leg in Sekhet-Áaru.

Mest-t, U. 528, garment, apparel.

Mest, Rec. 8, 9, a kind of grain, or seed, or stone.

Mesti, III', Nástasen Stele 36, a kind of vessel.

Mestem-t, eye-paint, stibium; see mestem-t and mestchem-t; Copt. CThree, ECHEE.

Mestem-t, a substance used in medicine?

Mesetch, P. 689, T. 347, Hh. 238, to hate; Copt. ekocTe.

Mesetchtch, U. 387, 347; var. , U. 1, to hate.

Mesetch-t, B.M. 797, hatred.

Mesetchtchu, hater, foe, enemy.

Mesetchtch-t-qet-t, B.D. 174, 5, a god.

Mestchem-t, eye-paint, stibium; see mestem-t and mestem-t.

Mestcher-t, ear; dual

Mestcher-t, Rev. 12, 64, Rev. 12, 65; plur. Rev. 12, 64, Rev. 12, 65; plur.

Mestcher-ti (?), a title of the high-priestess of Tanis.

Mescherui, Ombos I, 1, 186, one of the 14 Kau of Osiris.

Mescher - Sah, Tomb Scii, one of the 36 Dekans.

Mesh, Mar. Karn. 55, 71, to advance, to flow like a waterfall.

Meshsh, to clean, to polish (?) to rub (?)

Meshsh, IV, 1121, a log of wood.
msha
Rev. 11, 143; to march, to go; Copt. ḫȯo-w*j. Rev. 11, 187, to march, to go; Copt. ḫȯo-w*j.


msha, Pap. 3024, 137, warship.

msha, a bird.

msha-t Rec. 30, 67, cakes, bread.

mshi Jour. As. 1908, 275, to wound; Copt. ḫ-e-qū.

mshit, Rev., scales, balance; Copt. ḫ-e-qū, ḫ-e-wjī.

meshmeshm-t
Hea$t Pap. 12, 6, a kind of herb used in medicine.

meshen-t P. 400, 676; varr. N. 1177, .

meshnu (?)

meshr I. 204, N. 165, Rec. 31, 23, ḫ, ḫ, Metternich Stele 50, ḫ, ḫ, evening.

meshrut U. 511, evening meal, supper, something hot (?) ; T. 325, ḫ, T. 323, ḫ, T. 287, ḫ, ḫ, P. 40.

mshet ḫ, passage, ford.

meqmeq
Rev. 14, 16, to consider, to ponder, to cogitate; Copt. ḫ-o-k-e-ḵ.

meqer-t A.Z. 1908, 15, an amulet in the form of a serpent’s head.

meqeh ḫ, sorrow, grief, anxiety, mental pain; Copt. ḫ-kā-ḵ.

Mqetqet ḫ, the name of a god.

mek U. 42, 236, 469, l. 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.

mekuti (?) ḫ, Rev. 11, 174, 12, 30, 42, camel cloth; Copt. ḫ-o-t-kē.

meka-t ḫ, station, place.

meká Annales IX, 156, a plant.

mekerr ḫ, blue; Copt. ḫ-o-qip (?)

meker ḫ, liar; Copt. ṣ-o-l.

mekes U. 207, l. 701, ḫ, Rec. 35, 192, ḫ, ḫ, sceptre, staff of authority.

mekta Rev. 12, 36, ḫ, to mix, mixture (?); Copt. ḫ-o-t-kē.

mektār ḫ, Heb. 372, tower; Copt. ḫ-o-t-kē.

mgi ḫ, bravery (?)

meg ḫ, Hymn to Nile, 2, 13, crier.
mega 🐊, crocodile.

Mega 🦖, B.M. 32, 91, a fiend who carried away the arm of Rā.

mgahu 🤷‍♂️, afflicted;

Copt. 💚 usuário.

mgat ... mi 🤷‍♂️, Herusātef Stele, 49, a vessel used in a temple.

meger 🤷‍♂️, (mortar (?)

megru 🤷‍♂️, things pounded (?)

megerg 🤷‍♂️, the name of a vase or vessel.

met 🤷‍♂️, “de sorte que” (Revillout).

met er 🤷‍♂️, U. 190 = 🤷‍♂️, T. 69, between.

met n, 🤷‍♂️, ten; Copt. 💚_most; 🤷‍♂️ n, the ten-day week.

met-ţua 🤷‍♂️, fifteen; Copt. 💚_mosty; 🤷‍♂️ n, a house of ten at Abydos;

Rec. 5, 95, eighteen; 🤷‍♂️ n, a house of ten at Abydos;

M. 92, P. 123, ten chiefs of Memphis;

M. 92, P. 123, ten chiefs of Heliopolis;

metnu 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, tenth; fem. 🤷‍♂️, tenth.

met-ţua 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, the festival of the 15th day of the month.

Met-sās (?) 🤷‍♂️, a name or title of Hathor of Lycopolis.

met 🤷‍♂️, death; see mut.

met 🤷‍♂️, Herusātef Stele 70, male, man;

metu 🤷‍♂️, U. 629, man as a begetter;

N. 812.

met, metut 🤷‍♂️, U. 260,
P. 198, N. 933, 🤷‍♂️, U. 553, 🤷‍♂️;

T. 23, 🤷‍♂️, P. 729,

M. 148, N. 650, 🤷‍♂️, P.

690, 🤷‍♂️, P. 216,

Rec. 27, 56, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️,

307, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, Rec. 16, 132.

metut neter 🤷‍♂️, N. 1093,

P. 635, the emission of the god;

metut ḫeh 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, the generations of men and women.

metmet 🤷‍♂️, a room in a house,

sleeping apartment (?)

met en āst 🤷‍♂️, I, 102, ...

met (mut) 🤷‍♂️, mother, wife; see mut 🤷‍♂️, var.

met ḫent 🤷‍♂️, concubine;

plur. 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️,

met 🤷‍♂️, milch cow.

met 🤷‍♂️, chief, governor, president.

met en sa 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️,

A.Z. 1899, 94, Kahun, 11, 17.

met ta 🤷‍♂️, governor of a district.

met 🤷‍♂️, vein,

artery; plur. 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️, 🤷‍♂️.
metu-t  poison, venom; Copt. ΜΑTΟ. Late forms:

Journ. As. 1908, 258.

met inundation, the emission of the Nile-god;
var.

metu  Amen. 7, 2, 18, 22, 26, 18, canal bank.

meti  Rev. 13, 40, abyss; Copt. ΜΑΤΟ.

met-t  the middle of anything; Copt. ΜΑΤΕ.

met-ti  Rev. 13, 41, the middle.

met  Rev. 11, 137;

met-t  Rev. 11, 143, middle; Copt. ΜΑΤΕ.

met-t  noon, mid-day; Copt. ΜΑΤΕ.

met-t  right, rightly, exact, regular, fittingly, to be right, correct;

met-ti  Mar. Karn. 52, 20, Treaty 14, Rec. 27, 239, what is right, or usual, or customary, or has always been;

metit  IV, 99, Rec. 31, 147, righteousness, integrity.

metu (metru)  Amen. 7, 12, right order, correct arrangement;

met-t  Annales III, 110, an obligatory offering.

met-ti ab (?)  Col. 12, 105, right disposition, suitable, conformable.

met-ti er  coinciding with; see meter.

met-ti hati  true hearts, right dispositions.

met-t (meter-t) attestation, testimony, declaration, evidence.

metiu (metriu)  Amen. 20, 11, witnesses.

met-ti (meter-ti) maat  IV, 992, testifier to the truth, true witness, agreeing with the truth.

met  Rev. 11, 184, justice; see meter.

Metmet (?)  Tuat V, a serpent-god.

metmet  P. 611, a kind of Súdání cloth or linen, rope, cord; var. ΜΑΤΕ, l, 77.

met  jar.

met  neck (?) ; Copt. ΜΑΤΕ.

met  unguent, little ball (?)

mett en maā  Rev. 11, 125, true speech; Copt. ΜΑΤΕ.

meta ... (?)  U. 321

meta  U. 111, N. 420, a cake.

Meta-ā (?)  Tuat VII, a star-god.
metauhu

metata

metata

met-â (?)

meti

meti

meti

Meti

mtu

mtutu

mtut

metu

mtui

mtuf

mtun

metun (?)

metun

mtuten

metpen-t

metef-t

metmet

meten

metenu

metenu-t

meten

meten

meten

metenu

metenu-t

meten

metenu

meter-t

meter-t

meter

meter

meter

meter

meter
meter-t  Koller Pap. 7, 1
meter  Rev. 14, 12, marsh (?) swamp (?)
meteh (?)  Rev. 11, 169, Tuat VIII, 1, tied; Copt.  otx, otx.
metes  knife, weapon.
métég  bakery; Copt.  špitwōs (?)
metgi  Rev. 12, 55, part, portion; Copt.  otxi.

meth-t  mother; see mut-
meth  to die, dead; see
mut
metha  Rec. 32, 230, IV, 840, to make a claim, to demand a thing insolently, to flout, to insult.
methpen-t  an amulet made of
methen  way, road, path; plur.
methni  guide, conductor of a caravan.
Metben  M. 296, N. 898, the Road-god.
methsu (?)  Rec. 31, 21 ...
metu  P. 676, , U. 632, IV, 968, , , 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-ā-āb, words of pride.

metut ent maāt, words of truth or law, legal affairs, or matters, or business.

metut en ḫap, words of hiddenness, i.e., crafty or deceitful words or actions.

metut en sa en Ṣaḥ, etc., Rec 5, 97, last year’s words.

met-t nefer-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 tut, evil things or words.

metu terf, B.D. 182, 4, word of wisdom (?)

Metu-aakhut-f, Litanie 57, a form of the Sun-god.

metu pet, word of the sky, i.e., thunder.
Metu-áakhut-f, Tomb Seti I, a ram-headed god, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 57).

Meš-en-Ásár, Tuat II, a serpent-god.

Meš-her, Tuat VI, a benevolent god of the dead.

Meš-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.

mešu, Denderah III, 63: (1) the sceptre of Isis-Hathor; (2) the holy sceptre of Heru-Behuti; (3) the holy sceptre of Osiris (Tuat II).

Meši, Tuat I, a hawk-headed god with a serpent staff.

meš-t, salve, unguent; see

Meš-t-qá-utchebu, the name of the 10th division of the Tuat.

ṃta, a preposition = íte, íte.

Mešá, P. 695, a god (?)

Mešiu, Medes; Pers.

(r) (the country), Babyl. 

Ṃτ̣īṭi (?,?,) , Rougé I.H. 144, 47, the name of a Libyan rebel.

mtun = Copt. ÍTOOVH, in any case, at any rate, by all means, certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly; Gr. αέρ.

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, Hh. 423, a god; plur.  

T. 240.

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, 

Mešes-her, Tuat VII, a lynx-goddess, a defender of Iš.

Mešes-her-åri-she, B.D. 144, the herald of the 6th Arit.

Mešes-sen (?), the name of the doors of the 7th Arit.

mešsu, distinguished.
metch-t, U. 56, 77, 78, oil, unguent, salve, ointment and pomade, both scented and unscented; var. metch be deep; Hymn Darius 18, doubly deep.
metchut a deep place, deep, pit, cavern extending underground, the subterranean shrine of a god; plur. U. 418, and see P. 453, two caverns; Cop. ḫw₂. Metch-t ḫw, Tuat VI, a gulf in the Other World.
Metch-t-nebt-Tuat ḫw, the name of the 6th division of the Tuat.
Metch-tqa-utchebu ḫw, the name of the 10th division of the Tuat.
metch-t ḫw, 77, cord, rope; see ḫw, P. 611.
metcha-t ḫw, Rev. 14, 49, a measure.
metcha-t ḫw, chisel, a cutting tool; Cop. ḫw₂.
metcha ḫw, Gol. 13, 113, to destroy, to slay (?)
Metcha ḫw, N. 956, the name of a god.
metcha-t ḫw, U. 601, book, written roll, decree, writing, manuscript, edict, order, liturgy, document, deed, draft, letter, epistle; plur. ḫw₂; Cop. ḫw₂. Metcha-t may be the reading of ḫw₂. Thes. 1295, divine literature; ḫw₂, book of destruction.
metcha-t ḫw, letter, writing, book; plur. ḫw₂ ḫw₂. A.Z. 1908, 114, ḫw₂ ḫw₂. U. 524, T. 331; ḫw₂ ḫw₂. Book of the 75 addresses to Ra; ḫw₂ ḫw₂ ḫw₂, Book of traversing Eternity;
 ḫw₂ ḫw₂ ḫw₂, B.D. 162, 13.
metcha-t ent ṯua ḫw追问, Book of Praise.
metcha-t ent ṯua Ra ḫw追问, “Book of the praise of Ra,” the title of the great Solar Litany.
metcha-t neter ḫw追问, sacred book or writing; ḫw追问, books of words of the gods, i.e., hieroglyphic papyri.
metcha-t (?) ḫw追问, A.Z. 1899, 72, ḫw追问, Coronation Stele 4, men of books, scribes.
metchchau ḫw追问, A.Z. 1899, 94, the title of a priest.
metchami (?), Rev. 14, 16, devourer.

metchab \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), to restrain, to fetter.

metchab-t \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), Hh. 479, Rec. 30, 67, vessel used for bailing (?)

metchah \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), to hew, to chop, to fell a tree.

metcher \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), U. 607, press, to urge, to be strenuous; T. 282, Rec. 29, 78, to follow a course of action closely, to be a faithful follower; E.T. I, 53; to compel someone to wonder or admire.

metcher-t \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), Amen. 11, 17, I, 14, pressure, urgency.

metcher-t \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), Décrets 15, 48, impost, tax, charge, burden.

Metcher \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), the name of a fiend or devil.

Metcher \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), a walled district; compare Heb. הָעַרְבָּס. The name may have been given to Egypt in respect of its double wall; see Spiegelberg in Rec. 21, 41.

metcherá \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), Mar. Karn. 15, 6, tower, fort.

metcheh \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), to bind; Copt.

metcheh \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), N. 1217, P. 428, M. 612, girdle; Copt.

metcheh \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), P. 428, M. 612, N. 1216, pike, dagger.

metchehu \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), IV, 707, tools or weapons.

metchet \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), P. 187, M. 348, N. 901, (later form of metcher), to press, to urge, to be strenuous, to strike.

metchet-t \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), violence, strength, zealous, strenuous.

Metchet-t-át \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), N. 956, a god.

metchetef-t \(\hat{\text{A}}\hat{\text{I}}\hat{\text{A}}\), a tool.
n, www, Heb. 2; = n in Spanish and Amharic ț.

n, pers. pron. 1st plur.: we, us, our; Copt. ț.

n, ș, : , , Rec. 27, 83, a mark of the genitive masc. sing.: belonging to; see also ș, ni ; Copt. ț.

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, ș, a conjunctive particle: for, then.

n, ș, , , a preposition: for, to, on account of, in; Copt. ț, ță.

n ăb, , , , opposite, facing, along with.

n uah er, , in addition to.

n mà, , like.

n mbah , before, in the presence of.

n men-t, , daily; Copt. țăheh.

n meru, , , so that, in order that.

n negeh, , , , for ever.

n ra, , Jour. As. 1908, 265,

n ha, , , behind, about.

n ker, , , at, upon; varr.

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, nn, , , U. 520, ,

T. 329, P. 315, , , , , , ,

T. 623, P. 582, , , , , , , , , , , Rec. 32, 179, no, not; Copt. ț; compare Heb. șă.

nn, Peasant 200, no, not so (in answer to a question).

n-t, , U. 213, , , , , , , , without, destitute of, not possessing; Copt. ț (for ant).

ntu, , N. 177, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , a particle of Negation.

ntu (for nti), without, destitute, not possessing.

nti, , Amcn. 16, 3, 27, 5, , , , empty of, destitute of, not possessing, without; Copt. ță.

nti, destitute man, , , a man of nothingness, worthless, poor man.

ntiu (plur. of nti), N. 960, , , , , , III, Rec. 31, 174,
nt per — , unseen, invisible.
n petra — , unobserved, invisible.
n maa — , unseen, invisible, sightless, eyeless, blind, unseeing.
n maâ-t — , unrighteousness.
n mu — , waterless, arid, desert.
ntt mut — , motherless.
n meh — , — , imperishable.
n nu — , unseeing, blind.
n nefu — , airless.
nti nen — , — , — , — , — , — , — , — , unchallengeable, indisputable, not to be gainsaid.
n re — , numberless, innumerable.
n rut-f — , growthless, barren land.
n rekh — , — , — , — , unknown, unknowing, ignorant; plur.
n er tat — , not allowable.
nti ha-ti — , — , — , — , Rev. 2, 109, senseless man, fool.
nti khet — , destitute, indigent, possessionless.
n kheper — , uncreate.
n khemu, U. 322, unknowing.
ni khesef, irresistible; plur. nkh.
n sep, no time, never; (or nkh); never before.
n smá, untold, indescribable, unimaginable.
n smen, unstable, instability.
ni sen, without second, unique.
n sekh-t, unseamed, without join.
ni sesh, intransient, impassable.
ni sek, Rec. 2, 30, undiminishling, 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.
n shena, unrepulsed.
n kat, unemployed, idle, workless.
n tenu, without division.
Nna-ru tf- t; see Nru tf
Naa-ru tf; see Nru tf
N-ari-nef Nebat-f, the god of the 11th hour of the day.

N-ur tf, "He who rests not"—a title of Osiris.
N-urtch-nef, P. 480, N. 7, 1268, N. 848,
P. 70, M. 101, a title of Osiris.
N-nekh, the name of a serpent deity.
N-ert Nages-khenti-heh, B.D. 17, 153, one of the seven spirits who guarded the body of Osiris.
N-ert Nages-nebt, Berg. I, 3, Edfâ I, 106, one of the eight sharp-eyed custodians of the body of Osiris.
N-here-tit-sa, B.D. 69, 15, 70, 1, a god.
N-gers, B.D. 149, the god of the 8th Aat; var.
N-tch er-f, P. 64, M. 745, a god, son of Hetepi and Urrta.
a = , not.
na = Copt. n£.
na = Copt. n£, prefixed to words, ç£,
££. great; ££. many, etc.
a, a demonstrative particle: this, these,
na |, U. 196, these = T. 75, N. 607.

nau |, T. 75, M. 229, these, these who are; these are they who are behind.

na | wind, air, breeze; plur.

naá | Rev. 11, 132, 174, their; Copt. ren;


naá herf | Rev. 11, 186, with him; Copt. ràp|àq.

Naáb | Berg. I, 10, a bird-headed fire-god.

naáb | Rec. 19, 95, part of a shrine; Copt. ná|n|á|

Naárik | B. D. 165, 3, a name of a god; var. ná|n|á

Naárrut | a name of the shrine of Osiris at Hensu (Khânéé); var. ná|n|á|ta; see N-rut-f

naá | Rev. 11, 185, great, greatness; Rev. 13, 2, great, good; Copt. ná|n|á, ná|n|á.

naánu | Rev. 11, 185, good, beautiful; Copt. ná|n|á|nu, ná|n|á|nu;

Rev. 13, 78 - Copt. ná|n|á|nu|nu.

naáran | young soldier; plur.

Rev. 11, 141, Rev. 11, 134, you; Copt. rí|n|t.

naáta | Rev. 13, 34 = Copt. rí|n|t, those who.

naá-t | Copt. ren.

naáherf | Rev. 11, 149, our; Copt. ren;

Rev. 11, 141, Rev. 11, 134, your; Copt. ren.

naásh | Rougé I. H., II, 125, to be strong, to be great; the late form is naà|n|á|s|h; Copt. ná|n|á|

naásha | Copt. ná|n|á|h.

naásh | Rougé I. H., II, 125, to be strong, to be great; the late form is naà|n|á|s|h; Copt. ná|n|á|

nai | Rev. 13, 28, yet, again.

nai | Israel Stele 11, this, these; Copt. ná|n|á. With suffixes: ná|n|á, Rev. 11, 179, q|n|á, my; ná|n|á, Amen. 5, 9, ná|n|á, thy; ná|n|á, his; ná|n|á, hers; ná|n|á, our; ná|n|á, Rec. 21, 97, ná|n|á, Rec. 21, 97, ná|n|á, ná|n|á, C. Rev. 11, 184, their.

nai | Rev. 13, 28, yet, again.

nai-t | P. S. B. 12, 125, house, abode; plur. ná|n|á, Hymn to Nile, 2, 10.
naiāru — canals, rivers; compare Heb. ניאר.
nau — gift, present, largesse.
nau, nāau — ibex; plur. IV, 741.
nau, nu — Koller Pap. 3, 6, Rec. 4, 30, ostrich; var.
nau — Koller Pap. 1, 6, weapon (of Kheta).
nau-t — Israel Stele 23, Libyan soldiers.

nau-t — U. 323, plant, leaf, foliage; plur. T. 311, herbs, pasture.

nauatha, nauathan — Champoll. Mon. 223, Thes. 1204, to move quickly, to tremble, to shake; compare אנה.

naur — Rev. 13, 6, great.

nab-t — Litanie 53, lock of hair, tress; plur. T. 240.

nabenu — to be bad, evil, wicked, hostile.

Nabkhun — Demot. Cat. 422, the temple of Sebek at Gebelén; Gr. Ναβχουν (?)

nabhnu — to bark, to bay (of a dog); Heb. נבב, Arab. نباح.

Nabti — Tuat I, a pilot of the boat of the Beetle.

Namart — Nimrod; Heb. נמרוד.

namenkh — beneficent.

namesmes — to overflow; see the true reading is נגסган.

nan — to proclaim; see

nanaiu — foreigners.

nanti — Rev. 13, 21, honeycomb.

nanu — Rev. 14, 10 — grains.

nanefru — the benevolent.

nanefrt — Jour. As. 1908, 308, goodness; Copt. 市场份额.

Na-nefer-āri-Sheṭī — a title (Demotic period).

Nanefrsheṭi — the name of a goddess.

nar — B.D. 137, 20, 23 .

Narḥ — Tuat II, a god.

nahama — a plant or twig used in medicine.

nahra — Thes. 1202, to flow away; Heb. נרה.

naḥēḥ — eternal.

naha — Anastasi I, 237, foul, stinking, bad; Koller Pap. 2, 6, Anastasi IV, 2, 8, contrary winds, head winds, stormy winds.
Nahfu, Anastasi, 243, a strong-smelling plant, thorny growth, scrub, bush.

nahi, to make a sign with the eye, to wink (?)

nahn, to proclaim, proclamation.

Nahsu, the Blacks of the Sûdân.

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. nasyte.

naqi, great, exalted; Copt. nos.

naaq (?), Israel Stele, 7, grain.

naqetít, Anastasi, 25, 7, Sphinx III, 211, sleep; Copt. kótë.

nakāiu, stone-, III, 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.

nà, Hh. 302, I, me, my.

ná, a mark of the genitive masc. sing.

nâ, U. 97 (= N. 375), of; fem.; dual; plur.

nà, ni, Peasant B. 2, 106, to turn away, to set aside, to reject; varr.

ná, a kind of stone or gem.

ná, nu, ostriches; var.

Náu, U. 576, N. 966, a mythological ostrich.

nàa, Rec. 31, 180, ibex.

nàa, a running at the nose.

nàaaa, mint of some kind, calamint (?)

Náa-rrut, see N-rut-f; varr.

náasqa, Ebers Pap. 66, 12, to be shaven, baldness; varr.

náash-t, an instrument of some kind.

náu, to see; Copt. náy.

náu, a pot, a vessel.

náu, A.Z. 1908, 115, air, wind, breeze.
Nāu  U. 557 =  , sort of.

nāu-t  T. 358, , N. 177, a particle of negation.

nāuāu  Heard Pap. 8, 11, , mint, calamint (?)

nāus (?)  A.Z. 1899, 95, some metal object.

nāb  , flame, fire.

Nāb-her  , a god in the Tuat.

nām  , the lowing of cattle.

nām  (?), Rec. 33, 122, . . . .

nām[n]ām  P. 63, M. 85, to walk, to stride; var. , , N. 92.

nāmmtf  Nāstasen Stele 40 ff. = Copt. .

nānā  P. 609, N. 807, , to welcome, to salute joyfully.

nārta-t  meaning un-known (Lacau).

nāh  , , injury, harm, evil.

Nākh  B.M. 32, 27, a serpent-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-tauis, etc. , etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 10th Pylon of Sekhet-Āaru.

nās  Ebers Pap. 94, 2, turtle-meat (?)

nāsbut (?)  , ancient [writings], old documents or title deeds.

nāsbetch (?)  , to proclaim (?)

nāk  , to copulate; compare Arab.

nāk  , N. 1231, 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. Nektāt 21, , , , a serpent-fiend slain by Rā; B.D. 180, 22, the associates of the same.

nāki  , enemy, foe, devil; plur.

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.
natat — Shipwreck 17, to stammer.

Natnatu — Hh. 522, a group of gods.

Natcahu (?) — belly; Copt. nct1.

nā — Thes. 1322, paint on walls.

nā, nāa — 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; Ebers Pap., colours on chariots; IV, 660, variegated stuffs; catalogue, list, catalogue.

nā-t — IV, 717, a painted thing.

nāu (seshu?) — Hearst Pap. X, 1, colours used in painting, ink.

nā (n + ā?) — P. 596, writing, order, edict.

nāu (?) — design, painting, drawing.

nā (n + ā?) — list, catalogue, inventory.

nā notor — A.Z. 1905, 29, painter to the god.

nā-t (?) — formulae, liturgy, law, rule, ordinance = nāt (?)

nā, nāi — U. 565, 65, A.Z. 1905, 96, P. 641, M. 674, N. 1237, Δ, Rec. 21, Δ, Rev. 13, 39, T. 336, to come, to go, to arrive, to journey, to travel, to sail; Copt. nōv, ṅiv.

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, 259, to sympathize with, to be gracious to, to show pity; var. L.D. III, 1408.

nāa — Rev., to have pity; Copt. nā.


nāau — wind, air, breeze; see .

nāatch-t — Ebers Pap. 42, 15, some strong-smelling drug (?)

Nāau — B.D. 140, 6, B.D. (Saite) 32, 3, 4, a benevolent god, a foe to crocodiles.

Nāi — Tuat X, Denderah IV, 83, a winged serpent with a pair of human legs.

Nait, Pap. Mag. 90, a goddess; see Nai and Neqeb.

Nai-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.

Nautā, P. 811, N. 639, a god.

nām, Anastasi I, 23, 5, pleasant, by your favour or courtesy; compare Heb. יְלָע.

nār, Rec. 28, 153, baboon.

nār, writing reed.

nār-t, Rec. 15, 102, sycamore tree (Laurier Rose); Copt. ṣḥp, Gr. ἕφα, Arab. نار.

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 (?) clarias anguillaris (?) plur. 𓋓, 𓋓, 𓋊

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-ánkh-em-sen-nu-f, the name of a mythological serpent.


nākhu, see נקוע.

nākh, to tie, to bind together, bundle, bunch.

nākh-t, to strain, strainer.

nāsh[t], to be strong, mighty, great; Copt. ṣḥyṭ.

nāshā, Amen. 4, 5, strong one.

nāsha, to be strong, able; Copt. ṣḥyṭ.

nāshati, Thes. 1206, strong man.

nāsht, nāshth, Rec. 13, 80, strong, strength; Copt. ṣḥyṭ.

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. ṣḥ (?).
Nāgga, to cackle (of geese); see Ātti.

Nāṭai, Nāṭi, a god; see Āṭi.

ni, belonging to = Copt. rt.

ni , , , B.D. 125, II, a god; see Āṭi.

113, , B.D. 189, 24, Shipwreck 131.

ni, a mark of the genitive masc. sing. = .

ni, P.S.B.A. 48, 1918, 6, a particle: whereby, thereby, through which.

ni, to see; Copt. rt.

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. rt.

ni, M. 365, N. 919, to welcome with words of praise or affection: see .

niu, professional wailers or mourners.

nini, Rougé I.H. II, 124, , Thes. 1205, , 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. rt (in rt, Revil.).

niu (?), Leyd. Pap. 2, 10, 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, Rec. 13, 27, to blow, to breathe; Copt. ruce.

nifa-t, Rec. 14, 21, breath.

nifau, Rec. 4, 31, those.

nim, Berl. 2081, Metternich Stele 175, 204, who? Copt. ruce.

nin, crane (?)
Ninárrutuf

N-rut-t

nu T. 325; plur. of nu.

nu, a mark of the genitive plur.; the old forms are: nu, U. 319,
M. 392, N. 658, Rec. 31, 162, I. 36,
M. 557, P. 391; and nu, U. 513,

nui, a mark of the genitive (dual).

nu Amen. 10, 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;
these gods;
these abominations; this is it;
that same one who.

nui, P. 392, these two.

nu-t P. 369, N. 1146, these.

nunu, P. 661, 773, M. 770, these.

nu, P. 67, N. 34, a particle of negation.

nut-t M. 646 = P. 345, a particle of negation: no, not.

nu, child, son, babe; plur.

nu, children.

nu, Rec. 27, 86, new flood, inundation.

nu-t, a mass of water, 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. 110711.

Nu (Nenu?) B.D. 27, 2,

Nenu a name of Aapep.

Nu (Nenu) T. 258, M. 548,
N. 585, 1134, 1229,
T. 77, P. 204;
M. 231, 395, 455, U. 200,
N. 609, 756, N. 766, 1151,
M. 397, N. 792,
P. 653;
M. 756, Hh. 472,
Rec. 30, 67, 31, 18, 27,
Tuat XII, B.D. 17 and 24, the Sky-god.

Nunu, the Sky-god; see Nu.
Nunu  Berl. 2082, a title (Berg. I, 19), a goddess who supplied the deceased with water.

Nu-t (Nuit)  U. 244, P. 103, Denderah III. 78, a bandy-legged goddess with hands in the place of feet.

Nu-t  B.D. 99, 17, the name of the sail in the magical boat.

Nu-t  Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 16).

Nuit  Mission 13, 127, a goddess.

Nu-t urit  P. 602, the Sky-goddess in woman's form with pendent breasts.

nuiu (nunuiu)  P. 683, beings of Nu, dwellers in heaven; a being appertaining to the sky.

nu  Rec. 16, 57, to drink beer with companions, to swell.

nu  overflowing or brimming pots of beer.


nutiu  Rec. 18, 181, IV, 1160, citizens, townspeople, townsfolk, natives.

nutā, nuti  belonging to the town or community, rural; I, the town-god, the local tutelary deity; plur. I, I.

nut-t  towns of the South and North.

Nu-t neter  U. 641, the city of the god Osiris.

Nu-t  Tuat VIII, a god of the Circle Hétemit-Khemiu.

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Nu-t neter  U. 641, the city of the god Osiris.

Nu-t  Tuat VIII, a god of the Circle Hétemit-Khemiu.
Nu-ti, Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Nu-t urt, N. 994, a town in the Elysian Fields.

Nu-t urti, a district in the Tuat.

Nu-t ur-[t], B.D. (Saite) 110, a lake or settlement in Sekhet-Aaru.

Nu-t enth-heet, Berg. II, 12, the “Everlasting City” in the Tuat.

Nu-t Shestit, a goddess.

Nu-t, a pyramid town, i.e., the temples, etc., built about a pyramid; dual Δ, A.Z. 1905, 5.

Nu, P. 162, T. 229, P. 618, 619, N. 1303, time, hour; Copt. Μ.Χ.; plur. Χ, P. 697, Rec. 27, 218;

Nuit, de bonne heure, early; Χ, Rec. 5, 92.

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, Wört. 1621, the winter solstice.

Nu, 1201, to tie, to bind together.

Nu-t, Rechnungen 17, 2, 11, 12, cord, thread, rope, material for making cord or twine, bast; plur. Ω, Ω.

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, care for something.

Nui, caretaker, guardian.

Nui, 26, 5, care for someone or something, tending, shepherding, repairing.

Nuit, Rev. 6, 26, shepherds, cattlemen.

Nu, Nastaten Stele 38, stall-fed oxen.

Nu, to move about, to go about, to walk, to come, to depart; Ω, Ω, IV, 1221.

Nuu, IV, 966, 1080, guide, leader, director.

Nu, Amen. 17, 11, 23, 17, Rec. 21, 81, IV,
N

697, Metternich Stele, 64, ν, to see, to look, to observe; Copt. Μετέχρια.

nuit (?)  Rev. 14, 10, eyes, glances.

nu  Koller Pap. 2, 4, Anastasi IV, 2, 6, hunter; plur. , IV, 994, Amherst Pap. 26.

nu hunter, huntsman; plur.

nu-t , Rec. 31, 37, Leyd. Pap. 3, 11, wooden objects.

nu-t Ebers Pap. 78, 10, root (?) Copt. Νοῦτοι (?)

nu , , , , A.Z. 1865, 112, the post on which a door turns.

nu-t Rec. 36, 196, 36, 217, to be terrified; Rec. 36, 215.

nuaua , T. 178, P. 522, M. 160, N. 651, to tremble, to quake.

nuan  a herb; var. Νουανος (?)

nuar L.D. 4, 748, cord, rope.

n-ua Copt, A.Z. 45, 125, me.

nuá U. 189 = T. 69, this.

nuába (?)
nub (Ger. T. 536, P. 164), gold; Thes. 1286; *, gold of the water, * al., 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 Copitos; Copt. ncr.6.

nubu (Ger. T. 39, 200) golden.

nubu, pieces of gold, gold ingots (?); *, golden grain.

nubiu (?) IV, 1149, gold objects.

nub åau gold washed out of the beds of torrents.

nub uatch IV, 329, "green gold."

nub en åakhu gold of light, i.e., shining gold.

nub en ..., gold of \( \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3}{3} \) or \( \frac{1}{4} \).

nub en hesut IV, 139, 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, "gold of three times," gold thrice refined (?)

nub en qen (?) IV, 892, the finest gold.

nub en qen-t, gold given by the king as a reward for valour in battle.

nub nefer, good gold, i.e., fine gold.

nub her hetch, gold on silver, i.e., silver-gilt.

nub hetch, white gold, gold alloyed with silver naturally, or silver-gilt (?)

nub senu IV, 168, 875, gold of an extra fine quality or of medium quality.

nub (per nub), gold house, i.e., gold foundry, or smelting house; plur.

Nub (Ger. III), "Golden One," a name of the Sun-god.

Nubit, "Golden Lady," a title of several goddesses.

Nubit, B.D.G. 102, a title of Hathor as lady of

Nubit, consort of Amen and mother of

Nubit-áith (?), B.D.G. 1105, a cow-goddess.

Nubá-nebs-áms, Ombos II, 1, 108, a lion-goddess, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmit.

Nub-neteru, Denderah IV, 84, warder of the 4th Pylon.

Nubit-neterit (?), Denderah I, 52, a goddess.

Nub-heh, "gold of eternity," a title of Osiris.

Nub-hetenepit, a form of the goddess Tait, 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; var. 

nubi | Rec. 31, 12, smelter, foundryman, goldworker, goldsmith; plur. 

nub-t | metal working, gold working, to exercise the goldsmith's craft. 

nubit | the craft of the goldsmith; var. 

nub-ti (?) | a metal pot. 

nubau-ti (?) | goldsmith. 

Nub | see Nebaperem-khetkhet. 

Nubnub (Nebneb) | Mission 13, 127, a god. 


nubi | to swim; Copt. neshe; var. 

Nubi | 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. 

nubah (?) | blossom, a kind of flower (?) 

nubt | Hh. 451, these. 

nunu (nen) | a demonstrative particle: this. 

nun | B.D. 68, 35, to do homage to, to greet, to welcome. 

Nunu | B.D. 179, 3, a god. 

Nun | a group of gods - functions unknown. 

nun | gentle wind, zephyr. 

Nun | a god. 

Nunun (?) | a form of Heru-ur or Shu. 

nun | to roam about. 

nun-t (?) | harm, injury. 

nunb | see nun b and nib. 


nur | Hh. 358, B.D. 149, 8, 4, N. 1339, a bird, vulture (?). 

nurit | Rev. 14, 4, 20, vulture; Copt. noypt. 

nura | Rev. 13, 10 = victory. 

Nurkhata | Tuat III, 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.
nuh (.Middle) 355, A.Z. 1906, 113, to diminish.

nuháti 355, sycamore tree, or the wood of the same.

nuh 355, IV, 612, to bind, to tie, to tie on, to fasten.

nuh 355, U. 418, T. 239.  
355, T. 252, Pap. 3024.  

nuhu 355, bonds, fetters.  

nuh 355, Tuat V, a cord, endowed with reason, used in measuring the estates of the blessed in the Tuat.

Nuh ha-tu 355, B.D. 286, a god who fettered hearts.

nuh 355, A.Z. 1905, 27, a roll or bundle of papyrus.

nuh 355, a kind of plant or shrub; plur. 355, Amen. 7, 13  

nuh 355, Rec. 21, 91, grass ropes; 355, Koller Pap. 27, outer rope (?).  

nuh 355, Rev. 13, 35, chicory (?).

nuh 355, var. 355, to masturbate.

nuh 355, A.Z. 1906, 125, drunkenness.

nuh 355, a drinking pot.

nuh-ti 355, 3, 6, pair of horns.

nuheh 355, U. 446, T. 255, eternity; see 355.

nuheb 355, yoke ox; Copt. 355, 355, plur. 355, see 355.

nuheb-t 355, lotus, lily; plur. 355, see 355.

nuherher 355, N. 16, M. 105, to rejoice.

nuhes 355, negro; see 355.

nukh 355, I.D. III, 1401, 355, to cook, to bake, to roast.

nus 355, Rec. 31, 30, part of a crown.

nus 355, IV, 708, a block of lead (355, pig of lead (?).
Nuth (Nunuth) — Tuat XII, the Sky-goddess; see Nu-t.

nutha — Greene 2, to shake, to quake, to tremble, to be lame (?)

nut — Peasant 100, to move out of place, to slip, to yield ground.

nut ha-t — wickedness.

nu-tu hatu — IV, 1076, rebels.

Nu-tiu — B.D. 78, 8, (Saite), a group of gods—functions unknown.

nut-t — T. 41, boat.

nut — to dress, to drape, to clothe.

nut-t — A.Z. 1908, 91, swaddling band.

nut — A.Z. 1905, 15, to melt.

nut-t — IV, 347, a squeezing, a pressing.

nut-t — Thes. 1290, unguent, prepared oil.

nut-t — N. 798, cord, rope.

nu-tu sheps — a kind of plant.

nutch-t — N. 798, cord, rope.

nutch — M. 72, N. 75, flour; Copt. royt.

Nutchi — Tuat V, monster-serpent.

neb — all, any, each, everyone, every sort or kind; fem. neb-t


nebu — Rec. 31, 29, everybody, all people.

neb — T. 275, N. 907, Peasant 53, M. 353; T. 248, N. 46, P. 87, T. 248, P. 169, M. 744,

neb — lord, master, owner, possessor; plur. P. 79, M. 111, A.Z. 1900, 128,

neb — lord (late form); Copt. Neba.


neb-t — Rec. 31, 171, Hh. 404, lady, mistress; plur. Metternich Stele 53.

nebtâhment — Rev. 12, 77, the status of a married woman.

neb atpu — IV, 1076, lord of a load, i.e., laden one.

neb âmakkh — “lord of service,” i.e., a loyal follower of Osiris;

nebâri khet — the Lord Creator.

neb âst em Âmentt — the possessor of a seat in Âment.


neb âa — overlord, as opposed to vassal-lord.

neb âankh — “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 pehtit — the sacred boat of the Nome Metelites.

neb maât — “lord of law,” a god or a man whose actions are in accordance with physical or moral law; plur.

neb meshma (?) — Israel Stele 27, rebel.

neb netches — a vassal lord, as opposed to the overlord.
neb-t hi, possessor of a husband, married woman.

neb khe-t, possessor of property, a rich man, a spirit provided with sepulchral offerings, a title of a god; fem. plur. nekhe-t.

neb-t khabes, the crown of Upper Egypt.

Neb-t ser(?), the name of the sacred boat of the Saite Nome.

neb seshu(?), lord of books, author, scribe, librarian.

neb qet, master of design or drawing, draughtsman.

neb kesu, he to whom homage is paid, i.e., Rā, Osiris, the king, etc.

Neb, Thes. 8,18, Rec. 16, 106, a goose-god, a watcher of Osiris.

Nebti, Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.

Nebu, U. 433, T. 248, the "Lords"—a class of divine beings in the Tuat.

Neb-t, Rec. 20,91 = Nepthys.

Nebti, N. 766, A.Z. 1905, 19, the two goddesses of Upper and Lower Egypt, i.e., Nekhebit and Uatchit.

Neb-[t] Aut, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb au-t-āb, Tuat VI, a god or goddess in the Tuat.

Neb-t au-t Khenti Tuat, Tuat IX, a cow-goddess.

Neb Âa, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

Neb[t] Âa-t, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] Âa-t-Then, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t Âamu, a title of Uatchit.

Neb Âakhu-t, Metternich Stele, a title of Horus and Rā.

Neb Âakhu, Tuat XI, a serpent dawn-goddess.

Neb Âakhu-t, lord of the horizon—Horus or Rā.

Neb Âatit (?), Tuat IX, a god.

Neb-t Âat-t, etc., B.D. 145 and 146, the name of the 16th Pylon.

Neb-[t] Ââahomit (?), Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] Âaur, Ombos II, 130, the goddess of the river; compare Anat, Isaial xix, 8, the stream of the Nile.

Neb âbu (hatu ?), B.D. 149, 4, lord of hearts, a title of Âhi.

Nebt șm (?), Tuat XII, a wind-goddess of dawn who helped to tow Âf through the serpent Ankh-neteru.

Neb-t Ânemit, Ombos I, 61, a goddess of offerings.

Neb Âamakh, Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who towed the boat of Âf through the serpent Ankh-neteru; he was re-born daily.

Neb Âmentt, lord of Âment—a title of Osiris; the gods with Osiris in Âment.
Neb[t] Án < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Denderah III, 29, a cow-headed serpent—a form of Hathor.

Neb[t] Ánit < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] árit-qerr-t < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Ombos II, 133, the goddess who made the Nile sources (?)

Neb[t] árit-tchefltflu < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > 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 < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] ás-t-enti-mu (?) < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] ás-hatt < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] ákeb < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] Áter-[Meh] < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Ombos II, 131, a goddess.

Neb[t] áter-Shemá < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t Átu < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Peasant 120, a goddess.

Neb aáui < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > a title of a god.

Neb[t] ááu < Image 0x0 to 475x730 > Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb abuí < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 judges in the Hall of Osiris.

Nebt Ánnu < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, a goddess.

Nebánkh < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god connected with Sinai.

Neb ánkh < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, a title of Isis and of other goddesses.

Neb-t ánkh < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, Tuat IV, a goddess.

Neb-t ánkh, Tuat I, Berg. II, 8, the goddess of the 5th hour of the night.

Neb-t ánkiu < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, Tuat XI, a dawn-goddess (?) with two serpents.

Neb-áui < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, IV, 1105, "lord, life, strength, health [be to him]," i.e., to the king.

Neb ánkh-em pet < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, P.S.B.A. III, 424, a god of.

Neb ánkh-tau < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, a title of Osiris.

Neb[t] árui (?) < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t áremuáa (?) < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, Tuat XII, a serpent fire-goddess.

Neb áha < Image 0x0 to 475x730 >, Goshen 2, a form of Sept as a war-god, hawk-headed, and hawk-and-lion-tailed.
Neb-t ähau 🐘, the name of the 5th Gate in the Tuat.

Neb äq-t 🐘, Tuat X, a jackal-god who destroyed the dead.

Neb-t nuauau 🐘, Tuat IX, a blood-drinking fiery serpent.

Neb Uast 🐘, Tuat II and III, a god of the boat of Pakhit.

Neb-t uâa 🐘, a title of each goddess in the boat of Af.


Neb uâb 🐘, title of the high-priest of Sebek.

Neb-t uu-t (?) 🐘, Ombos II, 86, Ombos I, 130, goddess of the fields and their produce—a form of Hathor and Isis.

Neb-uun 🐘, Metternich Stele 87, a god.

Neb[t] Un 🐘, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t unnut 🐘, Pap. Ani 20, 9: (1) a uraeus on the brow of Rā; (2) title of each goddess who piloted the boat of Āfu-Rā 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 Rā (No. 73).


Neb[t] Bâat 🐘, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t Pe 🐘, a title of the goddess Uatchit.

Neb-t pet-hen-t-taui 🐘, etc., 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 pât 🐘, 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-potpet-sebâu 🐘, 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 Maâti.
Neb[t] Pest-t (?)
Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb mau
B.D. 151, 2, "lord of eyes"—a title of "Beautiful Face."

Neb Maat
Berg. I, 11, B.D. 125 II, Lanzone, 175, a god of Maat city, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Neb Maat-heri-tep-retui-t
Pap. Ani 29, the name of one half of the door of the Hall of Maat.

Neb Maq-t
N. 921, P. 193, "lord of the ladder"—a title of Horus.

Neb-t māt
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 mešut neter
"lord of sacred 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 nebā
N. 165, a fire-goddess of the Crown of the North.

Neb nefu
B.D. 125, III, 15, a name of the Atuf Crown of Osiris.

Neb nemm-t
lord of the long stride—a title of a god.

Nebu en mēḥt
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-āsh-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 en-ḫe-t
Ombos II, 132, Nephthys (?)

Neb-t en-sheta
Denderah IV, 61, a jackal-goddess.

Neb nehēh
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, 189, a lion-headed goddess, a form of Sekhmit or Bast.

Neb[t] Neshā
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, the god of the 18th hour of the night.

Neb[t] Netchemtchem, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb-er-ari-tcher, Rev. 11, 108 = 38 330, "lord of years"—a title of Osiris.

Neb renput, Rev. 11, 108 = 38 330, "lord of years"—a title of Osiris.

Neb rekhit, Tuat VIII, 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] retui, 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 Neb-er-tcher."

Neb-er-tcher, Tuat VIII, one of the nine gods of the bodyguard of Af in the Tuat.

Neb-ter-tcher-t, (1) consort of Nebertcher; (2) a name of the Eye of Horus.

Neb[t] Hen, Ombos II, 134, the goddess of the bier.

Neb-t he-t, Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Neb-t he-t, Tuat II, a uraeus in the boat of Afu.

Neb-t he-t, Denderah IV, 81, an ibis-headed goddess.

Neb-t he-t, Tomb SetI I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 18).

