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.1 Had Åkerblad (1760–1819) and S. de Sacy (1758–1838) accepted these facts, and worked to develop them, the progress of Egyptological science would have been materially hastened. They failed, however, to pay much attention to the hieroglyphic inscriptions of which copies were available, and devoted all their time and labour to the elucidation of the enchorial, or demotic, text on the Rosetta Stone, the discovery of which had roused such profound interest among the learned men of the day. Their labours in connection with this text were crowned with considerable success. To Åkerblad belongs the credit of being the first European to formulate a "Demotic Alphabet," and to give the values of its characters in Coptic letters, but neither he nor S. de Sacy seems to have suspected the existence of a hieroglyphic alphabet. Both these eminent scholars produced lists, or small vocabularies, of demotic

words, and added translations of them which are surprisingly correct considering the period when they were compiled. And both were able to read correctly the demotic equivalents of several Greek royal names, e.g., Alexander, Ptolemy and Berenice. Their failure to apply the method by which they achieved such success to the hieroglyphic inscriptions is inexplicable. It has been suggested that their scholarly minds revolted at the absurd views, theories and statements about the Egyptian hieroglyphs made by Athanasius Kircher (1601-1680), Jablonski (1673-1757), J. de Guignes (1721-1800), Tychsen (1734-1815) and others, and the suggestion is probably correct. After the publication of his famous "Letter" to S. de Sacy,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 enchantial inscription. . . . But . . . I had gradually been compelled to abandon this expectation, and to admit the conviction that no such alphabet would ever be discovered, because it had never been in existence." During the next three or four years he made striking progress in the decipherment of both demotic and hieroglyphic characters. The results of his studies at this period were published in his article Egypt, which appeared in Part I of the fourth volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* in 1819. It was accompanied by five plates, containing *inter alia* a hieroglyphic vocabulary of 218 words, a

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

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


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."¹

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.² 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.
Introduction.

To place? H27.xxvi.

Shall be placed, H27.xxvii. ΕΝ ΚΕΙΣΟΝ ΙΣΟΝ. 


Upon. H27.xxvi.

H27.xxvi.

H32.L4 In? At?

H32.L46.

H8.vii. For this; therefore; on purpose.

What had been done. H20.x.

Illustrious. H66ii. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ.

Honours. H24.vicc. ΤΑ ΤΙΜΙΑ.

H24.vicc.

H25.xxvi. ΤΑΥΤΑΡΧΟΝΤΑ ΤΙΜΙΑ.

H30.vicc.

H24.axc. Most honourable. ΤΙΜΙΝΤΑΤΑ.

Venerate. H30.vicc.

Enter; be sent. H17.iv. \( \text{we} \).

H20.xvii.

Glorious. H16.e. ΜΕΓΑΛΟΔΟΣΟΥ.


Great. H16.i. See Baskets; ẹrẹẹ Dutes.

X2. The great Queen


Arms. H21.viii. ΟΙΛΑΩΝ.

H23.axviii. ΟΙΛΑΩΝ ΝΙΚΗΤΙΚΟΝ.

Prizes. H17.iia.

H34.A3. Wrote the most characteristic part.

R1.

T1. Name character is constant in all.


H19.viii. From a time.

H20.x. Excused from.

H23.axvii. From the temples.

Aurora, H23.axviii. See Rod, Σ.

Prophets. H17.iv. \( \text{ας ου} \). See Chinnamus.

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

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

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Champollion's Table of Hieroglyphic and Demotic phonetic signs. From his *Lettre à M. Dacier relative à l'Alphabet des Hiéroglyphes Phonétiques*. Paris, 1822. Plate IV.
1830. The "Rudiments," to paraphrase Kosegarten's words, contains a valuable and well-arranged collection of all the most important groups of enchorial characters hitherto deciphered. These Young selected from enchorial texts which had been published by himself, and by Champollion and Kosegarten, and from letters which he had received from Champollion describing the contents of unpublished papyri at Paris.