Neb he-t-ā, Cairo Pap. III, 2, a serpent-god.

Neb-t he-t Anqit, a fusion of the Nubian goddess Anqit with Nephthys.

Neb[t] ha-Rā, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] hunut, Ombos II, 131, a goddess.

Neb[t] heb, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] hep, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] hep(?), Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] hep-neteru (?), Berg. II, 9, warder of the 18th hour of the night.

Neb-t hen-t, Ombos I, 91, a goddess of agricultural produce.

Neb-heru, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Neb-heru, Denderah III, 24, the goddess of the 1st hour of the night.
Neb her-ua, B.D. 71, 3, 5, etc., a form of Horus.

Neb heb, "possessor of eternity"—a title of Osiris; the beings who live with Osiris.

Neb[t] hekau, Ombos II, 130, the goddess of spells.


Neb heb, Cairo Pap. 22, 4, a crocodile-goddess.

Neb khe-t, B.D. 96, 3, "lord of creation"—a title of several great gods.


Neb[t] khaute, etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 3rd Pylon of Sekhet Aaru.

Nebu khau-t, lords of altars loaded with offerings.

Neb[t] Kasa, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb khau, lord of risings, lord of coronations—a title of Ra who ascended his throne daily.

Neb[t] Khebit, B.D.G. 571, Ombos II, 131, the goddess of Chemmis.


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 khepeshe, a title of the warrior-gods.

Nebt Kheriu, Ombos II, 108, a goddess, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmet.

Nebu Khert, Tuat III, a group of gods who bewitched Aapep and repulsed At and Seba.

Neb Khert-ta, Tuat VII, a star-god.

Neb[t] 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[t] sauta, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] sam, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb Sakhb, a form of Horus and Osiris.

Neb[t] Sâf (?), Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb seb-t, M. 718, a god.

Neb[t] sebu, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] 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
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 sekh-t
M. 236, T. 85, the master of the Elysian Fields.

Neb sekhut-uatch-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 mythological 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 II, 132, a goddess.

Neb Seger
Rec. 4, 29, 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
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] shemās-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
Ombos 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 qebh, consort of the preceding.

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.

nebu kau, P. 788, T. 191, N. 1288, P. 429, U U U U, N. 1218, a group of divine beings.

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-tcheser, 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-úrt.

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] Tom, 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 20, the goddess of the 1st hour of the night.

Neb tha (?), "lord of the phallus," i.e., Male—a title of Osiris.

Neb thaafui, B.D. 71, 11; see Thaafui.

Neb Túatii (?), Tuat XII, a singing-god connected with Sinai.

Neb ðebui, var. of IV, 617, lord of the wing, i.e., hawk.

Neb ðéma-t, Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.
Neb[t] Ťennu, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] Ťens, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb-t Ťenten, etc., etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 14th Pylon of Sekhet-Äaru.

Neb ťesher, Berg. I, 18, a crocodile-god who befriended the dead.

Neb ťesher-t, "lord of blood"—a title of Rā.

Neb ťesher-u, Dùm. T.I. 25, Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a hawk-god, son of Melqart, and one of the seven wise lords; see Tchaăsiu VII.

Neb tchefa, ord of celestial food, i.e., Osiris.

Neb tchefau, Peyte 261, a serpent-god of offerings.

Neb tcher, see Neb-er-tcher.

Neb-t tcheser, Berg. II, 8, the goddess of the 6th hour of the night.

Neb tcheser-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 Âf through the serpent Ânkh-meteru.

Neb[t] tchet, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.


Neb-t, basket; plur. Neb-t, P. 460, Neb-t, P. 524.

N. 1179, M. 162, to swim; Copt. neebe.

Nebá, T. 180, swimmer.

Neb-t, swimming, swim.

Nebt, to swim.

Nebneb, to walk, to journey, to mount up, to overflow.

Nebnaut, 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, to defend, to protect.

Nebá, the divine maker of eternity.

Nebi, protector, supporter, friend.

Neb-t, a kind of metal.

Neb, neb-t, Metternich Stele 71, fire, flame.

Nebit, Rec. 30, 32, flame, fire.
Nebneb, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmit.

Nebbi, the name of a fiend.

Nebu (hu) ornaments in the form of lions or sphinxes.

Neb ankh, statue, image (Denderah).

Neb, a kind of wig.

Nab, Ebers Pap. 102, 14.

Nebast-s-kheper, the goddess of the 11th hour of the day.

Nebá, Rec. 30, 32, N. 969, Hymn Darius 13, to burn, to flame up, flamer, burner.

Nebá-t, N. 208, fire, flame.

Nebaut, T. 26, fire, flame.

Nebaut, IV, 383, flames.

Nebí, fire, flame.

Nebá, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors in the Hall of Osiris.

Nebá, Nesi-Amsu, Tuat XII, a fire-god.

Nebáui, Tuat II, a double fire-god.

Nebá-aakhu, Tuat XII, a paddle-god.

Nebá-per-em-khetkhet, B.D. 125, II, a god of Shepen, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Nebá-t-em-renti-f, B.D. (Saite) 71, 7, a fire-god.

Nebá-her, Nebá-her, Tuat III: (1) one of the seven spirit guardians of Osiris; (2) the steersman of the god Pená.

Nebá, a carrying pole.

Nebi, A.Z. 1899, 13, stick, swinging stick, pole, leg of a chair; plur.

Nebá-t, Mar. Karn. 42, 17, 19, 20, a carrying pole.

Nebau, stool, seat, chair.

Nebat, a resinous plant.

Nebau, Rev. 11, 136, lock of hair, tress.

Nebau, B.D. 55, 3, a mythological bird (?)

Nebanná, Rec. 19, 95, poles for carrying a shrine.

Nebánau, flames.

Nebit, a seat in a chariot.

Nebi, Nebibi, leopard, panther.

Nebeh, B.D. 55, 3, a mythological bird.
nebs, M. 336, 720, P.S.B. 13, 496, a kind of fruit-bearing tree, mulberry (?); plur. Koller Pap. 4, 1, zizyphus spina Christi—the lote tree; Arab. نبت.

nebs, U. 160, T. 131, the fruit of the nebs tree, mulberries (?)

Nebis (?) the name of a god (?)

Nebt — a cloud fiend.

nebti, wig, headress, tress; the hair recently dressed.

nebt — to tie up the hair, to plait the hair, to twist; to lead captive by the hair; Copt. nebšt.

nebt — twist, plait, a kind of cloud, tress, lock of hair; Copt. nebšt.

nebt — a plaited mat, a string bed.

Nebtu qet, Tombos Stele 7, Rec. 22, 107, IV, 84, a Südáni people with small round curls all over their heads—"fuzzy-wuzzies."

Nebt — B.D. 39, 15, a storm-fiend.

Nebt — to forge, to hammer.

Nebt to plate, to overlay with metal, to put bands of metal on something.

Nebtu, Rec. 19, 92, a plaiter of baskets.

Nebtu A.Z. 1900, 37.

Nebetch, H. 366, a "hairy" god; plur. Rec. 36, 216.

Nebetchbetch, P. 194, M. 367, N. 922, to hover (?) to alight.

Nep, nep-t, sole of the foot (?) a member of the body, limb.

Nepi, to water, to flood, to pour out water, to overflow.

Nepu waves (?)

Nep-t, land which is regularly watered, corn-land; see nep.

Nep, grain, corn.

Nepi, Rec. 27, 86, grain, corn.

Nepit, grain, corn.

Nepit, Rec. 27, 220, the Grain-god.

Nepit, the goddess of grain.

Nepnep, Amherst Pap. 1, Peasant 50, a kind of cloth.
Nepnep-t — P. 642, M. 678, N. 1240, a goddess = —.

nepa-t — U. 137, grain, corn.

nepa — Rec. 31, 12, cords.

nepâ — grain, corn; see —.

Nepâ — lock of hair.

Nep-mehr — a god of the Gate Saa-Set; var. —, 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 (?)

nefer — seed, grain, corn; Copt. なげ, ながふ.

neper — T. 14, 4, corn land, arable land.

Neper, Neprâ — P. 219, —.

Rec. 31, 20, —, Rec. 30, 193, 31, 16, ( = —), Rec. 31, 15, —, Tuat II, —, Hymn to Nile 1, 5, the Corn-god.

Nepertiu — Tuat II, a group of grain-gods or harvest-gods.

neper-t — boss, stud; plur. —.

Rec. 27, 225, —, —.

thou wastest thy feet on a slab of silver studded with turquoises.

nep  — N. 88, 95, P. 100.

nepeh — Rec. 17, 176, 18, 176, udder;

nept — to strike, to stab, to slay.

neptchch — T. 389, M. 404, to shoot, to slay.

nef — a demonstrative particle; var.

nef — Shipwreck 149, Pap. 3024, 129, to commit an act of injustice or folly, to do wrong.

nefi (?) — to sin (?) Copt. なvoie.

nefi — foe, enemy, evil one, evil-doer, sinner; plur.

nep — to breathe, to blow at; A.Z. 1874, 65, to give breath to, i.e., to set free (a prisoner); Copt. なげ, compare Heb. メ, Arab. な, Eth. な.
gentle breezes; breath of life; the dawn wind; Copt. nilq.

nefu  C  Israel Stele 3. breath, i.e., freedom.

nefut, nefuit  Rec. 36, 216, breezes.

nefu  C  Koller Pap. 3, 7.

nefu  Rev. 12, 11, Rev. 11, 87, chief of the sailors, i.e., captain; Copt. neeq, neeq.

Nef-ur (?)  name of a district (?)

Nef-em-bau  Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 7).

Nef-hati, etc.  Ombos II, 134, a mythological being.

nefuti (?)  Rec. 30, 67, a part of the sail tackle of a ship.

nef-t  fan.

nefut  a cook's fans for blowing the fire.

nef  P.S.B. 22, 146, Koller Pap. 4, 3, the wind plant (cyperus esculentus).

nefa  P. 11168, 30, a demonstrative particle: that, those; plur. of or in this and that.

nepafa  , Rec. 36, 213 . . . .

nef  U. 609, P.S.B. 20, 325, to drive away (?)

nepä  A, to glide (?) to slide (?)

nepä  Anastasi IV, 2, 12, Koller Pap. 3, 1, a plant, herb.

nepnep  , flood, inundation.

Nepnep  Edfu I, 78, a name of the Nile-god.

ntetet  Sphinx 14, 204, rising flood.

Nepnep  , 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. norq.

nefer - em neferu  , by the favour of; , Israel Stele 6, by the favour of the darkness.

nefer  T. 338, 11, good, material and immaterial, physical and mental; plur. , T. 338, N. 624, 11, , virtues, noble attributes, beauty;

neferui  twice good, doubly good, how beautiful! , very good water; , very good wine.

nefer  fine gold; , very great; , lucky name; 
nefer  —  for the best;  For I, 102, no one at all plundered;  with the greatest success;  II, very, very good;  most beautiful of all.

nefer  —  to succeed, to prosper;  Herusâtef Stele 15, it shall not succeed.

neferu  Rec. 32, 177, splendid.

nefer-t  a good or beautiful thing, prosperity, happiness, success;  plur. IV, 967, 1107, all good things.

nefer  P. 98, M. 68, N. 48, assuredly.

nefer n  a strong 'negative.

nefrit er  IV, 1107, up to, until; A.Z. 1905, 31.

nefer ha-t  to be of a good or kind disposition.

nefer her àb (ha-t)  good to the heart, i.e., good in the opinion of someone.

Nefer-ha-t  a kind of crown.

Nefer-her  "beautiful face" — a name of Râ; the name for the sun at the 4th hour of the day.

nefer-t-her  "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 Amentt.

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.

Neferra-t-mek-ár-t  Rec. 34, 190, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses.

Neferaitâ  a form of Hathor and Nut.

Nefer-usr  Berg. 1, 18, a hawk-god.

nefer ma (?)  tambourine girl.

Nefer-neferu  a ram-god, the god of the 4th day of the month.

Nefer-hat  Rec. 4, 28, Dün. T.I. 25, Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a god of learning and one of the seven divine sages, sons of Meñurit.
Neferit-herit-tchatchat  
Tuat XII, a fire-goddess.

Nefer-hetep  

god of Thebes specially associated with Khensu.

Nefer-hetep-pa-aa  

Nefer-hetep-pa-neteraa  

Nefer-hetep-pa-khart  

Nefer-kha  

Tuat I and II, a fire-goddess and guide of Afu-Ra.

Nefer-Shuti  

Rev. 14, 40, 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. '68, 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-áakhuti  

a triad of solar gods.

Nefer-Tem-khu-taui  

a form of Tem.

Nefer-Tem-kau  

a god worshipped at Abydos.

Nefer  

seed, phallus; plur.

Hymn Darius 27.

Nefer  

child, youth, young man; B.D.G. 1064, young soldiers; IV, 1006, young men and maidens.

Nefer-t  

U. 182, 183,  

virgin; plur.

palace beauties.

Nefer-t  

young horse;  

Rec. 33, 6, cavalry.

Nefer-t  

young cow; plur.

IV, 1023, 1161, grain.

Nefer-t  

Thes. 919, young lioness.

Nefer  

Rev. 14, 65, grain; Copt. H.A.FI.

Nefrit  

Rev. 14, 65, grain.

Nefer-t  

IV, 688, a kind of bread.

Nefer-t  

IV, 65, a plant or tree;

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.
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<tr>
<td>B.D. 15, 47, the look-out perch in the boat of Ra.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nefer-t</td>
<td>guitar; Heb.</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nfekhfekh</td>
<td>to untie</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nef</td>
<td>Famine Stele 21, to bow under oppression, to suffer.</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nem</td>
<td>Rev. 12, 8, who? Copt.</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nimi-t(?)</td>
<td>Rev. 13, 3, who? Copt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nem</td>
<td>B.D. (Saité) 101, 5, 163, 15, 164, 16, with; Copt. RRR.</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nem</td>
<td>to do evil, to defraud, mistake, error, mean, abased, contemptible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nemi</td>
<td>wrong-doer</td>
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<tr>
<td>nemm</td>
<td>Rev. 14, 14, to persecute</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nemá</td>
<td>destroy, evil-doer</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nemmti</td>
<td>P. 87, T. 332, execution chamber, the block of punishment. Later forms are: Amen. 15, 3, Amen. 21, 20, Amen. 46, Rev. 11, 185.</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nemmti</td>
<td>P. 87, N. 46, the slaughter-house of Khenti Amenti.</td>
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<td>nemmti</td>
<td>N. 37, 395, slaughter-house for cattle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nemtiu</td>
<td>executioners, headsmen</td>
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<tr>
<td>nemtiu</td>
<td>executioners, headsmen</td>
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<tr>
<td>nemm-t</td>
<td>slaughter-house for cattle.</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nemmiti</td>
<td>Torture, slaughter.</td>
<td>373</td>
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<td>nemmiti</td>
<td>Rev., a sacrifice.</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nem</td>
<td>travel or walk about, to journey hither and thither.</td>
<td>373</td>
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<tr>
<td>nem</td>
<td>A.Z. 1908, 116, walker, strider.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>nem</td>
<td>A.Z. 1908, 116, walker, strider.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Nemau shá Thes. 1296, those who traverse the sand, i.e., the nomad tribes of the desert; var. A.Z. 1908, 116, walker, strider. 185.

nem         | Rev. 12, 72, to escape.                                   | 373                           |
| nem         | to walk, to stride.                                      | 373                           |
| nem         | Rev. 12, 72, to escape.                                   | 373                           |
| nem         | to walk, to stride.                                      | 373                           |
| nem         | to walk, to stride.                                      | 373                           |
nemmti  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\], walker, strider.

nemnem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\], P. 688,  

N. 88,  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\], N. 1032,  

U. 497, T. 27, 346, Rec. 31, 27,  

A.Z. 1901, 45, to run, to hurry one's steps.

nemnemá  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\], wriggler, applied to a reptile, worm, snake, etc.

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\], star; plur. \[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

Nemu  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

Leemans Pap.  

Eg. II, 2, the Dekans (?) a group of star-gods.

Nemu  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

Rec. 31, 17,  

a group of gods, wandering stars (?)

Nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

U. 545, T. 299,  

P. 232, a god, son of Nemá-t  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

Nemát  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

U. 544, T. 299,  

P. 232, a goddess, the mother of Nem.

Nemit  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

P. 352,  

N. 1068, a cow-goddess in the Tuat.

Nem-ur  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

B.D. 206,  

Rev. 13, 74, a bull-god of Anu (Heliopolis); Gr. Mēwyre.  

Strabo XVII, 1, 22;  

Diodorus I, 24, 9; Am. Marcellinus XXII, 14, 6;  

Aelian, De Nat. Animal. XII, 11.

nemá  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

P. 306,  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

P. 613,  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

P. 480,  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

M. 413, to travel by boat, to sail, to float;  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] , P. 706.

nemáu  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

boats.

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

P. 440, M. 543, N. 1124,  

lake.

nemá  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

Rec. 31, 192,  

lake.

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

to bathe, to swim;  

IV, 1031.

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

IV, 687,  

wine press, wine vat.

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

cellar, storeroom.

nem (nekh nem?)  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] ,  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] , unguent, perfume, perfume pot.

nemu  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

large stone or mud vessels for storing grain;  

A.Z. 1904, 91, metal storage pots.

nemt-t  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] , pot, vessel, vase.

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

Rev. 13, 22, tamarisk flowers; Copt.  

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

Rec. 19, 96, part of a shrine.

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

Metternich Stele 223,  

pygmy, dwarf.

Nemmá  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

B.D. 164  

(Vignette), a man-hawk-god, a form of Menu.

Nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

B.M. 32, 208, consort of

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] , Thes. 926, to sleep, slumber.

nemnem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] , to sleep soundly.

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\]  

Rev. 12, 32, 56, to repose, to sleep, to slumber; compare Heb.  

Arab.  

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] , Rec. 6, 117,  

to stretch oneself out to sleep.

nem  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] , to sit, to dwell.

nemm  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] ,  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] , to lie down, to sleep, bed, couch, bier.

nemt-t  

\[\text{\(\square\)}\] , couch, bed, bier.
nemm-t, bedchamber.
nemmá-t, couch, bed, bier, burial.
nemmit, bed, bier.
nem-ti, nostrils.
nemai, Demot. Cat. 352, island; Copt.
    Rev. 12, 62, 97, 10, 43, to destroy, to overthrow, to punish.
nemmai, destroyer, evil-doer.
nemá, bedclothes, bier, burial.
nemat (<?), to be new, to bloom afresh.
nem- to build, to construct.
nemá, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 4, to build, to construct.
nemar, steering pole, paddle.
nemh (<?), P. 538, C. A.Z. 188o, 56, a stone
    used for making amulets.
nemh, to be poor or helpless, to be in need, to be destitute.
nemhu, Edict 14, poor man, orphan, any destitute person; plur.
    Israel Stele 14, IV, 97.
    A.Z. 1905, 103.
    Rec. 21, 14, fountain for the poor.
nemhit, an unmarried woman, a woman who is not provided for.

nemhit, Rec. 17, 160, the poor of the city; B.M. 41645, poor women and rich women.

nemmmhu, Amen. 25, 12, Amen. 9, 1, 10, 7, poor man, orphan; plur.

nems, A.Z. 1908, 16, an amulet; a golden nemes.

nems-t, a kind of vase or pot in stone or alabaster, used in ceremonies; plur. P. 551, 610, P. 111, M. 735, the four vases which were used ceremonially.

nems, to put on a head-cloth, to clothe, to be arrayed, to veil.

nems, nemms, to illumine, to enlighten.

nems, to provide with (?)

nemt-t, a kind of fish.

nemmta (?), a kind of fish.

nemta, to stride, to walk over, to go about.

nemmta, to stride, to walk.

nemmtita (?), to walk, to step out.

nemti, Rev. 11, 124 = Copt. j k

nemti, Rev. 11, 124, 151, Rev. 11, 160, 6, place of slaughter.

nn, not, no.

nn = Copt. n.

nn, a demonstrative particle; B.D. 64, 19, Rec. 3, 49, 5, 86, this or that; Amen. 5, 18, these things.

Nen, U. 537, B.D. (Saite) 64, 11, the Sky-god.

Nenit (fem.), U. 537, B.D.G. 1064.

nen, to smear, to anoint.
nen (nu?) นิ, นิ, นิ, salve, ointment.

nen นิ, นิ, นิ, 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.

nen นิ, Koller Pap. 4, 8, indolence; Rec. 6, 7.

neni นิ, Rec. 31, 171, an inert or lazy or helpless man, sluggard, idler; plur.

nen นิ, an evil spirit, fiend, devil (masc.).

nenit นิ, evil spirit, fiend (fem.).

neniu นิ, the allies of Aapep.

nen-t นิ, the place where nothing is done, the grave.

nen นิ, the time of inactivity, the night.

nen A, P. 831, 832, to move, to go, to retreat; Rec. 25, 126, to pass by (of the years).

nenu A, U. 450, the place where nothing is done, the grave.

T. 258, he who retreats; N. 774.

Neni นิ, T. 395, a serpent-fiend.

nen นิ, a kind of stuff, a bandlet, thread, = นิ.

nen-t นิ, A.Z. 1906, 118, a kind of plant; rushes.

nen-t นิ, flame, fire.

nenai นิ, he who tarries or delays.

nenai (p) นิ, air, breath, breeze, wind.

nená นิ, to do homage.

nenaab-t นิ, Rhind Pap. 30.

Nená นิ, Tuat II, a god in the Tuat.

Nená นิ, see nen.

nena-t นิ, bundle of reeds, book (?) N. 838 = นิ, P. 166, M. 320.

Neniu นิ, B.D. 168, a group of four goddesses who befriended the dead.

neniu (nuiu?) นิ, beings who observe or keep watch over time, the divine timekeepers in the Tuat.

nenibu นิ, the frankincense plant.

neniben นิ, frankincense; see niben นิ; Heb. ?.
nenib, balsam, frankincense; varr.
nenib, Rec. 16, 152,
styrax, frankincense; Copt.

nenu (?), B.D. 11, 19
nenu (?), hours.
(naite) 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.
nenm-t (nem-t), bier, coffin chamber.

Nenr, Edfu I, 77, a name of the Nile-god.

Nenha, a god of the Gate Saa-Set.
nenhu (nhu), to masturbate.
nenshem, U. 126,

nenk = nek, spleen, intestines; Copt. nörky.

Nentchā, B.D. 39, 16, a storm-god, a form of Aapep.
nerit, P. 815,

ner-ti, P. 302, two vultures.

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 Rā.

Ner, the god of the two Utchats.

Ner-ti, P. 302, two vulture-goddesses (Isis and Nephthys) with long abundant hair and pendent breasts:

ner, U. 182, N. 133,
U. 441,

nerut, P. 683,

ner, T. 267,
Rec. 31, 162, 167, to be strong, to be mighty, to be master, to be victorious, to terrify, to strike awe into people.

nerut, Rec. 26, 230, victory.

B.D. 181, 23, to rule, to be master of.

nerit, IV, 362,
Rec. 36, 210, rule, government.

nerā, conqueror, vanquisher.
nerau-t — , Koller Pap. 4, 1, ostriches (?)

ner — , Nātāsen Stele 33, staff, stick.


nerau — , Koller Pap. 3, 6, ibex, antelope.

nerau — , a kind of medicine (?)

uren — Demot. Cat. 366, to praise; Copt. n4/i, pit.

Nerta — Tuat III and XI, a form of Au-Rā.

Nertanefnebt — , Rec. 4, 28, a god.


neh, nehu — Rec. 30, 72, Shipwreck 8, Peasant 178, loss, disaster, calamity.

neh sep sen — little by little, by degrees.

nehai — U. 419, T. 239, 300.

neh-tu — , little, diminished, shortened.

nehi — a little of something, a few, a small quantity; Peasant 47, 48, a little natron, a little salt.

nehhu — poor man, needy one.

nehu — , those who suffer, the indigent, the destitute.
neh-t, neha-t (n) P. 174, U. 555, Rec. 3, 50, sycamore-fig tree; (n) P. 646, two sycamore-fig trees; plur. (n), sycamore-figs; (n), IV, 1064, IV, 327, myrrh trees; Copt. nōτε.  

nehi (n), Jour. As. 1908, 266, (n), Rev. 13, 14, sycamore-fig.  

neh-t en teb (n), Rec. 2, 107, fig tree, ficus carica?  

Nehet (n), P. 174, M. 440, N. 941, a mythological sycamore tree in the eastern sky; (n), B.D. 59, 1.  

Neh-ti (n), P. 646, B.D. 109, 5, 149, II, 9, the two sycamores from between which Ra appeared each morning.  

neh-t (n), (n), a drink made from syrup of figs.  

neh (n), Rec. 27, 87, (n), (n), (n), protection.  

neh-t (n), an amulet worn to obtain protection.  

neh-t (n), U. 456, (n), (n), Rec. 16, 57, defence, protection.  

neh-t (n), IV, 910, 972, Rec. 17, 5, place of protection, refuge, asylum.  

neh (n), Rec. 16, 142, to shake, to shake up medicine.  

nehneh (n), Rec. 16, 143, to be perturbed, to be terrified, to shake, to quake.  

nehh (n), flame, fire.  

nehi (n), T. 292, (n), (n), (n), Rev. 12, 15, (n), (n), Rev. 12, 38, (n), to escape, to separate from; Copt. nōτε, nεγε ṭολ.  

neha-t (n), walls, fence, cover.  

nehau (n), Tuat IX, the windings or coils of Aaep.  

Neha-her (n), Tuat III, a goose-god.  

Neha-kheru (n), Tuat III, a jackal-god in the Tuat.  

Neha-ta (n), Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.  

nehaut sentrâ (n), incense trees.  

nehap (n); see (n).  

Nehap (n), Rec. 32, 176, the god who renews himself.  

nehap (n), (n), to rise (of the Sun-god).  

neham (n), Israel Stele 21, (n), (n), (n), (n), (n), (n), (n), Rec. 2, 176, (n), to rejoice, to cry out through pleasure; see (n).  

nehamu (n), those who rejoice.  

neha-maa (n), a plant or fruit used in medicine.  

nehar (n), Anastasi I, 20, 2, tramps? wandering beggars?)
nehas 𓊝𓊙𓅁, to wake up.
nehas-t 𓊝𓊙𓅁, a waking up, resurrection.
nehâs B.D. (Saite) 145, 38, to awake, to wake up.
nehim 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Rev. 13, 9, to acclaim.
nehis 𓊝𓊙𓅁, outcry (?) uproar (?)
Nehui 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Tuat XII, a crocodile-god.
nehp 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Heruemheb 25, Metternich Stele 61, 92, to get up very early.
nehp 𓊝𓊙𓅁, to wake up very early in the morning.
nehp 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Rec. 16, 110, dawn, morning light, morning work, early day.
nehpu 𓊝𓊙𓅁, U. 925, dawn, early light; 𓊝𓊙𓅁, morning light.
nehpu 𓊝𓊙𓅁, U. 547, 548, yesterday, to-morrow.
nehp 𓊝𓊙𓅁, the sky (?)
Nehp 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Tuat VII, 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Tuat IV, a serpent-god with 12 pairs of lion's legs.
nehp 𓊝𓊙𓅁, U. 240, 𓊝𓊙𓅁, to copulate; compare 𓊝𓊙𓅁, to commit adultery.
nehp 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Rec. 16, 140, 𓊝𓊙𓅁, 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 𓊝𓊙𓅁, a hard boil, swelling, tumour.
nehp 𓊝𓊙𓅁, a pastille, tablet.
nehp 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Israel Stele 15, 𓊝𓊙𓅁, to defend, to protect, to guard, to drive away enemies from someone, to have a care for.
nehpi 𓊝𓊙𓅁, to mourn; Copt. negete.
nehem 𓊝𓊙𓅁, to rejoice, to praise, to beat a drum or tambourine.
nehem trâ 𓊝𓊙𓅁, a bandlet (?)
nehem 𓊝𓊙𓅁, a musical instrument.
nehem 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Rev. 15, 7, roar.
nehemhem 𓊝𓊙𓅁, U. 235, P. 304, 710, M. 606, 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Rec. 29, 153, to roar like an angry beast, or like thunder, or like a raging flood of water, or a storm.
nehemhémâ 𓊝𓊙𓅁, N. 1066, roarer.
nehemnehem 𓊝𓊙𓅁, B.D. 39, 6, to roar, to rage.
Nehem-kheru 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Tuat III, a jackal-god.
nehen 𓊝𓊙𓅁, to grip, to grasp a spear, to hold a club firmly.
nehnâ 𓊝𓊙𓅁, U. 473, warrior.
Nehen 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Rec. 16, 149, a name of Aapep.
nehen 𓊝𓊙𓅁, a kind of tree.
Nehnu (?) 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Hh. 564 . . . . .
Nehenut 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Tuat I, a company of singing-goddesses.
Neher 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Rec. 16, 108, a name of Aapep.
neher-t 𓊝𓊙𓅁, Rec. 16, 110, violence.
Nehes •, U. 187, P. 165, T. 65, Rec. 31, 34, Denderah IV, 82, P.S.B.A.
nehes, to rouse from sleep; Copt. ṢE₂C.C.

Nehas •, U. 187, T. 65, M. 221, N. 597, Rev. 12, 110, watcher; plur.

Nehas-ā •, the look-out man on a boat.

Nehasāt •, U. 187, T. 65, Rev. 14, 11, watch, wakefulness.

Nehsit •, she who keeps watch.

Nehs-ā •, the two Utechats which were painted on the two sides of the front of a boat to keep a look-out.

Nehes-ā •, the god of the 30th day of the month.

Nehesā •, the "look-out" god in the boat of As.

Nhes-ā •, Rec. 31, 171, the name of a god.

Nehesu •, the divine watchers.

Nehesu •, B.D. 144, 21, the gods who watched the road for Osiris.

Nehes-her •, B.D. 145A, the doorkeeper of the 15th Pylon.

Nehs •, Tomb of Amenemhet, hippopotamus.

Nehes •, Denderah IV, 82, P.S.B.A.

Nehet •, to wake, to need, to lack.

Nehet •, to complain (?) to command (?); var. Ṣ.

Nehetēthet •, A.Z. 1904, 91, Sphinx 14, 206, to be bold, strong, courageous.

Nēh •, U. 560, B.D. 144, 21, 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 Ra (No. 71).

Nēhē •, IV, 972, Thes. 1482, supplication, request, entreaty, prayer, invocation; Ṣ, petition.

Nēhi-ti •, Rev. 13, 14, faith, belief; Copt. ṢE₂C.T.

Nēh •, B.D. 1538, 15, a kind of bird; Ebers Pap. 105, 6, the great neh.

Nēh-t •, Rev. 12, 62, oil; Copt. ṢE₂.
Neha-her — Tuat VII and X, a serpent-fiend that was strangled by Serqit, and his body pegged to the ground with six knives.

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 — Rev. 11, 169, work, craft.

nehit — Rev. 32, 178, eternity; see —.
nehu —— i j, Jour. As. 1908, 36, more; Copt. นิกรา.


neḥeb —— i j, U. 450, —— i j, T. 258, Amen. 5, 10, —— i j, to yoke cattle or horses, to put under the yoke, i.e., conquer, to be entrusted with something; coupled with fields.

neḥeb ka —— i j, Rec. 26, 75, to yoke the ka, to subjugate the double; U. 234.

neḥb-t —— i j, the act of yoking.

neḥb-t —— i j, yoke.

neḥeb —— i j, an ox for ploughing.

Neḥeb-ti —— i j, Tuat IX, the god of the serpent staff.

Neḥeb-nefert —— i j, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors.


Neḥeb-kau em Seshsh —— i j, Mar. Aby. I, 44, a form of the preceding.

neḥb-t —— i j, U. 207, —— i j, N. 719, 794, —— i j, U. 298, —— i j, the name of a ceremonial sceptre.

neḥb-t —— i j, P. 439, —— i j, —— i j, —— i j, —— i j, flower, used especially of the lotus; plur. —— i j, —— i j, M. 655, —— i j, Rec. 29, 148, —— i j, IV, 918, flowers in general, blossoms.

neḥeb —— i j, title, official description.

neḥb-t —— i j, Ebers Pap. 46, 9, a kind of stone used in medicine (?)

Neḥebesa —— i j, Rec. 16, 108, a proper name.

neḥep —— i j, Rec. 27, 88, 30, 217, —— i j, to exercise the potter's craft, to fashion a pot, or figure, or man.

neḥpi —— i j, fashioner, modeller, potter.

neḥep —— i j, Amen. 12, 16, the potter's table, the board on which the clay is moulded into form.
Nehep, the divine Potter and the table used by him.

Nehep, A.Z. 1872, 5, one of the seven forms of Khnemu.

Nehem, one of the seven forms of Khnemu.

Nehem, Re. 27, 83, a title of the Nile-god.

Nehem, P. 3024, 16.

Nehem, U. 233; P. 443.

Nehem, T. 394.

Nehem, Hh. 368.

Nehem-t, to cry out; Copt. ἡλέξ.

Nehem-t, lament, cry.

Nehemā, Rev., a kind of bird.

Nehem n, A.Z. 1906, 159, a particle meaning something like "behold."

Nehem, Wört. Suppl. 691.

Nehem-t, deliverer, stealer; plur.

Nehemmm, T. 394; Hh. 368.

Nehem-t, U. 54; Del. 1.

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-auait, IV, 1011.

Nehem-t-auait, IV, 389.

Nehem-ti, the name of a star, a kind of light.
Neḥer-tchatcha (?) B.M. 46631, a god, functions unknown.

Neḥsi

he of the Sūdān, Sūdānī, negro; plur. Rec. 15, 179, 46631, A.Z. 46631, 1905, 10, the "Friendlies" in the Sūdān, Sūdānī police.

Nehesu, Tuat V, the Sūdānī tribes in the Tuat, the results of the masturbation of Ra.

Nehsiu hetepu

Decrets 104, 1905, 10, the "Friendlies" in the Sūdān, Sūdānī police.

Nehsiu thaiu

IV, 703, male Sūdānī slaves.

Nehsit

negress, Sūdānī slave woman; plur. Rev. 10, 150.

Nehsit

a title of the Sūdānī Hathor.

Nehes

to mutter incantations; compare Heb. וָנָּחַּה.

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.
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, P. 47, N. 612, 234, N. 33, the "Old God."

Nekhekh Thes. 430, a form of Ḋā, the autumn sun.

Nekhekh the sun as an old man, the winter sun.

Nekhekh ur Atem the name of the sun at the 12th hour of the day.

nekheh to pour out, flux, emission.

Nekhekh B.D. (Saite) 146, 27, title of a goddess.

nekheh Rec. 27, 86, to sharpen (arrows or spears), to thrust with the phallus, to fecundate.

pekheh a kind of whip or flail.

nekheh A.Z. 1908, 19, the amulet of the whip.

nekha N. 1387, P. 701, to beat, to strike.

nekha a whip.

nekha to sharpen, a cutting tool.

nekha Rec. 16, 110, knife; slice of flint.

nekha N. 756, to sprinkle, humours, emissions.

nekha-t something presented as an offering; var.

nekha-t N. 802, pendent, hanging (of a woman's breasts).

nekha-t P. 602, pendent (of a woman's breasts).

nekhai to hang, to descend.

nekha a kind of ornament worn on the body.

nekhabit Rec. 15, 17, deed, document, title, inscription.

nekhan catplasm.

nekha whip.

nekha T. 301, a serpent-fiend in the Tuat.

nekhi Rec. 27, 85, 88, to give birth to.

nekhir Anastasi IV, 15, 7, brook, stream, river; Heb. ות, Babyl. nakhlu, אשת, 'Ain.

nekhu-t U. 182, flame, fire.

nekheb to give a name or title to some person or thing, to be named, to be described;

nekheb, Hymn Darius 4, "he gave things names from the mountains to the sky";

nekheb title, rank, document.

nekheb, Heruembeb 19, title, official title, title of honour, decoration; plur.
nekheb 27, flat land cleared for building purposes.

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, P. 761, 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.

nekheb-t, plants or flowers of the South.

nekhbu-t, a flower, lotus (?) lily.

Nekhbu-ur, A.Z. 1900, 74, "Great Flower," a name of Ra.

Nekhben U. 459, a goddess, Nekhebit (?)

nekhebt-t, malice, envy, wickedness.

nekhf, to burn, to be burned.


nekhen-t, female child, babyhood (?) infancy (?)

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 Maati.

nekhenu, young serpents; the young of uraei.

nekhen, enemy.

Nekhenit, a class of priestesses (?)

nekhnem, a kind of strong-smelling oil; see neshnem.

nkherkher, T. 282, N. 132, to be destroyed.

nekht, to be strong, to be mighty, to be powerful, strength, might; Copt. ḫwjet.

nekht, strength, might, power, force, violence.
nekht  "\(\text{strong man; plur. }\) Amen. 21, 3; a strong man, troops, forces.

nekht-t  Rec. 31, 168, a strong woman.

nekht, nekhtá  giant, mighty man.

nekhti  strong, mighty.

nekht  strong white, i.e., dead white (of colour); dead black (of colour).

nekht-á  strong of arm, i.e., strong man, warrior; plur.

nekht-tiu  Hearst Pap. XII, 4, a kind of plant.

nekhth  strength, strong.

nes  pronominal suffix: she, it.

nes  belonging to.

nesi  I.D. III, 140c, Amen 19, 20, belonging to, property (used in proper names).

nes ám  belonging thereto;


nes-t  belonging to (used in proper names); things belonging to;

nesmekhef  Tuat XII, a serpent fire-god.

Nesst-naisu  Methen 15 . . . . .

nes-N-t  or = Heb. Asenath Ἰακερίας, Gr. Ἰακερίας.

Nes-neter  title of the high-priest of Busiris.

nes  Peasant 166, tongue; plur.

nes  to talk too much; IV, 968, Thes. 1480, the speaking tongue; Copt. \(\lambda 2\epsilon\), Heb. "\(\lambda\)."
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 U. 416, T. 237, Rec. 31, 167, to burn, flame, fire.

nesu-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.

nes-t U. 440, T. 251, Hh. 392, ivory, ivory.

nes, throne, royal seat; plur. M. 456, U. 454, .

Nes-t taui "throne of the Two Lands," or "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; the two thrones of the two gods of the horizon.

Nestiu the gods of the throne or thrones.

Nestá Tuat VI, a god.

Nosti-kheni-Tuat Tuat IX, a ram-god.

Nesttauit a name of Hathor.

nes-t, a kind of plant; plur.

nes-t grain, wheat, dhuurra, or cakes made of the same.

nes-t IV, 1157, a kind of bread cake.

nes-t B.D. (Saite) 108, 1, a measure.

nes-t disease, sickness.

nesit a kind of skin disease.

Nesiu B.M. 32, 144, a group of fiends in the Tuat; fem. Nesiu

nes-t a man suffering from the nes disease.

nesut cases to hold spells.

n sa Rec. 35, 193 (Maspero).

nesa-t knife, dagger.

Nesa...(?), T. 49, a town in the Tuat.

nesa IV, 1120, goat's hide.

nesauci Rec. 36, 67, two parts of a boat or ship.
nesás, var. 

nsásá, flame, fire = 


Nesu, N. 131, N. 1137, Rec. 16, 54, king of Upper Egypt, king in general; plur. , king of the South and North, i.e., king of all Egypt; plur. , Palermo Stele, palace, king’s house; , I, 51, the king’s private apartments; , the ladies of the same; , the king’s axeman, Royal Tombs I, 42; IV, 1015, “the two eyes of the king,” title of an official; , king’s butler (?); , Sphynx II, 132, Décrets 23, ibid., king’s scribe; , IV, 1001, veritable royal scribe, i.e., not an honorary king’s scribe; , king’s scribe of the storehouse and palace; , IV, 1026, king’s scribe and registrar of the bread; , the king’s barge; , 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. 2 B 4
king's children; Décrets 19, the king's chancery; Mar. Aby. I, 6, 47; king's throne, or throne room; N. 974; real king's kinsman; plur. 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 ser- vants, or royal priests; U. 42, A.Z. 1876, 101, I, 144, IV, 412, P. 168, N. 680, with M. 695, P. 43; A.Z. 1907, 45; "the king giveth an offering," an offering formula that begins the inscription on funeral stelae of all periods, A.Z. 1907, 45, and 49, 20; 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 eldest daughter; king's brother; king's sister; IV, 966, king's confidential noble; plur. royal ancestors; Methen 5, Décrets 18, king's serfs.

nesu, haste (?)
nesbud, eat, devourer (fem.)
nesb, to burn up, to consume, to destroy by fire.
nesb, consumer, fire, flame.
nesbit, consumer, fire, flame.

Nesb-ámen (?) Thes. 31, the goddess of the 5th hour of the day.

Nesb-kheper-áru (?) Denderah IV, 62, a warrior-god.

nesp, a piece, a portion, a fragment, limb, member; plur. wounds, slaughterings (?)
Nessf (?)  
Rec. 30, 193, a god (?)

Nesem (?)  
N. 51, a divine bull; varr. T. 287,

nesensenu  
N. 842, P. 168, M. 323,.

nesti  
Rev. 11, 185, a kind of grain.

N-sent (?)  
Theb. 818, Rec. 16, 106: (1) a goose-god; (2) a watcher of Osiris.

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  
Rec. 32, 82, U. 269, Thes. 112, one of the seven stars of Orion.

Neserit-ánkhit  
Tuat VIII, a serpent-goddess in the circle Aat-setkau.

Nesrem (?)  
T. 287, 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  

nes-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.

Nesh  
"Terrifier," a name of Set.

neshi  
to stand on end (of the hair).

neshu-t  
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.

nesh  
a kind of disease, palsy, ague.

nesh  
to hover over, to flutter, to tremble.

neshsh  
to hurry, to hasten.

neshshu  
Ebers Pap. 99, 16, a storm wind.

neshsh  
shaken, agitated, disturbed.

neshnesh-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, spittle.
neshnesh, U. 286, emission, saliva.
nesh, a plant.
gravel, pebbles.

Nesh-renpu, N. 355, a divine name.

nesh, neshâ, metal pot or vessel.

nesha, Peasant 16, Ebers Pap. 83, 14, a plant; there were two kinds: and

nesha, Rec. 16, 69 = Copt. "neshaua, "neshua.

to threaten, to abuse, to revile.

neshuaau, 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, the god of the Neshem boat.

Neshmit, the goddess of the Neshem boat.

neshmit, neshmut, 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, T. 250, U. 555, Rec. 31, 21, IV, 1078,
fright, horror, alarm, fury, rage, something horrible or alarming, storm, thunderstorm, calamity, disaster.

**neshnn** — storm, hurricane, tempest.

**neshni** — to terrify, to alarm, to frighten, to paralyse with fear.

**neshni** — a title of Set.

**Neshenti** — storm, tempest.

24, 47, Rev. 11, 69, rage, destructive fury, calamity, disaster, a title of Set.

**neshnit** — storm, tempest.

**neshen** — to be eclipsed (of a heavenly body); 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. **nogep**.


**neshes** — B.D. 27, 1, 175, 25, foes crushed or beaten to death.

**neshesut** — P. 713......

**nesht** — cruel, violent.

**neshti** — 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. **itke**.

**neq huut** — Jour. As. 1908, 320, sodomy.

**neq-t** — Rev. 13, 53, Jour. As. 1908, 278, Jour. As. 1908, 289, Rev. 13, 7, things, goods, possessions; Copt. **itke**.

**neqan** — to be lacking, or wanting.

**neqa** — Rev. 13, 2, goods, things, stuff.

**neqa** — to rub down, to grind grain, to polish (?)

**neqaat** — Ebers Pap. 87, 5, Ebers P. 25, 3, Sphinx 14, 225, what is rubbed or ground down to powder, meal, fine flour.

**neqaat** — B.D. 27, 1, 175, 25, foes crushed or beaten to death.
| Neqaïu-hatu | B.D. 27, 1, the fiends who tore up hearts. |
| nequ-t | something crushed, meal, powder (?) |
| neq-t | see nequ-t |
| nequt | Shipwreck 49, some edible plant. |
| neqeb | Metternich Stele 6, to mourn, to be afflicted. |
| Neqebit (?) | Berg. 1, 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 | Rec. 5, 86, 16, 159, to sift; Copt. nokep (?) |
| neqr | dust, powder, what is sifted. |
| neqerqer | P. 703 . . . . . . |
| nqehqeh | to work in metal, to beat out plates of metal. |
| neqt (?) | Ebers Pap. 60, 11 . . . . . . |
| neqett | Israel Stele 23, to sleep. |
| neqett | sleep; Copt. Hkmotk. |
| Nqetget | Hh. 101, a god. |
| nek | pronominal suffix: thou, thee; T. 267, M. 402. |
| nek | Inscript. Methen, vineyard, pergola (?) |
| nek | U. 181, 182, |
| nek | U. 324, |
| nek | Metternich Stele 64, to copulate, copulation; var. nenk ; he copulated with himself (of Ra); Copt. noek. |
| nekk | to commit sodomy, sodomy; to copulate with violence, to rape (?) |
| nekâkâ | P. 198, M. 373, N. 933, Verbum I, 428, swived, fecundated, pregnant. |
| nek | Shipwreck 145, ox, bull; plur. |
| nek | pieces cut off, slashings, hackings. |
| nekut | Peasant 119, transgression (?) |
| nek-t | injury, outrage, something wanted, act, crime. |
| nekt | things, property; Nastesen Stele 64, certain things; Copt. Hkla, Hkh. |
| nekâ | things, goods, possessions. |
| Nekit | Denderah III, 24, one of seven solar goddesses. |
| nek-t | cord, rope, string, band. |
nekau, bulls, male animals.
nekau-,* plural.
neké, to think, to meditate, to cogitate, to devise a plan.
neká-t, thought; plural.
nekau, bad deeds, offences.
nka, Rev. 13, 10, things; Copt. rkh.
Nekait, Nekait-t, the goddess of the 7th hour of the day; var. rkh.
nkau, c, bulls, male animals.
nki, criminal, malefactor, murderer; plural.
neká, B.D. 164, 16, Nesi-Ámsu, 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, U. 214, 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, T. 249, injury, violence, attack, transgression.
nekenu, murderer, malefactor; plural.
Neknit, the goddess of the 7th hour of the day.
nkens, Rev. 12, 66, injury, violence; Copt. ito onic.
Nekent, Tuat I, a god in the Tuat.
nekhi, to grieve, to lament, mourner.
nekt, Jour. As. 1908, 505, a bird.
neg, nega, to strike, to smite, to cut off, to cut open, to hew, to slay, to crush.
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; Kubbán Stele 11, want of water.

neg-t, L.D. III, 654.

neg, T. 45, bull; plural.