The progress of Egyptology suffered a severe set-back by the death of Young on May 10th, 1830, and by the death of Champollion on March 4th, 1832, and there was no scholar sufficiently advanced in the science to continue their work. With the exception of books and papers of a polemical character, some authors championing Young's system of phonetics, and others loudly proclaiming the superior merits of that of Champollion, and others advocating the extraordinary views of Spohn and 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 tran-
scribing 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

1 Zwei Sprachvergleichende Abhandlungen. 1. Ueber die Anordnung
und Verwandtschaft des Semitischen, Indischen, Aethiopischen, Alt-Persischen
und Alt-Aegyptischen Alphabets. 11. Ueber den Ursprung und die Verwandtschaft
der Zahlwörter in der Indo-Germanischen, Semitischen, und der Koptischen Sprache.
Berlin, 1835–6. 8vo.
### I. Alphabet phonétique général

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

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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;¹ he believed that if either the ancient forms of Chinese characters, or those which their values indicate, were given to them, true hieroglyphs similar to those that exist on the Rosetta Stone would very often be found. And he thought that if the Psalms of David were translated into Chinese, and they were then written in the ancient characters of that language, the inscriptions in Egyptian papyri would be reproduced.² Now whatever may have been the opinions held by Young and Champollion about the relationship of the Chinese language to the ancient Egyptian language, or the similarity of the principles on which Chinese and Egyptian writing had been developed, these scholars could neither affirm nor deny effectively the statements of de Guignes and de Palin, for both of them were ignorant of the Chinese language. With Birch the case was very different, for he studied Chinese under a competent master when still at the Merchant Taylors’ School, with the direct object of obtaining an appointment in the Consular Service in China. The friend of the family who had promised to obtain this appointment for him died unexpectedly in 1831, with the result that Birch remained in England. He continued his Chinese studies, and began to read the works of Young and Champollion, thinking that his knowledge of Chinese would enable him to read the Egyptian texts easily. In 1834 he became an assistant in the Public Record Office, and worked in the Tower until January, 1836, when he entered the service of the Trustees of the British Museum. There he was able to make use of his knowledge of Chinese and Egyptian, and his first official task was to arrange and describe the Chinese coins.³ When this work was completed he was directed to describe

¹ See his Essai sur le moyen de parvenir à la lecture et à l'intelligence des Hiéroglyphes Égyptiens in Mémoires de l'Académie. tom. XXIX, 1764; tom. XXXIV, 1770.
³ Some of the descriptions which he wrote at this time are still in the coin trays of the Department of Coins and Medals, and by the courtesy of my colleague, the Keeper of the Department, Mr. G. F. Hill, I have been able to examine them.
the Collections of Egyptian monuments and papyri for the official
Guide to the British Museum, and his account of them was
published in the "Synopsis" for 1838. Long before he entered
the Museum he conceived the idea of compiling a Hieroglyphic
Dictionary, and began to write down, each on a separate slip of
paper, the hieroglyphic words which he found in the texts
published by James Burton,1 Gardner Wilkinson,2 Champollion,3
Rosellini4 and Salvolini.5

Birch's "Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary."

This work of word-collecting had been somewhat interrupted
by his duties in the Public Record Office in 1834–5, but soon
after he entered the Museum he took it up with redoubled zeal,
and he copied every hieroglyphic text and transcribed every
hieratic papyrus which the Museum possessed. In 1837, the year
in which Lepsius published his famous Letter to Rosellini, Birch
revised his slips carefully, and decided to attempt to publish a
"Hieroglyphical Dictionary." In those days no fount of hiero-
glyphic 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 publica-
tion of a hieroglyphic dictionary, but they decided to issue first
of all a few specimen pages, with a short Preface by Birch, with
the view of finding out how far the work would be supported by
the learned and the general public. Thereupon Birch prepared
for the lithographer twelve small quarto pages containing ninety-
three words, and having written a Preface of two pages to explain
his system of arrangement of the words, they were published in
the autumn of 1838 under the title of "Sketch of a Hieroglyphical

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.
Introduction.

b.