53, P. 441, M. 544, N. 1125, P. 704,
N. 915, 955, bull; plural.

54, T. 45, N. 69, ; U. 613, bull of bulls.
nega מElements, p. 704, מElements, bull.

nega מElements, Rec. 26, 64, מElements, IV, 1124, bull, ox; מElements, A.Z. 1910, 125, cow.

Neg מElements, O, U. 577, N. 966, the four-horned מElements, bull-god of heaven.

Neg מElements, l, N. 955, a bull-god who appeared from מElements, to break.

Negau מElements, B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 4th Pylon.

Neg-en-kau (?) מElements, T. 45, P. 87, M. 83, N. 69, a bull-god who befriended the dead.

neg מElements, Hh. 541, to cackle.

negg מElements, N. 749, to cackle, to quack.

negaga מElements, to cackle, to quack.

negá מElements, cackler.

Negg-ur מElements, B.D. 59, 3, the goose-goddess who laid the sun-egg.

Negneg - ur מElements, Berl. 2296; see מElements, מElements.

Negaga - ur מElements, B.D. (Saite) 54, 1, 56, 2, 59, 2; see מElements, מElements.

Negit מElements, Denderah IV, 44, one of the eight weeping goddesses.

negagat מElements, P. 712, N. 1365, pendent (of the breasts of a woman).

negait מElements, A.Z. 1905, 36, semen, essence.

negam מElements, Metternich Stele, 3, to lament, to mourn.

negu pet (?) מElements, Tuat X, מElements.

negeb מElements, to break, to be destroyed, to come to an end.

negobgeb מElements, to break.

Negeb מElements, a water-god.

negemgem מElements, Rec. 13, 161, to conspire against, to hatch a plot.

negen מElements, to cut, to slay.

negengen מElements, Hh. 344, to destroy, to break in pieces.

Negnit מElements, Berg. I, 14, a goddess (solar?) who befriended the dead.

negeh מElements, to be weak, inactive.

neges מElements, to overflow.

ngesges מElements, P.S.B.A. 20, 313, to be heaped up full with something, to overflow; varr. מElements.

ngata מElements, IV, 951, overloaded; מElements, IV, 1143, overflowing.

net מElements, pronominal suffix, fem.: thou, thee.

nt מElements, who, which; Copt. מElements.

ntá מElements, T. 60, P. 185, 310, 641, M. 295, a relative particle: who, which; Copt. מElements, מElements.

nti מElements, a relative particle: who, which; מElements.
everyone who; like that which.

that which is; everything which is; this which; N. 1385, the two (fem.) which; Rev. 13, 81 = = = Copt. NTE.

nti \( \text{NTI} \), A.Z. 1908, 120.

he who is there, i.e., a dead man; plur. Berl. 7317; Copt. ET EETT.

nti \( \text{NTI} \), the thing which is, what is; plur. \( \text{NTI} \), var. \( \text{NTI} \).

Tuat V, "those who exist," i.e., the righteous.

\( \text{NTI} \), Rec. 32, 78, Rec. 32, 79; Copt. E E E; var. E E E; those who are; the gods who exist as opposed to the dead gods, Rec. 33, 34; varr. T. 364.

Nti-em-sort \( \text{NTI-EM-SORT} \), a title of an official.

Nti-her-f-mm-masti-f \( \text{NTI-HER-F-MM-MASTI-F} \), the name of a god.

nt hesb \( \text{NTI-HESB} \), devoted, or attached, to accounts.

\( \text{NTT} \) because; opens a letter or a narrative.

\( \text{NTT} \) (P) \( \text{NTT} \), to weave, to bind, to tie; var. TTTT.

\( \text{NTT-T} \), cord, band, thread, fillet, bandlet; plur. \( \text{NTT} \), cords, ties, bandages, ligatures.

Lanzone 175, a creation-god who established the world.

U. 67, T. 207, P. 615, N. 1140, U. 627, Rec. 26, 65, N. 600, Gr. Neité, 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 Saïs where she had the four forms:

Tuat XI, Neith of the White Crown.

Tuat XI, Neith of the maiden.

Tuat XI, Neith of the phallus.

Tuat XI, Neith of the Red Crown.

Tuat II, Neith as lady of the tomb.

the great temple of Neith at Saïs.

Rec. 31, 26, A.Z. 45, 124, the Crown of the North, the Red Crown; plur. \( \text{NET} \), U. 540, Rec. 31, 174.
net  

, to sprinkle; var. 

, to pour out, to flow, to gush out.

netnet  

, fluid, liquid; plur. 

, issues, emissions, secretions.

net  

, stream, canal; 

, 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  

, Edft I, 81, a form of the Nile-god.

Netu  

, Tuat V, a river of boiling water, or liquid fire, in the Tuat.

Net Âs-t  

, lake of Isis (?)

Net Âsâr  

, Tuat III, stream of Osiris in the Tuat.

Net-neb-uâ-kheper-aut  

, Tuat III, a stream in the Tuat.

Net-Râ  

, Tuat I, a river or canal in the Tuat.

not  

, Israel Stele 3, to be suffocated.

neti  

, to vanquish, to overcome.

netnet  

, to cut, to kill, to pour out blood.

netnet  

, joint, slice of meat.

nt  

, bulls for sacrifice.

net  

, a vase, pot.

nt  

, rules, ordinances, regulations.

net-t  

, skin, hide, pelt.

neta  


ntau  

, ibex; plur. 

Neta  

, T. 307, the name of a god = U. 632, T. 306:

nt-â  

, 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-â  

, 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 Râ (No. 25).

ntu-ten  

, pronominal 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, him; Copt. ṿTTOQ.

netf

Israel Stele 6, Rev. 13, 4, to untie, to set free, to loosen, to unharness; Amen. 11, 8, 15, 4; Copt. ṿTTOQ.

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

sweet; Copt. ṿTTOQ.

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. ṿTTOQ, = ṿTTOQ (Rev.)

neteru


netri

Rec. 27, 220, Thes. 1284, to be, or to become divine, to deify, divine; ṿ, I deify; ṿ, more divine than the divine ones; ṿ, a divine god; ṿ, a divine youth; ṿ, a divine Power.

netri

divine one.

netrá-t, netrit

, Rec. 27, 84, gods; Copt. ṿTTHP.

netra

P.S.B.A. 14, 232, strength, force.

netr

P.S.B.A. 14, 232, strength, force.

netri

Rec. 27, 220, Thes. 1284, to be, or to become divine, to deify, divine; ṿ, I deify; ṿ, more divine than the divine ones; ṿ, a divine god; ṿ, a divine youth; ṿ, a divine Power.

netri

divine one.

netrá-t, netrit

, Rec. 27, 84, gods; Copt. ṿTTHP.

netra

Rev. 14, 33, divine magic or literature.
netri-ti  |  Israel Stele 14,  
|  divine (adj.).

netrer  |  power, divinity;
|  IV, 340.

netrerteri  |  divine, strong.

neter áab (áab neter)  |  divine form or image.

neter ábu  |  valiant (?);
|  those who are made valiant.

neter át (átf neter)  |  "divine father," or "father of the god,"  
i.e., of the king, the king's father-in-law.

neter átf (átf neter)  |  a father who is a god;
|  two divine fathers;
|  the father-gods;
|  the mother-gods.

Neter-uash (Uash-neter)  |  Thes. 112, one of the seven stars of Orion.

Neter uhem (Uhem neter)  |  herald of the god, divine messenger.

neteru peru (peru neteru)  |  gods' houses, temples.

neter fét-t (fét-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 nemmát (nem mát neter)  |  Rec. 31, 20,  
|  the god's block of slaughter.

neter ħe-t (ħe-t neter)  |  Palermo Stele,  
|  IV, 421,  
|  house of the god, temple; plur.
|  two divine temples;
|  IV, 768,  
|  an order of priests who attended in the temple at certain hours of the  
day and night.

neter ḫāu (ḥāu neter)  |  divine flesh or body, the body of the god.

neter ħem (ḥem neter)  |  servant of the god, priest; plur.

neter ḫeteput (ḥeteput 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)  |  I, 149, quarryman, miner, stonemason, mortuary  
mason; plur.
|  the mine of the god, the tomb, the cemetery.

neter kherti (kherti neter)  |  I, 402
neter khe-t (akh-t neter)  
the property of a god, anything sacrosanct; a sacred book, book of temple services; plur.

Neter khetmi (khetmi neter)  
the keeper of the seal of the god.

neter seh-t (seh-t neter)  
the council-chamber of the god; plur. T. 398, M. 400.

Neter Sekh-t (Sekh-t neter)  
the field of the god”—the name of the necropolis of Eileithyiaspolis.

Neter seshu (seshu neter)  
P. 345, M. 646, the scribe of the god.

Neter seshshit (seshshit neter)  
a priestess who carried the god’s sistrum.

Neter shemsu (shemsu neter)  
a member of the god’s body-guard; plur.

Neter ta (Ta-neter)  
Inscrip. Henu, 14; IV. 329, IV. 615,  heaven.

Neter-ta  
the title of the priestess in Lycopolis.

neter tua (tua neter)  
Shipwreck 5, to adore, to give thanks, to offer thanksgiving.

Neter tuait (Tuait neter)  
“Adorer of the god,” the title of the high-priestess of Thebes; the house of the high-priestess of Thebes.

Neter țuaut (Țuaut neter)  
*, P. 611, star of the morning—Venus; later forms are: *

Neter țep-t (Țep-t neter)  
T. 93, N. 629, the boat of the god Rā.

neter tcheț (tcheț neter)  
speech of the god, hieroglyphs (?)

Neter ăa, Berg. I, 13, a serpent-god who bestowed godhood on the dead.

Neterti (?)  
Țuat V, a god in the Țuat.

neter ăa  
Țuat V, a two-headed winged serpent with a tail terminating in a human head.

Neter ăa  
Țuat IV, a three-headed winged serpent with two pairs of human legs.

Neter uă  
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 baḥ (?)  
Rec. 4, 28, a god.

Neter peri  
the god who appeareth = Epiphanes.

Netrit fent (?)  
Țuat V, an axe-god or goddess.

Neter mut  
a title of Isis = Termuthis.

neter merti  
Mar.

Aby. II, 23, 16.
Neter nuti | N. 859, 1, the god of the town, the local god.

Neter neferu | Tuat III, a god.

Neterit-nekhennit-Ra | Tuat IX, a singing-goddess in the Tuat.

Neter-neteru | Tuat IX, a singing-godd.

Neter-hau | Edfù I, 79, a name of the Nile-god.

Neter-kha | B.D. 137A, I, god of one thousand [years]; compare Edfù I, 79, boat of one thousand [years], ibid., l. 3.

Neter Sept-t | Edfù I, 106, one of the eight gods who guarded Osiris.

Neter-ta-ahkhu (?) | Tuat V, an axe-god.

Neter-ta-meh (?) | Tuat V, an axe-god.

Neter tuau | Tuant neter (p. 403).

Neter-tchai-pet | Annales I, 88, the planet Saturn.

Neter-Then (?) | Tuat V, an axe-god.

Neterui | the twin gods.

Neterui | U. 558, the two lion-gods, Shu and Tefnut, who made their own bodies,

Neter-ti | the two goddesses, Isis and Nephthys (?)

Neterui ëaui | U. 575, N. 968, the two great gods in heaven.

Neterui | the two very great gods of Sekhet-Âaru,

Neterui perui | M. 454, the two gods Epiphanes.

Neterui menkhui | the two beneficent gods.

Neterui merui át | the two father-loving gods, i.e., Philopatores.

Neterui merui mu-t | the two mother-loving gods, i.e., Philometores.

Neterui netchui | the two gods who act as defenders.

Neterui hetepui | M. 649, the two gods who give peace, or satisfaction, by offerings.

Neterui senui | the two devouring gods.

Neterui sheptui | M. 649, the two devouring gods.

Neteru IV | B.D. 135, 2, Hymn Darius 28, the four chief gods of heaven;

Neteru VII | the seven gods who founded the earth; Neteru VIII, the eight gods of the Company of Thoth.

Neteru IX - pestch-t neteru | the nine gods, also written 金字塔.
1. **Neteru** XLII, B.D. 125, I, 5, the 42 assessors of Osiris.

2. **Netriu** * Thes. 133, the 36 Dekans.

3. **Netriu** Aai-ti, B.D. 141, 45, the gods of the Aats.

4. **Netriu** Aau, Berg. II, 4, a group of gods who re-joined the limbs of the deceased.

5. **Netriu** tepi-t-sen, Mar. Aby. I, 28, the gods on their pedestals.

6. **Netriu** Kab-ti, B.D. 141, 40, eastern gods; gods of the East.

7. **Netriu** Kekhut-ti, B.D. 141, 47, the gods of the horizon.

8. **Netriu** Ami, U. 251, N. 216, 714, the Great Nine Gods.

9. **Netriu** Ami, U. 252, N. 714, the Little Nine Gods.

10. In P. 602, the two groups of nine gods, *i.e.*, the Great and Little Companies.

Neteru-ásu 12, 6, the gods who dwell in:

1. **Netriu** Ami, heaven; (2) **Netriu** Ami, the Tuat; (3) **Netriu** Ami, the Nile.

Neteru Ami Aa-ta, Taat III, the seven gods of the boat of the Earth.

Neteru Ami Mehen, B.D. 168, the gods who dwell in the serpent-goddess Mehen; var.

Neteru Ami-khet Asar, B.D. 168, the gods and goddesses who were in the train of Osiris.

Neteru Ami she kheb, Tuat III, the gods of the lake of Fire.

Neteru Ami qeb Mehen, the gods associated with the serpent-goddess who protected the night sun.

Neteru Ami Karat, B.D. 168, the 14 gods of the shrine of Osiris.

Neteru Ami ta Tuat, the gods in the earth and in the Tuat.

Neteru-ámentiu, U. 572, B.D. 141, 39, western gods; gods of the West.

Neteru Aru pet, U. 586, M. 805, N. 1335, P. 298, the gods belonging to heaven.
Neteru áru ta, the gods belonging to the earth.

Neteru átiu, the father-gods; fem.

Neteru uatu, 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 (Hieropolis).

Neteru pe-t, the gods of heaven; var.

Neteru pauttiu, the primeval gods.

Neter Per-ur, B.D. 141, 43, gods of the "Great House."

Neteru Per-nesar, 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 Sinaïc Peninsula.

Neteru mehtiu, N. 967, U. 572, 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 (?), the little gods.

Neteru resu, U. 572, N. 967, B.D. 141, 42, southern gods.

Neteru Heittiu, 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 heriu Kheti, Tuat VIII, the seven gods who stood on the fire-spitting serpent Kheti.
Tuat I, B.D. 141, 42, the gods who are endowed with offerings.

Neteru khetiu Asár, 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 seshemu Tuat, B.D. 142, 137, the guides of the Tuat.

Neteru set (semt), Tuat I, the gods of the funerary mountain; Tuat I.

Neteru qerti, B.D. 127A, 1, the gods of the two Nile-caverns in the First Cataract.

Neteru Qertiuiu, B.D. 141, 48, the gods of the Circles in the Tuat.

Neteru ta, the gods of earth; var. X.

Neteru tuatiiu, the gods of the Tuat.

Neteru tohatiiu, Tuat X, 12 gods who held the fetter of A'apep.

Neteru tcheseriiu, Tuat III, a group of 12 gods protected by Seti.

Neterit, Tuat II (Gate II), false gods (?)

Netr, Notru, T. 39, P. 334, 499, P. II, 1345, the God-city, or city of Osiris.

Netrã, a name of the necropolis of Coptos.

Netrît, a name of either eye of Horus.

Netrit, the name of a festival.

Netrâ, U. 22, Annales III, 110, natron, incense, to cleanse, to purify; Heb. râl, Syr. 29, Gr. vîpôr, nitrum.

Netr, censer; perhaps neter selheti.

Neter, N. 289, 290, a kind of garment or stuff; see nether.

Neterut, a kind of strong-smelling plant or herb.

Neter, Rev., axe; varr. compare Copt. Ænephr.

Neter-ti (?), a double tool, or a pair of instruments used in "Opening the Mouth."

Neter, stream, canal (?)

Netrâ, water house.
neter — Ǿ, wine, strong beer.
netri (?) — Ǿ, a kind of thread or string.

Nteriuush

Darius; varr. 
Babyl. | !£|]|£|}|£|, Heb. Ջհ, Gr. Δαρέως.

neth — Ǿ, B.D. 110, 13.....

neth — Ǿ, ..., pers. pron.
3rd pl.: they, their, them.

Netqa-her-khesef-atu

B.D. 144, the herald of the 4th Arit; var.

ntes — Ǿ, pers. pron. 3rd fem.: she, it;
Copt. 信托.

nt-sen — Ǿ, ..., pers. pron.
3rd pl.: they, their, them.

Netqui-her-khesef-atu

B.D. 144, the herald of the 4th Arit; var.

ntek — Ǿ, U. 544, P. 647, ....
M. 745, Ǿ Ǿ, pers. pron. 2nd masc.: 
thee, thou; Copt. 信托.

nt-th — Ǿ, pers. pron. 2nd fem. sing.;
Copt. 信托.

nt-then — Ǿ = Ǿ Ǿ, pronominal 
suffix 2nd pers. plur.; Copt. 信托.

neth — Ǿ, Ǿ = Ǿ Ǿ, of.

neth-ḥetfr — Ǿ Ǿ, Rec. 8, 134, 136, those who appertain 
to horses, horsemen, cavalry.

nthu — Ǿ, P. 607, I, 61,
U. 365, P. 606, Ǿ Ǿ, P. 63, thee, thou;
Copt. 信托.

neth — Ǿ, P. 255, M. 475, N. 1064, 
= nest, seat, throne.

nethu — Ǿ, Mission 13, 61, necklace, collar.

nethth — Ǿ, chain, cord, fetter; plur.

Netherit — Ǿ, goddess; plur.

Nether Rethnu

Tuat X, an ape-god with a star.

Netherit — Ǿ, the eye of Rā or Horus.

Netherit — Ǿ, Tomb of Seti I,
one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 24).

netherit — Ǿ, eyes.

nether — Ǿ, natron;

naton of the North; Ǿ Ǿ, natron of the 
South; Heb.  นอกจาก, Gr. νιτρόν.

Nether — Ǿ, P. 334,
M. 637, the Lake of Nether in Nethru.

nether — Ǿ, Ǿ, cloth, woven stuff. Different kinds and qualities are enumerated, e.g., Ǿ Ǿ, Ǿ Ǿ, Ǿ Ǿ, Ǿ Ǿ, Ǿ Ǿ, Ǿ Ǿ.
Ntheriush

ntethetheh
N. 1065, Sphinx 14, 213, to blow, to spit (?)

Nethes (?) U. 540, T. 296, P. 230

nthak thee, thou.

net P. 97, 684, to tie, to bind.

Net Netetheskakhabu

Neta

Neťa U. 279, 291, N. 719 = B.

Net

Neta P. 97, 186, M. 67, N. 47, to overthrow.

Netá U. 79, 291.

Net

Nete

Netes she, it; Copt. nToc.

Netes little, low (of Nile).

Netesit e diminution.

Netesesi N. 1201, P. 416, M. 596, N. 298

Netek thee, thou; Copt. nTOK.

Netch U. 428, P. 204, 248

Netherius

Darius; see Ntheriush.

nether, to plate an object with metal, to be plated.

Netef to sprinkle, to moisten.

Netef to drop water, to distil moisture.

Netefou T. 331, N. 621, dropings.

Netm place of rest, couch.

Netnuunu IV, 766, unguent of some kind.

Netr eye.

Netru gods, Dekans, stars.

Netru Tuat XI, one of the 12 gods who carried Mehen.

Neter aro a title of a priest.

Neter patron; Heb. Ṭīn, Gr. virtue.

Ntheriush Darius; see Ntheriush.

Ntes, to protect by word or deed, to act as a defender or advocate for some one.
netchnetch  |  Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 25).
---|---
Netch-baiu  |  a title of Ra.

Netch Nu  |  the two protecting gods (Soteres).

Netcher — netcher-t — netcher-her  |  to take counsel with someone, to seek advice, to talk a matter over.

Netcher-her  |  or  Netcher-her  |  to protect; Netcher-her, Rec. 31, 170.

Netcher-her  |  the opening words of many hymns, meaning something like "homage to thee."

Netcher-her-netcher-her  |  god of the 9th hour of the day.

Netcher khet  |  a guardian of property, to take care of something, trustee, councillor;

Netcher metu-t  |  to exercise or enjoy a dignity.

Netcher metu-t  |  to converse, to exchange speech.

Netcher-ur  |  a title of Horus.

Netcher-tu-f  |  Tuat VI, a god who fed the dead.

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Netcher-tu-f  |  Tuat VI, a god who fed the dead.

Netcher-tu-f  |  Tuat VI, a god who fed the dead.
netch ren:

- to proclaim the name.

netch khert:

- to direct affairs, to perform duties.

netch:

- Rec. 31, 170, to laugh.

netch:

- pound, to crush, to break up, to smash; crushed; Copt. moto.

netch senaa:

- Rec. 31, 170, to laugh.

netch:

- pound, to crush, to break up, to smash; crushed; Copt. moto.

netch senaa:

- 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:

- Nastasen Stele 43, crushed grain.

netchnetch:

- Rec. 1, 48, meal (?) flour (?)

netch:

- limit, boundary.

netch-t:

- serf, peasant, vassal, hind; plur. Rec. 29, 166, women servants, female slaves; var. netchit;

netcheftchef:

- see netch.

netchef-t:

- fruit of a tree.

Netcheb-ab-f:

- a town of Osiris.

netchem:

- Ebers Pap. 36, 17, Ebers Pap. 10, 8, 30, 4, 32, 12, dregs.

netcha:

- IV, 171, 754, to fill with water (?)

netchatcha:

- Thes. 1288, a weight (for dates).

ntch-ä:

- see nt-ä.

Netcheb-äb-f:

- B.D. 39, 15, a storm-god.

netcheftchef:

- see netchef-t.

netchef-t:

- nuts, fruit of a tree.

Netchef-t:

- a town of Osiris.
sweet, pleasant, happy, glad, jolly, mirthful, delighted, delightful, to have relief from pain or anxiety, convalescence; very glad, very nice, very pleasant; comp. Heb. שׁרוּם, Copt. Ṝ죵, Arab. ِٔٔ.  

netchem-t (a), ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, any sweet thing, sweetness, sweet, love.  

netchemu (a), ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, 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 II, 112, the divine midwife.  

Netchem-āb ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god; plur. ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, Rec. 31, 174.  

Netchem-ānkhu, Rec. 37, 63, a god.  

netchem, netchemnetchem ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, mandragora (?).  

netchemitu ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, U. 338.  


netcherer ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, T. 291, to seize, to grasp.  

netcher-t ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, place of restraint, prison, captivity, imprisonment.  

netcher ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, sexual pleasures.  

netcherit ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, B.D. 1534, 19, parts of a net.  

netcher tep ret ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, to observe laws, to keep ordinances.  

Netcheretit ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, a place of restraint in the Ṭuat.  

Netcher ُٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔٔ, a god.
Netcher

a god, sustainer of heaven and earth.

Netchrit

B.D. 168, the eight goddesses who were armed with hatchets.

Netcher

N. 757, to sharpen a tool or the claws.

Netchru

carpenter; compare Arab. อบ.

Netcher-t

N. 975

Netcherf

P. 651, P. 729, M. 783, the limitless god.

Netcheh-t

B.D. 110, 13, with

Netcheh-t

IV, 708, a tusk of ivory, a tooth; plur. อบ.

Netcheh

Shipwreck 164, อบ.

Netchehntcheh

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. อบ.

Netchehtchehiu

Hh. 524, a group of gods.

Netchehtcheh

to suffer, to be in pain.

Netchhā

P. 204 + 7

Netchḥātchḥāt

a kind of grain or seed.

Netches

U. 90, P. 173, N. 939, P. 590, Rec. 31, 147, to be little, to become small, little.

Netchesu

P. 11168, 10, อบ.

Netches-t

a little thing, small; plur.

Netches-ti

little.

Netches

a “little” god, as opposed to a great and important god; var. อบ.

Netches-ti

plur. อบ.

Netcheses

B.D. (Saite) 146, the doorkeeper of the 9th Pylon.

Netches-ti

a name of Osiris.

Netches-ti

Tomb of Seti I, a bearded child-god, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 61).

Netcheṭṭcheṭ

M. 146, N. 649, Sphinx XIV, 214, to be permanent, to endure.
er ăub ăuto ăm′ āmitu IV, 365, between, among, IV, 415.
er āsu āqer āa ur āa ur āq, exactly opposite.
er bunr outside; Copt. e ṣo.λ.
er ber Metternich Stele 167,
er peh to the uttermost, to the end.
er em with, near; Copt. III, 142 = Copt.
er râ (?), outside; Copt. e ṣo.λ.
er hau towards.
er hu over against.
er hen Rev. 13, 54 = ṣo.λ., up to.
er hā-t before, in front of.
er hāi exceedingly.
er hēnā with.
er her ṣo.λ., over and above, in addition to.
er mâtet according to the likeness, likewise.
er men IV, 618, as far as.
er men em IV, 657, corresponding to.
er meti straightway, instantly.
er nuit, without, not.
er nefer er successfully.
er neheh lastingly.
er enti so that, because, inasmuch as, according to that which = Gr. ἐν αὐτῷ.
er rā (?) as far as, to the limit of.

er má, Rev. 11, 147, 13, 68, as, like, according to = Copt. e ṣo.ε (Rev.).
er kha-t  in accordance with.
er kheft  opposite, in face of.
er khent  before.
er kher  with.
er khent  in the charge of.
er sa  Peasant 244, at the side of, after.
er shaa  up to, until;
er ges  by the side of, near.
er tep  before, in front of.
er tcher  utterly, entirely, to the utmost limit; var. ers.
er, err  a sign of the comparative: e.g., , stronger than the gods; , thy voice is shriller than that of the tcheru bird; , thou hast created more than all the gods; , more splendid, more beautiful.
er  a prefix used to mark fractions e.g.,  1/3,  2/3,  3/4,  1/2,  1/16; Copt. pe (Copt. pe HRR),  1/16,  1/8,  1/4,  1/2,  1/16; Copt. pe.
er a  number;  they were without number;  numberless;  according to the amount of, as far as, as much as;  in proportion to the offerings; em era  not having effected it in reality.
er pu  , U. 290, or;  Amen. 11, 8, good or bad.
er-ru  , Rev. 13, 34 = Copt.
er per  = ari per, belonging to the house (of God); see Rec. 21, 47.
er = ari , 1, 49, "belonging to Nekhen."
re (ret)  man.
re  a kind of goose; plur.  a kind of precious stone; compare  to go about.
re-t  to go about.
er in  , U. 538.
er-[t]  magazine, storehouse.
re  a covered court, portico, entrance to a house.
re  chapter or section of a book; plur.  a single chapter;
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, M. 127, 128, a title of Geb, the Erpā of the gods.

Re Peshnā, T. 311, a mythological locality.

Re Peq, Door of Peq, the grave of Osiris at Abydos, "his glorious seat from primitive times," archers, bowmen; compare Copt. pae-ur-te.

Re Peqr-t, a sacred lake of Osiris at Abydos.

Re-petch-t, archers, bowmen.

Re nen, 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.

Reeu haṭatu, Thes. 1296, 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.
Reheri, Thes. 1296, chief, commander, overseer, director, headman.

Re-hes, B.D.G. 197, "Fierce mouth," the Crocodile-god of the Fayyûm.

Rehetch, treasury; plur. treasure boats.

Re Khemenu, B.D. 28, 5, a part of Hermopolis; varr.

Re sma, Tuat XI, a locality in the Tuat.

Re sehrer em ta, N. 1030, "Mouth pacifying the land"—title of an official.

Re-Skhait, B.D. 142, V, 16, a goddess.

Re-stau, U. 556, the abode of the dead of Memphis.

Re Qerr-t, a name of the tomb or Other World; a title of Anubis was IV, 1183.

Re, Metternich Stele, 81, serpent, reptile; B.D. (Saite) 164, 16.

Rai wa-t (rta wa-t?), Rosetta 16, to remit, to set aside.

Rain, Rev. 12, 26, 14, 21, steel; Copt. λειμ.

Reá, powdered ochre, paint, ink; green ink.

Eráu, Rev. 11, 142 = Copt. epe.

Raa-t, Anastasi I, 24, 3, side; Copt. pανα.

Raaá, Amen. 6, 7, to go about.

Raaau, to go away, to be far off or remote.

Ráu, N. 760, M. 339, N. 865, to drive away, to keep off or away.

Rái, Rev. 12, 116, to wish, to desire.

Rám, Ebers Pap. 27, 12, a part of the body.

Rasha, head, headland, hill; Heb. ש:ר, = Heb. שדנש.

Raut, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 32, steps; var.

Reát, doorway, entrance chamber; var.

Rátát (Rátit), a goddess worshipped at Philae.

Rá, the sun, the day; day and night; every day, daily; Copt. φν.

Rá ás-t áb, name of the sun-temple of Saḥurâ.

Rá en ḥequ, name of a statue of Amenhetep III.
Râ Nekhen, name of the sun-temple of Userkaf.

Râ shesp åb, name of the sun-temple of Userenra.

Râ tem åb, name of the sun-temple of Kakau.

Râ, U. 305, 748, Pap. 3924, 60, Râ, the Sun-god Râ; Râ the great; or, Râ the little; Heb. ו, Copt. ρη.

Râit, U. 253, Râ, the Sun-goddess, the consort of Râ.

Râur, Thes. 429, Râ, the summer sun.

Râ, Tuat VI, a jackal-headed standard.

Râ Áfu, Denderah III, 78, the night form of Râ.

Râ Ásår, B.D. 130, 18, Râ-Osiris.

Râ Átni, Tomb of Seti I, a beetle-god, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 4).

Râ em-åten-f, Denderah III, 66, a form of Râ with a beetle in disk.

Râ em-nu, the name of the Sun-god in the 2nd hour of the day.

Râ em-åhetep (?), Denderah II, 11, a lunar form of Râ.

Râ em-ta-en-Åtem, Denderah III, 35, a form of Râ.

Râ nub (?), the golden Râ.

Râ er-neheh, B.D. 149, 6, "Everlasting Râ," a form of the Sun-god.

Râ Heru, Râ Horus.

Râ Heru-åakhuti, Râ Harmakhis, i.e., Râ + Horus of the two horizons.

Râ Kheper, Denderah III, 78, a bandy-legged god with hands for feet.

Râ khenti-åhe-t-Mesq, Nesi-Åmsu 32, 5, a title of Râ.

Râ sa-em-åkhekh, the god of the 12th hour of the day.

Râ sesh (?), B.D. (Saite) 42, Râ the scribe; var.

Râ sherâ, the little sun, i.e., the winter sun.

Râit taui, Rec. 15, 162, consort of Menthu.

Râ Tem, U. 216, M. 449, Râ-Tem.

Râ Tem Kheper, a triad of the solar-gods of Heliopolis.

râ, Tombos Stele 2, ruler.

râ aui, Hymn Darius 43.

râ, the action of the two hands and arms; Thes. 1283.

râ, IV, 82, 912, Amen. 3, 15, work, act, action, to do;
the act of working; Amen. 22, 5; Coptic pā.

rā āb (?) to be excited with love or passion; demoniacal possession.

rā-t (rā-rī-t?) IV, 657, weapon, tool, working instrument, arms, armour; plur. rā-tāt, adorning of armour.

rā, place (?)

rā, Amen. 10, 3, storehouse, chamber, barracks; plur. Thes. 1206.

rā, a kind of fish; Copt. ḫu.

rā (ra ?) Rev. 13, 52, malice, calumny; Copt. ḫa.

rārā (rara) Rev., to cry out; Copt. ḫa-yālā.

rāi, light, flame, fire.

rāppt (lappt) Rev. 11, 180.

rāhi, to complain (?)

rāḥā (?), Rev. 11, 144, station, abode (?) ; Copt. ṫā.

rāqiū, Rev. 13, 27, devils, fiends, disaster.

rāges, a variegated stone.

ri, ri, lion.

ri, door, doorway, entrance, forecourt of a house or temple.

ri-t (rē-tē-?) De Hymnis 28, IV, 983, 1021, gate, abode, den of a lion, cave.

ri, cord, rope, bandage.

ri-t, paint, ink; ink or colour of the scribe.

riu, emanations, effluxes.

rib, Rev. 13, 38, madness, folly, lust, fool; Copt. ḫē.

ribsh, Rev. 11, 145, 170, armour; Copt. ḫwēy.

rim, Rev. 12, 11, Rev. 14, 10, weeping, tears; Copt. ḫēc.

rin, Rev. 12, 29, steel; Copt. ḫēni.

rirārā, Rev. 12, 8, joy, merry noise; Copt. ḫyālā.

rit, sky, ceiling, roof, a roofed chamber.

Rit (?), Berg. II, 13, a form of Nut.

rit, Rev. 11, 178, 12, 63, vestment, girdle.

ritch, Rev. 11, 185 =

ru (?), lion.

Ru (?), B.D. 28, 2, the Lion-god of Manu.

Ruru (?), Hh. 337, a god.
Ruru-tá, N.
622, 976, T. 332,
Már. Aby. I, 45,
Rec. 31, 22,
B.D. 3, 2, 38a, 3, 7, 38b, 2,
153a, 10, Shu and Tefnut.

Ruru-ti, 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-Rā, B.D. 62, 5, the Lion-god Rā.

ru, Rev. 14, 46, malice, calumny.

ru, M. 380, N. 656 . . .

ru, N. 163 . . .

ru, U. 456, to go away, to depart,
to be removed, defaced (of an inscription).

ruu, M. 402, to run, to flee, to drive or frighten away, to cease;
P. 1116b, 31; see ruai, Copt. λο.

ru-khtt (?), U. 561 . . .

rer, Jour. As. 1908, 274, to turn round.

rui, journey, traveller.

ruti, flight, decay, ruin.

ruu-t, Peasant 255, separation; var. e λ.

ruu, Amherst Pap. 26, L.D. III, 229c, district.

rui (?), 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; e λ, from outside; P.S.B.A. 11, 256, alien country.

Ruti Ásár, the name of the 7th gate of the Tuat.

rua, to drive away, to chase away.

ruru, Rev. 12, 40, to burn.

ruai, Israel Stele 3, to flee, to depart,
to cease from, to disperse, to be healed;
λ, to make away with, to remove, carry off, to steal;
λ, to change, to vary, to move from
R

place to place; Copt. λο.

ruit-t, a kind of grain.

rui (reri), Amen. 5, 4, reeds (?) grass (?)

ruit-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 (?), evening; Copt. ποεί; compare Heb. נָבָע.

ruh, Jour. As. 1908, 308, Rec. 14, 22, mud; Copt. λοιού.

rush, Jour. As. 1908, 293, to take care for or about a thing; Copt. ποού.

rut, to grow; Copt. πωτ.

rut, inspector; plur.

rutari, Rev. 11, 180, basin; Gr. λωτιον.

rut, Peasant 153, Rec. 31, 178, Rec. 20, 67, IV, 974,

rutu, healthy, growing plants, shoots of a plant.

rut-t, a disease of the eye.

ruț, Rec. 26, 229, steps, stairway, stairs; plur.

rut-t, Mar. Karn. 53, 30, Rechnungen 44, a kind of ground, bank, shore, terraced ground (?)

rutu, U. 418, ground cultivated in terraces.

ruț, string, cord, bowstring, tie, bandlet.

rutut, thongs of a whip.

Rut-en-Ast, B.D. 153B, 4, the fishing line of the Akeru-gods.

Rutu-nu-Tem, B.D. 153A, 10, the ropes of the net of the Akeru gods.

Rut-t-neb-rekhit, B.D. 153A, 20, the ropes of the net of the Akeru gods.

rut-t, hard sandstone (quartzite sandstone); plur.

2 D 3
ruṭu 𓊎𓊫, male and female overseers in a field (?)

ruṭa 𓊎𓊫𓊀, Mar. Karn. 55, 70, to march (?) to stand (?)

rutch 𓊎𓊫𓊅, N. 682, 𓊎𓊫𓊅, M. 202, 𓊎𓊫𓊅, Thes. 1290, to be strong, to be healthy, sound, vigorous, permanent, flourishing; see 𓊎𓊫𓊅; Copt. 𓊎𓊫𓊅.

rutchu 𓊎𓊫𓊅, cord, band, ligament; plur.

rutchu 𓊎𓊫𓊅, T. 260, 𓊎𓊫𓊅, U. 553, 𓊎𓊫𓊅, N. 975, shoots of a plant, strong ones, cords, bowstrings, knotted ropes of a ladder.

rutchu 𓊎𓊫𓊅, Rec. 31, 15, overseers, inspectors.

reb 𓊎𓊫𓊅, Nāstasen Stele 38, a milk vessel, pot, bowl.

Rebasunna (?) 𓊎𓊫𓊅, L.D. III, 1641, a Hittite (?) name.

rebasha 𓊎𓊫𓊅, to be clothed in armour; compare Heb. נבש.

rebashaiu 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, Koller Pap. 1, 7, leather jerkins, cuirasses, trappings; compare Heb. נבש.

rebaka 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, cake, loaf.

Rebati 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, B.D. (Saite), 162, 4, a god.

rebu 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, Sallier Pap. IV, 18, 3, Rec. 17, 96, lion; 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, Rec. 12, 22, lioness; Heb. נטר, Copt. 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅.

Rebu 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, Mar. Karn. 54, 57, 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, Libyans.

Rebu-inini (?) 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅𓊅, Bibl. Eg. 5, 221, a foreign name.

rebner-khenu 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅𓊅, Rev. 11, 130 = Copt. 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅𓊅.

rep, rep-t 𓊎𓊫, 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, year.

repit, repuit 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, Hh.

Repit 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, a goddess; Gr. Ῡυπήρεσ (?)

rep-ti 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, the two Ladies Isis and Nephthys.

rep-t 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅, P. 101, M. 89, N. 95, statue, image (?)

repiť anit 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, A.Z. 1908, 19, an amulet in the form of the Cow-goddess.

Repit Anu 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, P. 101, M. 89, 𓊎𓊫𓊅𓊅𓊅𓊅, 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.

repaa, Rev. 11, 123

prince,

repaa (renpa)

repaa maaa, I, 118, a real or true prince, a prince or chief by birth.

repaa (repaa) (?), P. 660, 663, 783,

M. 769, 775, Rec. 31, 146, IV, 945, a title of Geb as the hereditary chief of the gods;

a kind of fish; plural.

repaa, temple; plural.

repaa, temple; plural.

repaa, temple; plural.

repaa, (repaa), groomed (of a horse).

repaa, meadow, some kind of land.

repaa, pitch, bitumen; Copt.

repaa, to rest (?)

repaa, to swell up, be inflated.

repaa, soft, crumbly bread; Copt.

Repaa, a monster serpent in the Tuat.

remu, Nastasen Stele 9,

remu, Nastasen Stele 13,

people, mankind, men; Rec.

remu, people.

rem a, Jour. As. 1908, 268,

rem a, Rev. 13, 32, great man, rich man;

rem p neter, Rev. 13, 33, man of god.

rem em maat, Rev., man of truth; Copt.
rem, N. 710, P. 212, Rec. 29, 157, to weep; Copt. pièce.

remm, P. 37, Rec. 29, 157, Tomb of Amen. 56, to weep; N. 1147.

remi, T. 51, P. 160, Rev. 11, 164, to weep; Copt. pièce.

rem-t, remit, P. 371, IV, 1078, Pap. 3024, 57, U. 448, T. 257, B.D. 172, 8, weeping, tears; Copt. pièce; great weeping.

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-Ámsu 29, 3, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 21).

Remit, Tuat III, a weeping goddess in the Tuat.

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

Rem-neteru, Tuat VIII, a ram-god in the Tuat.

remrem, Rec. 3, 44.

rem, fish, fishes; plur. Copt. pateh.

Remi, the Fish-god.

Remi-ur-aa, B.D. 88, 4, a title of Sebek of Kamur.

Remu, the Fish-city.

rem, B.D. 172, 20, studded (with gold).

rem-t, A.Z. 1873, 60, a part of the body, shoulders; plur. Remit.

Remit, Lanzone 190, Mission 13, 126, a goddess of offerings. She had four forms with the following titles: (1) Remi; (2) Remi-ur-aa; (3) Remi-ur-aa; (4) Remit.

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. מָהָ.
Rem'  (Alt. K. 618, a Semitic proper name.
Remut, T. 362, IV, 968, N. 958, IV, the arm, shoulder, side; the one side of a lake; the crew on one side of a boat; I, 50, a piece of land on the west side; dual, U. 462, P. 568, P. 710, N. 1353, IV, 497, the two upper arms, the shoulders, the arms of a tree; the two sides of a ladder; plur.

Remenu, P. 698, M. 171, N. 656, U. 213, Anastasi I, 20, 6, to bear, to carry on the shoulders, to carry off or away, to support, to hold up; P. 142, M. 412, carried, supported.

Remen, with tua, to acclaim, to offer thanksgiving.
Remenu, Amen. 6, 16, 7, 12, 16, 2, 17, 8, 18, to carry away, to do away, to carry off (steal), to abrogate.

Remenu, Peasant 166, the beam, the two arms of a large pair of pillars.
Remenu-t, a pot carried on the shoulder.
Remenu-t, idleness (?) inactivity (?)
Remenu pot, of Upat of Lycopolis.
Remenu, Tuat XII, a god in the Tuat.
Remennu, Tuat X, a god who had for a head, and who stripped and broke up the dead.
Remennu-Râ, Rec. 26, 233, a god.
Reinu (?), Tuat XI, one of the 12 carriers of Mehen.
Remnit, Rec. 4, 26, a cow, or cow-goddess.
Remen heru, *, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Peneuapi;
Tomb of Seti I.
Remen kheru, *, Zod. Dend., Tomb of Seti I, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Pīp[er]X[īpe].
Remen ta, Tuat VIII, a warden of the 8th Gate.
Remen, Thes. 1322, to fall.
Reams, Rev. 11, 157, 173, 12, 9, Rev. 12, 54, a kind of boat, ship.
Remth, U. 406, 568, T. 203, man; Copt. pu[re]; plur. .
people, mankind = *reth* = M. 675, N. 177, 751, 792.

*remth neb* = anybody, everybody.

*ren* = divine name; *ren*, cursed name; N. 990, imperishable name; Rec. 30, 201; IV, 174, 1037, names; N. 151, lords of names.

*Ren ur* = L.D. III, 1401, the full official name of the king.

*Renu* = B.D. 17, 11, the names of the limbs of Ra, 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, nursing;

*rennu* = , Amen. 9, 11, 21, 16, girl, virgin, young woman.

*rennu* = , Palermo Stele 22, any young creature not full-grown;

*renn* = heifer, calf; plur. *renn* =

*rennà* = , young ox.

*rennt* = young cow; plur. *rennt* =

*rennu* = L.D. III, 194, 13, harvest, provision.

*rennut* = , joy, rejoicing, gladness.


*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. φαρενταί.

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, to become young, to be young, to grow;

renp, to rejuvenate;

renpi, the firstborn of Tem.

renput, fruit, vegetables;

renp-t, year; Copt. poqene; plur.

renp-t tep renp-t, new year's day;

renp-t, festival of new year's day;

renp-t, year by year, i.e., each year;

renp-t, lean years;

renp-t, everlasting years;

renp-t, millions of years;

renp-t, the five days over the year, i.e., the five epagomenal days;

renp-t, festival of the great year of 365 days (solar year);

renp-t, 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, Den-derah I, 30, a god and goddess (?)

Renfreth, Tuat IV, a god in the Tuat.
rensu (?) = beads, ornaments.
Renteth = Tuat I, a goddess of the 1st Gate.
rentchpau = pitch, bitumen; Copt. λεξικον.
rer = man; plur. ρηρερ; 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) nes-t = successor to the throne.
rer-t = something rolled, a pill =

Rer-t (pekhar) ḫeṣer = Tuat XI, name of a fiend or serpent.
reri = Rev. 12, 12, to sail; Copt. λωγιλ.
rer = = , Rec. 5, 92, outside.
Rerti Nifu = , B.D. 142, § 3, 3, a town of Osiris.
ref = , B.D. 32, 190, a fiend or devil.
rerem = , Rec. 21, 91, , Amen. 7, 4, Rev. 14, 12; see rem.
rerem = , a mineral (?) seed (?)
Rerek = B.D. 33, 2, 149, Hh. 364, a serpent in the 7th Aat with a back seven cubits long; the Saite Recension has 70000.
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.
rehiu: a mineral substance (?)
rehit: evening; compare reh.
rehi: evening; Copt. poyec.
rehbu: Rev., evening; Copt. poyec.
rehen: Thes. 1296, Pap.
rehenu: Hearst Pap.
rehen: Lanzone 22, a title of the ram of Amen.
reh-t: pot, caldron, kettle, cooking vessel; plur. O.; Copt. poyec.
reh: B.D. 38a, 6, to enter.
rehu: A.Z. 1868, 33, P. 11168, 6, IV, 347, IV, 1154, men, mankind, people.
N. 601, the Two Men, Horus and Set, the Twin Fighter-gods.

Reh-ti: B.D. 80, 2, the Two Women, i.e., Isis and Nephthys.

Reh-ti-sen-ti: the combatant sisters, i.e., the Merti, or Isis and Nephthys.

Rehu (Ruhu): B.D. 17, 133, a god identified with the phallus of Osiris.

Rehu: Rec. 27, 87, a form of Shu.
reh (rehreh): Israel Stele 11, to be burnt out.
rehreh: (2) to burn, to be burned.
reh (?): to kill oneself.
rehab: a vessel, pot.
Rehar (?): T. 317, the name of a fiend.
rehen: crocodile.
Rehen-t: B.D. 68, 4, the entrance to a canal in the Tuat.

Rehenen: the name of a town and of a god (?)
rehsu-t: a kind of cake.
**rekh**

- 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.

**rekh-nef**

- IV, 971, one known to him, i.e., intimate friend; a man well known by his master; a stranger.

**rekhit**

- opinion; in my opinion; the opinion of men.

**rekh-nesu**

- royal kinsu, a formal title; a man who was actually a relative of the king.

**rekh re**

- skilled mouth, i.e., wise in speech.

**rekh tet**

- cunning of hand, a skilled workman.

**rekh-t**

- list, catalogue, statement, summary, account, report, contents of a document.

**rekhit**

- a detailed statement, an account.

**Rekhit**

- Tuat XI, the god of knowledge in the Tuat.

**Rekhit**

- B.D.G. 461, knowledge personified.

**Rekh**

- Thes. 99, a title of Isis-Sothis.

**rekhit**

- Palermo Stele, U. 646, Rec. 27, 225, Rec. 31, 18; IV, 1026, Denderah III, 77, a class of human beings in the Tuat.

**rekhit**

- Denderah III, 77, a woman well known in her town; Egyptian women.

**rekhá-t**

- Rec. 11, 187, wise woman, i.e., Isis.
Rekhit Ápit, Ombos I, 46, a hippopotamus-goddess.

rekh, a scribe’s mistake for.

rekh, N. 550, to slay.

rekh, affliction.

rekhiu, the wicked, foolish.

rekhi[t], Rec. 14, 51, basin, pool, washing-place.

rekh (?), Rev. 12, 22, birds.

rekher (?), Rev. 12, 22, birds.

rekhes, U. 508, 511, P. 204, T. 343, Rec. 29, 159, a fish-god.

rekhet, to wash; Heb. יְּנָן, Copt. ρωξές.

rekhti, Rec. 12, 93, washerman; plur.

rekhtti, Peasant 169, a pair of goddesses, usually Isis and Nephthys.

Rekhtti Merti neb-ti Maäti, the two Maäti 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, the South, Upper Egypt; South, North, West, East; tep, the South, i.e., Upper Egypt.

resi, southern; fem. ; plur.

res, the South, southern; , N. 1292, T. 196; Copt. πχε.

Resiu, P. 829, N. 772, southern tribes, peoples in the South.

resi, T. 81, M. 235, N. 613, Rec. 29, 145, 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 𓖟𓁍, Ombos I, 84, the god of the South and its vegetation.

Resit (Shemāt ?) 𓖟𓁍, Denderah II, 66, 𓖟𓁍, the goddess of the South.

Resu 𓖟𓁍, Tuat IV, one of the warders of the serpent Nehetp.

Res-āfu (?) 𓖟𓁍, Tuat XI, a dawn-god (?)

Resi-ānēb-f 𓖟𓁍, "the southern one of his wall"—a title of Ptah of Memphis.

Resit-nērit-kheper (?) 𓖟𓁍, Tuat V, a crowned axe-god.

res 𓖟𓁍, U. 66, N. 326, 𓖟𓁍, Rec. 27, 232, 𓖟𓁍, ibid., 285, to wake up, to keep awake, to watch; Copt. pōec.

res tchatcha 𓖟𓁍, to keep good watch; 𓖟𓁍, IV, 752.

resu 𓖟𓁍, IV, 656, watchman.

Res 𓖟𓁍, title of the priest of the Nome Metelites; priestess, 𓖟𓁍.

resut 𓖟𓁍, night watches.

res 𓖟𓁍, watch-tower, sheepfold; Copt. epcw (?)

resu-khā 𓖟𓁍, IV, 927, 𓖟𓁍, IV, 928, a building at Karnak.

Resu 𓖟𓁍, "Watcher"—a name of Ra.

Resit 𓖟𓁍, B.D. 168, IX, the nine watchers.

Res-āb 𓖟𓁍, B.D. 144, (1) the god of the 1st day of the month; (2) the Watcher of the 4th Arit.

Res-utcha 𓖟𓁍, Rec. 37, 62, a form of Ptah.

Res-utcha khenti heh 𓖟𓁍, Cairo Pap. III, 7, an ichneumon-god with 𓖟 on his head.

Res-pet (?) 𓖟𓁍, Ombos II, 133, a god of offerings.

Res-her 𓖟𓁍, B.D. 144, the Watcher of the 3rd Arit.

Res-tchatcha 𓖟𓁍, B.D. 147, 𓖟, the Watcher of the 4th Arit.

resi 𓖟𓁍, Rev. 12, 32, 𓖟𓁍, ibid., 110, dream; Copt. pācovi.

resu-t 𓖟𓁍, Peasant 217, 𓖟𓁍, Gol. 14, 137, Karnak 53, 28, dream, vision; 𓖟𓁍, Dream Stele 4, 7, two dreams; Copt. pācovi.

resit 𓖟𓁍, Jour. As. 1908, 302, to-morrow; Copt. pācte.

ros 𓖟𓁍, Rec. 36, 79, 81, 𓖟𓁍, tongue; Copt. λac.

resres, to build (?)

res 𓖟𓁍, Rev. 11, 174.
resef, fish, a catch of fish, food, provisions, subsistence.

resm, boat (?)

Resent, the Southern shrine.

Resenit, a goddess.

resh, to know.

reshi, Rec. 33, 31, 33; IV, 1160, Peasant 176, Heruemheb 14, joy, gladness.

resh, Peasant 176, Heruemheb 26, joy, gladness; Copt. phwye.

reshá, Amen 10, 6, 24, 19, joy, gladness.

reshresh, N. 1010, to rejoice.

reshresh-t, Heruemheb 14, joy, gladness.

resh, Heruemheb 26, joy, gladness; Copt. phwye.

reshí, Rev. 11, 142, 12, 44, Rev. 13, 7, joy, gladness.

reschet, reshet, Reschet, reshit, reshut, Am. 14, 11, Rec. 29, 146, Westcar Pap. 5, 15, 1905, 23, to fail, to fall away from, to rebel, to revolt, to cease from.

resh, a disease or ailment of the nose.

resh, Rev. 13, 8, impudent, bold; Copt. p2wye, p2wye.

reshi, Rev., shameless man.

resha, Rev., to have a care for; Copt. p2wye.

resha (rushaá), peak, tip, head, top, summit; chief, governor; compare Heb. n9n.

reshaá (?), to suffice (?) be sufficient (?) ; Copt. p2wye.

reshau, a kind of bird.

Reshitt, Berg. II, 12, a form of Amentt.

reshpá, to insult (?)

Reshpu, the Lightning-god (?); compare Heb. n9n.

Reshpiu, lightning-gods.

reshen, kind of speech.

reshnuu, kind of speech.

rescher-t, scent-pot, pomade.

reshqui (?), ferocity.

reshti, Westcar Pap. 5, 15.
reqaau-t A.Z. 1899, revol, defection.

req ha-t IV, 914, evil-hearted.

reqi evil-doer, rebel, fiend, foe, opponent, enemy; IV, 612, 938.

requ IV, 969, 1075, Amen. 5, 12, 15, 14, fiend, foe, rebel; plur.

Requ Rec. 27, 57, a god (?)

requt, a kind of disease.

reqit Rec. 27, 84, river bank.

reqen mean, wicked, evil.

reqrreqr Brugsch, Rec. IV, 86, 3 = Copt. λος λασ, λοξλαξ.

reqeh flame, heat, fire.

rek Rev. 11, 190 = Copt. e 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. (Saite) 99, 30, a god.

rekeh,, , Amen. 13, 7, to be hot, to burn, to consume by fire; Copt. pwek.

rekhit P. 90, M. 119, N. 698, heat, fire, flame.

rekhuit heat, flame.

Rekhu a hot-weather festival.

Rekeh a 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. eexip.
Rekhit-besu, etc., etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 8th Pylon of Sekhet-Åaru.

Rekh netches, the god of the 7th month of the Egyptian year; Copt. ΦΕΘΕΝΩ.

Rekes, B.D. 39, 9, a conqueror of Âapep.

Reksu, Koller Pap. I, 1, a yoke (of horses); compare Heb. מְלָכִים.

Rekkt, Rec. 27, 53, a god (?)

Ret (-) Herusatef Stele 103, 107, to destroy.

Reg to destroy, make to cease; Copt. λο.

Reg, Rev. 12, 42, to turn aside; Copt. πικέ.

Reg-t, denial (?)

Regai, a woven stuff used in burials.

Regai, a liquid or unguent (?)

Ragata-t, Anastasi I, 149, part of a ramp or inclined plane.

Regiu, a kind of precious stone.

Reges, to slay =杀₃. Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a hawk-god, a watcher of Osiris.

Regth, fuller; Copt. ρωγε.

Ret, Rev. 13, 32, mode, manner; Copt. πηπ. Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106.

Ret, Rev. 11, 143, foot; Copt. παî. B. λετ.

Rec. 6, 116, men, mankind; see Remth; Copt. ρωμε.

Ret nebt, everybody.
reth — — , 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.

reth áau — —, great folk, the rich (?) ; Copt. pepepó

reth rekh — — |, Rev. 8, 22, sensible, mild of manner ; Copt. ppepyy (?)

rethp — — |, Rev. 2, 43 = Copt. potna (?)

Rethnu — — , a part of Syria ; — — |, Upper Syria ; — — |, Lower Syria ; var. — — .

ret — —, T. 385, M. 402, leg ; dual — — |, T. 385, M. 402, to give, to place, to place oneself, to appoint, to establish, to cause, to set ; erha is also used as an auxiliary verb:

ert-t — — |, something given ; plur. — — |, IV, 425, things given.

ertá (?) — — |, T. 286, P. 61, M. 29, N. 87, — — , to give, to place, to place oneself, to appoint, to establish, to cause, to set ; erha is also used as an auxiliary verb:

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ertí-t — — |, to set oneself by the side of, to protect someone.

ertá em sa — — |, to pray ; Copt. teto.

ertá er ás-t — — |, to seat oneself on a throne.
erta erta

Pap. 3924, 199, to establish oneself, to arrive at a place, to land;

erta rut

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-reqau

B.D. (Saite) 146, the doorkeeper of the 5th Pylon.

erta Sebanqa

B.D. 146, the guardian of the 3rd Pylon in the Tuat.

Reτ-α

Tuat XI, one of the 12 gods who carried Mehen.

Reτau (?)

Tuat X, a god; var. Tuat XI.

erta

Anastasi I, 23, 8.

ertit

Rec. 5, 88, humor, liquid emanation, emission; plur.

erto

emission of the god.

Reτuk

B.D. (Saite) 149, 26, a serpent-god (or goddess) = ροοω.

reτm-t

Leyden Pap. 3, 9, a plant or herb growing in the Great Oasis.

reτeh

to imprison, to catch in a net or snare; see

reτcha

to steal, to thieve.

reτchau

thieves, robbers.

reτcho

a kind of fish.
ra

FD = generally 7, also N, but rarely; Copt. 9.

h in Nubian texts for  .
h[ti] hall, habitation, a building (temple or palace), courtyard, roof; see  

h-at  IV, 429; see  .

h-ui (?) U. 457,  

the two halls of the sky.

h[i] an interjection, O!;  . cries, lamentations.

ha, ha-t an interjection, O; varr.  

ha Leyd. Pap. 105, to cry out, to praise, to shout "Oh!" "Hail!"

ha-o, Naville, Bubas. 51 = O (.) an altar vessel.

h, hau Rev. 13, 48, to spend, gift, expense; plur.  Rechnungen 64, expenditure.

hau  ,  , the matters which concern someone;  IV, 1106, all matters, every kind of business.

hai Rec. 21, 79, a few.

ha  ,  ,  ,  , a place near at hand, neighbourhood;  , in the neighbourhood of this city.

ha-um hau  close by, near by, near;  , round about him.

hau IV, 102,  , a man's neighbours or contemporaries, family, household; varr.  .

ha, hau P. 607,  

, Rec. 21, 14,  

, Rec. 11, 129,  

, Rec. 21, 4, to-day; Copt. 207.

ha-t Rev. 11, 138, moment, time; Copt. 207.

ha — pa-ha  

, Rec. 21, 14, to-day; Copt. 207;  , Rev. 11, 187 = Copt. 207.

hau Nastasen Stele 42, birthday.

ha nefer  , Nastasen Stele 42, birthday.

ha nefer  ,  , Rec. 25, 191, a day of rejoicing or festival;  , to keep a festival.

ha, hai U. 629, IV, 219,  .
husband; plur. B.D. 40, 1, husband, man; Copt. 2a.I.

Hai  B.D. 40, 1,  a name of

ha  26, 66, to beat, to strike, to do hard work of some kind.

ha  , B.D. 40, 1, Décrets 27, A.Z. 1905, 6, some kind of forced labour.

ha-t  work, toil, labour.

hai  , workman, a mover of stone (?); plur. Rec. 17, 146, Rec. 17, 158.


ha-t, hai-t  P. 409, M. 585, N. 1191, Rec. 8, 136,  ; arrival, fall, embarkation, 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, 196, 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 Aiat.

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 (?);

Hahaiu  Tuat VI, the four heads of gazelle in the Hall of Osiris.
Haánau, sweetmeat, confectionery (?)

Haâker, the name of a festival; see Haker.

Hai, an interjection, O! hail!

Hai, an interjection.

Hai, to rejoice, to utter cries of gladness.

Haiu, praises.

Haihai, cries of joy, shouts.

Hai, hi, Rev., to fall; Copt. ēl.

Hai-t, destruction, waste, ruin.

Hai, A.Z. 46, 126, an animal of the cat species.

Haiu, deed, document, writing; plur. ạ

Hai-t, Rechnungen 44, hall, temple, palace, bakehouse.

Haina, abode.

Hainu, wave, billow; Copt. ēlēē.

Hau, an interjection.

Hau, hall, temple, palace; plur. ạ, Rec. 31, 25.

Hau-t, Amen. 3, 17, 5, 18, 17, 15, time, period.

Hau-t, Amen. 7, 13, grounds, estate, field.

Hauana, a kind of fish; plur. ạ

Hauati, hauti, workman, toiler.

Hauathana, Anastasi III, 2, 8, a fish.

Ha-Bār-ru (?), Harris Pap. 501, a magical name.

Hamen, a kind of handwoven cloth or byssus, garment, stuff.

Haut (?), Rec. 17, 151, a measure.

Hautin, III, 14, ceiling.

Hab, ibis; Copt. ēlēē.

Habu, the Ibis-god.

Hab, Amen. 15, 15.

Hab, to send, to send away, to drive away, to send a message, to transmit;

Hab-t, Amen. 4, 8, 15, 18, despatch, mission.
hab \(\text{ra}^J\), Tombos Stele 6,
\(\text{Rec. 27, 86, \text{ra}^J}\), Amen. 7, 16,
\(\text{H}^J\), to despatch an armed
force, to traverse a country, to invade a country,
to make a raid.

habit \(\text{ra}^J\), mission, raid.

Hab-em-at (?) \(\text{ra}^J\), B.D. 14, 1, a god (?)

hab \(\text{ra}^J\), to plough; see \(\text{J}\).

habni \(\text{ra}^J\), Koller
Pap. 3, 8, ebony, log of or tree; plur. \(\text{ra}^J\);
Heb. \(\text{ra}^J\), Ezekiel xxvii, 15; varr.

habq \(\text{ra}^J\), to pound [drugs], to beat, to
.crush, to pierce; see \(\text{J}\); Copt. \(\text{ra}^J\).

hap \(\text{ra}^J\), law, laws, regulations, edicts, restrictions, pro-
hibitions, the Law; see \(\text{J}\); Copt. \(\text{ra}^J\).

hapitrus \(\text{ra}^J\), Demot. Cat. 368 ...

hafi \(\text{ra}^J\), Verbum I, 434,
\(\text{ra}^J\), to dry, to parch; \(\text{ra}^J\), dryness.

hafi \(\text{ra}^J\), a hard-baked cake,
rusk.

ham \(\text{ra}^J\), pelican.

ham \(\text{ra}^J\), Amen. 27, 3, 4, bird-
houses, aviaries.

hamu \(\text{ra}^J\), blemish, de-
fect, sin.

hamemu \(\text{ra}^J\), P.S.B.A. 10, 77, \(\text{ra}^J\), men

and women (?) a class of spirits; varr.

hames \(\text{ra}^J\), IV, 621, Ann-
ales 5, 18, L.D. III, 194, 25, to approach
someone with fear; var. \(\text{J}\).

han \(\text{ra}^J\), P.S.B.A. 13, 412, Anastasi I, 26, 3, \(\text{ra}^J\)

, Amen. 20, 17, P.S.B.A. 10, 43,
Anastasi I, 12, 7, \(\text{ra}^J\), to bow,
to submit to, to nod, to assent, to admit, to con-
fess, to incline to something; see \(\text{J}\).

hann \(\text{ra}^J\), to be bowed, i.e.,
loaded.

Han \(\text{ra}^J\), B.D. (Saite), 78, 19,
a god.

hann \(\text{ra}^J\), Rec. 15, 67, stag,
gazelle (?)

hana \(\text{ra}^J\), Anastasi I, 27, 4,
Rec. 21, 79, 89, O that! Would that!

hana \(\text{ra}^J\), Anastasi IV,
2, 8, Koller Pap. 2, 6, the current of a stream (?)
wave; Copt. \(\text{ra}^J\).

hanu \(\text{ra}^J\), Rec. 21, 82,
Festschrift, 117, 8, \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\), \(\text{ra}^J\)
and \(\text{ra}^J\), wave, billow; see \(\text{ra}^J\)
and \(\text{ra}^J\).
hanu-t to praise, to adore, to rejoice.

hanu a liquid measure of about one pint; plur. a measure.

han H., to praise, to adore, to rejoice.

hanu praises, plaudits, men who praise.

hanu Rec. 16, 56, friends, intimates.

haru Rec. 21, 15, a mark, a kind of soldier.

har Rec. 16, 113, to oppress, to be hard.

haru, a kind of soldier.

har Amen. 21, 9, a measure.

har Herusâtef Stele 43, Nâstase Stele 37, a metal milk-vessel; var.

har a kind of tree.

har pond, lake, sheet of water; var.

har mountain; Heb. 

hari with ha-t, to please, to gratify, to rest the heart.

har-t ħatu (?) a small fleet animal, gazelle (?) plur. 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 'Pauaioe.

harnatâ spelt.

harthatha Anastasi I, 16, 4, secretly (?)

Hahuti-ám... (?) the name of a fiend.

hahemti murmurs, cries;

Hasau Harris I, 77, 3, a Libyan tribe.

hastkatâ Anastasi I, 24, 4, to travel with difficulty.

haq B.D. 162, 4, a Nubian (?) title of Ra.

Haqa-haga-HER B.D. XVIII, a god of Abydos associated with the slaughter of the dead.

Haker B.D. 162, 4, the festival of Haker; B.D. XVIII, the night festival of Haker.

hatâ-t Anastasi IV, 14, 1, a cake, loaf of bread.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>hatáhátá</strong></td>
<td>to trample upon; see</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hatu</strong></td>
<td>B.D. 163, 11, part of the head (?)</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>hatutu</strong></td>
<td>Stunden 10</td>
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<td><strong>hatr-t</strong></td>
<td>leather band for a bow</td>
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<td><strong>Hatestt</strong></td>
<td>Düm. Rec. 50,14, Hades; Gr. Ἀδής</td>
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<td><strong>hathes</strong></td>
<td>a kind of vessel, pot</td>
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<td><strong>hat</strong></td>
<td>Amen. 7, 15, 8, 9, to seize, to attack, to assail, to gore, to pull down a boundary stone or wall</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>haṭm-t</strong></td>
<td>footstool; compare Heb. טַמָּה</td>
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<td><strong>haṭmu</strong></td>
<td>Rec. 19, 96, part of a shrine</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>haṭn</strong></td>
<td>papyrus cord or rope, vine tendril (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>haṭr-t</strong></td>
<td>an arm ornament, bracelet, armlet; see</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hatcha</strong></td>
<td>fever (?) weakness</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hatter-t</strong></td>
<td>an armlet or bracelet (of gold)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>há</strong></td>
<td>U. 272, N. 662, N. 704, an interjection</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>háhá</strong></td>
<td>an interjection, Ha-ha!</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>há</strong></td>
<td>A.Z. 1905, 36, to copulate</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>há</strong></td>
<td>IV, 1078, IV, 972, husband; varr.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hái</strong></td>
<td>Copt. ḫ</td>
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</table>
hii | Rec. 32, 82, | Rev. 13, 39 = Cop. "EN, "AN. an interjection. O! Hail! Hii | Rec. 13, 14, 14, 3, | to descend, to fall down; see hi. Cop. "EN. hii | those who descend or fall. hi-t | Ebers Pap. 40, 11, 14, sickness, disease; see hi. hi | U. 443, T. 252, to tow a boat. hi | husband; Cop. "EN. hi | Rec. 27, 87, ram. hi | 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 = Cop. "EN, "AN. hir | Rev. 13, 29, Jour. As. 1908, 294, some (?); Cop. "OEINE (?). hir | Rec. 33, 120, neighbours. Hirna-t | Rec. 33, 3, the Greek name "Irene." hihen (?) | IV, 1075, to praise (?). Higer | a name for the Nile. hit | Rev. 12, 68, dog-headed ape; see hit. hit-t | proof, trial. hitá | Rev. 13, 29, ditches, pits; Cop. "EICT. hith | A.Z. 1878, 49, pit; Cop. "EICT. hu | day; see hru | Cop. "OOR'T. hu | district, place. hu | Treaty 14, with in the time of. hu | IV, 584, with over against. hu | ? | to go down, to fall; see hu. hu | belongings, relatives, household; see hu. hui | a demon animal. hunnuá | Rev. 13, 24 hur | Amen. 9, 1, day; see
Hurmain, the Roman; Gr. Ἰωμή; var. Ἰωμή.

Huhu, light breeze, puff of wind.

Hu-kheru, B.D. 144, the name of the herald of the 1st Arik.

Hushi, Rev. 12, 107, to be in danger, peril, danger; Copt. 201.

Hut, Hutut, Rec. 30, 187, to burn, flame.

Hutt, B.D. (Saite) 100, 2.

Hutem (?), Rougé, I.H. II, 114.

Heb, Rev., to question (?); Copt. 2101 (?).

Heb, Rev. 11, 188, ibis; Copt. 2181.

Heb, the Ibis-god.

Heb, Rev. 16, 109, to despatch a mission; Copt. 226.

Hebb, Rougé, I.H. 256, to send.

Hebu, a messenger.

Heb, Rev. 16, 109, 15, ebony; Heb. 227.

Hebar, Jour. As. 1908, 301, anguish; Copt. 226.

Hebheb, Amen. 8, 15, Rhind Pap. 16, Rec. 15, 179, Rev. 11, 70, Rec. 16, 109, to force a way through, to march through, to traverse, to trample down; going, IV, 1026, traverser of mountains and deserts; passing through ravines and marshes.

Hebheb, Ebers Pap. 1031, to drive out pain.

Heb, to butt, to gore, to thrust with the horns.

Hebi, to attack.

Hebiu, a group of fiends who attacked the dead.

Heb, plough; Copt. 226, 216.

Heb-t, Rec. 16, 108, storehouse, magazine, slaughter-house.

Heba, workshop.

Heb, south wind.

Hebai (Hebi), Denderah IV, 26, a lion-god of Denderah.

Hebit, Rec. 16, 109, a goddess.

Hebin, Rev. 13, 15, ebony; Heb. 227.

Hebar, Jour. As. 1908, 301, anguish; Copt. 226.
hebar, Rev.; Copt. ḫopḥp. embrace, to clasp; compare Heb. ḫarn.

hebaq, ḫem, weeper, mourner.

hebin, Rec. 6, 128, ebony.

hebu-t, a kind of wood.

hebni, N. 719, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem; ebony trees; Heb. ḫhdm; a coffin of ebony.

heben-t, IV, 748, 1, 1, 1, Rec. 3, 57, 1, 1, Thes. 1288, a jar, a measure = ¼-hen; plur. ḫem, ḫem, IV, 1131, honey-jar.

heben-t ūa-t, the great heben.

heben-t netches-t, the little heben.

hebner, collars, pectorals, neckbands.

hebs, Rec. 6, 9, to attack, to slay, to wound.

hebq, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem,Rec. 37, 21, to pierce, to stab, to pound drugs; Copt. ḫwḥk.

hebq, ḫem, ḫem, a game trap (?)

hebq, ḫem, ḫem, to disappear.

hep, Rec. 13, 40, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, Rec. 33, 122, law, an order, a regulation, restriction, custom, page of a book; plur. ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem; Copt. ḫem, ḫem, ḫem.

hepu, IV, 969, just laws; ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, inspector of laws; ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, establishment of laws; ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, laws laid down by the learned, scientific laws; ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, good law, justice.

hep, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, to bind, to regulate.

hep-t, U. 43, something seized or snatched.

hep-tut, N. 148 . . .

hep, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, to walk, to move, to step.

hephep, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, to run, to travel.

Hepa, N. 1383 . . .

Hepaf, P. 638 . . .

Hepath, T. 23, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, M. 511, N. 1094. ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, M. 511, a god (?)

Hepāu, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, T. 293, a serpent-fiend who devoured the hearts of the gods.

Hepāu, N. 801, a proper name.

Hepenu, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, Ombos II, 233, a god of offerings.

Hepentá, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, name of a god (?)

Hepēs, Thes. 112, one of the seven stars of Orion.

hem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, Rev. 14, 52, expense, cost.

hem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, hire of a boat; Copt. ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem.

hem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, Rev. 12, 73, a kind of tax.

hem-t, U. 469, T. 229, food for the journey.

hem-t, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, Peasant 172, the ferryman who collects the fares of his passengers.

Hemti, ḫem, ḫem, ḫem, the god who carried to heaven the shadows and spirits of the dead.
hemhem  to enter into, to fall (?)

to rise, to ascend.

hemem-t a class of spirits, men and women, people; see hemem-t.

em, to moan, to utter a cry of pain.

hemhem to roar, to bellow; Copt.

hemem-t IV, 162, a cry, roar, bellow, battle-cry; plur.

hemem-t änkhiu the noise made by a mass of human beings, the roar of the people.

hemem-t her-t the roar of the sky, i.e., thunder.

hemhemut IV, 1008, peals of thunder.

hemhemut ta “roarings of the earth,” earthquake (?)

hemut beings who cry out, or roar.

Hem, Tuat VI, a god of offerings.

Hemhem Tuat I and VI, a singing-god.

Hemhem Nesi Amsu 32, 48, a thunder-god.

Hemhemti, Nesi Amsu 32, 17, a title of Aapep.

hemhem a kind of triple crown.

hema, to rise, to ascend.

hemás, Rec. 30, 72

hemi, Jour. As. 1908, 279, government; Copt.

hemu to butt, to gore with horns.

hemen P.S.B.A. 14, 140, to work skilfully.

hemes, Thes. 1204, Ä, Thes. 1198, Ä, to approach someone in fear; var.

Hemthet U. 549, T. 304, a serpent-god.

hen U. 532...

hen, a wooden coffin, a stone sarcophagus, box, coffer, chest; plur.


(hic) IV, 1015, chest for keeping private documents in.

hen, a box for holding the skull; plur.

Henu shetatu, Tuat VII, the coffins of the dead in the Tuat.

hen Rec. 31, 175, to overthrow.
hen  n(Thes. 1206, n.), Mar. Karn. 53, 26, to nod,
to nod, to bend, to assent to, to agree, to make
a sign of agreement, to incline the head, to lean
heavily on someone; Copt. eipeto.
hen  r, nod, signal.
hen  o, skull, brain pan.
hen-t  n(, rest, respond.
henen  n, Rec. 26, 10 (= n),
IV, 1107, n, n,
IV, 1090, to bow, to bend the head,
to agree, to conform to, to assent.
hennennn  n, U. 609, bowings.
hennhen  n, Rec. 2, 116, to
hull to sleep.
Henen-henen-henen  n, n, n,
P. 638, N. 138 3, a magical formula (?)
heni  n(, P. 817, n, U. 616,
Rec. 26, 224, 36, 211, n, n,
Rec. 26, 234, 34, 177,
Rec. 34, 177, n, n,
to praise, to acclaim, to sing to, praise, song.
heniu  n, n, n,
those who praise.
henaut  n, N. 834 . . .
henhen  n, Stele 30,
to dance, to praise.
henti henti  n, Stele 2, dance, praise.
Heniu amiu Tuat  n,
Tuat V, the choirs of
goodness in the Tuat.

henu  n, Mission 13, 117,
friends, neighbours, household.

henu  n, whip, flail, scourge.

henu, henu  n, U. 535, n,
0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, a measure, jar, vase,
pot for sweetmeats, unguents, etc.; plur. n,
U. 539, T. 296, 0, 0, 0, Heb. 117; Copt. eit.

heni  n, 0, maker of sweets or jam,
confectioner.

heni-t  n, De Hymnis 52, Rec.
28, 214, wave; see hennhen  n, n ;
Copt. eiei.

henhen  n, n, n,
a sheet of water with
waves on it.

henhenit  n, n, n,
the watery
abyss of the sky.

henhenu  n, n, n, Rec.
31, 170, n, n, n, n, n,
Rec. 29, 154, a
kind of boat.

henn  n, n, n, n, IV, 718,
an animal found in Syria, a kind of stag.

henen  n, to recommend (?)
Henen  n, T. 24, a god.

Henit, Hennit  n, M. 691,
N. 797, a goddess.

henn  n, Rev., phallus = n.
henhen [q, Rev., order, command; Copt. ḫ肠胃.
hená [q e O, Rev. 11, 179, 187, vase; Copt. ḫ(driver).
henáu [q 1 Rec. 32, 178, praise (?)
henáhen[a] [q 1, to praise.
Henná [q 2 P. 636, M. 514, N. 1096, 1097, q], N. 1314, a god.
henáná [q q M. 96, q q, N. 102, to sing, to praise.
henánau [q q e 111, sweet, gracious, pleasant.
Hennáthf [q 1, a star.
heni [q 3 q, U. 446, T. 255, to sail.
Heni [q q (1) a god; (2) a title of Rā.
henu [q e 1, up to (of time), until.
henuh [q q, Ebers Pap. 109, 6, a kind of animal.
Hennut [q 2 P. 473, N. 1118, P.S.B.A. 20, 308, dual of q q.

henkheses [q 1, [q 1, the east wind, the god of the east wind; varr. [q 1, [q 1.

hensheses [q 1, Berg. I, 35, the east wind, the god of the east wind; see above.

hent [q 1, Israel Stele 2, to charge (of an animal).

hentcher [q 2, Tomb of Àmenem-ḥat 20, to seize, to capture.
her [q], Verbum I, 248 = Heb. ה.
heru [q], more, addition; Copt. ḫוהו.

heri [q 1, [q 1, peace, to be at peace, to be content, to rest, to be satisfied, to sink to rest; [q 1, pleasing; [q 1, gracious; [q 1, take care! go softly; Copt. ḫ payday.

heri with [q 1, to be content, satisfied; Copt. ḫpayer.

her áb (?) [q 1, Pap. 3024, 126, a man of a contented disposition.

her-t [q 1, rest, peace, satisfaction; [q 1, soft speech.

herut [q 1, Rev. 14, 15, [q 1, Rev. 12, 112, repose, contentment, joy, rejoicing.

hertá [q 1, feast, festival; Gr. ἑορτή (?)
herr [q 2, IV, 938, [q 1, IV, 1156, 1183, to be content.
herr-t [q 1, things that please or satisfy.

Herr [q], Tuat III, a mythological boat.
Her-ti [q 1, Isis and Nephthys.

her [q 1, to go away; Copt. ḫוח.

heri [q 1, Rhind Pap., to go up; Copt. ḫוח.

her [q 1, IV, 745, lake, pond, goosepond.

her [q 1 1, field, plot of ground, mountain.

her ára [q 1, "mountain of god," i.e., a high hill; Heb. הר.

heru [q 1, vegetables (?)
her [q 1, a metal pot.
her, Rev., lofty; Copt. ḫw.λ.
herer, Rev., to extend, to prolong; Copt. ḫw.λ. ḫw.λ.
her, to conceive, to be with child.
her-t, grief, sorrow, lamentation, calamity, evil hap.
her-t, bandlet, fillet.
hrar, day; see ḫw.λ. ḫw.λ.
herá, B.D. 58, 6, a milk vessel.
herá, Rev. 11, 180, food; Copt. ḫp. ; ḫp. ḫp. = Copt. ḫp. ḫp. ḫp. ḫp. ḫp. ḫp. ḫp. ḫp. ḫp. ḫp. (Rev.).
hrará, Rev. 12, 111, conception.
hru, day — the 30 Day-gods were: (1) Tehuti; (2) Herunechetef; (3) Åsr; (4) Åmset; (5) Háp; (6) Tuamutef; (7) Qebhsenuf; (8) Maati-tef; (9) Åritchetef; (10) Åri-reneftchesef; (11) Netchetur; (12) Netchsnāa; (13) Teken; (14) Hemba; (15) Årmuāi; (16) Mehefkeruf; (17) Heruheriuatchf; (18) Hé; (19) Ånumutef; (20) Upatu; (21) Ånpf; (22) Nár; (23) Nárr; (24) Nátesher; (25) Shema; (26) Maameretef; (27) Nut; (28) Khnemu; (29) Utettelef; (30) Nehès.
hrui-t, IV, 693, daily list or register, diary, journal, day-book, ledger = Gr. ἐπηνευτές.
hrup renpi-t, day of the opening of the year, i.e., New Year’s Day.
hrutchā metū, day of the weighing of words, i.e., the day of judgment.
hrumit, death day.
hrumestu, birthday; birthday of Osiris.
hru en Ån-mut-f, the name of the 19th day of the month.
hru en Åhi, the name of the 18th day of the month.
hru en Åsår, the name of the 3rd day of the month.
hru en Upatu, the name of the 20th day of the month.
hru en Utetju, B.D. 1, 7, the day of judgment.
hru en netch snāa, a name of the 12th day of the month.
hru en ḫeb, day of the festival.
hru en Hem ba, the name of the 14th day of the month.
hru en Khnemu, the name of the 28th day of the month.
hru en sma-ta, day of union with earth, i.e., the day of the burial.
hru en sekhenu, Rec. 33, 4, day of the manifestation of Mnevis.
hru en Shema, the name of the 25th day of the month.
hru en tep renpi-t, New Year’s Day.
hru en tehkh, A.Z. 1907, 46, "day of drunkenness"—a yearly festival.

hru nefu, Pap. 3024, 134, a windy day.

hru nefer, a happy day, day of rejoicing, feast-day; this happy day; Pap. 3024, 68, "follow the happy day," i.e., always be happy.

hru khennu, day of a water procession.

hru Shet-f metu-f, the name of the 16th day of the month.

hru qesen, an unlucky day, day of calamity.

hru Thothuti, festival day of Thoth, i.e., the 1st day of the month.

hru tiu heru renpit, the five days over the year, i.e., the five epagomenal days, or the birthdays of Osiris, Horus, Set, Isis, and Nephthys, respectively.

heru, III, 141.

herp, to be submerged, drowned, to sprinkle, to make wet; Copt. 2wpn.

herp with 3, to let a matter sink deeply into the mind or heart.

herpiu, the submerged, the drowned.

Herpiu, Tuat VIII, the spirits of the drowned in the Tuat.

hern, Nav. Litanie, 69.

hernutah, field produce, herbs, vegetables.

hersh, Jour. As. 1908, 304, to be slow, patient; Copt. 20p.

herqa, Alt. K. 662, a correction of Düm. H.I. I, 22, 21A.

herk, Rev. 12, 25, to embrace, to be girded or embraced; Copt. 2wlt.

herk, ring, bracelet; Copt. 2lt.

heh, an interjection, O.

heh, A.Z. 1905, 39, warm wind, breath, to breathe into.

heh, to go, to march.

heh-t, step; see 2t.

heh-ti (?), hall (?); see jr.

hehâ, Anastasi V, 17, 3-5, to be deaf to good advice, to be inattentive.

hehâ-t, inattention (?)

hes, Rev. 12, 68, dung.

hes, Rev. 13, 22, to march, to meet.

heshes, Rev. 7, 187, fire, flame.

hesent, praise.

heq, Rev. 12, 18, to oppress, to inflict pain, to diminish.

Heqes, Tuat VI, a warder of the 6th Gate

heqes, Peasant 251, to defraud.

heqsut-t, Nav. Litanie, 24, disappearance (?)
Heka  
serpent-fiend in the Tuat =  , fem.  
Heker  = Gr.  (Brugsch).
Heker  , the name of a festival; plur. @ III.
Hekru  , Rev. 13, 3; people of Heker.
Heker-t  , U. 541, T. 297, a serpent-fiend.
het  , fear; Copt. 2OṬ.
hett  ,  , to run, to revolve.
hethet  ,  ,  , to run, to revolve, to turn about;  "Circler"—a title of the Nile.
het (?)  , to drill a hole in wood.
hetá  , a boring tool, bradawl (?)
Hett  ; Denderah IV, 79, one of the four ape-gods who slew Aapep.
Hettá  , Berg. I, 20, a singing ape-god.
hetá  , a kind of herb.
hetá-t  , Rev. 12, 66 . . .
hetti-t  ,  , chisel, boring tool.
Hetu  , an animal in the Tuat.
hetutu (?)  , Ebers Pap. 102, 1, fire, flame.
hetb  , Rec. 27, 86, sky.
hetem  , footstool; compare Heb.  .
heter-t  ,  , a kind of collar, an ornament of dress.
hethen  , Nav. Litanie, 69 . . .
Hethet  U. 615, the name of a god (?)
Hethti  Tuat I, one of the nine singing ape-gods.
het  , IV, 1090, to strike, to trample upon, to vanquish, to suppress, to subdue.
heṭhet  Berl. Med. Pap. 21, 7
Heṭṭ  Rec. 30, 189, a god in the Tuat.
Heṭṭut  , N. 623; see .
heṭṭut  , N. 706, apes.
heṭem  , Ebers Pap. 92, 9, to break, to shatter.
heṭmu  , IV, 666, Rec. 8, 171, footstool; compare Heb.  .
heṭen  , T. 332,  , N. 623,
heṭennut  , N. 623, a deity.
heṭer-t  A.Z. 1908, 16, a pectoral, a pectoral amulet.
Hetchhetch  P. 173,
hetchen  , M. 738, 740, N. 940, a god.
He, has a sound similar to  in Heb.

has a sound similar to in Heb.

Rev., self; see strike.

U. 178, 537; see strike.

Rev. 13, 52, profit; Copt. B.K.T.

e-t, lands, estates; see and Copt. Ew, 12, 1081, Iw.E.

e-t, Palermo Stele, great house, temple; dual.


e-t, the hall of a tomb, the tomb itself; plur. Rec. 13, 38.

, men attached to the temple, temple servants.

, Mar. Cat. 452, a form of Anqit (?)

"House of the Aged One," a temple of Memphis; House of the Aged Prince; see Het-ser.

, a name of a shrine of Osiris.

, the temple and town of Ombos.

"hidden temple," a name of the tomb and of the Tuat in general.

B.D. 17, 105, the house of the Anes bandlet, the temple of Herakleopolis.

a sanctuary of Libya Mareotis containing the right leg of Osiris.

the Serapeum of Mareotis.

a sanctuary of Osiris.

, N. 668

, T. 281, N. 130

e-t, N. 964, great house, palace, town, a name of the tomb and of the sky.

e-t, law court; IV, 1030, director of the Six Courts of Law; the mansion of the nobles.

e-t ent hert, the mansion of the sky.

, the mansion of Tem of Heliopolis.
He-t àn [1], the temple of Hathor at Denderah; (2) a temple-town in the Delta.

He-t ànkh [2], U. 550, T. 308, 310, (1) the abode of the gods; (2) a temple of Osiris.

He-t ànkh-t "house of life"—the college of learned men attached to the temple.

He-t àkhmiu [3], temple of the statues of the gods; var. B.D. (Nu) 141, 142, 16.

He-t àshemu [4], B.D. 142, 26, 148, 9, the chamber containing the statues of the gods.

He-t uáb "pure house," a name of the sky.

He-t unuitti chamber of the slaughterer, the sacrificial chamber in a tomb or temple.

He-t ur-t [5] court of law, judgment hall; IV, 1036, 1039, 1426, 1111, IV, 1071, Rec. 31, 146, the six courts of justice.

He-t ur-t [6] the goddess of the great temple, i.e., heaven or the sky.

He-t ur-t [7], IV, 1130, a temple of Amenemhat in Upper Egypt.

He-t Uhem-her B.D. 123, the temple of Uhem-her.

He-t User Menu [8], the temple of the goddess Apit at Thebes.

He-t usekh her [9], 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 [10], M. 743, "house of the soul," Ani 1, 6, a name of heaven.

He-t Baü [11], the temple of souls at Mendes; var. A.Z. 1871, 81.

He-t He-t Baü [12], the temple of the temple of souls, i.e., the temple of Apit at Thebes.

He-t Banban [13], Buch. 22; see He-t Benben.

He-t Bast [14], the temple of Bast at Bubastis.

He-t Bāti [15], house of the king of the North, i.e., the Serapeum at Sais.

He-t Benben-t [16], 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 [17], Tuat VII, the temple of the blazing body of Rā.
He-tBenu, the temple of the Benu-bird at Heliopolis.

He-tBerber, see He-tBenben.

he-t beta, the incense chamber.

He-tMutankh, a temple in Upper Egypt.

He-tmen-t, a sanctuary in Libya Mareotis; var.

he-tmenn-t, Buch. 57, incense chamber (?)

he-tmenkh, box or chamber for vestments.

He-tmenkh, the Serapeum at Sais.

He-tmerit, a temple in the 15th Nome of Lower Egypt.

He-tmesnektit, 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-tNefer-t, a temple (?) in Hermopolis.

He-tnemm-t, the Serapeum of Letopolis.

he-t nemes, B.D. 78, 20, the chamber of the Nemes crown.

He-tent heh en renput, the temple of hundreds of thousands of years.


he-t neter, temple; plur.

He-tneter enti Hap-res, the Serapeum of Šaqqārah.

He-tneter en Asār Hep, the Serapeum in the Nome Prosoptites.

He-t Renrenuii, Rec. 30, 201, a temple of a pair of gods.

he-t rekhes (?), slaughter-house.

He-t ertu, temple of the emissions of Osiris.

He-tisma (?), 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 Hor, U. 574, N. 37, 968, T. 43, P. 89, M. 52, the goddess Hathor; Thes. 801, the seven Hathors; Copt. ḥwpt, ḥwpt.
He-t-Heru-Sekhmit, the goddesses Hathor and Sekhmit.

He-t-hesmen, the chamber containing the bath of natron in which the dead to be mummified were immersed.

He-t-hetch uru (?), B.M. 255, the court of the Six in Athi-Tau, south of Memphis.

He-t Šep, the temple of Šep.

He-t sutenit en Rā, a temple of Rā in the Nome Gynaecopolites.

He-t 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.

He-t Serqit, P. 665, P. 508, a temple of the goddess Serqit.

He-t sekh-t (?), Mar. Kar. 42, 30, the temple of the hunting net.

He-t Sekha-Heru, a temple of Apis in Libya Mareotis.

He-t Sekhun-t, a temple in the Metelite Nome.

He-t Sekhemu, "house of the Powers," the capital of the 7th Nome of Upper Egypt.

He-t Sekhmit, a temple of the goddess Sekhmit in Memphis.

He-t stau Rā-kher-āha, Tuat VI, a chamber containing a symbol of Rā in the form of a wing.

He-t shāt, Rec. 19, 19, a fortress of Rameses III.

He-t shen-t, M. 209, N. 672, the name of a temple, the Labyrinth (?)

He-t qa, Metternich Stele 83

He-t ka, U. 554, T. 303, the abode of a sacred bull.

He-t Ka, the Ka-chapel, or portion of a tomb set apart for the dwelling of the Ka.

He-t ka Seker, the chapel of the Ka of the Death-god.

He-t kau Neb-t ertcher, B.D. 141, 148, "house of the Kau of the God of the Universe," the name of one of the seven divine Cows.

He-t ta-t ānkh, a temple of Thothmes III at Thebes.

He-t tuau Rā, Tuat VI, a temple of the Sun-god in the Tuat.

He-t Tebutiu-t, the abode of the gods who embalm.

He-t temt-t Rā, Tuat VI, a chamber with an image of Rā in the form of a man.

He-t Tesheru, B.D. 142, 27, 148, 9, the temple of the red devils, followers of Set.
He-t Tet, Rec. 3, 51, the famous chamber of the Tet of Osiris at Abydos.

he-t, section of a book, chapter, strophe, stanza; plur. , 1st strophe; III III I I I I, B.D. 172, 9th strophe; , 1st chapter; Amen. 27, 7, thirty chapters; compare Syr. , Arab.  

ha, I.D. III, 140c, IV, 96, 658, Peasant 36, a particle, O that! Would that! , O that it were possible! , Peasant 43, Dream Stele 34. Would that I had! , 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. , ha, haiu, N. 996, mourner; plur. , 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, , cake, 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. , 1024,  

ha, hau, a dweller on the irrigated land, especially a peasant, farm-labourer, vassal; plur. , Hh. 378, , B.D. 99, 2, , B.D. 190, 8, , Décrets 73, peasants in general (?)

hau, P. 702, followers, servants.

ha, to go back, to retreat, to set behind.

haha, IV, 994, to go back, to retreat.

ha, behind, at the back of; plur. , those who are behind or at the back of anything, apostates, sinners.

haa, N. 748, U. 600, , behind.

ha-t, behind, the back part; back part of the sky.

ha, , the back of the head, or of the neck.
hai, Love Songs 6, 1, the back of the neck.

Ha-f-em-ḥa-f, U. 648, T. 279, the god with the back of the neck in front; see.

ḥa, ḥa-t, Heruemheb 20, IV, 499, a back hall, a place behind, outside, place to hide behind; ḍ, Dream Stele 22; er ḥa, outside.

ḥa, B.D. (Saite) 97, 4, to act as a protector behind someone.

Hau-kar, U. 416, 434, the guardian gods of the shrine of Osiris.

ḥa tepre, Tuat III . . .

ḥa, to pluck out the hair; "they plucked out their hair before this god."

ḥau, Rec. 5, 86, to take off the clothes, to strip naked, to undress, to be naked; Copt. ⟨2⟩-pay in ⟨ka⟩-pay.

ḥai, A.Z. 1906, 28, naked or uncovered man.

Hai, the naked god.

ḥau, ḥaiu, Amen. 6, 15, 9, 14,

ḥait, nudity, nakedness.

ḥa-tu (ḥaut?), Peasant 243, nakedness.


ḥa-t, N. 694, ḍ, covering, obscurity.

ḥa, P. 437, M. 650, cap, bonnet, head covering.

ḥai[t], Nav. Lit. 94, head cloth.

ḥau, ḍ, cloth, a covering.

ḥa-tá, T. 373, ḍ, a linen cloth or garment.

ḥa-ti, Rec. 16, 110, ḍ, a cloth, covering, garment; plur.

ḥa, ḥau, ḍ, ḍ, ḍ, ḍ, Leyd. Pap. 14, 4, garments; Copt. ⟨2⟩-pay.

ḥa-ti, Koller 4, 7, to increase, to become abundant; Copt. ⟨2⟩-pay.

ḥa, ḥau, ḍ, ḍ, ḍ, ḍ, Koller 4, 7, to increase, increment, an addition to something, abundance, superfluity, superabundance, something useful or profitable,
advantage, benefit; more than this; Copt. 3 10, 5 0 0 0.

\[\text{hau} \text{ with } \text{m} \text{, in addition to; there is nothing superior to [Literature].} \]

\[\text{Hau} \text{, Rec. 30, 70, a group of gods.} \]

\[\text{ha} \text{, club, mace, battle-axe (?)} \]

\[\text{ha-t} \text{, Rec. 16, 110, lance, spear.} \]

\[\text{haiuti} \text{, Tombos Stele 8, cuttings, slaughterings.} \]

\[\text{ha} \text{, P.S.B.A. 14, 232, to seize, to strike, to destroy, to fight; Nav. Litanie 53, "fighters" (?)} \]

\[\text{hai} \text{, to fight, to raid, to pillage.} \]

\[\text{hai-t} \text{, Rec. 27, 228, grasp, seizure, war, fight, feud, strife.} \]

\[\text{hain} \text{, advantage, benefit, exceedingly.} \]

\[\text{ha} \text{, filth, waste, evil thing, evil; plur.} \]

\[\text{ha-t} \text{, P. 477, filth = } \text{3} \text{, N. 1264.} \]

\[\text{ha-it} \text{, Ebers Pap. 72, 1, 87, 11, 91, 4, some foul excretion, pus (?)} \]

\[\text{ha-ha} \text{, Ebers Pap. 101, 3, some foul excretion from the body, a kind of disease (?)} \]

\[\text{ha-tt} \text{, evil or shameful deeds.} \]

\[\text{ha-tab} \text{, Pap. 3024, 57, grief, sorrow.} \]

\[\text{Ha-her} \text{, see} \]

\[\text{Ha-her} \text{, Nesi-Amsu 32, 16, B.D. 145, XIX, 72, "Foul-face"—the name of a fiend and also of a form of Aapep.} \]

\[\text{ha-t} \text{, a second of time.} \]

\[\text{ha, hai} \text{, A.Z. 1905, 19, Hymn to Amen 7, 22, luminary, the sun, light-giver.} \]

\[\text{hai-t} \text{, light, radiance, brilliance.} \]

\[\text{Hai-ti} \text{, the two light-givers, i.e., the Sun and Moon.} \]

\[\text{ha-t} \text{, a diseased condition of the eye, bleared (?)} \]

\[\text{ha-ti} \text{, a man suffering from chronic rheum in the eyes.} \]

\[\text{Hati} \text{, the tear from the eye of Isis that fell into the Nile and caused the Inundation. The "Night of the Drop," } \text{is the original of the Arabic "Lelat al-Nuktah," which was observed on the 11th of Paoni (June 17).} \]

\[\text{haiu} \text{, rain, flood, storm; Copt. 20V, 200V, 200V.} \]

\[\text{ha-t} \text{, Rec. 31, 19, water from the sky, rain; see } \text{.} \]

\[\text{ha, hai} \text{, Peasant 158, } \text{, to sail, to cross over.} \]

\[\text{ha, hai} \text{, papyrus.} \]
I

Hymn to Amen 17; see

Ha 17, P. 475, N. 1262, a kind of bird.

Hait 17, the goddess Tefnut.

Plur. hati 17, heart, affliction (?) heartache (?)

Ha-sep 17, the first year of a king's reign; Cop. A.C.P.H.

Ha-sep 17, the beginning, the first part;

Ha-t 17, the first of the chapters of Per-em-hru;

Ha-t 17, the first of the chapters [treat[ing of] divine matters; existing in the beginning.

Ha-ti 17, the first one or thing; marching in front.

Hatt 17, a man in the advance-guard; plur. Hatt, Thes. 1483.

Ha-ur 17, title of the high-priest of Edfu.

Ha tep (?) 17, Rev. 11, 146 = nobles.

Hati 17, mind, will, disposition; plur. B.D. 28, 7, (late form), heart, mind, will, disposition; plur. D.

Ha-t with m 17, in front of; 17, those who were in the beginning, ancestors; 17, those who live in front of [their] land; P. 314.

Ha-t with r 17, before; from the beginning to the end.

Ha-t with kher 17, of olden time, in the beginning.

See also Hatt; Cop. H.T.
heartless, timid, without sense, stupid; Mar. Karn. 53. 29, despairing, timid;
Amen. 9, 7, a sweet disposition.

breast of an animal.

what is in front, the best, the finest, the forepart.

the foremost man.

the foremost one, the finest or best thing of a class; the chief
leader, chiefs, captains.

A.Z. 1873, 75, 1905, 27, Rec. 1, 77, 83, 32, 177, Culte Divin 109, the two dominant aspects of Rā or Amen.

the consort of of Mendes; B.D. 110, 1.

Annales I, 84, one of the 36 Dekans; Copt. HTHT.

T. 17, 21, 875, IV, 875, the first one, the foremost one, the finest or best thing of a class; the chief
captain; plur.

leaders, chiefs, captains.

, A.Z. 1873, 75, 1905, 27, Rec. 1, 77, 83, 32, 177, Culte Divin 109, the two dominant aspects of Rā or Amen.

the consort of of Mendes; B.D. 110, 1.

Annales I, 84, one of the 36 Dekans; Copt. HTHT.

T. 17, 21, 875, IV, 875, the first one, the foremost one, the finest or best thing of a class; the chief
captain; plur.

leaders, chiefs, captains.

an amulet (Lacau).

Amen. 12, 2, canal.

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, , a title.

Rec. 20, 42, the forepart of a boat.

of the finest quality; plur. , Ebers Pap. 92, 6, , finest anti oil; , finest cedar oil; , finest oil of Manu; , finest Libyan oil.

enmity, war, fight.

, calamity.

back of the neck.

B.D. 40, 2, 3, a title of Aapep.

fighting, raiding, seizure; pil- laging, raiding.

fighting, war, quarrel, enmity, fighters.

Rec. 27, 228, fight, fighters.
haaa, Peasant 58 =

haaa (?) 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 sorrow, to mourn, to lament, grief, sorrow, crying.

hai-ti, professional mourner, crying man or woman; plur.

Hait Tuat III, one of four weeping-goddesses.

Hait Tuat XI, a group of four weeping-goddesses.

Hai- (ui or ti) B.D. (Saite) 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.).
to cover over, to hide, to conceal, to envelop, to shroud; Copt. ḫmn.

ẖap-t ẖap-t, cover, covering; plur. ḫap-t, things hidden, or covered, or concealed.

ẖapu ḫapu IV, 834, decaying walls.

Ḥapu-āuitt ḫen. Berg. II, 12, the goddess who hid the excrementa of the dead in the Tuat.

Ḥap-seshemu-s ḫen. Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

Ḥap-tcheser ḫen. Denderah III, 24, one of seven divine disks.

Ḥap-tchesert-s ḫen. Thes. 31, the goddess of the 12th hour of the day.

Ḥap-tchet-f ḫen. "hider of his body," the name of a god.

ẖapt ḫapt (i), to embrace; see ḫapt.

ẖap-ti ḫap-ti, Rec. 8, 133, ḫap-ti, spy.

Ḥaptre ḫaptre, B.D. 125, III, 13, the god in whose temple the Sāḥu and Cat talked; var. ḫaptre.

ẖam ḫam to snare fish or birds, to fish, to act as a fowler; see also ḫam.

ẖam ḫam 3034, 94, fisherman, fowler, hunter; plur. ḫam, Rec. 27, 220, ḫam.

ẖam ḫam to shine.

ẖant ḫant; mistress, lady = ḫant.

Ḥanā-āru-ḥer-ḥer ḫen. Nesi-Āmsu 32, 50, the name of a devil and of a crocodile-headed serpent.


I

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!

hanr, Love, A.Z. 1905, 29, squint (?)

hanreg, Rec. 36, 6, to rejoice; Copt. 2λος.

hanrega, Anastasi I, 13, 8, to be dismayed.

har, Rev. 12, 31, head.

Har, Berg. I, 7, one of the four grandsons of Horus.

harr-t, Mission 13, 50, flowers, bloom; see ḥar, B.D. 163, 2, Copt. 2ρήπε.

ḥaruru, Hearst Pap. 13, 4.

Harpugakasharshabaiu, B.D. 164, 5, a Nubian title of Ra (?)

Harti, B.D. 163, 2, a god of ḥahatū, B.D. 163, 2, a kind of plant.

ḥas, Rec. 6, 151; see ḥasit, a kind of plant.

ḥasmen, natron; Cont.

ḥaq, Gol. 12, 96, ḥaq- t, Rec. 4, 139, ḥaq, Rev. 12, 18, to rob, to plunder, to take spoil or prisoners, to capture, to seize.

ḥaq ḥaq-t, to seize spoil.

ḥaqa ḥati, oppress, to afflict; Copt. 2wx.

ḥaq-t, IV, 659, ḥaq- t, IV, 1094, ḥaq- t, Rec. 20, 40, ḥaq- t, to plunder, spoil, booty.

ḥaqu, Mar. Karn. 53, 37, captured prisoners; thes. 1296, best of the captives.

ḥaqu, thief, robber, plunderer; plur.

Ḥaqau, B.D. 99, 23, ḥaqu (Saitic), a bolt-peg in the magical boat.

ḥaqar-t, stone; compare Arab. ḥak.

ḥaqr, hungry man; see ḥeqr, ḥeqr, Copt. 2όκερ.

ḥak, T. 309 = ḥak, to enchant, to cast a spell on, to bewitch.

ḥak-t, A.Z. 1875, 29, a word used in geometry, segment of a field.

ḥag, ḥag, ḥag, Copt. 2λος.
Culte 241, to complain (?) make a petition (?)

Petition (?)

Peasant 58 . . . .

raincloud, storm, whirlwind, heavy rain.

rain.

Rec. 21, 98, a queen of Cyprus.

L.D. IV, 85, a form of Bes.

Rev. 14, 33 = Copt. \(\varepsilon\) w\(\varepsilon\)q.

to cast a net.

rainstorm.

to fish, fishing net.

net, snare, prison, place of restraint.

tomb, sepulchre, the hall of a tomb.

\(\varepsilon\) t-nemmtit-set, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the shadows were destroyed.

\(\varepsilon\) t-Neknit-s, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the spirit-souls were destroyed.

\(\varepsilon\) t-hantu-s, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the enemies of Rä were consumed.

\(\varepsilon\) t-sefu-s, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the heads of the damned were consumed.

\(\varepsilon\) t-kotit-s, Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the foes of Rä were consumed.

Rec. 31, 172, cake, bread.

to spread out the wings, to fly.

a flight (of birds).

to copulate.

folk, people.

sickness, pain.

caverns in the mountains (?)

to spread a net.

to cut in pieces.

grain; see \(\varepsilon\) \(\varepsilon\) \(\varepsilon\) .

P. 156, flame, fire = \(\varepsilon\) \(\varepsilon\) .

Metternich Stele 79, a form of Bes.

members of the body, limbs; see \(\varepsilon\) \(\varepsilon\) \(\varepsilon\) .

P. 68, reckoning, counting, summation = \(\varepsilon\) \(\varepsilon\) \(\varepsilon\) .

M. 196, N. 36.
hāp, P. 242, 243, to go forth.

hām, a kind of plant used in making incense.

hām, T. 121, to catch fish, to snare birds.

hā, hā-t, a member of the body, a limb; plur.

hā, hā-t, the flesh of the body, the body, person, self; Rec. 6, 6, 13;

for hēnā and, with.

hā-ānkhu, progeny.

hā-uā, one body.

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.

Hāuat (Afuau?), B.D.G. 1259, a serpent in the Tuat.

Hāu-em-nubit, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

hāu (?), children, youths.

hāau, child, boy; plur. Rec. 31, 173, Hh. 446.

hā, hā, U. 127, a joint of meat, a meat offering.

hā, hāi, N. 127, 948, to rejoice, to be glad; glad.

hāiu, T. 288, N. 1070, M. 66, 137 A, 31, thyself; Rec. 21, 93, mine own self;

B.D. 133, 20, 137 A, 31, thyself; Rec. 21, 93, mine own self;

Hāāut, Rec. 26, 232, 19, 22, rejoicings, gladness.

Hāa-t hā-t, joy of heart.

Hāā-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. יִתְרוֹל, Jeremiah xlv, 30; Gr. Οὐράρις, Οὐράρις, Aπρίς, Hophra.

Hāā-t-em-sepu-s, Tuat XII, a fire-god of dawn.
Hät-em-taus, Tuat XII, a fire-goddess of dawn.

Hā, land as property, estate.

Hat-t, Nástasen Stele 37, a vessel or pot for milk or beer; Hā, Heru-sātēf Stele 49, a temple vessel.

Hāāu (?), IV, 1121, a vessel (?)

Hāir, Rev. 13, 20, dung, filth; Copt. qeipe.

Hāu, boat, ship; plur.

Hāutcha; see Hā, IV, 648, to attack, to rob, to strive.

Hāb, Rev. 6, 22, collected, assembled.

Hābu, staves.

Hāp, Hāpi, the river Nile, the Nile-flood; the Nile of the Other World; the Nile of Lower Egypt; P.S.B.A. 18, 196, Niles, rivers; IV, 217, very high Niles.

Hāp, Hāpi, the Nile-god; see.

Hāpr, A.Z. 45, 140, Beni Hasan I, 8, 21, Niles, inundations.

Hām, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

Hān = hēnā, with.

Hānsek, Tombos Stele 5

Hāru, filled, swollen (?)

Hātā, Rec. 15, 141, seat, bed, bedstead, angareb; part of a shrine.

Hātcha, Pap. 3024, 112, Peasant 193, 275, IV, 648, to rob, to plunder, to fight, to attack; Copt. ḫḫx.

Hātcha, wickedness, depravity, violence.

Hāotchaut, Rec. 36, 210, theft, plunder.

Hāotchau, Berg. I, 35, the god of the West Wind.

Hi, B.M. 447, to smite, to strike.

Hi (hui), Metternich Stele 55, to rain; Copt. ḫwḥx.

Hi-t (ḫui-t), Rec. 33, 6, water-flood, rain, a rise of the Nile, the Inundation.


Hi, 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.
hi 𓊨 𓊤, Rec. 27, 86, to rise up, to ascend, to rear (of animals and serpents).

hiu 𓊨 𓊤, T. 340, 𓊨 𓊤, N. 628, those who rise.

hi 𓊨 𓊤, Rec. 33, 6, grain, wheat, barley, etc.

Amen. 14, 19, to discover, to inspect, watcher, overseer, inspector, spy.

hi-t 𓊨 𓊤, throat, food (?); see 𓊨 𓊤.

hi-t 𓊨 𓊤, hall, room, chamber.

Hitiu 𓊨 𓊤, A.Z. 1906, 126, the Bes gods.

Hi-áakhu . . . . 𓊨 𓊤, Tuat VII, a star-god.

Hiát (?) 𓊨 𓊤 𓊤, Tuat VII, a star-god, a constellation.

hiua(?) 𓊨 𓊤 𓊤, sceptre.

hiq 𓊨 𓊤, Jour. As. 1908, 289, domination, rule.

hiq 𓊨 𓊤, Rev. 12, 32, demon; Copt. 𓊨 𓊤.

hu 𓊨 𓊤, P. 1116, B. 11, a particle: Would that! (with added for emphasis, 𓊤 𓊤); 𓊨 𓊤, IV, 1074, I beg thee to do; 𓊨 𓊤 𓊤, I, 38, Would that thy ka would give the order!

hu 𓊨 𓊤, to entreat.

hu, hui 𓊨 𓊤, U. 572, 𓊤, U. 520, 𓊤, Rec. 31, 30, 𓊤, Rec. 26, 231, 𓊤 𓊤, Rec. 32, 85, Shipwreck 4, 𓊤, Nástasen

hiit 𓊨 𓊤, IV, 1107, 𓊤, to rise like the Nile, to dash water on someone; 𓊤, to break out into a sweat; 𓊤 𓊤, IV, 1116, rising like the Nile; 𓊨 𓊤, high Nile.

huit 𓊨 𓊤, Hh. 204, a beating, bastinado, a striking; 𓊤 𓊤, Rec. 30, 185.

huit 𓊤 𓊤, A.Z. 34, 17, to preach, to announce, to proclaim; Copt. 𓊤 𓊤.
Huit stchetut, Israel Stele 9, 10, to coin a proverb.

Huit, cry, outcries; a death-cry.

Huit Antiu, a title of Sekhmit.

Hu-āhuāā, Rec. 30, 67, a magical name.

Hui-Nu; see Hu-nesmit (?). Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Huit-Rā (?), B.D. 168, a group of four goddesses of offerings.

Hu-tepa, B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 4th Pylon.

Hu, a kind of sceptre, tool, or instrument.

Hu, dust, powder.

Hu, rain, to rain; inundation; Copt. 2wov.

Huit, Pap. 3024, 137, rain; Copt. 2wov.

Hu; Edfu I, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

Huhu, B.D. 175, 18, the primeval watery mass whence came everything.

Hu-t, A.Z. 1906, 116 = A.Z. 1907, 46, naked; filth.

Huit, a disease.

Hu, U. 224, U. 226, parts of a ship, planks, ribs (?).

Hu, Rec. 25, 16, bad, wicked; Copt. 2wov.

Hua, Rev. 13, 54, food, meat and drink; divine food.


Hu, Rev. 14, 46, surplus, plenty; Copt. 2wov.

Hu, U. 439, T. 250, 332, P. 432, M. 618, N. 1222, 1706, Rec. 31, 14, the god of the sense of Taste; he sprang from the blood of the phallus of Rā.

Hu, Ombos I, 186-188, one of the 14 kau of Rā.

Hu, Ombos I, 84, Denderah III, 78, a god of offerings.

Hu, the Sphinx at Gizah; Copt. 2wov.

Hu, to lack, be in want.

Hu, A.Z. 1907, 46, naked; var. 2wov.

Hu ab, Peasant 271, lamentation, sorrowful man.

Hu, Rec. 27, 57, to grieve, to tear the hair.

Hu, parts of a ship, planks, ribs (?).

Hu, Rec. 25, 16, bad, wicked; Copt. 2wov.

Hua, Rev. 13, 54, food, meat and drink; divine food.

Rev. 13, 6, more, surplus, over-abundance, plenty; Copt. 2wov; Rev. 13, 21 = Copt. 2wov e.

2G3
excess, greatly; Copt. 2\textsuperscript{v}w. 2\textsuperscript{v}w.

decree, to order, to command.

Rec. 21, 98, Rec. 21, 99, to throw, to drive.

huai, hiu  to throw, to cast; Copt. 2\textsuperscript{v}w.

huait  to, to cast; Copt. 2\textsuperscript{v}w.

huau, huau  to work a boat.

huā  dwarf, cripple.

hutcha (huātcha?)  dirty, filthy; var. 2\textsuperscript{w}w.

hui  Rev. 11, 157, self; Copt. 2\textsuperscript{w}w.

hui (hi)  Israel Stele 6, var. 2\textsuperscript{v}w.

Huit-Rā  a class of divine beings.

hui  illumination, light.

hui  Copt. g\textsuperscript{w}w, apex of an obelisk.

Huit  Tuat I, a doorkeeper-goddess.

Huiti  Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 74).

Huiti  the gods of the company of Bes.

hubs  Rev. 14, 12, to throw, to cast, to project, to reject, to shoot venom, Jour. As. 1908, 258.

Huit-Rā  a class of divine beings.

Huit  Tuat I, a doorkeeper-goddess.

Huiti  Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 22).

Huiti  the gods of the company of Bes.

Hubs  Rev. 14, 12, to throw, to cast, to project, to reject, to shoot venom, Jour. As. 1908, 258.

hup (hup)  to embrace.

Hup  the Nile.

Hur  Rev. 13, 25 = Copt. 2\textsuperscript{w}w.
huf ̕huf, serpent, worm; Copt. ʔəɾəɾ.

hufhuf ̕hufhuf, to eavesdrop, to spy out.

huff (hut) ̕huff, Rec. 33, 68, ̕huff, to spoil, to rob; Copt. ʔəɾəɾ.

huff, to faint, to collapse.

huffcha ̕huffcha, to hasten, to move with trepidation; compare Heb. ʔəɾəɾ.

humm ̕humm, heat, fever; var. 13, 4; Copt. ʔəɾəɾ.

humaka-t ̕humaka-t, a kind of plant.

humāqa (humq'a) ̕humāqa, a precious stone, amethyst (?) carnelian (?)

hum'tcha ̕hum'tcha, vinegar; compare Heb. ʔəɾəɾ, Copt. ʔəɾəɾ.

Humen (Hemen) ̕Humen a god of Letopolis.

hun ̕hun, U. 149, 1, 1220, T. 120, pupil of the eye; ̕hun-t, girl in the eye of Horus; compare Heb. ʔəɾəɾ, the little man in the eye, Deut. xxiii, 10, Prov. vii, 2, ʔəɾəɾ; daughter of the eye, Psalm xvii, 8, Arab. بنت العين, Eth. ʔəɾəɾ, Gr. kópí, Deut. xxxii, 10, Psalm xvi, 9, Prov. vii, 2.

Hun, Hunu ̕Hun, ̕Hunu a youthful god; plur.

hunu ̕hunu, (1) the name of the sun at the 3rd hour of the day; (2) the name of the spring sun.

Hun ̕Hun, Tuat XII, B.D. (Saite) 46, 1, a singing-god of dawn.

Hun ̕Hun, Tuat II, a god.

Hunit ̕Hunit, Tuat I, a doorkeeper-goddess.

Hunit ̕Hunit Denderah I, 6, a serpent-goddess of the North.

Hunit ̕Hunit, L.D. 3, 276h, a lioness-goddess who rejuvenated the dead.
Hunit, the goddess of the 21st day of the month.

Hunut, P. 85, N. 43.

Hunit urit, T. 313, 357, a goddess of Heliopolis.

Hunit Pe (Nefer-uben-f) 99, 55, a goddess of Buto.

Hunn-em-nu-t, etc., B.D. 85, 15, "child in the town, youth in the country"—a title of Rā.

Hun-sāhu, Tuat III, one of a group of four gods.

Hunu-Shu, B.D. 46, 2, the children of Shu, i.e., Geb, Nut, Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys, and Anubis.

Hun-shemā, P. 78, M. 108, N. 22, "boy of the South"—a title of Teṭun.

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.

Hunkhekh, Blu, to make an offering.

hunta, lizard, crocodile; Copt. ΛιoρC (?).

huntes, Rev. 14, 9, lizard; Copt. ΛιoρC.

Huntheth, Tuat X, a lioness-goddess.

Hur (her), and, together with.

Hur, Rev. 14, 9, Amen. 15, 17.

Hur, A.Z. 1899, 72, to be poor, miserable, weak, wretched, to beg.

Huri, Rev. 12, 116, fraud, wrong.

Hurū, Peasant 169,

Hurū, IV, 510, 1199, poor man, destitute; plur. Peasant 175.

Hurū ha-t, poor-spirited, cowardly, timid.

Hurit urit, N. 1387, a goddess.

Hur-t, seed, grains.

Hur, Harris I, 7, 12, a flowering plant.

Hurr-t, Turin Pap. 67, 12, blue flowers; Copt. πρόνη.

Hurhur, to cry out with gladness; see.

Hurr, Thes. 1200, to utter cries, to roar; see.

Hur, a mass of water.

Hurr, scorpion.

Hura, Rev. 13, 2, to fly; Copt. ωλ.
Huraq — Rev. 13, 13, to be at rest (in a bad sense); Copt. 20pK.

Hura — Mar. Karn. 52, 18, Thes. 1205, Amen. 4, 4, Amen. 9, 16, 10, 6, to rob, to plunder, to defraud; late forms are: ; Copt. 20yPW.

Hura — "Robber"— the name of a devil.

Hurpu — Koller 1, 5, sword; plur. (?) hurpu, A.Z. 1880, 94; Heb. hrrh, Arab. .

Hurh — Rev. 13, 6, to protect, to keep watch over; Copt. 20pE.

Hurs — Rev. 14, 45, heaviness; Copt. 2phyc, 2pooyY.

Hurk — Rev. 14, 19, sweetness; Copt. 20I5.

Hurt — 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 düm palm (?)

Huqamamu — a kind of precious stone.

Huken — oil.

Huken — a door bolt.

Hut — Rev. 11, 185, first, foremost; Copt. 20vIT.

Hutá — to sail up the river; Copt. 20vT.

Huta-t — , Hh. 447, sail.

Hutár — a kind of animal (?)

Huti — Rev. 13, 5, fear; var. , Rev. 14, 12, 22; Copt. 2ote.

Huti — Anastasi I, 12, 5, officer, chief; plur.

Hutf — L.D. III, 65A; see huft.

Hutem — garlic (?) onions.

Hutr — late word, meaning doubtful.

Hutha — Dream Stele 19
to inlay, to plate, to overlay, to make children look well and healthy.

\( \text{ḥuṭ} \) — throne.

\( \text{ḥuṭ-t} \) — winged disk; see Beḥt, Beḥuṭ-t.

\( \text{ḥuṭf} \) — to steal.

\( \text{ḥuṭч-t} \) — to bestow (?)

\( \text{ḥuṭchai} \) — Lanzon 558, the god of the west wind.

\( \text{ḥeb} \) — N. 684, M. 213, Rev. 13, 4, 5, cold; Copt. ฤ.

\( \text{ḥebi} \) — M. 213, to keep the feast.

\( \text{ḥeb} \) — to triumph.

\( \text{ḥeb} \) — festivity, rejoicing.

\( \text{ḥeb} \) — T. 36, P. 387, unguent used on festal occasions.

\( \text{ḥeb-t} \) — N. 754, a festal offering.

\( \text{ḥebit} \) — festal offerings; P. 608.

\( \text{ḥeb-t} \) — N. 513, a kind of drink offering (?) beer (?)

\( \text{ḥebru} \) — festival revellers.

\( \text{ḥeb} \) — T. 312, a god, the son of.

\( \text{ḥebit} \) — Berg. I, 23, an air-goddess.

\( \text{ḥeb-t-em ah-t} \) — the book of the festival, the roll of papyrus containing a copy of the service recited.

\( \text{ḥeb-ákh pe-t} \) — festival of suspending the sky.

\( \text{ḥeb ur} \) — the great festival.

\( \text{ḥeb em mit} \) — P. 609, festival of the dead.

\( \text{ḥeb Nu} \) — the festival of Nu.

\( \text{ḥeb nu pet} \) — the festival of the 30th day of the month.

\( \text{ḥeb ent sás} \) — festival of the 6th day.

\( \text{ḥeb nefer en pet ta} \) — the good festival of heaven and earth, the festival of the 4th epagomenal day.

\( \text{ḥeb nefer tepi ṭu} \) — the good festival of him that is on the mountain, i.e., Anubis.

\( \text{ḥeb Hennu} \) — the festival of the god of the Hennu boat of Seker.
the festival of the goddess Hensit.

a festival procession of boats.

a festival of the beings on earth.

Palermo Stele; festival of the boat of Seker.

Thes. 1124, the “festival of the tail”;

the chief object of this festival was to renew the life of the king; varr. Rec. 15, 68.

the festival of the ist of the five epagomenal days.

the festival of drunkenness of the Eye of Ra, i.e., Hathor.

M. 236, P. 404, M. 577, N. 1183.

M. 697.

to snare birds and to catch fish; IV, 917, snared birds and fish.

fowler, bird-catcher, hunter.

chief fowler.

the god of fowling and fishing, the Hunt-god.

a precious stone, turquoise (?)

a hall, garden-tent, booth, tabernacle.


a hall, garden-tent, booth, tabernacle.

Rec. 4, 26.

Rec. 5, 97, linen-chest, cupboard for clothes.

to play a game, player.

Rec. 12, 84, a kind of land, grounds for recreation; plur.

Rec. 12, 84, staff, sceptre, stick, rod.

a kind of shrub or plant.

Leyden Pap. 3, 9, the seed of a plant.

Sphinx Stele 5, Mar. Karn. 35, 63, target, a mark for shooting at.


to grieve, to mourn, to lament; Copt. ηειεν.

lamentation, grief.

to send.

Nastasen Stele 31, every matter, everything; Copt. ηειεν.

stream, flood.

deep water, the deep, source of a spring.

Edfû 1, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

fish.

Rev. 14, 17, Inundation-god.

P. 64, M. 87, N. 94, a kind of boat.

Rev., obscurity, shadow;

var. Rev. 14, 20; Copt. ηειεν.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>héba</strong></th>
<th>Jour. As. 1908, 299, grief, misery; Copt. ḫēc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>hébau</strong></td>
<td>Nástasen Stele 19, miserable man, wretched; with ḫ, &quot;poor folk.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>héba</strong></td>
<td>Hearst Pap. XIV, 1111111</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hébabá</strong></td>
<td>Verbum I, 336, to waddle (of a goose).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hébá</strong></td>
<td>Hymn to Amen 41, to bubble up (of a spring).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hébaí</strong></td>
<td>A.Z. 1868, 10, to play, to jest, to play a game of draughts; in a jesting manner, playfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hébaí</strong></td>
<td>to injure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hében-t</strong></td>
<td>humility, low estate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hébenben</strong></td>
<td>Mar. Aby. I, 6, 36, to be cast down, to grovel on the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hében</strong></td>
<td>Rougé I.H. II, 115, one who is dejected or cast down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hébnen-t</strong></td>
<td>a ring, a round cake, a circular object; plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hébnen-t</strong></td>
<td>U. 113, 422, U. 152, a sacrificial cake, a vessel full of grapes or wine (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>héber-t</strong></td>
<td>dirt (?) filth (?) excrement (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>héberber</strong></td>
<td>, to bow, to do homage, to grovel; see ; Copt. ḫopāp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hébs</strong></td>
<td>T. 339, N. 743, clothing, apparel, raiment, cloth, coverings, draperies,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hebs</strong></td>
<td>IV, 1078, clothes, raiment; P. 592, clothed; III, IV, 894, clothing, five changes or suits; horse-cloth; chariot cloth or cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hebs-t</strong></td>
<td>Rev. 11, 167, 14, 34, clothes, garments, apparel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hebs-t</strong></td>
<td>Rec. 4, 21, a linen strainer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hebsit</strong></td>
<td>linen (raiment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hebs</strong></td>
<td>festival apparel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hebs</strong></td>
<td>B.D. (Saite) 19, 13, festival; plur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hebti, Rec. 12, 84, calf.

hebti, Rec. 12, 84, nome, province.

hebti, Rec. 6, 111, the slain, dead bodies, the dead on a battlefield.

Hebtre, see the god of the hidden mouth (?)

Hebtre, Denderah IV, 83, B.D. 149, § 8, a hippopotamus-goddess of the 13th Aat.

hebtch, Rec. 29, 155, a serpent-god.

hep, Rev., to hide; Copt. 2wn.

hep, Rev., to hide; Copt. 2wn.

heptch, a hidden or secret place; see .

hepu (?), caves, caverns, hidden places, hiding-places.


Hep, Rec. 27, 217, the Nile-god; see For his nine forms see Denderah III, 25, 26.

Hep-ur, T. 247, the great Nile-god; see B.D. 57, 1, 145, 13, 48.

Hep-er, Ombos I, 86, a god of offerings.

Hep, U. 219, T. 60, M. 218, P. 262, M. 482, 495, N. 1279, P. 269, 593, 600,
Hep 

A four sons of Horus; (2) god of the northern cardinal point; (3) protector of the small intestines of the dead.

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.

Hep, B.M. 448, unguent.

Hep-t, 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.

Heputti, IV, 617, A.Z. 1905, 17, runner, traveller, he who slinks along like a wolf or a jackal.

Hep, akhmiu hepu, fixed stars.

Hep aten, 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. 449, a bolt-peg in the magical boat.

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 Râ.

Hepi, the god of the 13th day of the month.

Hep, 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.

Hephep, to turn round, to retrace a path.

Hep, turn, turning, solstice; dual
Southern Solstice, Northern Solstice, together; plur. the limits or ends of the earth.

Hephep (Hepti), the god of the 20th day of the month.

Hephep the name of a sanctuary.

Hep, rope, fetter, tie, band.

Hef, a plot of ground.

Hefi (?), to fear, to pay reverence to, to be timid.

Hefiu, adorers, worshippers.

Hefit, a timid step.

Hefa, Tuat III, a god bowed to the earth.

Hefaiu, Hefait B.D. 168, a group of four gods of the boat of Ra.

Hep-ta, A.Z. 45, 151, the Nile-god; see Hep and Hapi.

Heprer = pehrer.

Hep eq, place, region.

Hep eq, to praise.

Hep, L.D. III, 194, (2), to embrace, to hug, to take to the breast.

Hepit, a monster serpent in the Tuat.

Hepht khet, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Hepit-Heru, Lanzone 211, a goddess of resurrection.
Hefau — Tuat VII, the great Worm, or serpent of evil, called Aaep, Seba, etc.

Hefau enti em Restau — B.D. 118, 4, the Nine Worms of Restau. Their names are:

1. (1) [Hieroglyphs]
2. (2) [Hieroglyphs]
3. (3) [Hieroglyphs]
4. (4) [Hieroglyphs]
5. (5) [Hieroglyphs]
6. (6) [Hieroglyphs]
7. (7) [Hieroglyphs]
8. (8) [Hieroglyphs]
9. (9) [Hieroglyphs]

Hef tyhet — Rev. 13, 41, 42, the everlasting serpent.

Hefa — a tool or instrument.

Hefin — the number 100,000; plur. IV, 612.

Hefen — fear, to be humble.

Hefnu — T. 309, a mythological serpent.

Hefnen-t — T. 309, a mythological serpent.

Hefren — leech (?); plur. Ebers Pap. 65, 15; Copt. 2λαφεελε (?)

Heft — Rec. 12, 45, to overthrow.

Heft — to fly down, to alight.

Heft-ent — P. 636, M. 512, N. 1095, the “mother of the gods.”

Heftenu — eel.

Heft — Metternich Stele 229, to hover, to alight (of birds).

Heft — T. 399, Rec. 29, 156.

P. 409, M. 486, 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.

Heft — a swoon, fainting during a religious ecstasy.

Heft — to cleave, to cut, to force a way or passage.

Hem — A.Z. 1905, 24, forty; Copt.

Hem — see.

Hem — U. 492, 503,

U. 492, I, 78, U. Rec. 30, 185, X, Decrets 105, Leyd. Pap. 13, 9, X, Rec. 18, 98,

Hem — 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. 1116b, 30, 19, to rub down, to pound, to tread out.

Hemhem — Rev. 12, 22, to bray in a mortar, to pound, to crush.
hem, U. 323, 644, P. 64, N. 637, M. 173, escape, to run off, to hasten away, to shun, to avoid, to retreat,

hem-t, N. 107, repulse.

Hem-t, 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, , stars that do not go back.

hem-t, sole of the foot.

gem, woman, wife; Copt. in c2i2i2; plur. 514, 629, T. 326, goddesses; , men and women; , to live with a wife; , woman of a man, i.e., wife.

hem-t peh-t, Rec. 12, 100, a divorced wife (?)

hem-t nesu, king’s woman, i.e., queen.

Hem-nenu (?), the wife of the god, a title of the high-priestess of Amen.

hem, the apartments of the women in a house.

hem-t (ata?), P. 815, , Rec. 27, 57, cow; plur.

Hemit, cow-goddess.

Hem-ti, T. 23, P. 739, the two black cow-goddesses.

hem-t (ata?), urus, matrix, pudenda; , Rec. 27, 56, she raised her genitals. If the reading be ata compare Copt. OTI, vulva, uterus.

hem, little ball, pupil of the eye, testicle; dual  o o, the two testicles.

hem-ti, eunuch, a castrated man or animal, a coward, poltroon; plur.

hemut, Rec. 10, 116, cowardice.

 hemi, Rev. = Copt. 2m222.

hem-t, hyena.
to direct the course of someone or something; director of hearts; Copt.

ḥemi 𓊂𓊀, Peasant 126, 221, steersman, rower; plur. P. 263.

ḥemit 𓊂𓊁, Peasant 127, steersman.

ḥemu 𓊂𓊂, P. 174, N. 941, rudder, steering-pole; ḏri ḫemit, steersman.

ḥem 𓊂𓊃, Rec. 30, 67, rudder, the steering car or paddle; Copt. 𓊂𓊄, rudder of heaven; dual ḫem, Rec. 27, 224, 225, to work a paddle.

ḥemu 𓊂𓊅, Rec. 30, 67, the rudder of the magical boat.

Hemu 𓊂𓊆 B.D. 64, the two-faced rudder of the East.

Hemu IV 𓊂𓊇 B.D. 141 and 148, the four rudders of heaven.

ḥem 𓊂𓊈, to cut to pieces, to chop up; Copt. 𓊂𓊉.

ḥem 𓊂𓊊, A.Z. 1900, 33, to catch fish.

ḥemi āiu 𓊂𓊋, IV, 968, skilled hands.

ḥemm 𓊂𓊌, Ebers Pap. 90, 12; see 𓊂𓊎.

ḥemu 𓊂𓊐, Hearst Pap. 4, 12, Ebers Pap. 74, 2, a plant used in medicine.

ḥemiu (?) 𓊂𓊑, a decoction of the same.

ḥem 𓊂𓊒 Ebers Pap. 106, 7, 13, 17, metal-worker.


ḥemit 𓊂𓊔 A.Z. 1880, 94, copper fittings of a chariot.

ḥemut 𓊂𓊕 Ebers Pap. 55, 3, 11, a preparation of copper.


ḥem 𓊂𓊘, slave, servant; plur. 𓊂𓊙, 𓊂𓊚, 𓊂𓊛, male and female slaves; Copt. 𓊁 in 𓊂𓊝𓊠.

ḥem-t 𓊂𓊝, IV, 346, female slave, handmaiden; plur. 𓊂𓊜, 𓊂𓊝.

ḥem ānkhiu 𓊂𓊞, Rec. 24, 160, "servant of the living"—a priestly title.

ḥem neter 𓊂𓊟, servant of the god, i.e., priest; plur. 𓊂𓊠.
hem neter tepi, high-priest, priest; office of priest, priesthood; title of the high-priest of Letopolis.

ehem-t neter, priestess.

hem ka, priest; priesthood; title of the high-priest of Letopolis.

Hem pestchet, U. 305, T. 300, P. 232, a god (?)

Hem nu ba, the god of the 14th day of the month.

Hem-Heru, 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, a handicraftsman, a skilled labourer, workman; plur. Copt. in ege.

hemut, artificer, artisan, workman; plur. IV, 421; chief workmen or artists; Rec. 27, 189, Ptah, creator of skilled workmen.

hem-khet (?), Rec. 11, 169, carpenter; plur. Copt. ege.

hemu hat, Rec. 20, 40, skilled or trained mind.

Hem-f-tes-f (?), Tuat V, a serpent doorkeeper.

Hem-taiu, one of the names of Aapep.

hem-t (?), workshop, factory; plur.

hem, a tool for working in metal, hammer (?); Ur-kherp-hem, "chief director of the hem tool"—a title of the high-priest of Memphis.

hemit, a stone (?) tool.

hem-t, mineral, a precious stone.

hem-t, coward, outcast (?); see hem-ti.

hem-t re, et cetera, and so forth; see Piehl, Sphinx 3, 83, Goodwin, A.Z. 1868, 89.

hem khot (?), Rec. 21, 91, a kind of garment.
hem-t sa (?), a disease.

Hemmit (Denderah III, 77; see Hemmemit.

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, of the North, i.e., sea salt; Copt. ; compare Heb. , Arab.

HEMAU, an illness or disease.

HEMAU, De Hymnis 28, forge, shop in which fire is used.

HEMAMU, Rec. 19, 92, Rec. 30, 217, plants, herbs of some kind, lentils (?)

HEMA-MI-T, Love Songs 5, 1, Rec. 37, 70.

HEMAU, sea salt; see

Hemamut, a disease or illness.

HEMA-T, Hearst Pap. 111, 15, a kind of seed or grain used in medicine.

HEMAK-T, hall, chamber.

HEMAKA, Rec. 5, 92, sack, bag.

HEMAK-G, Rec. 4, 22, to grasp, to clasp tightly, sack, bag.

HEMAK-G-T, Rec. 37, 70, a shrine or workshop of Osiris; var.

HEMA-K-G-T, 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.

HEMA-GA, Libro dei Fun. 365, the name of a ceremony.

HEMA-GA-T, Rec. 4, 21, Pap. 3, 2, amethyst (?)

HEMA-TI, B.D. 78, 38.......

VARR.


HEMA, 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.

hemen = natron.


Hemnit, Rec. 11, 79, a goddess.

hemer, a raised seat with steps, throne.

hems, B.D. 31, 4, a god (?)

hems, Rec. 25, 158, crocodile; fem. יְהוָא; varr. יְהוָא; Gr. χαυσα, attributes.

hemsut, B.M. 797, to castrate.

hems, P. 642, N. 679 = N. 1240, to make to sit.

hemp-t, IV, 1099, carnelians from the Sudán.

hempt, D, copper; Copt. 300, 300, copper; Copt. 300, furnace for smelting copper; 300, ingots of copper; weapons of copper; copper javelin.
hemt āhā (?)

hemt ḫer-set-f

hemt seft

hemt setfu

hemt Sett

hemt kam

hemti

hem...

Hemt

hen

hen-t

hen-ta

Henit-tesher-t

Henit-netit(?)

Henit-heteput

hemt āhā (?)

hemt ḫer-set-f

hemt seft

hemt setfu

hemt Sett

hemt kam

hemti

hem...

Hemt

hen

hen-t

hen-ta

Henit-tesher-t

Henit-netit(?)

Henit-heteput

IV. 692, "rock copper," i.e., copper ore.

Mar. Karn. 54, 58, copper swords.

IV. 708, smelted copper.

IV, 817, Asiatic copper.

Thes. 1286, D', black copper.

Rec. 16, 70, D', coppersmith; plur. D'.

Amen.

B.D.G. 820, a title of Set.

IV, 862, and, with, together with; see.

IV, 862, and, with, together with; see.

Ebers Pap. 95, 3, 10, 26, 26, Rev. 13, 14, 16, lady, mistress, queen, goddess; queen of the gods; queen of the South and North, queen of the Two Lands, i.e., Egypt.

A.Z. 45, 125, queen.

a goddess of Sma-Beht.

Cairo Pap. III, 7, a goddess of the Mesqet.

Rec. 34, 192, a hippopotamus-goddess and regent of the 3rd epagomenal day (the birthday of Set). She was one of the five Meskenit goddesses.

N. 709, a scent (?) from Osiris.

A.Z. 1908, 20, an amulet.

°, band, tie, cord, rope.

N. 660, measure (?)

A.Z. 1866, 99,

IV, 1023,

Rec. 30, 217; Copt.

U. 54, 55,

IV, 1046, pots of silver, gold, and copper.

Ebers Pap. 59, 19, a kind of metal.

purification (?)

affairs, business, functions.
A command, order, law, ordinance, regulation, a rubrical direction, anything prescribed by authority, legal function.

Rec. 21, 83, a business mission.

cries of joy, praises.

B.M. 657, commanders, directors.

Officers.

Amen. 19, 4, labourers.

to provide, to endow, to supply with, to bestow.

gift, tribute, offerings, presents.

work, what is produced by toil, products.

work of the handicraftsmen.

products both natural and artificial, things, property, goods, possessions, tools (?) fabrics.

P. 186, revenues, income, supplies, equipment, stock, store.

Edict 18, bread, cakes.

A.Z. 1908, 118, flower, plant, branch, seed; Cop. 2407.

"plant of life" (?)

B.D.

(Seite) 46, 1, the offspring of Shu (?)
 señu Shu B.D. 64, 41, blossoms of Shu, *i.e.*, light.

هن ت grain, seed.

هن-ت 14, 409, border, boundary, end, limit, frontier; A.Z. 1865, 26, the eight boundaries of Egypt; IV, the two ends of heaven; 362, the two ends of the river.

هن蒂 P.S.B. 14, 264, a period of 120 years, at the end of which one whole month was intercalated in the calendar; Thes. 1297, endless.

هن ت-renput years as long as Hen蒂 periods.

هن-ت T. 238, a mythological locality.

هن ت M. 395 (var. ), N. 948, lake, sea (?)

هن蒂út N. 1031, 1158

هن ت P. 377, N. 1151, Rec. 31, 174, Rev. 13, 14, 362, the two ends of the river.

هن蒂, Hen蒂i, Hen蒂ut fraud, deceit.

هن蒂, Hen蒂ut greedy man, bestial person.

هن ت B.D. 67b, 4, a district in the Tuat.

هن蒂, Hen蒂i (1) a name of Set; (2) a crocodile-headed god in the Tuat; (3) crocodile-gods.

هن M. 696, to plough, to break up the ground, to chop.

هنن, Henn ploughs, tools for tillage.
henuent, plough, hoe.

hennti, hennuti, ploughman, field labourer, farmer; plur.

Hen-nut-s, Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.

henn, P. 466, M. 529, N. 969, 1107, Metternich Stele 153, P. 216, T. 312, phallus, penis; phallus of Baba; phallus of Rā; Karn. 54, 59, 51, phalli in skin cases.

henut, pudenda.

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: Hu and Sāa sprang from the blood. Of Rā it is said, B.D. 93, 2.

Henn-Shu, N. 969, the phallus of Shu.

henhen, Berg. I, 26, destruction, calamity, stroke, blow, death-blow.

henhenti, stripes, blows.

Henhenu, B.M. 32, 134, the butcher-gods in the Tuat.

Henhenith, Tuat VI, a goddess (?)

hená, Rec. 29, 148, Jour. As. 1908, 290, a plant.

Hen-āh-t, title of the priest of the Nome Prosopites.

henā, to be full (?) a title of Rā (?)

henāu, a disease.

Henatiu (?) Tuat X, a group of gods who slew Aapep with knives and staves.

henit, spear; plur. IV, 719, Cop. 261, Heb. 37.

heni-t, Rev. 13, 14, C, Rec. 35, 204, coffers.

Henu, Tuat III, the hawk-god Seker.

Henu, N. 759, T. 270, B.D. 145c, 153a, 6, Nesi-Amsu 8, 16, the god of the Ḥenu boat of Seker and the Seker boat itself.

Henuit, T. 89, N. 619, M. 241, a goddess (?)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Henu</td>
<td>ⲡⲧⲧ</td>
<td>Tuat VI, the name of a standard in the Tuat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henb-t</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>Tuat I, the god of corn-land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henb</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>B.D.G. 1364, ⲡⲧ ⲇ, Nesi-AMS 27, 24: (1) a serpent-god of Hensu; (2) a serpent-god in the Tuat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbi</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>B.D. 180, 29, a god who measured out estates for the blessed in the Tuat; plur. ⲡⲧ ⲇ ⲇ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbiu</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ ⲇ</td>
<td>Tuat V, a group of four gods who measured land in the Tuat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henb-req</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ ⲅ</td>
<td>B.D. 145A (Nav. II, 156), a jackal-god who guarded the 7th Pylon of Sekhet-Âaru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henb-t</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>Ebers Pap. 75, 8, chick-pea, pulse (?) ; Copt. ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲓⲟ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbab</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ ⲇ</td>
<td>to curse, to anathematize, to exorcise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbāba-t</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ ⲇ</td>
<td>Ebers Pap. 107, 11, 15, 108, 4 . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbi</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>fountain, well, spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbu</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>P. 603, a kind of boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henbethm</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ ⲇ</td>
<td>Tuat VI, a goddess (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henep</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>to cast a net, to drag a stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henf</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>T. 179, P. 523, M. 161, N. 652, to seize (?) to curb (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henf</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>Rev. 12, 29, to fear; Copt. ⲛⲧⲣⲓⲟ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henemitt</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>a goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henmemit</td>
<td>ⲡⲧ ⲇ</td>
<td>U. 211, produce of tilled lands, provisions (?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
women of a bygone age.

**Henemnom**  
\( \lambda \), to creep, to crawl, to slink away.

**Henemnemu**  
B.D. 149, X, 3, those who slink away, cowards.

**Henemi**  
\( \epsilon \), to creep away (?)

**Henemu-t**  
Rec. 2, 129 = \( \delta \), cistern, well.

**Henkherth**  
Tuat IV, a lioness-goddess.

**Hens**  
\( \sigma \), Peasant 45, Amherst Pap. I, IV, 649, to be narrow (of a road), restricted, blocked (of a vein or artery).

**Hens-t**  
obstruction, soot (?) charcoal (?)

**Hensek**  
IV, 83, knotted, tied.

**Hensek-t**  
T. 352,

**Hensekti**  
N. 174, lock of hair, tress; plur.

**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**  
\( \nu \), U. 46, \( \pi \), Thes. 1204, to squeeze, to press out, to seize.

**Henq-t**  
lock of Horus; Rec. 30, 67, lock of the Lynx (?)

Hens-t-men-t, etc.  
B.D. 99, 12, the rope of the magical boat.

**Hensektit**  
Omos II, 130, a goddess with abundant hair.

**Hensektiu**  
the gods with long hair and beards.

**Hensek-t-men-t, etc.**  
etc., B.D. 99, 12, the rope of the magical boat.

**Henq**  
\( \nu \), Hh. 382, a god.

**Henq-t**  
U. 18, M. 136, IV, 342, N. 647, Metternich Stele 246, to make an offering.

**Henk**  

**Henk-t**  
IV, 1165, \( \delta \), IV, 954.
henkit

Rec. 31, 163, ™, Rec. 3, 53, ™, IV, 955, ™, bed, couch, bed coverlet; plur.

henkit ànk\h

IV, 1020, ™, Peasant 323.

henk
g, pan of scales; plur.

henk

to cut or pluck fruit and flowers.

henku
g, mattocks (?) hoes (?)

heng
to be narrow, constricted; N. 213, to press or squeeze the mouth.

Heng

Berg. II, 6, a crocodile-god.

Heng-re

the god of the 20th day of the month.

hengeg

Rec. 35, 56, Metternich Stele 41, throat, gullet.

hengeg

to rejoice.

hengegtiu

those who rejoice (?)

hengu

Rec. 30, 67

henta

to fall into ruin, oblivion.

henta (?)

see following word:

hentasu

g, lizard;

Copt. A.toov\c.

henti

\, smiter, fighter.

Henti

\, the Smiter-god.

Henti-neken-f

Denderah III, 9, 28, a serpent-god.

Henti-requ

B.D. 146, a god of the 5th Pylon.

hentui

A.Z. 17, 57

henth

\, P. 189, N. 908,

\, M. 357

\, a mark of the infinitive.

\, a conjunction, for, because, with, and, therefore, moreover,

gold and silver; \, Anubis and Usert.

\, 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. 2l.
Her — em her, opposite, facing.
Her enti, because of.
Her enti sa, because, through.
Her her, because of, on behalf of.

Her, Rev. 13, 42.

Her änt, pointed face (of cattle), cattle without horns.

Heru (?), bâku, 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 pât, an amulet.

Her-Áten, Tuat X, the face of the Sun-god.

Her-uâ, "One Face"—a title of the Sun-god.

Herui-fl (?), Tuat IX, the god of two faces, i.e., Horus-Set.

Her-fâui-f (?), Tuat II, a two-headed man-god.

Her-f-mm-hâ-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., Annales III, 177, a god.

Her-f-em-qeb-f, the name of a mythological serpent.

Her-f-hâ-f, N. 913, M. 589, 752, P. 411, N. 1194, X, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris; Rec. 31, 22, "he loveth righteousness, he hateth sin."

Her-f-ha-f, U. 489, M. 362, P. 259, M. 752, X, P. 651, the celestial ferryman.

Her-en-ba, Lanzone 689, a god with three serpents in the place of a head.

Her-nefer, B.D. 151, 2, a title of Ra.

Her-her-her (?), U. 542, T. 298, a serpent-fiend in the Tuat.
Heru IV her noheb-ua

Goshen 2, a god with four rams' heads and a pair of hawk's wings.

Herui senu

M. 480, N. 1248, "two-faced," a title of the cow-goddess Bat.

Her-sen (?)

Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Her-k-en-Maat

B.D. 31, 3, an opponent of the Crocodile-god Sui.

Her

Rev. 12, 95, a term of relationship; fem. heri.

Heri

Tombos Stele 2, P. 396, M. 566, N. 1172, heri, captain, president, governor, overseer, superior, he who has chief charge, control, or authority, a celestial being, he who is over; chief.

Heri ab

mid-day.

Heri ab gorh

midnight.

Heri ab

image, statue, bust.

Heri bah

before, in the presence of.

Heri kenti

to the front, in front.

Heri kher

beneath, under.

Heri sa

after, in addition to.

Heri sa ari

thereafter.

Heri-a

at once, immediately, straightway, instantly; Ebers Pap. 40, 21, a medicine to be taken at once, speedy remedy.

Heri-a (?)

Anastasi 1, 1, 7, a medicine which is a speedy remedy.
heri-ā | 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.

heriu petchetiu | chiefs of the foreign mercenaries.

heri emā | straight-way, forthwith.

heriu 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 merāt | corvée ganger.

Heri-nes-t | the title of a priest or priestess in Apollinopolis.

Heri-sa | a title of the priest of Hibiu.

Heri-sa-ur | U. 396, master of great knowledge.

Heriti senti | a title of the two priests of Heroopolites.

Heri sesh | chief scribe; Rec. 16, 57, chief librarian of the temple; chief scribe of the altar of all the gods.

Heri seshta | confidential adviser or secretary, trusted counsellor; men learned in the most sacred mysteries; P.S.B. 13, 568, a title.

Heri seqer | Methen, Rec. 26, 236, a title in the IVth dynasty.

Heriu-shā | Tombos Stele 3.

Heriu-shā | “[dwellers] on the sand,” i.e., the tribes who live in the deserts.

Heri (ānkh utcha senb) shi | “chief (life, strength, health) of the Lake,” title of the priests of the Crocodile-god Sebek in the Fayyûm.

Heri ka-t | inspector of works.

heri ges | at the side of.

heri ta | Pap. 3024, 41, an earthly being, i.e., a man; plur. IV, 481.

heri tchatcha | chief governor, commander-in-chief; plur.

Heri Seshta | the great chief governors, U. 592, chief of gods, chief of men.
heritance, dominion; a goddess; the name of a crown or diadem.

Herit skull, top of the head.

Heri, Berg. II, 12, goddess of heaven, a form of Nut.

Herit, Berg. II, 12, goddess of heaven, a form of Nut.

Herit, 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-ábár-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. Pýyau.

Heri-áb-uáa-f, B.D. 134, 2, a title of Kheperá.

Heri-ábt-úáa-set, Tuat I, one of the 12 goddess-guides of Ra.

Heri-ábu, Berg. I, 13, 19, a light-god.


Heri-ábt-khuntu (?), 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, Cairo 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.

Heri-ámám-fí, Tuat IX, the masters of nets (?) in the Tuat.

Heri-ámkhiu

Chief of men—a title of Ra.

Heri-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 (Nebseti), 38, a title of the Eyes of Ra and Horus.

Herit-áshm (?), Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Heri-úaref, Tuat IV, a god who towed the boat of Af.

Heri-úatch-t-f, B.D. 112, 12, a title of Horus; fem.

Heri-úá, B.D. 71, 3, a title of Horus.

Heri-úá-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-maât
Berg. I, 11, a god.

Heri-mehâ
Tuat IX, the god of the North.

Heriu-mehtâ-hekaiu
Tuat IX, the gods who cast spells.

Herit-neferu-en-neb-s
Berg. II, 9, the goddess of the 12th hour of the night.

Herit-nemmti-t-s
Tuat XI, a goddess.

Heri-nest
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Heri-nest-f
Tuat X, the doorkeeper of a Circle.

Herit-neqef
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-ret-f
T. 261, the "eldest of the gods."

Heriu-ðatu
Tuat IV, the gods of the fiery furnaces.

Herit-ðatus
Tuat XI, a goddess of the fire-pits in the Tuat.

Heri-herit
B.D. 39, 9, a god or goddess who chained Aapep; var. (Saite).

Heri-ðetemtâi
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 ðwðp.

Heri-khentu-f
Tuat III, 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. (Nebesni) 17, 44, a title of Amheh.

Heri-sefu-s
Tuat XI, a goddess in the Tuat.

Heriu-ðenemu
T. 335, P. 1810, gods who gave food.

Heri-serser
VIII, chief of a lake of fire.

Heriu-set
U. 174, T. 335, P. 808, gods of food.

Heri-shâ-f
a title of Osiris.
Heri-sha-f, Tuat III, an ape-god.

Herit-sha-s, Tuat XI, a goddess of the desert.

Heri-sheft, Peasant Ahnas 2, Lanzone 552, Rec. 35, 138, a ram-god of Hensu (Heracleopolis);

Heri-shefit Ba-neb-Tet-t, a god of the Fayyum.

Heri-shemā (?), Tuat IX, the god of the South.

Heri-sheta-taui, Tuat X, a destroyer of the bodies of the dead.

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-ka, the son of Shu and Tefnut, i.e., Geb.

Heri-kau, U. 396, the chief of Kau.

Herit-ketut-s, 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-ṭeba-t-f, Tuat IV, a god with two curved objects, in the place of a head.

Heri-tesu-f, Tuat VII, a fetterer of Neha-her.

Herit-tchatcha-āh, the goddess of the 7th hour of the night.

Herit-tchatcha-āha-her-neb-set, Ombos II, 108, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmit.

Herit-tchatcha-senu-f, Rec. 37, 70, a god.

Herit-tchatcha-taui, Mythe 2: (1) a dog-headed warrior-god; (2) a name of the heart of Osiris.

Herit-tchatcha-tuatiu, Tuat II, the chiefness of the gods of the Tuat.

Herit-tchatcha-neb-set, Tuat XI, a hill cemetery, the hill side in which tombs were hewn;

The sky, heaven, celestial region;

Heriti, belonging to the upper regions.

Heriu, the upper part, what is above; Copt. ḫwJa.

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 hall of a hill tomb; the everlasting or eternal tomb.

Heri, to fly, to ascend in the air; Copt. ḫw.
her, P. 64, M. 88, N. 95, ^
N. 105, ^, T. 179, 2
—, Pap. 307, 8, 7, to be far from, to be remote, to move away from, i.e., to avoid, to depart from; Peasant 306, remote;
Culte Divin 132, coming forth, withdrawing from within his egg; “away with this drunkard.”

ḥerti, a caravanserai march.

ḥer-t, U. 462, 3, U. 390, P. 161, 381, way, path, road; Copt. 2IH.

ḥerher
Lib. Fun. 244, 3, to rejoice, to be glad.
ḥer, Thes. 1205, 1, to arrange, to set in order, to array; IV, 325, to pitch a tent.
ḥer, Thes. 1288, garden.

ḥer-t, Rec. 6, 7, prison, place of restraint (?)

ḥer-t, IV, 171, Thes. 1288, garden.

ḥer-t, watercourse, canal, aqueduct.

ḥer-t, Nile deposit.

ḥeriu, A.Z. 1905, 5, a kind of boat.

ḥer, pot, vase, vessel; plur.

ḥeriu, Rev. 11, 181, to attack; Copt. ọvoi (?)

ḥeri-t, IV, 908, Copt. 20λονλα.
Herrit, Tuat IV, a monster serpent that spawned 12 serpents.

Herrit, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

herr-t, Rec. 20, 14, IV, 915, flower, blossom; Copt. ḫΡΡΗ.

Her, Heru, U. 83, T. 253, M. 454, an ancient Sky-god, his right eye was the sun and his left eye the moon; Copt. Ăw, Heb. היר, (in יִירָהוֹ = א). Herrit, T. 283, P. 49, M. 31, N. 64, B.D.G. 385, 386, a goddess (Tuat XI).

Heru, Tuat XI: (1) the name of the sceptre; (2) Tuat VI, the name of a jackal-headed standard to which the damned were tied.

Her-āt, T. 192, P. 677, N. 1289, appertaining to Horus, the opposite of Set-āt, appertaining to Set.

Herui, U. 16, B.D. 172, 17, 183, 11, the two brother Hawk-gods, Horus and Set.

Heru-āa, Rec. 34, 178, Horus, god of travellers (?)

Heru-āabtā, P. 322, 632, U. 561, M. 501, 628, Horus of the East, the Eastern Horus.

Heru-āakhuti, P. 138, 670, M. 274, N. 889, M. 390, N. 1272, a double form of the Sun-god.

Heru-āakhuti - Kheperā, a tetrad of Sun-gods.

Heru-āmi-ābu, B.D. 294, 3, Horus, dweller in hearts.

Heru-āmi[i.e., unemí]-āfu, Rec. 3, 54, a form of Horus.

Heru-āmi-āthen-f, B.D. 125, I, 5, Horus of his Disk.

Heru-āmi - u (?), a hawk-headed crocodile with a tail terminating in a dog’s head.

Heru-āmi-Uatchur, P. 690, the Mediterranean Horus.

Heru-āmi-uaa, Tuat IX, a form of Horus in the Tuat.


Heru-āmi-Khent - n - är - ti, the Blind Horus.
Heru-ami-Sept-t, P. 31, M. 41, M. 149, N. 69, 650, Horus of Sothis.

Heru-Ānmut-f, Rec. 17, 119, a form of Horus worshipped at Edfu.

Heru-āntch-f-āt-f Asár, P. 630; see Heru-netch-ātf, N. 1374.

Heru ātem...ka-t-f, M. 129, a form of Horus.

Heru-ātebui, Horus of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Heru-āa-ābu, Pap. II, 7, the Bold Horus.

Heru-ānkh-heri-serekh (?), Edfu I, 12, 20, Horus, lord of the serekh.

Heru-āhai-sebāu, Tomb of Seti I, Horus, destroyer of rebels.

Heru-āhai, B.D. 99, 24, Horus the Stander (or Pillar).

Heru-uāt-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 1366, 12, Sinsin (Pellegrini) 19, Nesi-Āmsu 26, 1, Horus the Great, or Horus the Ancestor; Gr. 'Aρωγις, 'Αρωγις.

Heru-uru, Denderah IV, 60, a warrior-god.

Heru-ur-khenti-ār-ti, Horus as master of his eyes (sun and moon).

Heru-ur-sheft, Denderah IV, 78, a jackal guardian-god of Denderah.

Heru-ukhakhat-tā, Rec. 30, 67, a form of Horus.

Heru-Ussāsit, Denderah, 58, Horus and the Heliopolitan goddess Usāsit.

Heru-Baāt, P. 34, N. 40, Horus of the sepulchral monument.

Heru-Ba-Ṭata, Berg. II, 4, Horus, Soul of Ṭet.

Heru-Behtu, 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-Rā, Nesi-Ămsu 17, 13, the great first-born son of Amen.

Heru-p-Rā, the son of Menthu and Râi-ťtaiu.

Heru-pa-khart, Harpokrates, son of Osiris and Isis; Gr. 'Αρποκράτης.

Heru-p-khart, Horus, the Child; Gr. 'Αρποκράτης.

Heru-p-khart-heri-āb-Ṭet, B.D.G. 348, Harpokrates of Busiris.

Heru-p-ka, Horus the Bull, a name of the planet Saturn.

Heru-em-āakhuti, Rec. 3, 38, Harmakhis.

Heru-em-āakhuti-Kheperā-Rā-Tem, a tetrad of sun-gods.
Heru-em-áakhuti, 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-āb
the god of the 7th hour of the day.

Heru-em-Sah-t (or Beh-t?)
Ombos I, 64.

Heru-em-tchatchaui
B.D. (Nebsoni) 17, 28, the two-headed Horus.

Heru-m'thenu
a form of Horus worshipped in the Eastern Delta.

Heru-meriti
Sinsin (Pellegrini) 20, Quelques Papi. 46, Nesi-Ámsu 25, 24, 26, 7, Denderah IV, 63, the two-eyed Horus, his eyes, being the sun and moon.

Heru-meriti
see Heru-meriti

Heru-meri-tef
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:

Heru-neb-áabtiu
Nesi-Ámsu 25, 24, the Eastern Horus.

Heru-neb-áakhut
Denderah IV, 63, Horus, lord of the horizon.

Heru-neb-au-āb
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-Behen
a form of Horus worshipped at Boaw (Wádi Halfáh).

Heru-neb-pât
P. 478, N. 216, 1265, Horus, lord of men.

Heru-neb-tau
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 mehiu
Tuat X, Horus as god of the drowned.

Heru-nekhni
U. 433;
T. 248, Horus of Hierakonpolis.

Heru-netch (netchi)-át-f
Rec. 27, 227,
Heru-netch-her-tef-f, the god of the 2nd and 30th days of the month.

Heru-netch-tef-f; see Heru-netch-at-f.

Heru-netch-s-Amen, a form of Horus worshipped in the Oases.

Heru-Râ-p-khart, B.D.G. 348, Harpokrates of Hermonthis.

Heru-renpti (?), P. 33, N. 49, N. 335, Horus of the two years.

Heru (?), ha, P. 204, M. 331, N. 850; see Aha.

Heru-ḫu-sti-pêt (?), Denderah IV, 79, an ass-god.

Heru-Hennu, B.D.G. 348, one of the seven forms of Harpokrates.

Heru-ḫenb, Ombos I, 93, a god of offerings.

Her-Her-———, the god of the 12th day of the month.

[Heru]-ḫeri-āb-āmi-khat, B.D. 294, 3, the unborn Horus.

Heru-ḫeri-āb-ḫemui, Ombos I, 185, Horus between the steering oars.

Heru-ḫeri-ā-f, Berg. I, 35, a hawk-god.

Heru-ḫeri-uatch-f; see Aha.
Horus, master of spirits.

Horus, master of his field.

Horus, master of temples.

Horus, master of his bandlet.

Horus, master of his thighs (?)

Horus, in the belly, the unborn Horus.

Horus in the belly, the unborn Horus.
Horus, star of the South, i.e., Jupiter.

Horus-Sept

P. 31, N. 650, M. 149, N. 41, Horus-Sothis, Horus the Dog-star.

Heru-smai-en-nub (?)

Denderah III, 36, a Horus-god of Upper Egypt.

Heru-smai-tau

Denderah III, 9, 28, a serpent-god with the titles Heru-smai-taui sa.

Horus, uniter of the Two Lands, i.e., of the two Egyptians.

Heru-smai-tau-p-khart

ibid. 1, 6, Harpoikrates, uniter of Egypt.

Heru-smai-tau-neb-Khaṭṭ

Nesi-Amsu 26, Horus, uniter of the Two Lands, lord of Khaṭṭ.

Heru-Skhait


Heru-seqi-hāu

Denderah IV, 59, a warrior-god.

Heru - Set

B.D. 38A, 5, Tombos Stele 2, Horus + Set.

Heru-sethen - ñer

Taat VII, a god.

Heru-shāu

P. 39, M. 49, Horus the slaughterer.

Heru-Shu-p-khart-p-āa

B.D.G. 348, one of the seven forms of Harpoikrates, son of

Heru-shemsu

U. 17, N. 241, P. 166, 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.

Heru-shešt-tā


Heru-Sheta

U. 561, P. 477; var. X, N. 1265.

Heru-Sheta-tau

Jupiter; var.

Heru-Shetti

B.M. 32, 409, a form of Horus.

Heru-Shet-ḥer

Sinsin II, a form of Horus.

Heru-Qebh

IV, 808, Horus of the First Cataract (?) a bull-god, the planet Saturn.

Heru-ka-pet (?)

Denderah IV, 81, Horus the mighty Bull.

Heru-Keftá

Mar. Aby. II, 3, 17, a form of Horus.
Heru-ta-useru, a form of Horus.

Heru-tema-ā, Tombos Stele 9, Horus the mighty-armed.

Heru-Tefhuti (Tchehuti), B.D. 142, 5, 11, Horus-Thoth.

Heru-thema-ā, Horus, stabbler [of Set].

Heru-thehen, Denderah III, 35, Horus the lightning (?), Horus "the Sparkler."

Heru-Tuat, P. 325, M. 630, P. 158, N. 1266, N. 787, Denderah IV, 84, Horus of the infernal regions; var. ḫerā-

Heru-Tuati (Tuat IX, the god of the serpent Khepri.

Heru-Tuati, Horus, god of the 7th hour of the night.

Heru-temam, Nesi-Åmsu 25, 34, Horus, father of ḫeris; varr.

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-a-ā (?), Hh. 195, a form of Horus.

Heru ren (?), Palermo Stele, the name of a temple.

Heru tainu, 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.

Herá-t, some strong-smelling substance.

Herätuf, U. 323, the name of a malicious mythological serpent.

Herā ḫerā, with, and.

Herātcha (ḥātcha), the west wind; see ḫeriz,  the planks of a boat.

Herit, furnace; ḫerur, door of his furnace.

Heru-f, A.Z. 1880, 97, to be weak, helpless.

Herp, A.Z. Bd. 45, 141, the Nile, the Nile-god; see Hepr, Amanu, 15, 1, 3.

Herref (ḥef), bread cake, offering.

Herreh, Rev. 11, 164, 1, to guard, to watch over; Copt. ḫepē.

Herers (?), T. 363, N. 179, a sceptre ( ).
hers-t  necklace of beads, beads.

herset  Rec. 26, 75, a kind of precious stone; Rec. 4, 21, 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, bornless ox.

hersh  Rev. 12, 15, 49, to be heavy, burdensome; Copt. something hard, or heavy, or unpleasant.

hertt VIII, IV, 668, a kind of stone.

hert  child.

herti-t fear.

hertes (hotes) a kind of stone.

hertes a precious stone.

heha T. 182, N. 653, to be heavy, burdensome; Copt. to seek, to search for, to seek after, searching the heart or mind.

heh  a great but indefinite number; Copt. 2.2.

= one million years in Ptolemaic times.

= one hundred thousand millions of years.

= ten millions of millions of years.

= ten million hundred thousand millions of years.

heh-en-sep Metternich Stele 188, a million times; dual dual, B.D. 131, 9; plur. millions of years.

A.Z. 1908, 122, a long indefinite period of time, eternity, the Eternal; endless or limitless eternity; city of eternity, the tomb.

Heh, B.D. 17, 45, 48, the god of hundreds of thousands of years.

Heh  the "eternal land," the necropolis.

Heh-tt the "eternal land," the necropolis.

Hehu, Tuat XII, a dawn-god; his consort was Heh.

Hehit the consort of Hehu.

Hohu, Tuat XII, a dawn-god; his consort was Heh.

Heh  Edfu 1, 78, a form of the Nile-god.

Heh  to rejoice.

Heh oil, unguent.

Hehi M. 365, N. 919, oil, unguent.

Hehi N. 459, 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; hehui, to cut, to smite off, sword.

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. &suc.

hesi, hesu, he who is praised, he who praises; hesu, praised, renowned, famous; said of a weapon, "thou seest thy famous javelin."

hesita, Tombos Stele 10, 139, a personal decoration or mark of favour.

hesu, praises, hymns of praise, songs.

hesu, one who is praised.

hes-t, hesu-t, Rec. 31, 166, IV, 944, 945, 972, P. 655, M. 760, IV, 967, the praises of those who are praised.

hesit, IV, 972, a personal decoration or mark of favour.

hesuta, A.Z. 1906, 123, to sing, to chant, to repeat laudatory compositions; Copt. &suc.

hes, hesi, to sing, to chant, to repeat laudatory compositions; Copt. &suc.

hes, to sing to the accompaniment of an instrument.

hes-t, chant.
hesu, chant, song, any rhythmical composition; the 70 chants or songs of Ra.

hesi em ben-t, to sing to the harp, harper.

hesi em te-t, to sing to the hand, i.e., to sing whilst playing a musical instrument.

hesiu, Rec. 21, 97, singers, musicians, musical entertainers, professional mourners; female singers, wailing women.

hesi-ab, to sing to the heart (?)

hesi-t, Songs 4, 1, a song of love.

hesi, a spell to be recited against evil creatures in the water.

Hes-a, Tuat I, a singing-god.

hesi, IV, 971, IV, 1105, IV, 85, 613, 945, 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); Tombos Stele 12.

hes-t, an attack.

hesi her, to thrust forward the face in a threatening manner.

hesi hér, fierce-looking or savage beings.

hesi, to submerge, to be submerged; Copt. ṣecheh.


hess, Rev. 15, 47, river spume (?) froth (?)

hes-t, a seat, stool; var.

hess, seat, stool; see ʿeset.
ves-t  Thes. 1289, vase, vessel, pot, libation vessel; plur.  
Vessel, pot, vessel.

veshes  to be hot, to burn, fire, flame.

ves  heat, flame, fire.

ves-t  Rec. 32, 66, to sprout.

hes-t (?), U. 337, two sceptres (?)

hes  Hearst, Love Songs 1, 7, new milk, milk in general, milk supply, milk vessels full or empty.

hesait  P. 204 + 10, Rec. 26, 224, A.Z. 1906, 130, the Cow-goddess of heaven who supplied the blessed with milk.

hesaru  P. 306, the Milky Way (?)

hesa  Rec. 37, 64, the god of the drowned.

hes  Rev. 12, 25, cord, rope, string, thread, string of a seal; the loops of a pectoral; plur.  

hesai  Israel Stele 7, fierce; see hesi.

hesa  A.Z. 1905, 37, a "fierce-eyed" god.

Hesamut (?)  Tomb of Seti I, the goddess of a constellation in the northern sky who appears in the form of a hippopotamus.

hesaru  Hearst Pap. I, 6, a medicine.

Hesat  L.D. III, 194, a cow-goddess.

hesi  Pap. 3024, 46, a person who is trembling or shivering with cold or fear; plur.

hesu  a kind of wine or beer.

hesb-t  vine land, vineyard; estates.

hesb  U. 517, T. 328, to compute, to calculate, to reckon, to assess, to tax, to count, to estimate, to settle accounts; the best of reckoning, most accurate counting; the very best examples of fine language; compare Heb. הבש, Arab. יבש.

hesb-t  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, 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; registrar of cattle; registrar of the wheat of the North; registrar of holy offerings; IV, 968, registrar of amounts due or received; assessor of qualities, or dispositions, of men.

Hesb-t Rev. 14, 4, accountant's office.

Hesbu (?) Rec. 16, 57, L.D. III, 140, 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 ahâ "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. a kind of worm, tapeworm; Copt. AWC (?)

Hesbt to separate, to cut, to bark a tree, to strip.

Hesb two-crossed bands (Lacau), tallies, sticks used in counting.

Hesbt B.D. 153A, 9, and 153B, 7, knife, the instrument used for severing the or umbilical cord.

Hesb-t-ent-Ast B.D. 153B, 7, the knife of the net of the Akeru-gods.

Hesbi B.D. (Saite) 145, 31; var.

Hesbu Copt. EKWU.

Hesp, Hesp-t T. 66, M. 221, N. 598, a district, a division of Egypt, the Nome of the Greeks; plur. Palermo Stele, Metternich Stele 63.

Hespent tochet the inhabitants of a Nome.

Hesp, Hesp-t a measure of land = 1/4 arura (?) or 2,500 square cubits.

Hesp nu âhit Rec. 33, 4, a district of trees, the wooded part of an estate.

Hesp portion of the precincts of a temple.

Hesp, Hespit 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.

Hesma Jour. As. 1908, 275, nitre; Copt. OXX.
hesma | Rev. 12, 109, 110, 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, P. 612, N. 692, P. 145, natron; | Annales IX, 156; Copt. гаддъ.

hesmen tesher | red natron; Copt. гаддъ етп ог реп.

hesmen | a nitre purge.

Hesmen | P. 669, M. 656, N. 1271, the Natron-god.


hesmeni | a vase; vessel (of gold, 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, " the crook, emblem of rule.

hesqi | A.Z. 1908, 19, an amulet.

hesqiu | the slain.

hesqeq | T. 387, M. 404, to slay, to kill.

hesq - t | a cutting off, mutilation, a cutting instrument.

Hesq | T. 278, N. 84, P. 59, a god (?)

Hesq-t-ent-Seshmu | B.D. 153A, 32, the knife of the net of the Akeru-gods.

Hesqit-kheftiu-set | Tuat I, a fiery serpent-goddess.

hesk | A.Z. 1907, 57, to cut, to sever; with | to dismember.

heski | a title (?)

heseg | IV, 641, 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, Rec. 36, 67, a director, prince; plur. IV, 975, A.Z. 45, 125; ruler of rulers, a title of Osiris.

heq-t, a princess, chief-tainess, queen.

Heq Ámam, chief of Ámam (in the Sódan).

Heq Áment, chief of Ámenti, a title of Osiris.

Heq árq, a title of the priest of Heru-shef in Herakleopolis.

Heq metcha (?), governor of books, a title of Thoth.

heq taui, governor of Egypt; ruler of the world.

Heq tchet, governor of eternity, a title of Osiris.

heq he-t, Peasant 190, governor of a town or towns; plur. IV, 973, 1108; governor of cities; plur. ..., governor of a district, mudir; plur. ..., a measure of capacity equal to ten, the double heqt; ..., the quadruple heqt.

Heq, the god of the 5th hour of the night.

Heq-t, P. 570, Rec. 26, 224, a god who presided over the buttocks.


Heqtít (Heqít), B.D. (Saite) 142, 18, B.D.G. 153, a form of Hathor.

Heq-ártí-tet-f, Rec. 37, 15, a god.

Heq-nek-mu (?), Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who drew the boat of Áf through Ánk-h-neteru; he was reborn daily.

Heq-neteru-f, Tuat IX, a god.

Heq-nesí, B.D. 17, 34, a title of Heq-sa-neter.

Heq-sa-neter, U. 562, a title of Horus.

heq-t, ... IV, 367, 1136, a measure of capacity equal to ten, the artabe; ..., the double heqt; ..., the quadruple heqt.

heq-t, fractions of the heqt are: \( \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8} \), see P.S.B. 14, 424.

hequ, to measure grain.

heq-t, N. 636, beer; ..., beerhouse; plur. ..., the double heqt; N. 2854, beer of iron; ..., 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-Maât
"beer of truth"—a kind of divine beer drunk by the 12 gods who guarded the shrine of Osiris.

Heq-t-ent-neheh
P. 391, M. 557, N. 1164, 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 'Εγὼ είμι ἀνάστασιν.

Hekq
box, chest, safe, safe place.

Heq-t
misery, want; compare Copt. ἰκ.

Heqa
Jour. As. 1908, 254, 301, Rev. 14, 19, Rev. 13, 25, hunger; Copt. κοτ.

Heqā (?)
hunger; Copt. κοτ.

Heknenu
want, hunger; see ἱκ.

Heqenbit (?)
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Heqr
U. 172, U. 173, Rec. 26, 78, ἱκ., to be hungry, hunger;

Heqri
Rev., hunger; Copt. κοτ.

Heqri
hungry man; Copt. κοτ. = Copt. κοτ.

Heqrer
Rec. 35, 58, an earthen pot.

Heqes
wild goat; Copt. Σλ, Σλόκ, Σλόκι, Αλόκ.

Hekhes
net, cage, a place where birds are kept, aviary.

Heqes
a birdcatcher, a fisherman.

Heqes
the god of fishermen, fowlers, and hunters.

Heqsi
the god of the 19th day of the month.

Heqes

Hekhek (kehkeh)
old age, old man, aged.

Heka
Rec. 25, 191, 192, gift, dedication.

Heka
to utter charms, or spells, or incantations, to recite words of power, to bewitch.

Hekai
enchanter, magician, sorcerer; plur. ἱκαι.
hekait  
, sorceress.

heka  
, M. 316,  , P. 176, N. 874, Rec. 31, 166,  , magic,
the power of working magic, sorcery, spell, incantation, charm, word of power; plur.

U. 363, 584,  , T. 321,  , P. 176,  , N. 917,  , P. 667, M. 777,  , beneficent spells; Copt. eik.

hekaut  
, the spells and magical formulae produced by the god Ḥeka.

hekau metchau (?)  
, U. 455, books of spells (?)

hekau  
, the name of a diadem or crown.

Hekau  
, P. 176,  , M. 316,  , N. 917,  , B.D.G. 537,  , a god—the author of spells, incantations, words of bewitchment, etc.; his shrine was  .

Heka  
, Ombos I, 186–188,  , one of the 14 Kau of Ra.

Hekaui  
, Berg. 13 . . . .

Heka-ur  
, Tuat VII, the magician of Afu-Ra who cast spells on the foes of the god as he sailed through the Tuat.

Hekau-ur  
, the god of the 10th hour of the day.

Heka-p-khart  
, B.D.G. 348, a form of Harpokrates, the son of Sekhmet of Temeb,

Heka-ka-en-Rā  
, Nesi-Āmsu 32, 1, a form of Ra.

Hekab-p-neb-taui  
, Ombos I, 48, a form of Horus.

Hekkā  
, a name of  .

hekī  
, throat, gullet.

hekī  
, Rev. 12, 15, to fight; Copt.  ḫk.

hekēn  
, U. 563,  , A.Z. 45, 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 Aḥeth chamber.

Heknit  
, U. 323, a serpent-fiend (?) with two faces.

Heknutt  

Hekniiu  
, B.D. 168, a group of singing-gods.

Heken-em-ānkh  
, Denderah III, 12, a Horus-god.
Heknit-em-ba (?)-s, Tuat I, a goddess of the Gates in the earth.

Heken-em-benf, Tuat I, a singing ape-god.

Heknit-em-tep-Heru, Ombos I, 46, a vulture-headed hippopotamus-goddess.

Heken-Rā, Tuat I, a singing-god.

Heken-Khepera, Tuat XII, a singing-god.

Heknu, Tuat VII, a lioness-goddess.

Heknith, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Heknit, the bolt of a door, staple, fastening.

Heken, a cake, a loaf of bread.

Heken, Ebers Pap. 35, 19, to anoint (?) to be pleasant, easy.

Heknu, Hh. 199, a god.


Heknu, a kind of precious stone found in the Sudān.

Hegargar, Rechnungen T. 1, 3.

Hegi, Rev. 12, 9, to arm oneself; Copt. ḫw.t.

Hegi, Rev. 11, 171, place for fighting; Copt. ḫw.t.

Hegb, Pap. 9610.

Hegen, to praise, hymn; see ḫt.

Het, Rev. 13, 64, customs, taxes, imposts, levies; Copt. ȝw.t.

Het, N. 369a, a drink offering.

Het, pot, vessel; plur. ū = 111.

Het, canal, stream of water; var. Rec. 31, 166; Copt. ȝw.t.e.

Het(?), Metternich Stele 83, a primitive water-god.

Het(?) N. 786, U. 476, ñ, vapour, fumes, smoke; N. 958, the fumes of incense.

Het, Rec. 30, 188.

Het(?), oxen; see ḫt.

Het, Rev. 11, 168, tunic, shirt; Copt. ȝw.t.e.

Het, heta, Westcar 5, 15, ḫa, rag.

Het-t, scorpion.

Het, N. 1140, the scorpion-god; see ḫa.

Hetit, weapon, cudgel, lance, dart, goad, bow.

Het-ā(?), IV, 667, a long stick, staff.

Het-ākh, IV, 870, vessels or implements for the altar.

Hethet, to cut = ḫt.

Het, heti, A.Z. 1908, 116, ḫt, ḫt, U. 539, heart, breast; Copt. ȝw.t.

Hett, quarry.
het-t, shaft of a mine; plur. work in a mine.

Het, a name or title of Osiris (?)

Hetta, U. 457, an animal.

Heta, Rev. 11, 153, horse (?); plur. Hetta, 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, Peasant 56, Copt. 2TO.

Heta, to burn, fire, burning incense.

Heta, fever, sickness; Copt. 2AX.

Heti-t, IV, 482, Rec. 29, 155, U. 562, 26, 236, throat, gullet; plur. Heti-t, Copt. 2OTE.

Het[ti], a goddess.

Heti, Rev. 11, 128, moment; Copt. 2OTE.

Het[ti], one of 12 goddesses who drew the boat of Af through the serpent Ankh-neteru; she was reborn daily.

Heti, Rev. 13, 49, 14, 60, to exercise a right.

Hetu, B.D. (Saite) 78, 38, a god.

Heteb, to come, to arrive.

Hetepe, Pap. 3024, 23, IV, 704, 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. 2OUTI.

Hetepe, he who sits at home in peace.

Hetepe, U. 648, peaceful, gracious, applied to the.

Hetepe, Rec. 4, 135, benevolent.

Hetepe, IV, 665, IV, 704, non-combatants in a campaign.

Hetepe, with ab (or hat), IV, 971, contented in mind, satisfied; their hearts were satisfied.

Hetepe, 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.

Hetepe her, Pap. 3024, 108, “peaceful of face.”

Hetepe 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.


Hetepu, offerings, gifts, alms, oblations, endowments; the offerings prescribed by law or custom; geese for offerings; a two-fold offering.

Hetepitiu, peace-cakes, offerings; N. 939, the valley of offerings.

Hetep-t, U. 39, 508, 952, 1075, 203, N. 940, 683, 932, offering of flowers or vegetables, a funerary bouquet.

Hetep nesu, N. 3534, U. 84, U. 834, 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, P. 517, 485.

Hetepu neter, offerings of every kind made to the god, the property of the gods and the temples; temple estate.

Hetep, Tuat IV, a god with a boomerang.

Hetepit, P. 646, 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.

Hetepitiu, 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-neb ......, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.
Hetep-úāa ......, Tuat IX, a water-god.
Hetepit-em-áakhiru-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.
Hetep-neteru ......, Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.
Hetep-ñem-t ......, a goddess.
Hetep-ñHeru, etc. ......, etc., B.D. 1534a, 15, part of the net of the Akeru-gods.
Hetepu - Heteput - Neter - Neteru ......, Tuat IX, a god who supplied the gods with food.
Hetep-tiu-kheperu ......, Tuat VI, gods of offerings.
Hetep-kenti-Tuat ......, Tuat VI, a god of meat and drink.
Hetep-tiu-kherui-auit ......, Tuat VI, a group of gods with their offerings.
Hetep-sekhu-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-ka ......, 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.
Hetep-tiu-tuaitu-Rā ......, a group of gods in the Gate of Saa-Set—they represent the orthodox righteous.
Hetep-te-t ......, Rec. 37, 63, a god.
Hetep-tches ......, B.D. (Saite) 110, a lake in Sekhet-Áaru.

Hetep-t ......, 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.
Hetepāiu ......, Rev. 12, 16, chiefs.
Hetem ......, U. 9, N. 342, ......, U. 25, ......, U. 99, ......, N. 395, ......,
hetem, to be provided with, supplied with, to be full, filled with.

Hetem, U. 447, T. 256, to disappear, to die out, to perish, to be destroyed, to render weak or helpless.

hetemiu, destroyers.

hetem-t, destruction, doom, decay, perdition.

Hetemti, destroyer, destroyed; plur. the damned.

Hetemt, place of destruction, the abode of the damned; P. 606, house of destruction.

Hetemt, Tuat VII, the goddess of destruction.

Hetemt, Tuat X, Ombos I, 61, B.D. 110, 31, Denderah IV, 6: (1) a goddess; (2) a serpent fire-goddess; (3) a goddess of Sekhet-Âaru.

Hetemith, Tuat VII; see.

Hetemit-âakhu, Tuat IX, a destroyer of spirit-souls.

Hetem-âb (or hat), one of nine singing-gods.

Hetem-ur, B.D. 19, 14, a god.

Hetemit-baiu, B.D. 149, a destroyer of heart-souls.

Hetemit-her, B.D. 168 a deity of the 11th Circle.

Hetemit-khemiu, Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

Hetem-t, hyena; plur. Hackeri, Anastasi I, 23, 7.

Hetem-t, Rechnungen 64, a piece of wood.

Hetemt, Hearst Pap. 8, 8, Annales IX, 156, a mineral used in medicine.

Heter, Rec. 27, 190, to join together, to yoke, to unite, to be friends or allies, to be twins, to marry (?); Copt. eptw, eptw.

Heter, twins; Copt. eptw, eptw, eptw.

Heterti, twin pools, a pair of lakes.

Hetru, doorposts.
hetru, Rec. 31, 26, 1, 144, P. 1116b, 19, cattle.

hetru, Nastasen Stele 12, ibid. 81, cattle.

hetra, Herusâste Stele 110, horse; Copt. gXo; plur. u:?, cavalry.

hetrânu, Rec. 11, 40, to compel, to force.

hetra, Rev. 11, 40, to levy taxes, to put under tax or tribute, to be liable to tax or tribute; IV, 1114, to levy a tax; Copt. ꜜwef, ꜜwft.

hetra, Copt. ꜜwef, ꜜwft, B.D. 172, 35.

hetet, heteth, N. 1155, to bear up on the shoulders.

heteth-t, shoulder; plur.

hetha, to engrave a design, to inlay with gold or precious stones, to exert pressure.

hethit, throat, gullet.
\text{ḥether} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{to levy a tax; see } \text{ AppModule }.

\text{ḥethet} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{pair of wings, pinions, shoulders.}

\text{ḥethes} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{weasel, shrewmouse.}

\text{Ḥethes} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{weasel-god (?), shrewmouse-god (?). For figures see B.M. 41562, 11588, 29602, etc.}

\text{ḥetti} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{scorpion.}

\text{Ḥettit} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{B.D. 39, 10, a scorpion-goddess.}

\text{Ḥeti} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{the flying, winged sun-disk.}

\text{ḥeti} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{to be weary, exhausted.}

\text{ḥeteb} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{A.Z. 45, 132, to arrive at, to drop into a chair or seat.}

\text{ḥeteb} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{Annales V, 34, 22, 8, 23, 11, to overthrow, to upset, to slay; see } \text{ AppModule .}

\text{ḥetəbit} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{Thes. 1201, overthrow.}

\text{ḥeteb} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{a disease.}

\text{ḥeten} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{an unguent.}

\text{ḥetes} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{to be complete, perfect; see } \text{ AppModule .}

\text{ḥetgā-t} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{door, the leaves of a door.}

\text{ḥetch} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{to become bright, to become light, to shine, to illumine.}

\text{ḥetchḥetch} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{to become bright, to become light.}

\text{ḥetchhetch} \quad \text{ AppModule , scorpion.}

\text{Ḥetchtch} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{scorpion-goddess.}

\text{Ḥetchtch} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{B.D. (Saite) 17, 39, a god.}

\text{ḥetchi} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{light-giver.}

\text{Ḥetchuti} \quad \text{ AppModule }, \quad \text{Tomb of Seti I, a beetle-god, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 50).}
Hetchtchut, Tuat II, Tuat VI, a god holding ankh inverted.

Hetch-ábhú, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Hetch-táți (?), the name of a god or goddess.

Hetch-a, Tuat I and II: (1) a singing-god; (2) a grain-god.

Hetch-ua, B.D. 145a, the doorkeeper of the 13th Pylon.

Hetch-ur, M. 723, N. 1328, a god.

Hetch-náu (?), Tuat X, a serpent-god.

Hetch-étetep, Düm. Dend. 47a, N. 326, 971, a god of clothing.

Hetch-re-pést-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, the White Crown of the South, i.e., of Upper Egypt; the, 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, plant with white leaves or flowers; white buds or seeds; IV, 548, white grain, wheat.

Hetchu, onion; plur. N. 270, onion; plur.

Hetch-t, IV, 742, IV, 1148, 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, to destroy, to do harm to, to injure, to filch from, to steal; Copt. TECT; X, injurious, harmful.
hécht-t, destruction, harm, injury.
hécht ab (or hát), blocked (of a road).
hécht ré, Amen. 17, 19,
Hetchi heru, Rec. 31, 30, a god who destroyed faces (?)
Hetchu kau, Rec. 31, 30, a god who destroyed doubles in the Tuat; var.
ibid.

héchtá, bad, wicked, dirty, evil.

héchtáj, the west wind.

héchtas, B.D. 99, 24, Mission 13, 227, a pair of sacred birds (?)

hetchtchiti, Tuat VI, a naked god.

héchtenu, mental discomfort, wretchedness.

hetchentchen, Love Songs 2, 13, to be vexed, miserable.

hécher-t, an animal, ichneumon (?); plur. Rec. 36, 81.

héchturr, an animal.
kh = usually Heb. ך, and, rarely, ג and ץ; in later times ש often takes the place of ך.

kh[ì] to be high, to rise (of the Nile).

khi, boy, child, babe, youth.

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. things, belongings, clothes, goods, furniture, possessions, property, chattels, wealth, riches; see

khe-t, U. 183, food, meat and drink offerings.

khe-t, people, folk.

khe-t, learning, literature, literary matters; books dealing with eternity, i.e., the future life.

khe-t, products of; products of Egypt; products of the Sudán; products of Arabia and Punt.

khe-tátf, paternal property.

khe-tt per, hand-maiden, maidservant.

khe-t men-t, things of earth, i.e., the world.

khe-t meshu, the members of crocodiles.

khe-t neb-t, everything; every bad thing; every good thing.

khe-t nenu, inert matter, things without motion.

khe-t neter, temple property, the god's possessions; sacred books.

khe-t haat-n, Rec. 36, 136, a kind of crown or headdress; var. coiffure.

khe-t ha Ásár, B.D. 18, 1, 4, things about Osiris.

khe-t her khaou, "things of Horus," i.e., salt.

khe-t khaou, Thes. 232, the name of a festival.

khe-t kha-t-sen, their personal affairs or dress.

khe-t gerg neter, cemetery property.
Khet, the god of things that exist.

Khe-t-ankh-uaa-f, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Khe-t-ua-t-en-Râ, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Khe-t-Khepera, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Khe-t-ankh-uaa-f(?) Tuat XII, a fiery serpent-goddess.

Khe-t-ua-t-en-Râ, Tuat XII, a fire-goddess.

Khe-t-em-Amentiu, B.D. 141, the fire in the gods of Ament.

Khe-tt-neb-t-rekhu, etc., etc., B.D., 145 and 149, the 5th Pylon of Sekhet-Aaru.

Kha, a god; Litanie 79, a group of gods.

Kha, a lake in the Tuat.

Kha ur-t, hall, large room.

Kha en hi, Amen.

Kha, a marsh, swamp.

Khait, canal, stream.

Kha-en-ta, Love Songs 7, 7, field (applied to a woman), acre.

Kha ta, Rechnungen 34, farmland.

Kha, to measure.
KH

khai (.Rec. 15, 165, Amen.
18, 19, 19, 2, 19, 6, (late forms), to measure; Copt. y1.

khai, U. 509, (, T. 323,
N. 1386, IV, 1206, IV, 660, (, (, to weigh
with the balance or scales; IV, 669, unweighable; Copt. y1.
khai, Rec. 16, 144, account, measure.

kha , M. 883, (, (, N. 1188, (, (, Rec. 31, 22,
ibid. 31, 21, (, ibid. 31, 22,
(, ibid. 31, 22, IV, 1076, (, a measuring cord; plur. (, P. 306, cords,
with the balance or scales; nets; (, ropes, fetters.

khai, the measuring tape; see (, (, (.
khait (, a measured quantity.

khait (, a bowl for milk;
(, a copper bowl.

kha-t (, a standard weight.

kha-t (, a place for weighing things in.

kha ( to touch, to feel, to seek to find out, to examine a
patient by the touch.

kha (, to winnow, to scatter.

khakha (, to winnow, to scatter.

kha (, plant, herb, flowering plant (?); plur.

kha-t , Tanis Pap. 19, (, (, (, a winnowing tool or instrument.
kha (, I, plant, sweet herbs.

kha (, to cut, to engrave, to carve

khaiu , Hh. 234, slayers, conquerors (?)

khaiu P. 494, P. 509, slaughtering knives, slayers (?)

kha-t (, Rev. 12, 40,
Jour. As. 1908, 285, stroke, blow, calamity, overthrow.

kha-t , Westcar Pap. 7, 19, sorrow, pain, misfortune.

Khaut (, the last; Copt. A.a, A.a.
kha , (, (, (, , Rec. 26, 235, the divine dead.

kha (, to adjure (?) to cry out; (, (, (, (, T. 393,
(, M. 407.
head cloth (kafrīyāh), tiara, diadem, crown, head attire in general, the feathers of a headdress.

kha-  M. 727, T. 304, substance of the body.

khakha  stubble, straw.

khakha  stars; see khaa, dead body.

Khau  Denderah II, 10, Tombs Seti I, Ram. IV, Annales I, 86, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. χρωμ.

khaa  Meir 29 = khaa-t

khaā  to leave, to forsake; Copt. kw, xw.

khaā  unguent (?)

khaā  incense, spices; Copt. yroor.

khaānā  Israel Stele 12, stupid, silly, unwise, fool.

khaānā  Thes. 1203, grace, favour; compare Heb. ?

khaā  IV, 658, Rec. 36, 160, Peasant 206, to knock over (a hippopotamus).


khaā  seed reserved for sowing.

khaā  to make water, a diuretic, aperient, or ekbolic.

khaā-t  , sling, catapult; plur.

khaa  a leather bag to hold tools or weapons.

khaāi (?)  a tool or weapon.

khaāir  Rev. 13, 21, excrement.

khaāu-ti  T. 144, N. 540, a pair of sandals.

khaām  to attack, to force, to injure, to break down.

khaāra, khaārā  food, edible seeds or fruit; Copt. xpc.

khai  to descend, to go down.

khai  Nāstasen Stele 39, Herusâlef Stele 82, to slay, to defeat, to overthrow.

khai-t  slaughter, massacre, ruin.

khai-ti  Thes. 1202, slain, slayer (?)
Khaitiu
the gods who slaughter the enemies of Ra and Osiris.

khait
sickness, a kind of disease; plur.

khai
5, 28, a group of shadow gods.

khair
street, quarter; Rev. 14, 41,
the king's highway; Copt. ḫip.

khait
5, 330, garden, courtyard;
Copt. ḫaiteit.

khau
Rec. 29, 147, evening, twilight, darkness, early night; Copt. ḫai, ḫayr.

khau-t
5, 11, a benighted traveller.

khau
IV, 753, pot, altar-vessel, milk-bowl,
Nav. Bubas. 51; plur. I, P. 707,
khau-t
pan of the scales.

khau-t
U. 82, N. 361,
khau-t Ra
IV, 498, the shadow of Ra;
Rec. 17, 149, the shadow-house of Ra.
Kha  
I  
Sheep or goat; plur. Rec. 29, 148.

Khaunt  
I  
Peasant 15, skins, hides.

Kha  
A.Z. 35, 17, the gunwale of a boat.

Kha (?).  
Rec. 21, 81, to fall into an ecstasy, to prophesy during a frenzy.

Khab  
Amen. 5, 12,

Khabremen  
Thes. 1202, to bow oneself; Peasant 107, to wreath (?) to decorate (?)

Khab-t  
Moral obliquity, fraud, guile, deceit.

Khabu  
Rec. 21, 92, shadow, warped, bent, or twisted (of wood) by the heat.

Khab-t  
The neck, shoulder.

Khab-t  
Part of a crown.

Khab  
Amen. 6, 11, part of a waggon or chariot.

Khab  
A.Z. 1908, 17, a crescent, a crescent-shaped object.

Khabit  
The vulture amulet (Lacau).

Khabu  
U. 302, Rec. 30, 60, hippopotamus.

Khabár  
Rev. 14, 137, Jour. As. 1908, 303, companion, confederate; compare Heb. rt, Copt. gyhp.

Khabru  
Rev. 13, 24, Rev. 13, 13, image, transformations.

Khab  
P. 64, 538, 565, M. 87, N. 94, star, luminary; plur. Pap. Ani 19, 1, Berg. 23, the "Lamps," the 36 Dekans.

Khabsu  
Pap. Ani 19, 1, Berg. 23, the "Lamps," the 36 Dekans.

Khabs  
Rec. 14, 74, Jour. As. 1908, 278, Rec. 13, 25, lamp, light; Copt. 2&c, 2&c, 2&c, 2&c.

Khabsit  
The goddess who lighted up the Elysian Fields.

Khabs-t  
A.Z. 1908, 17, an amulet.
khabš
, pavilion of a ship.

khabš
, a kind of goose.

khabš
, Rec. 3, 53, beard; a part of the body, chin (?)

khabši
, hippopotamus (?)

khabšit
, "digger," "rooter up"—the name of a dog.

khabša
, to seize, to grasp; see

kham
, IV, 1073, Rec. 2, 15, Shipwreck 87, 161, IV, 927, Mar. Karn. 52, 4, Rev. 13, 89, Heremheb 3,

khamiu
, 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
, I, 149, Thes. 1251, Rev. 9, 28, silent (?) helpless, men bowing in homage.

khamiu
, enemies; see

kham
, Rec. 32, 81, to embrace.

kham
, burning hot; Copt.

khamm
, heat, fire, hot, fever; Copt.

khamm
, A, P. 474, M. 540, N. 1119, Book of Honouring Osiris 24, to hasten, swift.

kham
, Leyd. Pap. 10, 12 = offices.

khamh
, plant, flower.

khamš
, a substance used for cleaning purposes.

khanann-t
, Rec. 2, 24, core, kernel; plur.

khanan retau
, A.Z. 1868, 12, anklet.

khanakh
, a wooden tool, a winnowing instrument, mill; var. Rev. 13, 123.

khanin
, Rev. 13, 27, Rev. 11, 129, Rev. 14, 16, fight, struggle, rebellion.

khanf
, U. 112, N. 421, sacrificial cakes.

khanr
, Mar. Karn. 55, 74, to drive or chase away, to carry away, to seize.

khanr
, to be out of one's mind through fright or terror, to be struck speechless with fear; a name of Aapep.
Khanr ... aa, Nesi-Amsu 32, 34, a form of Aapep.

khanr, IV, 669, a corset.

khanre, Chabas Mél. 3, i, 182, a weapon, harness (?)

khanref, Anastasi I, a form of Aapep.

khuasnâ, wrathful man, angry.

khar, Rev. 13, 3, 4, 14, 65, food, fodder; Copt. truncate, &e.

khar, Hymn to Nile, 4, 8, 9, to remove.

khar, Rev. 14, 21, to fly; Copt. &wλ.

khar, village, a quarter of a town or city, street; Copt. gip, gip, gip.

kharâ, lower.

kharr-t, open space, waste ground, desert; plur. &wλ. L.D. III, 229c, 16.

khar, child, youth, servant; Copt. &wλ in &wλ &wλ; &wλ = &eλ &wλ ( yuk! )

khar-aa, old man; Copt. &eλ &eλ.

khar, Rev. 13, 37, Rev. 14, 12, to destroy, to spoil; Copt. &wλ, &eλ, &eλ.

kharì, 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, B.D. 149, 6.

kharr (for khapsr) Jour. As. 1908, 498, scarab.

Kharu, IV, 743, a native of Palestine or Syria; Heb. "in ;

plur. &ep, IV, 1175, &ep, IV, 649, &ep.

Kharibt, a woman of Palestine or Syria ; Heb. "in.

khara, Rev. 12, 25, to weave, stuff, garment; Copt. &wλ &eλ.

kharâ (?), thong, strap.

khari, Rev. 12, 26, workman, weaver; Copt. &eλ &eλ.

khari, Rev. 12, 41, to descend.

kharb, Copt. &epeb.

Kharbtu (?), Nesi-Amsu 32, 40, a form of Aapep.
kharpi  

kharpso  

kharf  Jour. As. 1908, 260, to contradict; Copt. ιτε.

kharn  

kharkhes P. 461, N. 1098, Υ, M. 517, be fettered (?)

Kharsta 162, 5, a form of Rā or of Amen.

khargenn P.S.B. 28, 179 = Gr. χαλκιον, χαλκία.

khart  

khakh  Israel Stele 20,  国, Hh. 505,  国, Rec. 29, 145,  T, IV, 893,  国, Peasant 229, to make haste, to be speedy, to be quick, swift; see  

khakhiiu  

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  国, neck; see 国, and ιτε.

khakhai  国, a kind of beak (?) of a bird.

khakha  国, A.Z. 45, 131, to cut, to shave.

khas  Sphinx Stele 6,  T, IV, 658, to make haste, swift;  

khasi Jour. As. 1908, 293, to suffer, to be tired; Copt. είσε, ιτε.

khas  Nastassen Stele 44, lamp; see  

khasb  Ebers Pap. 99, 22, to swell, tumour.

khaser  P. 350,  ιτε.

khasit  a kind of resinous plant, cassia (?)

khaskhet  6, 204 + 11, A.Z. 45, 140, foreign countries, lands.

khaust  T. 294,  ιτε, IV, 339,  with, district, a kind of land, desert (?) foreign land (?); plur.  IV, 343, 465, all foreign lands;  IV, 480, the nine foreign lands.

khisti  a dweller on  land; plur.  229, 301, foreigners barbarians.
Khasiu, the four great tribes of the Sudan.

khasi (?), IV, 180.

khastr(th) 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.

Khashairsha III, 283, Xerxes; Persian, Heb.


Khat, Rev. 12, 69, powder.

Khati B.D. (Saite) 145, 82, 86, 149 (Saite) 24, gods hostile to the wicked; var. B.D. 149, 24.

Khatt-Satt Mar. Aby. I, 44, the goddess of.

Khata, N. 942, P. 174, the two halves of heaven.

Khata, the name of a nation or tribe.

Khathab, T. 278, P. 59, M. 26 (२२२), to kill, to slay; Copt. 'kha†th, kha†teh; compare Heb. יָשָׁנ, Arab. חָשָׁנ.

Khathre P.S.B. 7, 194, ichneumon; Copt. Κήβωρά.

Khatha IV, 781, a refuge (?) place of protection; compare Heb. נֵח, r Chron. xvi, 38.

Khathakatha, dough (?) bread of some kind.

Khat-he, the necropolis of Denderah.

Khatche P. 204, bread, loaves of bread.

Khap form, image, similitude.

Khā, Khāi U. 552, M. 634, U. 547, P. 331, (in Nubian texts, e.g., III, 140), 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. Κ£μ.

Khākhā U. 524, T. 330.

Khat-tā Rec. 32, 79, a rising, a manifestation; IV, 361, shining with crowns.

Khaut Tombos Stele 3, Rec. 27, 218, Hh. 494, Rec. 27, 222.
ranging 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. ฤ.£.

khā neter 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, the rising or manifestation of a god or king, a procession in which a god or king is shown to the people.

khāit 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, the chamber in which a god or king appears.

khāu 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, the crown of the king of Egypt.

khā 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, a happy coronation; IV, 648, the festival of the king's coronation.

khā[i(t)] 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, a tie or bandlet of a crown.

Khā-āakhū-t 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, IV, 422, the name of a shrine of Amen.

Khā-em-Men-nefer 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, the name of a ship of Amasis I.

Khā-nefer Mer-en-Rā 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, the name of the pyramid of King Mer-en-Rā.

khā-khenti 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, a title of an official.

khā Sti-t 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, Mar. Aby. II, 23, 17, the crown of the land of the Bow (Nubia).

Khāit 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, a goddess.

Khāā-tau 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, U. 536, a god (?)

Khā-ā 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, Tuat X, a divine bowman.

Khā-ur (P) 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, a worker in stone, miner (?)

khāus 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, Pap. 3024, 61, to build, builder.

khāuṭ (P) 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, Peasant 227, a kind of fisherman; var. 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩.

khām 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩, L.D. III, 140E, to suppress, to make to bow; see 𓊧𓊢𓊤𓊩𓊚𓊪𓊪𓊩.
khām  
neck, throat.

khār  
A.Z. 1878, 49, skin, hide.

khār  
slaying knife; Copt. Ñ O T E.

khāsu  
to build.

khi (?)  
T. 312 . . . .

khi  
as, so, L.D. III, 140 C, for, because.

khi  
Festschrift 117, 11, to cry out loudly.

khi  
high, 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.

khi uaut (?)  
a kind of Nubian (?) perfume =

khibarr (?)  
a kind of cake.

khipenpenu  
a fish;

see .

khipt pennu  
a kind of fish.

khim'tha  
violence, evil, bitterness; compare Heb. Genesis vi, 11.

khinuā  
a kind of beer.

khinr  
to be lost, or destroyed, to be robbed.

khinru  
harness, trappings.

Khîrîpasar  

khîrhu (?)  
teeth.

khîrreṭb  
Nastasen Stele 38, a vessel.

khîrsh  
Demot. Cat. . . . .

khîrqatâta  
Anastasi I, 25, 9, slippery ground; compare Heb. psalm xxxv, 6.

khîret  
a kind of worked cloth or stuff.

khikhî  
to swoop down like a bird of prey; a man of hurried steps.

khikhî (?)  
a Hittite name.

Khîshtarshâ  
Xerxes; see . . . .

khîtâ  
wrath, rage, fury (?)

khîthâna  
wine, grapes.
Khui (khi) - ground, earth, estate.


Khuti - to weep, to cry; see to dress.

Khut-tchet-f - B.D. 146, a doorkeeper of the 8th Pylon.

Khut-Tuat - Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent.

Khuit - title of the priestess of Athribis.

Khuit-mu (?) - Tuat I, a fire-goddess.

Khuit-Tuat - the title of the priest of the 10th Nome of Upper Egypt.

Khuit-mu - a serpent-goddess (?)

Khut-Tuat - Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent.

Khuit-mu (?) - Tuat I, a fire-goddess.

Khuit - N. 995, a serpent-goddess (?)

Khuit - a serpent-goddess.

Khuit-mu - a serpent-goddess (?)

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Khuit - N. 995, a serpent-goddess (?)

Khuit-mu - a serpent-goddess (?)

Khut-Tuat - Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent.

Khuit-mu (?) - Tuat I, a fire-goddess.
khui (khi)  e e; var.  e e, vegetable paste, unguent (?)

khua (?)  e e, to abound, to be abundant.

khuau  e e, food.

khu  e e, fire, flame.

Khuait (?)  e e, Metternich Stele 189.

khut  e e, to be rich, opulent; e e, rich man, gentleman.

khut-t  e e, Rec. 35, 138, evil.

khuatu  e e, I, 43, steps of a tomb.

khuc  e e, a fisher for khet fish; var. e e.

khutch[u]  e e, a fisher for khet (khetch) fish.

kheb  e e, N. 1231, e e, 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. e e, e e, e e.

khebit  e e, destruction.

khebti  e e, waster, destroyer, sinner, damned; plur. e e, e e.

khebit  e e, Rec. 26, 234.

kheb-t  e e, IV, 1114, distribution, apportioning, cut, division, a hurt, mean, little (as opposed to weak); Copt. e e.

khebt  e e, e e, e e, e e, place of destruction, den, cave, torture-chamber, slaughter-house; plur. e e.
KH

III, 140c, prison at the gate; var. 

khebkheb, Rec. 6, 9,

, 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-Äaru.

kheb, to dance, to do gymnastic feats.

kheb-t, IV, 1162,
dance.

khebb, A.Z. 45, 125, IV, 386, to dance.

khebb-ti, dancer, acrobat.

khebu, acrobats, gymnasts.

kheb, IV, 1062, IV, 453,
hippopotamus.

kheb, flame, fire; boiling lake.

kheb, Rec. 32, 51, wasp; Gr. 

kheb, Dream Stele 6, 

Metternich Stele 187, 

marsh, swamp.

kheb, Ebers Pap. 90, 9, "honey plant" or flower.

kheb, lotus.

Khebitt-säh-t-neter, B.D. 141, 148, one

of the seven divine Cows.

khebkheb, plants, bushes.

kheb, to steep in water, be immersed.

khebb, Rec. 16,

142, pot, vessel; plur. 

jars.

khebkheb, vase, vessel, pot.

kheba, to bow, to bend, to make
to bend.

kheba, to dance; see 

khebait, Rec. 29, 166, tumbling girls, dancing women.

kheba, Peasant 112,

Hymn to Nile 1, 9, , Peasant

230, , Leyd. Pap. 2, 11,

A.Z. 1905, 28, 

, to diminish, to cut off, to shorten, to make to cease, to destroy, to exhaust, lack, loss.

kheba-t, Peasant 143, diminution, lack, loss.

kheba, Peasant 286, faces lacking [intelligence].

khebait (-kheb-t), cave, hole, den, cavern.

khebar, to be associated with, to

be a friend, neighbour, or ally; compare Heb.  "

בב.
khébar  Rec. 21, 84, friend, associate, ally; Heb. רבר, to make a league with.

khébaru  boats, ships.

khébs  a plough, hoe.

khébsi  a plough, hoe.

khébsi  1912, 56, to abuse, to disapprove.

khébsu  ploughed land; plur. x x, IV, 746, x x, Wazir 16, x x, IV, 1051, ploughed fields.

khébs-ta  , M. 696, P. 305,  T. 318, , P. 95,  Rec. 29, 147,  , Rec. 3, 59, 86, the ceremony of digging up the earth at the festival of commemoration of ancestors. Other forms are:

khébs-ta  Tuat VIII, a god of the Circle Seherit-baiu-s.

khébs-t  lamp, star, luminary; plur. x x, III',  — , N. 925.

khébs-t  a goddess of Hetep-hemt.

khébs-ti  Rec. 30, 68,  Hh. 437,  ibid. 27, 217,  , ibid. 31, 10,  , beard.

khébs-t  T. 166,  , U. 622, M. 176, N. 688,  Shipwreck 63,  tail;  , ?' the lower hairy part of the body.

khébestiu(?)  IV, 345, the name of a people in the South.

khébs-ti  part of a crown or diadem;  Wört. 1067.
khebs-t ♂, an amulet.
khebs ♂, a diving bird.
khebstā ♀♀, a grass mat or pillow (?) a piece of furniture.
khebseth ♂♀, A.Z. 1907, 46 = ♂♀.
khebt ♂♀ = M. 695 . . . . . . .
khebt ♂♀ = Amen. 15, 5, to dislike, to loathe, evil-doer, horror.
khebt-t ♂♀, horrible, disgraceful, or terrible things.
khebetch ♂♀, U. 434, T. 249, to bend in two, to force together.

Khebetch ♂♀, U. 434, ♂♀, T. 249, a sky-god.

Khebetchch ♂♀, Rec. 30, 200, a sky-god.
khep ♂♀ = ♂♀; ♂♀ = ♂♀. Rec. 27, 88, he creates what is; Copt. gynite.
khep-t ♂♀ = ♂♀.
khepiu ♂♀ = ♂♀, those who are = ♂♀.
khep ♂♀, ♂♀, palm of the hand as a measure, grasp, fist; plur. ♂♀ = ♂♀. Rev. 11, 182.
khepi ♂♀, ♂♀, N. 856, ♂♀, IV, 220, ♂♀, to go, to travel, to march, to sail (of a boat), to fly away (of birds), to flow (of water).

khepá ♂♀, M. 519, ♂♀, N. 1100, flower, flowing.
khep-t ♂♀, step, advance.
khepp ♂♀, to move; see ♂♀.

khepp-t ♂♀, step, advance.
Khepi ♂♀, "traveller," a name of Ra.
khep ♂♀, to pour out, to vomit, vomit.
Khep ♂♀, Edfn I, 80, a title of the Nile-god.
khep ♂♀, shame, disgrace; ♂♀, Leyd. Pap. 16, 2, death (?); Copt. yйте.
khepp ♂♀, to be strange, alien.
kheppu ♂♀, strangers, foreigners, strange or uncouth words.
khepput ♂♀, strange things.
kheput ♂♀, Rec. 10, 62, foreigners; var. ♂♀ = ♂♀, Hh. 536.
khep (?)-t ♂♀, scalpel, knife.
khep-t ♂♀, a kind of goose, bird.
khep-t ♂♀, Rec. 24, 160, lion.
khepp ♂♀, Love Songs, 5, 12, to play a musical instrument.
khepp ♂♀ = ♂♀, Rec. 16, 150, "tears of gum."
khep-tchesef-anta ♂♀, a kind of incense made of anti.

khepanen ♂♀, waterfowl.
Khopa ♂♀, ♂♀, Koller, 4, 5 . . . .
khepá-t ♂♀, Rec. 2, 30, 6, 116 = ♂♀.
kheparer ♂♀, Thes. 420, a name of the spring sun = ♂♀, Thes. 420.
Khepi (Khepri)  
Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 49).

khepi  a figure, similitude.
khepu  a wooden object.
khepush  

khepen  to be fat.
khepenu  fat birds or other creatures.
khepnen  a kind of fish, fatted fish (?)
khepen  a measure (?)
kheper  U. 218, Rec. 32, 181, 62, 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; = egywu; = tawyue; Copt. wune; non-existent;  P. 662, M. 773, N. 1229, there was not; IV, 967, to happen at once; is thy name what?;

IV, 1014, making them to do everything according to the wish of his heart in everything he pleaseth;  creating every form of Kheperā: self-made, self-produced; I made myself.

kheperu  living men and women as opposed to posterity,  Rec. 16, 56, posterity.

khepren en ḫenti  Rec. 16, 56, posterity.

kheper-t  , P. 63,  M. 85,

kheprīt  beings or things that exist, events, occurrences;  beings who create the things that are.

Kheper-keku-khā-mesut  Tuat XII, the 12th Division of the Tuat.

kheperu  , IV, 16r, 1st form of Ta-tanen;  2nd form of Ta-tanen;

or  3rd form of Ta-tanen;

or  4th form of Ta-tanen.

Kheperu  the transformations which the deceased might make in the Tuat; see B.D. Chapters LXXIX-LXXXVIII.
kheper = (1) Cancer, the sign of the Zodiac; (2) the rising sun; (3) , 
Thes. 412, the spring equinox and the spring itself.

kheper, kheprerà, U. 476, M. 460, N. 747, a beetle (scarabaeus sacer).

Kheper, Kheprer à U. 277, T. 254, N. 619, N. 747, N. 856, N. 975, the beetle-god and the sacred beetle itself; the Creator of the world.

Kheper, Kheprer, Rec. 31, 103, T. 254, N. 719, P. 653, M. 755, P. 820, N. 702, N. 605, N. 856, N. 1210, the self-produced Beetle-god (who was later identified with Ra), i.e., Kheper-ankh, 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).

Kheprer, Tuat XII, a wind-goddess of dawn.


Kheperà, Kheprer, J. K. S. II, 9, Dendereh IV, 84: (1) a winged solar-disk; (2) a guardian of the 12th Pylon.

Kheperà, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 11).

Kheperà, Kheprerà, Tuat IV, J. K. S. II, 9, Dendereh IV, 84: (1) a winged solar-disk; (2) a guardian of the 12th Pylon.

Kheperà, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 2).

Khepri, Rec. 27, 217; see Kheperà.

Khepru, Rec. 27, 220, Khepru self-created.

Kheprit, J. K. S. III, 11, Denderah III, 24, Thes. 36, the goddess of the 8th hour of the day.

Kheper-ánkh, Tuat X, a beetle-god.

Kheper-Khenti-Ámenett, Cairo Pap. III, 1, a beetle-god, chief of the mesqet (bull’s skin).

Kheper-tchesef, Rec. 31, 175, the great god who created himself.

Kheper-tchesef, B. D. 17, 9 = Gr. àparatevýs, a title of several gods.

cipher, a medicine in which a beetle is an ingredient.

cipherá, a drink or medicine.
kheperu, Rechnungen 17, 1, 10, a pot.

kheprer, socket; plur.

khepri, Jour. As. 1908, 2, 285,

kheprur, Peasant 19, a plant (medicinal?).

khepersh, a crown, helmet.

khepekh, N. 213, U. 119, N. 428 =

khepes, fore-leg of a beast, arm and shoulder

of a man; fem.

khepes, U. 119, III, 141,

fore-leg of an animal, the arm and shoulder;

dual

khepes, N. 119, III, 236,

T. 262,

khepes, U. 513; ; ; ; ;

Copt. gwny.

khepes, IV, 1082,

strength, power, valour;

IV, 974, lords of strength.

khepes, sword,

khepes, Anastasi I, 26, 4;

A.Z. 1907, 125,

blacksmith’s forge,

foundry, forge, armoury, place in which weapons are stored.

Khepesh, B.D.

17, 92, the constellation of the

Great Bear.

khepes, gift, dowry (?)

khephsha, Rec. 14, 50, a

measure (?) ; Copt. 2,.M II X (?)

khept, khept-ti, P. 570,

khept, to overthrow, to destroy, dead, death.

khepti, a shameful person or thing, disgrace.

Khepau (Kheptiu ?)

Tuat VIII, a group of drowned beings in the Tuat.

khept, khept-t, shame, disgrace.

khept, to bow down.

khef, to see, to look upon.

khef, Israel Stele 11,

Rev. 11, 62,

to be undone, to be laid waste, destroyed.

khefiu, Rec. 21, 15, things

proved by documentary evidence; Copt. gwny.

khefi, to see, to look upon.

khefi-t, A.Z. 1908, 118, quay,

shore, bank, landing-stage.

khefkhef, to heap up, to

collect.

khefkhef, to flood.

khefkhef-t, U. 434,

T. 248, flood, deluge.

khefkhefu, dust storms (?)

dust.
khefa  

I to be over full, swollen, puffed up.

khefa-t  

I fullness, abundance.

khefa-t  

T. 93, N. 629, M. 415, P. 162.

Hh. 460, offerings. Late forms are:---

khefa  

T. 363, IV, 892, Rec. 30, 69, 31, 17, to seize, to grasp, to capture, to plunder; varr. 

khefa  

Rec. 30, 196, ?

Rec. 3, 56, fist, clenched hand.

khefa-t  

grasp, fistful.

khefa  

IV, 1120, a substance.

khefa  

a packet or bundle of arrows.

Khefa-t  

the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

khefa-am  

a plant.

khefen  

bread-cake, loaf.

kheft  

with, together with, in front of, inasmuch as, according as, corresponding to, at what time, for, on behalf of. Late forms are:---

kheft-ámi  

B.D. 101, 10, in, into.

kheft-her  

(Nástaseu Stele 20), 

; varr. the front, what is in front, before, face, countenance.

kheftu  

likeness, image.

kheft-her  

Rev. 12, 79, the dromos of a temple.

Kheft-her-neb-st  

A.Z. 1905, 21, IV, 312, a fortress of Thebes on the west bank.

kheft-her-s  

Rec. 30, 67, a rope in the magical boat.

Kheft-ta  

P. 405, M. 579, N. 1186, a goddess.

khefti  

T. 267, e, M. 423, Peasant B. 2, 113, , Amen. 3, 3,

, , , foie, foe, enemy, opponent; , female enemy; plur.

Kheftiu Ásári  

, Tuat VII, the foes of Osiris.

Kheftiu Ásári butchiu  

, Tuat VIII, the burnt foes of Osiris.

kheft[i]  

child, boy, girl.

Kheftes - hán-ḥşqit - Neha - her  

the hour-goddess of the 7th Division of the Tuat.

khem, khemi  

U. 330 (=  

T. 300), , P. 172, N. 938, , , Peasant 287,
khém, khémmi

Pap. 7, 4, to be ignorant, unlearned, inactive.

khém

he whose name is unknown, i.e., God;

IV, 971, he who is not known, i.e., a stranger;

he felt not his body, i.e., he felt dead;

Peasant 219, the ignorant man;

Leyd. IV, 324, unknown to men, i.e., to the Egyptians.

khém — em khém

without, destitute of;

em khém

without, destitute of, exclusive of;

the number remaining when one number is subtracted from another.

khém

A.Z. 1900, 28, Amen.

27, 10, 11, an ignorant man, fool, dolt, stupid, untrained (of an animal); plur.

khém

stranger, alien.

khém

A.Z. 1878, 48, Rev. 11, 126, 148, Rev. 11, 172, little, small, slight;

Copt. çïîëë.

khém khar

Copt. 2æ22 (Rev.), slave, servant.

khémmi

Pap. 3024, 57, ignorant.

khémi

enemy, fiend, worthless person; plur.

khémi-urëtu

Rev. 14, 7, the stars that rest not.

Khémi-íepu

J.K.S. II, 13, a class of stars;

they come out of her womb and go into her mouth daily.

Khémi-íemu

J.K.S. II, 13, a class of stars, planets (?)

khémi-seku

that are always above the horizon, the circum-polar stars.

khém

P. 332, 4, 5, 157, 157, 157;

shrine, holy of holies, sanctuary; plur.

Khem

god of procreation and generative power; see Menu.
khem, khemm
, to be hot, to be dry, to burn; var. ; Copt.

khem-t fire, heat; var. .

khemu-t , IV, 837, hot parching winds, the khamâsin, or khamsin, i.e., winds of the “fifty” hot days.

khem-nef(?) , : asthma, breathlessness, difficulty in breathing.

khem T. 371, P. 536, N. 806, O T. 392, Rec. 16, 142, aromatic herbs; compare Arab. .

khemkhem Koller 4,

kham T. 46,

khena P. 87,

khemâ T., T. 46,

khenum Rec. 32, 81, P. 33

khemâ-t , a part of a boat.

khemi Sallier II, 5, 6, Anastasi IV, 12, 9, , a kind of water-bird, pelican; plur. Rec. 18, 181; Copt.

khemkhem , to throw, to destroy, to attack; , destroyers.

khemut Rec. 26, 232, overthrow.

khemkhem , to break, to overthrow; Copt. .

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.
KH

khemeni (?) — eighty; Copt. 𓊁𓊁𓊁, 𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁.

khemni (?) — eighty; Copt. 𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁.

khemenu — Thes. 1297, an "eight" vessel.

khemenu — Mar. Karn. 42, B.D. 164, 6, IV, 384, the eight elemental deities of the Company of Thoth: they were Nu, Nut, Heh, Hehit, Kek, Kekit, Nen, Nenit.


khemt — Rec. 26, 230, threefold or three-ply linen or stuff.

khemt — Rec. 30, 67, part of a ship.

khen — Rev. 13, 2, 11, well then; perhaps = Cop. 𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁.

khen — Rev. 14, 33, to ask, to enquire; Cop. 𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁.

khen — to embrace, to kiss, to marry.

khen — L.D. III, 194, 23, event, hap.

khen — A.Z. 1906, 109, to cry out for joy.

khenu — an officiating priest, a prophet, singer, one who announces or proclaims; plur. 𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁𓊁, 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.
khenu, khenu  (&), Rec. 2, 116, cradle-songs, invocations, cries.  
khenu, khenu  (&), L.D. III, 1409, market-place, bazaar; Arab. كاير, a khan in the desert, karwansarai.
khenu, khenu  ( ), Mar. Aby. I, 8, 75, halls (?) warehouses.
khenn, khenu  (&), Rechnungen 59 ff., L.D. III, 1409, market-place, bazaar; Arab. كاير, a khan in the desert, karwansarai.

khenu  ( ), Peasant 280, IV, 968, word, report; also a good report, a good thing; an evil report; antiphon; invocations, cries.
khenu  ( ), IV, 751, speech, discourse, talk, oration; compare the most private part of a building, cabin of a boat.
khenu  ( ), to stir up trouble, to disturb.
khenu  ( ), Thes. 1480, rebel.
khenu  ( ), to lament, to bewail.
khenn  ( ), to disturb, to cause a commotion, to revolt, to rebel; Rec. 32, 182, those who make opposition.
khenn  ( ), M, 239, N. 616 (var. in T. 85,  ), basket (?)
khenn  ( ), a kind of fish.
khenn  ( ), Rec. 18, 182, fish.
Khen  ( ), Rec. 31, 27, a god.
Khen-remenu  ( ), Tuat XII, a singing-god.
khenn, khenu  ( ), Thes. 1111, red egg-shaped objects.

khenu  ( ), to dance, to perform gymnastics.
khenu  ( ), 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.  
khen  ( ), to advance, to approach.
khená  

khená (for khenrá-t)  

khená-t (for khenrá-t)  

khená (for khenré-t)  

khené-t, for prisoner.

khená-t (for khenrá-t)  

khená-t (for khenré-t)  

khená-t, prisoner.

khená-t (for khenrá-t)  

khená-t (for khenré-t)  

khená-t, prisoner.

khená-t (for khenrá-t)  

khená-t (for khenré-t)  

khená-t, prisoner.

khená-t (for khenrá-t)  

khená-t (for khenré-t)  

khená-t, prisoner.

khená-t (for khenrá-t)  

khená-t (for khenré-t)  

khená-t, prisoner.

khená-t (for khenrá-t)  

khená-t (for khenré-t)  

khená-t, prisoner.

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khená-t (for khenré-t)  

khená-t, prisoner.

khená-t (for khenrá-t)  

khená-t (for khenré-t)  

khená-t, prisoner.

khená-t (for khenrá-t)  

khená-t (for khenré-t)  

khená-t, prisoner.
Khnem-tit
- Ombos I, 61, a goddess of offerings.

Khnemit
- Lanzone 112, a divine nurse of the kings and queens of Egypt.

Khnem[it]
- Ombos I, 46, a hippopotamus-goddess.

Khnem-ti
- U. 197, T. 76,

Khnem-nefer
- B.D. 182, 23, "Good friend"—title of a god.

Khnem-t
- a kind of bread or cake.

Khnem-t
- Koller Pap. 4, 2,

Khnem-ti
- Turin Pap. 67, 11,

Khnem-ti
- a nursing woman, a professional nurse.

Khnem-t
- a man's mistress.

Khnemiu
- vass. friends, acquaintances.

Khnem-tit
- Ombos I, 61, a goddess of offerings.

Khnemit
- Lanzone 112, a divine nurse of the kings and queens of Egypt.

Khnem[it]
- Ombos I, 46, a hippopotamus-goddess.

Khnem-ri
- U. 197, T. 76,

Khnem-nefer
- B.D. 182, 23, "Good friend"—title of a god.

Khnem-t
- a kind of bread or cake.

Khnem-t
- Koller Pap. 4, 2,

Khnem-ti
- Turin Pap. 67, 11,

Khnem-ti
- a nursing woman, a professional nurse.

Khnem-t
- a man's mistress.

Khnemiu
- vass. friends, acquaintances.
to be on good terms or associated with someone, friendship.

**khnemes**

friend, protector; plur.

Pap. 3024, 103, 104, Rec. 31, 12, protectors, men of rank and dignity.

**khnemes**

Anastasi IV, 12, 9, Sallier II, 5, 6, a fly, gnat, mosquito, midge, any flying insect; Copt. *γόληκ*.

**khenr**

Statistical Tablet 41,

Anastasi I, 25, 8, the bridle and reins, harness (?) corselet;

IV, 711.

**khenr, khenrá**

to shut up, to shut in, to seclude, to keep in restraint.

**khenrr**

Rec. 27, 219, to shut in.

**khenr, khenrá**

captive, beggar, prisoner; plur.

fiends, captives.

**khenru**

recluses.

**khonrá**

concubine, harim woman;

IV, 978,

Mar. Aby. I, 6, 47, the chief concubine.

**khonrit**

the apartments of the secluded women.

**khenr**

tooth, tusk (?)

**khenr**

Thes. 1198, - to take away, lost, destroyed, despoiled.

**khens**

Statistical Tablet 41,

Anastasi IV, 12, 9, Sallier II, 5, 6, a fly, gnat, mosquito, midge, any flying insect; Copt. *γόληκ*.

U. 195, M. 766, T. 74, Thes. 1296,

P. 373, M. 228, Hh. 306, IV, 1026, to traverse, to travel over, to stride over, to fly over, to sail over.

**khensáu**

P. 691, travellers.

**khens**

Rec. 32, 176, to traverse, to travel.

**Khens[ui]**

U. 527, Rec. 31, 33, 164, the two portals of heaven.

**Khens-ur**

a goddess.

**khensait**
Khensu, 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-Ṭehuti, the Theban god Khensu-Thoth.

Khensu-Rā, Lanzone 343, a form of Khensu.

Khensu-ḥunu, the Moon-god at the 1st quarter.

Khensu-ḥeri-āb-Benn-t, Nesi-Amsu 17, 14, a form of Khensu.

Khensu-sa-Tekhit, Denderah IV, 78, an ape-god, a form of Thoth.

Khensu-Sept, U. 588, M. 819, Khensu + Sothis, the Moon-god of the Eastern Delta.

Khensu-Shu, the Moon-god of Edfu.

Khensu-Ṭehuti, a form of the Moon-god of Edfu. With the title “twice great,” this god was worshipped at Hermopolis.

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.

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khenshit, Rev., putridity, stink, a disgusting or stinking thing.

khent, khenti, the nose, the face; Copt. qant.

khenti, in the front, in the fore part, before, aforetime, formerly, previously, in advance, the beginning, the land south of Egypt; P. 437, M. 655, F. 1; dual F. 1; Plur. F. 436, M. 649; IV, 902, the South land, any prominent place, point, tip, limit...
Khartoum is the first of those in Amenti—a title of Osiris.

Khartoum

Khartoum, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 31).

Khartoum

Khartoum, a gazelle-god, associated with the Mesqet.

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

Khartoum

Khartoum, U. 6, T. 369, P. 363, N. 179, 1077, Master of all Egypt.

Khartoum

Khartoum, B. D. 127A, 11, a title of Osiris.

Khartoum

Khartoum, Quelques Pap. 37, a god of embalmment.

Khartoum

Khartoum, P. 17, M. 19, N. 119, "Master of the living"—a title of Osiris and of his sarcophagus.

Khartoum

Khartoum, Berg. I, 23, a wind-god.

Khartoum

Khartoum, B. D. 142, 6, a title of Osiris.

Khartoum

Khartoum, in the title A. Z. 1910, 126, "Horus and Set, the two great ones, the two chiefs of the land of the South."

Khartoum


Khartoum

Khartoum, Berg. I, 17, a form of Anubis.

Khartoum

Khartoum, T. 288, M. 65, P. 79, M. 109, N. 23, a god who carried the souls of the dead to heaven. Later forms are:

Khartoum

Khartoum, B. D. 67, 3, Tuat X.

Khartoum

Khartoum, U. 422, N. 850, a title of Horus.

Khartoum

Khartoum, the name of a goddess; var. 

Khartoum

Khartoum, Mar. Aby. I, 45, the god of 

Khartoum

Khartoum, U. 620, "of the green skin"—a title of the god Sebek.

Khartoum

Khartoum, Rec. 37, 61, 

Khartoum

Khartoum, "chief of the place where nothing groweth," i.e., the tomb—a title of Osiris.
Khenti-n-ār-ti, T. 198, Rec. 31, 162, “Horus without eyes,” the Sky-god when neither the sun nor moon was visible.

Khenti-nu-t-f, “chief of his town”—a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Nunu-t, a title of Osiris.

Khenti-en-Sa-t, 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, Edfu I, 10, Berg. I, 3, Rec. 4, 28, one of the eight knife-eyed gods who guarded the tomb of Osiris.

Khenti-Ḫeṭ Ānes, Rev. 4, 28, a god.

Khenti-Ḫeṭ res-utcha-t, Rec. 37, 62, a form of Neith.

Khenti-ḫensekt-t, a god with long hair and a long beard; plur.

Khenti-ḫen-pet-t, M. 650, B.D. 42, 7, Mar. Aby. 1, 45, a god who protected the nose of the deceased.

Khenti-ḫeḥ, “chief of eternity”—a title of Osiris.

Khenti-ḫesepu, B.D. 99, 23, the prow of the magical boat.

Khenti-Ḫeser-t, IV, 161, a title of Thoth.

Khenti-Ḫeq-āntch, B.D. 99, 9, a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Khas, B.D. 42, 7, Mar. Aby. 1, 45, a god who protected the nose of the deceased.

Khenti-khati, “belly,” i.e., Horus in the womb; Greek form Kερτεύς.

Khenti-kha-t-ānes, Berg. I, 3, one of the eight knife-eyed gods who guarded Osiris.

Khenti-kheri,
I'ombs of Seti I and Ram. II, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Xəpəyən.

**Khentti-sebkhet**

the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

**Khenttis-senut-s**

P. 433, M. 619, N. 1224, a god.

**Khenti-seh-neter**

a title of Anubis.

**Khentit-seh-neter**

Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

**Khenti-seh-kaut-f**

B. D. 141, 110, a title of Osiris.

**Khentt-seh-kaut-f**

B. D. 142, IV 3, a title of Osiris.

**Khenti-sef (?)**

Tuat I, an ape-god.

**Khentti-Shepsit**

Ombos I, 111, a serpent-goddess.

**Khenti-shenen (?)**

Denderah IV, 61, a warrior-god.

**Khenti-Qerr**

Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 6).

**Khentiu kau**

P. 436, M. 622, N. 1227, beings in heaven who are masters of their Kau.

**Khentt-ta-shemā**

the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

**Khenti-Tenn**

Rec. 37, 58: (1) a title of Osiris; (2) a form of Ptah.

**Khentt-thes**

Annales I, 85, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σεαυή.

**Khenti-thethef**

Tuat XII, a paddle-god in the boat of Ἄφ.

**Khenti-Tesher-t**

Methen 5, a title (?).

**khent**

to be shut up, enclosed, confined, imprisoned.

**khent**

P. 672, M. 663, N. 1278, a place of seclusion, ḥarim, 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**

Amen. 6, 2, shrine, sanctuary; plur.

**khent**

garrisons, forts.

**khentá**

sepulchres.

**khenti**

Mar. Aby. II, 37, image, statue, figure.
khent 𓄁, 𓄂, 𓄃 for 𓄄, 𓄅 a lady in a ḫrīm, a concubine; plur. 𓄆, 𓄇, 𓄈, Thes. 943, a ḫrīm of beautiful women.

khent — 𓇍 𓇎 𓇏, the title of a funerary priest.

khenti 𓇍, IV, 84, defenceless.

Khentu 𓇍, Ṭuat VII, a class of helpless fiends in the Ṭuat.

khent 𓇍, Rev. 15, 152, to ascend.

khent 𓇍, 𓇎, 𓇏, 𓇐, throne with steps.

khent 𓇍, to rise (of the Nile).

khenti 𓇍, 𓇎, 𓇏, 𓇐, A.Z. 45, 134, to advance, to bring forward, to promote a man to high rank, to march southwards.


Khenti 𓇍, Peasant 119, 1908, 30, crocodile.

Khenti-āst-f 𓇍, Ṭuat X, a god who destroyed the souls and bodies of the damned.

khent 𓇍, pot, vase, vessel.

khentu 𓇍, IV, 666, dishes, bowls.

khenti 𓇍, IV, 638, khenti, IV, 1906, red earth, red ochre, red paint.

khent 𓇍, A.Z. 1905, 24, L.D. III, 194, Festschrift 117, 11, Rev. 11, 60, 92, to enjoy oneself, to be happy; 𓇍, A.Z. 1908, 129, to walk about at pleasure; 𓇍, with 𓇍, IV, 1064; 𓇍, Metternich Stele 250. The sign 𓇍 is that for “lake” and not the letter 𓇍, as de Rouge proved.

khent 𓇍, IV, 746, garden land, plantation; 𓇍, 𓇎, 𓇏, 𓇐, 𓇑, 𓇒, grove, shrubbery.

khenti 𓇍, a kind of workman, irrigator.


Khenti, A.Z. 29, 64, ibid. 𓇍, ibid. 31, 20, 𓇍, 𓇎, 𓇐, 𓇑, 𓇒, 𓇓, 𓇔, 𓇕, 𓇖, 𓇗, 𓇘, 𓇙, 𓇚, 𓇛, 𓇜, 𓇝, 𓇞, 𓇟, 𓇠, a large garden with a lake in it and
many trees, grove, orchard, pleasure ground; Copt. gynt.

khenti sha (?), an official or person employed on garden land or in irrigation; fem. [diagram], A.Z. 1905, 4; plur. [diagram], Décrets, 106, [diagram], P. 604.

khenti tátá [diagram], Anastasi IV, 2, 9, Koller 2, 7, a rope of a boat.

khentu [diagram], baker.

khentuf [diagram], Rev. 13, 21 = Copt. gyanteq.

khenth [diagram], Mar. Karn. 35, 69, to rejoice.

khent [diagram], to sail upstream.

khent [diagram], [diagram], Copt. ajiiteq.

khenth [diagram], to walk, to traverse, to march, to travel; var. [diagram].

khentu [diagram], stridings.

khentut [diagram], [diagram], Hearst Pap. 14, 6, priestesses of Neith, dancing women.

khent [diagram], [diagram], an offering of a haunch of beef or a leg of some animal.

khent [diagram], B.D. 125, III, 22, the "thigh" in Sekhet-Áaru.

khent-Áepui (?), B.D. 99, 11, the rudder of the magical boat.

khent[i]-her [diagram], Berg. I, 17, a form of Bes, a goddess of perfume, unguents and spices.


khent [diagram], wheat; Heb. ה+ן, Targ.

khent [diagram], Arab. גהנ.

khent [diagram], Rec. 17, 54; [diagram], garden, orchard; see [diagram].

khentu [diagram], Rec. 30, 67, a part or parts of a ship.

khenti [diagram], A.Z. 1872, 97, [diagram], crocodile.

khentch [diagram], Rec. 30, 188, [diagram], to travel, to march, to stride.

khentch [diagram], fore-leg, thigh of an animal.

khentchu [diagram], [diagram], Rec. 26, 78, rising ground, terraces.

khentch [diagram], to slay a sacrificial victim.

khentchui [diagram], P. 705, parts of a bull.

khentch [diagram], Hh. 338, bad smell, evil odour (?)
kher, kheru

Book of Breathings 1, 23, a preposition, by, with, from, towards, before; with thee; 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. gu2p-

kher re-a Amen. 23, 8, assuredly; Amen. 22, 5.

kher,  q., a conjunction; var.

kher, Israel Stele 8, to speak, to say; it is said, it is related that.

kher, kheru

U. 571, 72, 13, 599, P. 289, 779, 204, 662, Rec. 29, 148, Shipwreck 57, Jour. As. 1908, 262, voice, word; plur. Copt. 2puw2r.

kherem pe-t, sound from heaven, Copt. pse-ne, thunder;

kheru remm, N. 760, the sound of weeping;

shemait, singing voices;

kheru qa, highly pitched voice; kheru qerâ, the roar of thunder;

kheru ta, Rec. 31, 15, 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-qerâ, B.D. 39, 6, voice of Qerâ, i.e., thunder.

kher, Rec. 36, 212, to seize.

Kher, B.D. (Saîte) 20, 4, a god.

kher, U. 305, 542, T. 297, P. 226,

kherkher, T. 282, N. 132, to root up, to destroy, to be destroyed; Copt. yopyp.

kherit, defeat, overthrow, fall; plur.

kheru, IV, 648, a vanquished chief, a defeated foe, a slain man; plur.

kherit, the dead, the damned, creatures slain for sacrifice.

kherit, Rec.
32, 85, ibid. 31, 27, Hh. 541, victims, animal or animals for sacrifice.

kherit wounds, gashes, slaughter.

kheru Israel Stele 19, Rec. 25, 195, foe, enemy, criminal; plur. IV, 651, IV, 711, IV, 658, IV, 650, in one state.

kheru P. 688, possessions, property.

kher-t áb the heart's desire, dearest, favourite.

Kheru-áb Berg I, 10, a bird-god.

kher boat, ship.

kher Rev. 11, 173 = Copt. ζωλ (Revillout). Rev. 14, 137, Rev. 11, 168, bundle; Copt. γιολ.

khera Rev. 11, 169, to inter-twine, to tie up; Copt. γιολ.

kher Annales 9, 155, Rec. 5, 93, Rev. 14, 34, 37, spice, myrrh; Copt. γιολ.

Kherá B.D. 109, 9, a goddess, mother of the calf; var. Nástasen Stele 26, a weapon.

kherrá (late form), destruction, overthrow.

Kher Nesi-Amsu 32, 14-42, a form of Aapep.

Kheriu-Uamti-Nehaher Nesi-Amsu 33, 12, a triad of forms of Aapep.

kheru low-lying land, swamp.

kher sha-t (?) a kind of incense (?); the wood from which it is made.

kher a mistake for; to know.

that which belongs to someone, possessions, property, goods, substance, nature, what is destined for a man, things required for daily needs, things which concern someone, affairs,
Kherru, Khurr-ti
B.D. 109, 9, father of the calf.

kherp
M. 641, IV, 746,
Amen. 10, 8,
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; Copt. ȝwȝn.

kherp ab (or hat) , to be
superior, haughty (?)

kherp
Rec. 11, 156,
Rev. 11, 122, first; Copt. ȝwȝn.

kherpu
IV, 966, director, governor, overseer,
leader, chief, master, president;

kherpu
IV, 1105, overseer of the
landlords.

kherp
Rec. 3, 150, chief huntsman, Gr. ἀφεκτικός;

kherp
Rec. 33, 6, chief of the cavalry;

kherp
IV, 1051, vigilant overseer;

director of the throne, a title of Anubis;

kherp
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 Saïs;

title of the high-priest of Neith;

kherp
Rec. 2, 128, title of a priest;

kherp-t
IV, 1056, director of works;

kherp-t
title of
the chief priestess in Cynopolis, Xoïs, and
Gynaeapolites.

kherp
a fine ox for sacrifice.

kherpit
IV, 1007,
Rec. 20, 41, offerings, tribute.

Kherp
the steersman of the
boat of Af.

Kherp neteru
Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

Kherp Ḥor-um-ḥetep
the name of the sacred boat of the
Nome Letopolites.

Kherp 硅谷
N. 618, the master of the
council-hall of Ra.

tua
III, 143, to pre
vent the dawn, i.e., to get up early; Copt. ȝwȝn.

kherp
Rec. 30, 68, part of a boat, or some object
used in working it.

Khersenu
B.D. 1368, 4,
(Nebesi), a group of lion-gods, identified by
some with the Hcb. יריבא.

kherem
Rev. 12, 16, to
hasten; Copt. ȝwȝn.

Khermuṭu
, a mytho
logical crocodile.

Khermuti
Nesi-Åmsu
32, 24, a form of Aapep.

kheres, khorsek
, to destroy; var.

K herpesæu
B.D. (Saïte) 162, 5, a Nubian (?) title of the
Sun-god.
Khersek-Shu B.D. 125, the name of the door of Usekht-Maati.

Khersek-kek Thes. 31, the name of the 2nd hour of the day.

Khersek-kek

Khersek-kek

Khersek-kek to tie up things in a bundle.

Khersek-kek bundle.

Khersek-kek a rope to which rows of vegetables were tied; compare a "string of onions"; plur.

Khersek-kek a bundle of arrows.

Khersek-kek to hasten, swift, quick.

Khersek-kek a god of learning and letters, one of the seven sons of Meḥurit.

Khersek-kek A.Z. 1905, 22, "swift-foot"—a name of Ra.

Khersek-kek (khakha?) A.Z. 45, 135, to make level, to measure, to weigh.

Khersek-kek a level, what is equal to something else.

Khersek-kek darkness, night.

Khekh to fight, to struggle.

Khekh Hh. 215, to invert, to turn upside down.

Khesu rite, ritual, liturgy, service book.

Khesu, Rec. 36, 78, prescriptions.

Khes IV, 919, a hollow in the ground, well (?).

Khes Rec. 2, 127, to build, builder.

Khesut building.

Khes spindle.

Khes Ebers Pap. 47, 10, (?).

Khes IV, 1079, (?).

Khes IV, 919, (?).

Khes I, (?) a plant used in medicine.

Kheskhes a kind of ἀντί, or incense.

Khes a kind of ἀντί, or incense.

Khes Rec. 4, 30, bolt, fastening, angle, corner.

Khes A.Z. 1899, 96, a kind of tree, tamarisk (?); (?), the fruit of the tamarisk (?).

Khesait Hearst Pap. 9, 1, cassia (?) parts of a plant used in medicine; Heb. ἄγαννα; compare Heb. ἀγαννά; Gr. κασσίτης.

Khesa leather strap, thong.

Khesa, Tomb Ram. IV, 548, 29, 30, Rec. 6, 153, a god who assists.

Khes to hasten.

Khesi Tomb Ram. IV, 29, 30, Rec. 6, 153, a god who assists.
kheseb[n] = drive, send. P. 204, M. 304, N. 1001, to drive out of one's course.

khesebau = to drive a furrow, to plough.

khesebet = blue cloth.

khesebet = lapis lazuli.

khesebet = to be blue, to shine like heaven.

khesebet ma'ait = real lapis lazuli.

khesebet arit = artificial lapis lazuli.

khesebet-ti = bluish.

khesebetch = U. 639, Rec. 27, 57, 31, 28, lapis lazuli; IV, 701, lapis lazuli of Babylon.

khesebetch = real lapis lazuli, not the artificial blue paste.

Khesbetch = Rec. 30, 200, the blue god, i.e., Horus (?).

Khesbetch ar-ти (? = 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.

Khesef Antiu = Rev., dishonoured, shame, ignominy; Copt. wuṣq, wuṣq.

khesefu = repulse, obstacle; plur.

Khesef-neteru = Palermo Stele, the name of a building.

khesfu = P. 93, M. 117, N. 54, opponents, adversaries.

Khesfu = Tuat X, a light-god.

Khesef-at = the herald of the 4th Arit.

Khesef-aw-s = M. 117, N. 54, a group of gods of doors.


Khesfer = Nesi-Amu 32, 31, Berg. I, 34, a crocodile-god, a form of Aapep; a company of fiends.

Khesfer-ash-kheru = 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, Denderah III, 24, IV, 84; Berg. II, 9, 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, to approach, to meet, to draw near to a person or thing.

Khesefu, homage.

Khesef, Hh. 437, peg, picket (?)

Khesfit-sebā-em-perit-f, Tuat XI, the goddess of the 11th hour of the night.

Khesef-hai-ḥesq-neḥa-ḥer, the goddess of the 7th hour of the night.

Khesef, T. 354, N. 175, to sail up the river.

Khesfut, a sailing, a journey upstream.

Khesfit, Hh. 460, a kind of boat.

Khesfut, Rec. 30, 66, parts of a boat.

Khesem, IV, 1071, Thes. 1286, shrine, sanctuary; plur.

Kheser, U. 609, P. 170, N. 1065, M. 601, Thes. 1199, to break, to rub down, to destroy, to drive away; var. ( ), P. 350.

Kheser, to destroy = kherek.

Kheser kek, the goddess of the 2nd hour of the day.

Khešteb, lapis lazuli.

Khest, N. 879, stink, boil, blain, ulcer, decay, dry rot, rust (?)

Khessṭṭ, Rec. 30, 191, Hh. 22r, to perish.

Khešṭob, IV, 875, lapis lazuli.

Khešṭetch, T. 144, N. 539, a pair of short drawers, loin-cloth.

Khešṭch, T. 288, N. 126, N. 885, P. 442,
M. 546, N. 1125, to go mouldy, to decay, dry rot, rust (?)

**khetocheb maât** real lapis lazuli; see khesbet, khesbetch, khesteb, and khesteb.

*khesh* to dance, to perform gymnastics.

*kheshkhesh* Amherst Pap. 24, slabs of stone, pavement blocks.

*Khshairsh* I.D. 230, Xerxes = Ahasuerus; Pers. sarpāsus, sarpāsas, Median Ἀχασερ, Aram. Ἀσαρ, Heb. אַשָּׁרִים, Esther i, 16.

*kheshb* to cut off, to slit open.

*Khreshish* Xerxes.


*kheqir* a plant used in medicine.

*khekrek* a plant used in medicine.

*khet* U. 555 (T. 303), Rev. 12, 30, wood, tree, branch of a tree, twig, staff, sceptre, stick, board, tablet, canon, timber, plank, pole; Copt. ṣe; plur. ṣe, Shipwreck 59, N. 975, of the best planks; ṣe, trees of every kind.

**khet** impaling pole; ṣe, impaled.

**khet** a kind of tree or shrub; ṣe, the berries or fruit or seed of the same.

**khet äakhir-t (?)** M. 296, 297, a staff or club made of a special kind of wood.

**khet äatcher** balsam tree (?)

**khet äua** a kind of berry used in medicine.

**khet ut-t** coffin, sarcophagus.


**khet en shen** the hair tree, cotton plant (?)

**khet hetch-t** white wood.

**khet kher äakhir-t (?)** a kind of spice or balsam tree.

**khet sham** Rec. 17, 145, firewood, kindling wood.

**khet kam** IV, 705, black wood.


**khet thagu** IV, 705, planks of thagu wood.

**khet ūesher** red wood planks or beams.

**kheth** grain.
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. Rec. 27, 219, Anastasi I, 14, 8.

khet, Annales III, 109, the terraces on the sides of hills planted with trees; stairs; IV, 325, myrrh tree terraces.

Khet, B.D. 22, 7, B.M. 1202, the steps or stairs which held up the judgment seat of Osiris.

Khet aa, the great throne on which Osiris sat.

kheti, A.Z. 1905, 103, an engraved seal.

khet, Rev. 13, 116 = decree.

khet, Thothmes III Stele, to pierce, to penetrate; "thy roaring penetrateth every country." 

khet, to be behind someone or something, to follow, to march back, to turn back, to retreat, the hinder part; to go through countries, throughout the lands; followers; all under my direction; em khet, those who come after, posterity, descendants.

khetkhet, 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;

khet  IV, 756, a goose kept for breeding purposes;

khet  IV, 754, a fattened goose.

Khetasar  the name of a Hittite king.

khetá  a rectangular plot of land.

Kheti  Tuat VII, a form of the serpent Māmu.

kheteb  Rev., to destroy, to punish, punishment.

khetem  a ring; IV, 68, sealing [with] seals; IV, 1105, sealing the strong rooms; IV, 421, sealing up valuables; Heb. א:".

khetem Beginner's Bible, P.S.B. 27, 287, seal-maker.

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  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, Taf. III, 22, two seal rings; Heb. א סדנה.

khetem-t  a seal, a seal in a ring; ring for ring; P. 697, seal of the gods; A.Z. 1908, Taf. III, 22, two seal rings; Heb. א סדנה.

khetem  a sealed document, contract, agreement, treaty; Rec. 31, 171, a secret contract.

khetem cake, stamped bread.

khetem  A.Z. 1908, Taf. III, 22, two seal rings; Heb. א סדנה.

khetem the ornaments of a crown.

khetem leather bag, leather bottle, wine-skin.

khetem  IV, 661,
fort, fortress, blockhouse; plur. governor of the fort.

khetemiu , prison, closed chambers.

khetemit , B.D. 64, a sealed place.

khetem-t , a piece of unfruitful ground.

khetem tank, pool.

Khetra, Tuat III, the keeper of the 3rd Division of the Tuat.

khet, khet , to sail down stream, to sail to the North.

khet , stream, running water.

khet , ford, passage.

khetu IV, 687, stream, running water.

kheț, khețt , Rec. 11, 120, water-skin;
var.

khet , to go back, retreat.

kheț , pain, misery, anguish.

khețtu , jar, vase.

khețu birds, fish.

khețeb for blue, bluish.

khețem , Rev. 13, 2, to close up; compare Heb. בְּנֵן.

khețemu branded cattle, cattle marked for sacrifice.

khețer , shame, shyness.

Khetchtch Ombos I, 50, a god of marshes and waterfowl.

khetcha-ā , needy (?)
KH, KHA

kha — = Copt. ,event  and Heb. . It appears sometimes as a variant of  and seems to have been in some words the equivalent of an older .

kha-t = M. 338, N. 864 (=  ), P. 204 + 1,  ), N. 70,  ), M. 59,  ), Rec. 32, 79 (var. of  ), body, belly, womb; plur.

kha-t = T. 48,  ), IV, 201, 807;  ), at one birth; his belly is evil, i.e., he is wicked;  = cool, calm;  = heated, excited; Copt.  ,  ,  ,  ,

kha-t = a man; plur.  , people, mankind.

kha-t =  ),  ), Corps of soldiers;  ), first generation;  ), generations of men;  ), intestines, Copt.  ,  ,  ,

kha-t = 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;

KHA-[t]-Kheprer =  , Berg. I, 35, a form of Isis.

kha-t =  ), Corps of soldiers;  = body of a temple.

kha-t = A.Z. 45, 125,  ); IV, 869, houses of the stars;  , Thes. 160, a wet mass;  = a dry mass;

kha-t = or  , house of 8 or 13 stars;  , Copt. Cat. 378.

kha-t neter sheps-t = (?)

kha-t = Hymn Darius 9, a dead body, corpse, a mummified body;  = the Great Body in Anu, i.e., Ra.

Kha-[t]-aa-t = B.D. 165, 1, “Great Body” (Ra and Osiris).

kha-tiu =  ), Jour. As. 1908, 292,
Shipwreck 132, the dead in general, the damned, the slain; the bodies of Sekri.

**khaut**

general slaughter, massacre.

**kha-t**

Jour. As. 1908, 292, sepulchre.

**khatt**

the land of the dead, the grave.

**kha-t**

dirt, disease, filth, sickness.

**kha-t**

Kubbân Stele 30, P. 1116b, 29, swamp, marsh; plur.

**kha**

to cut, to rub down (of substances used in medicine), to pound, to crush, to mix together by rubbing.

**khakha-t**

Rec. 27, 218, to crush, to bruise, to pound, to mix by pounding.

**kha**

Hearst Pap. XVIII, 2, crushed or pounded drugs (?)

**kha-t**

shower, rain, rainstorm, tempest.
khaaq, razor.
khaaqe-t, neck.
khait, Treaty 3, altar.
khab, to bend, to bow oneself, to prostrate oneself.
khab-t, a bending, bowing.
khabut, IV, 200, a part of a crown.
khab-t, moral obliquity, guile, deceit, fraud, wickedness.
khabuit, Love Songs, 2, 4, bent staves.

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.
kham, enemies, adversaries; varr.
khamm, to smell.
khamm-ti, the two nostrils, the gills of fish.
khammas, to be hot, to blaze; Copt.
khamas, to bend, to bow, to be humble.
khames 乳房, ear of corn; plur.
Copt. ṣr, ṣr, ṣr.

khames 乳房, spear, lance, javelin.

khamt 乳房, poultry, fowls.
Rec. 14, 108, to smell, to sniff.

khamt 乳房, nostrils.

khan 乳房, he who is in, dweller in:
Dweller of the palace = yi^ a § T.
T. 178 and M. 160.

khanu 乳房, with, Ebers Pap. 42, 17, a part of the body, skin (?)

khan, P. 160, veil = ṣr.

khanm 乳房, Rec. 27, 83; see 乳房.

khan 乳房, storm, violence.

khanu 乳房, to destroy.

khanuh 乳房, a measure of land; Copt. γενισττογ, Gr. σχοώσο
see 乳房.

khanp uten 乳房, 乳房th of an uten or 292 grains; 乳房th of an uten or 73 grains, P.S.B. 15, 310.

khank 乳房, to strike, to smite.

khar 乳房, with.

khar 乳房, Rec. 3, 50; see 乳房.

khar 乳房, A.Z. 35, 18,
P.S.B. 14, 4, 21,
Koller 1, 3, a corn-sack,
a corn measure = 21 gallons, or 2½ bushels, or
97 litres; plur.

khar-t 乳房, Rec. 30, 68, a part of a ship.

khar-t 乳房, fibre of a tree (?)

kharkhar 乳房, Annales I, 85, one of the 36 Dekans.

kharkhar 乳房, thunderstorm, hurricane, tempest.

kharb 乳房, A.Z. 1879, 19, to pound, to mix together by crushing.

khart 乳房, M. 612,
N. 1217, boy, child; 乳房, maiden, girl; plur. 乳房, Treaty 12, 乳房;
Rev. 14, 74,
Amen. 25, 9,
Rev. 12, 15;
B.D. 151, 6,乳房
B.D. 64, 43; Copt. ṣpọt.

khart 乳房, Rec. 29, 148, the young of an animal.

khakha 乳房, neck, throat; see 乳房;

Copt. 乳房.
Khas-t (?), 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.

Khasse, to be feeble, sick, weak, helpless; Copt.

Khas-t defect of body, a helpless person.

Khasit laxness, tiredness, effeminity.

Khāsi, Khasti Wört. 1015, 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-āb Nesi-Āmsu 32, 33, a form of Āapep.

Khaker to adorn, to decorate, to put on armour; var. Copt.
Khakeru, ornaments, decorations, jewellery, armour.

Khakerit, ornaments, collar, pectoral, head-attire.

Khakeritha-t, a name of the Eye of Horus.

Khakeritha, Ombos, to cut reeds, to gather.

Khater, Peasant, to drop, to keep quiet, to be helpless.

Khenu, U. 213, 438, M. 142, 589 (var. N. 648, T. 250), T. 178, 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.

Khenu with m, Rec. 27, 219, within.

Khen, Methen 10, walled enclosure.
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, 140B, IV, 655, brook, well, pool, lake, a water-station in the desert.

khenn water-course, stream.

khenn T. 252, Rev. 14, 34, to travel by boat, to sail, to row, to ferry over, to transport.

khennit ferryman; plur. U. 409, IV, 1192, Meir 2, 6.

khennu M. 550, sailor, rower, paddler; plur. T. 340, IV, 1192.

khenn-t transport.

khent M. 395, transportation, a ferry-boat, transport.

khenn-t T. 344, boat, skiff, ferry-boat.

khent áhu Koller 3, 6, cattle-boat.

khent IV, 1008, a procession of boats, periplus, panegyric; IV, 753, a procession of boats, festival of the periplus; the great periplus; periplus of Osiris.
Khennu " — Tuat IX, a singing-god.

Khennu " — Tuat III, the steersman of the boat Pakhet.

Khen-unnut-f " — Tuat IX, a singing-god.

Khen-n-urt-f " — Tuat III, a rower in the boat Heres.

Khenn-set " — Den-derah III, 29, a serpent-god.

Khenn-t " — Tuat III, a fighting-god.

Khenn-NN " — Amen. 19, 19, disturbers (?)

Khenn-tá " — T. 269, M. 428, disturbed, disarranged.

Khennu " — U. 445, image, statue, likeness, portrait, figure; plur. " — divine form.

Khen, khenn " — Rec. 30, 191, to disturb, to trouble, to rebel, to violate, to be disturbed internally, to be sick; calamity (?), fortune (?); IV, 969, Thes. 1481, restless or unquiet man; N. 948, disturbers of the peace.

Khenkhen " — to disturb, to scare, to terrify, to frighten away.

Khenu " — U. 311, T. 253, N. 1229, disturbance, trouble, revolt, rebellion, strife, opposition.

Khennu " — disorder, confusion, disturbance, disaster, calamity, storm, commotion among the elements; Rec. 32, 178, rebels, rioters.

Khenn-t " — disturbance, destruction.

Khenu-NN " — Amen. 19, 19, disturbers (?)

Khenn-n-urt-f " — Tuat III, a rower in the boat Heres.

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Khenn-tá " — T. 269, M. 428, disturbed, disarranged.

Khennu " — U. 445, image, statue, likeness, portrait, figure; plur. " — divine form.
khnem: to build, to put together.

khnemu: P.S.B. 10, 45, builder, mason, cook.

khnem áten: Thes. 434, conjunction of the sun; Rec. 3, 49, a conjunction of the disk morning and evening.

Khnem ánkhht: a title of the necropolis.

Khnem: U. 556, the flat-horned Ram-god, creator of the universe; later forms of the god's name are: A.Z. 1869, 25; compare Heb. הָנָה in the name הָנָה = אָוָה, Aram. Pap. 22; Gnostic χνομίς, χνούμις, χνούμις.

Khnem: the god of the 28th day of the month.

Khnem: Tuat XI, a god who supplied offerings.

Khnemit: the left eye of Horus, i.e., the moon.

Khnemit: consort of Khnem.

Khnemit: P. 682, a goddess.

Khnemiu: Tuat XI, a group of gods who counted time.

Khnemut: Tuat XI, a group of goddesses of time and years.


Khnemit-em-ánkh-ánnuit: B.D. 141 and 148, one of the seven divine cows; var.

Khnem Neb: Denderah IV, 83, Khnemu, lord of Elephantine and Philae.

Khnem Neb-Uáb-t: Denderah IV, 83, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem Neb-Peshnu: B.D. (Saite) 36, 2, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem Neb-Smen: Denderah IV, 83, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem Neb-ta-ánkhht: Khnemu as lord of the Other World.

Khnem Neb-Tcherur: Khnemu the potter.

Khnem-nehep: B.D. 142, V, 8, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem-Rá: Khnemu-Rá.

Khnem-renit (?): Tuat XI, a ram-god.

Khnem-He ru-Hetep: B.D. 142, V, 8, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem-khenti-áneb-f: a form of Khnemu.

Khnem-khenti-uar-f: Ombos I, 93, a god of offerings.
Khnem-khenti-per-ānkh, Khnemu, master of the house of life.

Khnem-khenti-netchem-tchem-ānkh, Khnemu, master of the marriage-chamber.

Khnem-khenti-tau-neteru, Khnemu, master of the lands of the gods.

Khnem-sekhet-āsh, one of the seven forms of Khnemu.

Khnem-qaet-h eru-nebu, B.M. 32, 202, Khnemu, maker of mankind.

Khnemit, Rec. 21, 14, IV, 1064, Metternich Stele 171, spring, well, fountain, cistern; plur. Kubbâ Hand Stele, Israel Stele 23; Copt. 2016566, Copt. 2016566, the “western well of Egypt.”

Khnemit her, 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.

Khnemes-ti, nostrils.

Khenset, a tiara or crown.

Khenk, a kind of stuff, a garment.

Kher, under, having or possessing something; Copt. 2016566, 2016566.

Kheri, under, subservient to, a person or thing under something, lower, the lower part; Copt. 2016566, 2016566; face downwards; 2016566, downwards; under the favour of.

Khorâ, kheri, subject, serf, vassal, servant; fem. 2016566, 2016566; plur. 2016566, 2016566, Rec. 31, 172, employees, workpeople.

Kherit, lower; IV, 919, estate.

Kheri, the lower, or last, as opposed to 2016566, the upper or first.

Kheru = Copt. 2016566, 2016566.

Kheri 21, 43, Israel Stele, because of.

Kheri â, “under the hand of,” i.e., assistant, deputy; 2016566, the mate of a captain; in thy power.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kheri peh-t</td>
<td>Metternich Stele 51, behind, &quot;under the back of&quot;; ibid. 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheri meṭu (?)</td>
<td>sub-ordinate, deputy of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheri er ḫeri</td>
<td>P. 11168, 55, bottom side uppermost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheri ḫa-t</td>
<td>before, formerly, originally.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kheri khait</td>
<td>he who is suffering from sickness, the patient.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kheri ḳhetom</td>
<td>&quot;under the seal,&quot; said specially of orders sealed with the palace seal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheri ta ḫa-t</td>
<td>Rev. 12, 39, at the front; Copt. 2Δ.ΠΔ.Π.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheri tem-t</td>
<td>he who is under the knife, a sufferer from a disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheri tchatcha</td>
<td>Thes. 1295, deputy, he who is under the chief.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kheri</td>
<td>U. 214, scrotum; kherui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khert, kherit</td>
<td>IV, 968, IV, 656, goods, objects, possessions, property, wants, needs, share,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>events, circumstances, matters, affairs, course of events; Copt. ʔpe, ʔpe;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>everybody's business or affairs;</td>
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<tr>
<td>kherti-ā</td>
<td>Rec. 6, 9, dues, revenues, impost, tax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheri ḫeb</td>
<td>I, 138, Rec. 27, 230, a priest or magician, the reader of the holy books in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheri ḫebāshau</td>
<td>A.Z. 99, 95, the priest of the people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kheri-ḥeb tep, the chief reader of the divine books.

Kheriuf kefān, Mar. Karn. 52, 12, a class of soldiers.

Kheriuf-antu, B.D. 168, the gods who are provided with offerings.

Kheriuf-āakhu, Tuat XI, the gods who are provided with disks of light.

Kheriuf-āmu, 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.

Kheriuf-āhāu-em-Āment, Tuat V, the gods who are masters of time in the Tuat.

Kheriuf-beq-f, B.D. 17, 100, one of the seven spirits who guarded Osiris.

Kheriuf-m'nen, Tuat VII, the gods who are masters of the rope with which Qān is tied.

Kheriuf-metaḥu, Tuat VII, the gods who attacked Māmu, and slit open his body.

Kheriuf-nuḥ-em-Tuat, Tuat V, the land-measuring gods who allot estates to the righteous.

Kheriuf-Nutchi, Tuat V, nine gods who hold fast the serpent Nutchi.

Kheri-ermen-Sah, one of the 36 Dekans.

Kheriuf-ḥeteput, B.D. 168, the gods who possess sepulchral meals.

Kheriuf-khepti, one of the 36 Dekans.

Kheriuf-khepti-Serit, Tomb Seti I, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; var.

Kheriuf-khepti-Kenemut, P. 567, a god who protected the chin.

Kheriuf-sebu, Tuat XI, the gods of the stars who sing at sunrise.

Kheri-she (?), Tuat XI, the gods of the stars who sing at sunrise.

Kheri-Khenem, Dend., one of the 36 Dekans.

Kherit-teka, Mar. Aby. I, 45, a fire-goddess.

Kherit-tesu (?), Mar. Aby. I, 45, the god of scent.

Kherit, a holder, vase, box.

Kherit, 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.
kheri-set, Nastasen Stele
49, brazier; Herusátef Stele
50, candlestick; a bronze candlestick.

kheri-gen, a pot of grease, or a grease pot.
kher, evil, wickedness.
khera, Rev. 11, 168, a garment.
kheribesh, Rec. 30, 95, D, Rev. 11, 122, 12,
34, 54, armour; Copt. ἦξηξηξηξηξ.

kherp, P. 339, to rule, to direct, to present, to offer; var.

khera, Rev. 13, 94 = Copt. ἦξηξηξηξηξηξ.
kheribesh, Rev. 11, 123, young manservant; Copt. ἦξηξηξηξηξ.

Kheritá, P. 493

kherpa, P. 339, to rule, to direct, to present, to offer; var.
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 

, a causative prefix; var. .

, personal and absolute pronoun, 3rd fem.; var. or .

; see as , an interrogative particle.

, a male human being, man, person; Copt. ., Amharic .

, IV, 1118, the two parties in a lawsuit.

, T. 58, M. 217, N. 589, , woman, any woman; plur. , Amharic .

, P. 3024, 98, , , , Herusabeth Stele 90; plur. , Copt. .

, a native of Elephantine (Syene); , a wise man; , Rec. 29, 165, a well-known man; , a native of the Delta; , Love Songs 1, 3, a slave of his belly; , a man of eternity, i.e., a dead man; , IV, 966, millions of men; , Rec. 6, 8, sailor folk; , Mar. Karn. 53, 23, a crying person.

, everybody, all folk.

, to know.

, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 37, , bar, bolt, beam, pillar, mast, pole; , pillar of the earth; dual IV, 498, 1220, the two bolts of a door or gate; plur. , IV, 707, Mar. Karn. 42, 11, bolts, beams, masts, flagstaffs; Copt. .

, seat, throne, place; see .


, Rec. 29, 148, geese.

, sheep; see ; Copt. .

, a kind of goose.

, a kind of goose (?)

, P. 162, U. 573, M. 624, , son; Copt. .

, N. 947, , divine son; , wicked son, accursed offspring; , limb, member; , IV, 1078, son who is heir; , son of the heart, i.e., beloved
son; Rec. 16, 110 = Ⅲ, son, opener of the belly, i.e., firstborn son; Ⅲ, son’s son, i.e., grandson; Ⅲ, eldest son; Ⅲ, first son, i.e., eldest son; Ⅲ, male child; Ⅲ, minent.
B.M. 138, 4, son to son, heir to heir.

Saiu Ⅲ, Siut, 15, people, men.

Sa-t Ⅲ, P. 393, M. 561, N. 1168, Ⅲ, daughter; Ⅲ, Shipwreck 129, little girl.

Sa-ti Ⅲ, U. 598, Ⅲ, U. 217, M. 529, N. 964, 1108, Ⅲ, P. 466, Ⅲ, the two divine daughters Isis and Nephthys; Ⅲ, Rec. 27, 225, the two daughters of Nut; Ⅲ, U. 218, the two daughters of Tem; Ⅲ, A.Z. 1900, 20, two daughters of the Nile-god.

Sa-ti bât Ⅲ, P. 79, Ⅲ, M. 109, Ⅲ, M. 334, 707, the two daughters of the king of the North.

Saâmer-f Ⅲ, P. 320, Ⅲ, M. 627, Ⅲ, “his beloved son” — title of a funerary priest, title of the high-priest of Heru-shefit.

Sa-nesu Ⅲ, king’s son, prince.

Sa-t nesu Ⅲ, king’s daughter, princess.

Sa Râ Ⅲ, son of Râ, a title first adopted by kings under the Vth dynasty; Ⅲ, I, 54.

Sa Repât Ⅲ, Rec. 33, 33, son of a chief.

Sa hur Ⅲ, A.Z. 1899, 73, son of begging, i.e., beggar.

Sa hemm Ⅲ, son of fever, i.e., a fever patient.

Sa-her-shef Ⅲ, A.Z. 1908, 20, the name of an amulet.

Sa s[a] Ⅲ, A.Z. 1899, 73, Ⅲ, ibid. 4, 1, Ⅲ, Metternich Stele 52, son of a gentleman as opposed to Ⅲ, a beggar;

Sa-ta Ⅲ, Rec. 10, 114, cerastes; Ⅲ, Copt. cit.

Sa ta (P) Ⅲ, creatures that live in the earth.

Sait Ⅲ, Tuat XI, a group of desert goddesses.

Saiu Ⅲ, A.Z. 1908, 117, Ⅲ, stars; Ⅲ, Copt. cit.

Sa-ttâakhuit Ⅲ, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Sa-t-Áamenti (?) Ⅲ, U. 575, Ⅲ, N. 965, a goddess, regent of Peter

Sa-pa-nemma Ⅲ, B.D. 164, 9, a god (?)

Sa-maât Ⅲ, Tuat VII, a hawk-god; reading perhaps Ba-maat.

Sa-t He-t-Her Ⅲ, Denderah III, 9, 28, 29, IV, 63, a serpent-goddess of Denderah.
Sa-sá-t  see  Tomb Ram. IV; see  Ombos I, 45, a ram-god.
Sa-ti-Sá-t  Tomb of the Serpent-warder of the 1st Gate.
Sa-spa  Ombos I, 45, a ram-god.
Sa-Se[m]t  Tuat I, the Serpent-warder of the 1st Gate.
Sa-semu  one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Íσαμε.
Sa-ser-t  Denderah II, 10, Zod. Dend., one of the 36 Dekans; var.  Íσαρος; Gr. Σισερ.
Sa-ti-Ser-t  Tomb of Seti I, Annales I, 86, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σισερ.
Sa-seshem  one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Íσαςεημε.
Sa-qet  Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σικέη.
Sa-ti-qet  Ramesseum, one of the 36 Dekans.
Sa-ta  T. 317, B.D. 87, 3, Denderah III, 14, Tuat V, a long-lived serpent-goddess.
Sa-ta  Rec. 31, 170, a mythological serpent.
Sa-ta  the name of a constellation.
Sa-Tathenen  Tuat VII, a hawk-god in the Tuat.
Saut  intestines, entrails, the lower back part of the body.
Sa  mosaic pavement.

Sa-t  earth, ground, soil, pavement; Coptr. ΕΣΗΣ.
Sa-ti  threshold.
Sa-it (?)  field, arura (Gr. ἀποτίμα = 10,000 sq. cubits); see  Τοίη, Coptr. ΤΟΕ, ΤΟΕ, ΣΕΤΕΩΕ.
Sa, sa-t  a land measure = ¼th of a schoinos or arura (ἀποτίμα), i.e., 1250 square cubits.
Sat (?)  a measure of land, arura.
Sa  Edict 25, 1, Rec. 33, 123, five orders of priests;  Σαυ, phylarch;  Σαυ, overseer of the order.
Sau  sorcerer, enchanter, reciter of spells.
Sa  P. 666, 1, Rec. 12, 68, 1, Rec. 4, 22, 1, B.D. 15, 7, protection, an object that gives or brings protection, amulet, talisman, phylactery;  Σαυ. Peasant 186, he who is in charge of someone, servant;  Σαυ, Rec. 4, 22, 5, 96, the 14 amulets.
Sa en ånkh  Culte 90, the magical fluid of life; see U. 562.
Sau (?) Thes. 133, a name of the Dekans.
Sa — Berg. I, 20, a god who gave praise, to Rā; Denderah IV, 79, an ape-god, a foe of Āapep.

Saiu — Tuat IX, a group of gods who cast spells by tying knots in a rope.

Sait — the consorts of the same.

Sa-ur — U. 422, T. 242, a god.

sa Heru — dawn, morning; compare Heb. "

sai-ta — , homage, praise; to do homage.

Sa-ta — P. 370, U. 218, N. 1147, a god, director of spirit-souls.

Sai-ta — Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

sa — A.Z. 1907, 77, a mat.

sa — a kind of wood (?)

sa ur — "great sa" — a kind of seed or fruit used in medicine.

sa en Āst — a plant used in medicine.

sa — P. 623, U. 4, 208, M. 63, P. 44, P. 44 = M. 63, N. 31, Rec. 31, 21, ibid. 31, 30, Mar. Karn. 52, 16, Rec. 27, 228,

Saiu — I. D. III, 140D, "good shepherd" — a title of Seti I; Rev. 6, 25, keeper of the book, librarian (?)

saiti — Treaty 31,

sait — IV, 967, duties, charges, responsibilities.

saiu — warder, watchman, shepherd, drover, herd, keeper, guardian; plur.

Saiu — Israel Stele 24; donkey-herd; gazelle-herd.

Sa-t — guardian; plur.

sai — watchman, guardian; plur.

Sa — divine custodians.
sa 𓊪, imprisonment, restraint.

saiu- 𓊪, fetters, restraint of any kind, bonds.

Saiu Set 𓊪, B.D. 23, 3, "fetters of Set," i.e., the name of certain bandages placed over the mouth.

Sa 𓊪, B.D. 142, 71, "Shepherd"—a title of Osiris.

Sai 𓊪, a mythological crocodile.

Nesi-Ámsu 32, 41, a form of Aapep.

Sa em Geb 𓊪, the gate of the 9th Division of the Tuat.

sa 𓊪, Koller 13, 5, ram, sheep; plur. 𓊪; Heb. 𓊪, Assy. 𓊪, Arab. 𓊪.

sa-t 𓊪, Rec. 27, 191, 𓊪, tomb, grave, shelter, wall; plur. 𓊪, Rec. 30, 188.

sau 𓊪, I, 78, places where cattle are bred or housed.

sau 𓊪, U. 394, 𓊪, to cut, to carve.

s-b 𓊪, to be full, satisfied; see 𓊪.

sai 𓊪, Rec. 33, 6, coast region.

s-au 𓊪, to call, to cry out; var. 𓊪.

s-auu 𓊪, B.D. 1278, 16, 𓊪, B.D. 64, 32, enlargers.

Sau 𓊪, the city-god of Sais; 𓊪, the god of Lower Sais; 𓊪, the god of Upper Sais.

sau (?) 𓊪, to teach, to admonish, to instruct; Copt. cho.
saut — fear, anguish, quaking.

sab — to play the flute.


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-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.


sab — time, period.

s-ab — to show graciousness or affection; caus. of

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 ; var.

sam-t — a burning, fire, conflagration.

sannar — a vegetable substance (?)

sanhem — locust, grasshopper; plur.

Sanhem — Sinsin I, grasshopper-city in Sekhet-fetpet.

Sanes — a group of gods who occupy the same shrine; Gr. αἰνεῖος.

Sar — Osiris.
Sar, Tuat VI: (1) a jackal-headed stake of torture; (2) a sceptre surmounted by (Tuat XI).

sar-t — , flax(?); Copt. cox (?)

Sarma, Bibl. Eg. V, 215, a Semitic proper name.

sah penu — , a plant, ratsbane (?)

sahetemti — , Hb. 314; see sanhem.

sash — , to grind, to rub down.

sasha — , an animal (?)

saq — , crocodile (?)

saq — , Rev. 5, 95, vegetables (?)

saker — , Rev. 13, 49, to journey, to sail; Copt. sf hp.

Sag — , 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 — , leg.

sat — , to pour out water, to water.

sati — , Rec. 3, 118, flood.

satt — , quaking, trembling, terror, fear; Copt. ctwt.

Satii (?), Tuat V, a god who guarded the river of fire.

Satit (?), T.S.B.A. III, 424, a goddess of .

sath — , U. 350, to pour out a libation.

sat — , Rec. 32, 177, to tremble, to shake.

satu — , terror, quaking.

sat-t — , P. 662, M. 773, rag, something torn; , Amen. 21, r.

Sá — , U. 368, a black bull-god; var. , N. 719 + 17.

Sá-t — , U. 368, a black cow-goddess; var. , N. 719 + 17.

Sá-t-Baq-t — , U. 369, goddess of the olive tree.

Sá-kam — , U. 368, a god, son of Sá-t-kamt; var. , N. 719.

Sá-t-kamt — , U. 368, a goddess; var. , N. 719.

sá — , Rev. flame, fire.

Sáamiu — , a class of devils; see .

s-áakhu — , to glorify, to make bright or shining, to praise, to recite formulae for the benefit of someone, to perform rites, to do good to.

s-áakhu-t — , laudation, praise, a formula of praise.

s-áakhu — , commemorative formulae of praise of the dead.

Sáatiu — , B.I. (Saite) 90, 2, a group of gods.

s-áu — , Rev. 16, 109; caus. of
s-aur  Rec. 27, 86, to make pregnant.
saf  U. 135, N. 443, a cake for offering.
saam  P.S.B. 11, 265, to feed, to give to eat.
sama  incense (?)
san  N. 1120, T. 7, P. 234, M. 516, Peasant 309, to rub, to rub dry, to wipe, to wipe away.

san  fire-stick, fire-drill, wood for kindling a fire.

san  a kind of boat.

San  Düm. Temp. Insch. 25, a god of learning and letters, one of the seven sons of Mehurit.

s-ari  to make, to cause to make or be made; caus. of ।।।।।.

sashā  T. 393, M. 406, to shine (?) like a star, ।।।।।।।।।।।।.

s-āthi  to carry off, to seize; caus. of āthi ।।।।।.

Sāthasiu 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. ḫเ. 

s-aa  Rec. 11, 56, IV, 750, 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-am  Rec. 16, 57, 14, etc., to absorb; caus. of ।।।।।.

sāmiu  devourers.

Sām-em-snef  a serpent-fiend.

Sām-em-quesu  a serpent-fiend.

Sām-ta  Berg. 1, 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, IV, 839; see

s-ánkh, Metternich Stele 88, to vivify.

s-ant, to destroy, to blot out, to wipe out; see antch.

sår, Rec. 32, 80, Δ, to bring, to bring up; see

sariu, porters, bearers, carriers.

Saraut, Berg. I, 35, Edfû 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.

sårq, to make an end of, to finish; see .

såh, to be free-born, to possess high rank and nobility; ennobled.

såh, a free-born man (?) gentleman, high rank, nobility, honour; IV, 1072, the king's second noble.

såh, A.Z. 1900, 30, Nav. Lit. 68, noble, free, a name given to the mummy; Rec. 36, 78, the dead.

Såh, the divine mummy of Osiris.

Såh ab (hat), Tuat III, a god in the Tuat.

såh, såhu, a garment.

såhā, to set upright, to erect; caus. of .

såhā Tet, Rec. 3, 51, 4, 30, to set up the Tet, or backbone of Osiris.

såhā Tet, the festival of setting up the Tet.

sás, A.Z. 1900, 129, to make many, to multiply; caus. of .

s-ṣaq, Israel Stele 16, A, Rec. 29, 155, ibid. 30, 201, to make to enter; caus. of .

s-ak, to defend, to protect; caus. of .

Saks, Rev., a god; Gr. Σαξ (?)

s-ṣṯ, IV, 894, to cut, to destroy, to slay; caus. of .

s-ṣṭcha, Thes. 1199, to spoil, to do evil, to commit a crime; caus. of .

si, U. 549, 604, T. 303, P. 204 + 6, M. 307 (var. Σ), N. 1002, an interrogative particle.

Si, B.D. 31, 2, a crocodile-god; see .

sif, child, babe.
sir — giraffe.
su — B.M. 138, 4, they.
su — protector, shepherd.
su, suá — P. 411, they.
su — P. 432, to drink; Copt. ce.
su-t — P. 433, drink.
suu (?) — ground, region.
Susu — P. 265, a lake in the Tuat.
Susu — M. 477, N. 1244, the god of Lake Susu.
su-t — wheat, corn, grain; Copt. co'vo.
sua — U. 401, to cut; Copt. co'vo.
to cut into, to cut the throat of an animal, to stab.
suash — to worship, to praise, to adore; caus. of co'vo; Copt. wy.
Suatcheb — P.S.B. 13, 515, a form of Geb.
suás — B.D. 42, 3, decay, corruption.
suáb — to purify; caus. of co'vo.
sui — darkness, night.
suaba — P. 467, to make an entrance, to force open, to pierce, to penetrate; caus. of co'vo.
subub — P. 265.