40 τοπ. 8οτ. the same ἄριστον ἱππότης 'harassing on his left hand' (Ros. M.R.) analogous to ἄριστον

41 ἄριστον 'linen, to make linen.' ἄριστον 'I have made linen—wove.' (Rit. Cap. 6)

42 ἀριστερόν 'Aris' name of a Goddes.

43 ἄφέ to chastise.

44 ἄφέ 'Flesh'

45 ἀφ. ἁφ. 'Hand.' flesh, ἄριστον 'superintendent of the royal scribes of the hand.' (Coffin of Hapimen. RM)

46 ἄφ. ἁφ. 'Flesh. hand' (Sale) Gr. Rais. A.

47 ἄφ. ἁφ. 'to purify pure' (Ch. Mon. de l'Ég. T. I. XIII)

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

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

The above extracts from Birch's Preface and the specimen pages which are here given prove beyond all doubt that he had grasped the importance of the "phonetic principle" for lexicographical purposes, and that he was the first to apply it to the arrangement of the words of the Egyptian language. He says that he borrowed [the idea of] his "ideophonic 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 Hiéroglyphique."**

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

\(^1\) 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\(^1\) 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: \(^2\) “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 simbolicì.”

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.

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\(^1\) Born 1742, died 1833. He was the Permanent Secretary to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, and was well known as a classic and historian.

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

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

Champollion’s manuscripts, however, needed a great deal of alteration and arrangement before they could be printed. And their editor describes in detail how he was himself obliged to make a copy of the Dictionary in which he incorporated the contents of both the slips and the folios, as well as very many important particulars from his brother’s Grammaire Égyptienne. Having written out all his material, he had to decide how to arrange the words. This was no easy matter, and finally he adopted the system which was foreshadowed in his brother’s “Mémoire sur l’Écriture Hiératique,” and was printed in 1821. At that time Champollion was endeavouring to classify and arrange the Egyptian hieroglyphs, and found great difficulty in doing so. He believed that the ancient Egyptians must have had some system of arrangement for them, though he had no support for this view, and no evidence on the subject was forthcoming from native sources, and none from the works of classical writers. Finally he adopted a “methodical, or so to say, natural classification,” that is, he grouped into sections the figures of men, human members, animals, birds, fish, reptiles, plants, etc. This method was a modification of the system of arrangement of words in their Vocabularies by the Copts, for Champollion argued that if the Copts, who are racially the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, could do it, so could his own people. This was a natural classification of hieroglyphs based on the Coptic “Scala.”
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Champollion's comparison of the values given to certain hieroglyphic signs by Young and himself. From *Précis du Système Hieroglyphique*. Paris, 1824.

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<th>Signes équivalents dans la table Hiérotiques</th>
<th>Hieroglyphes équivalents</th>
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Hieroglyphic and Hieratic signs compared by Champollion. From *Précis du Système Hieroglyphique*. 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 Ἑἰῷκι or Ἑἰκι, and σαλοσ or σαλοσε, 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. Ἑἰῷ thy Ἑἰῷκι, Arab. مَلاك الْكُبْرَ of Ibn Kabr.² It is divided into ten Gates or Doors (πο = ὅ), and each gate contains several Chapters (κεφαλαίων). The First Gate (fol. 90) contains four Chapters. The First Chapter gives the names of the Creator, παντὸς ὑπὲρ προσώπων, 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, πανοικίασα etca πανοι, and of its orders and ranks, πανεπιταχυν πανεπιστείλιν. The Third Chapter gives the names of the Firmament, and its towers, and its stars, παντερεωται πανεπίστολο πανεπιστροφος, and towers of the second station and the stations of the moon, πανεπιστροφος πανεπιστολο στατικα πανεπιστολο πανεπιστολο. The Fourth Chapter deals with the world as it exists and its physical constitution and its Elements, πανοικίασα πανοικίασα πανεπιστολο πανεπιστολο πανεπιστολο. The Second Gate (fol. 97) 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. 112), 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. 138).

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.
gouyqye, niocephale, celui qui a une tête de bilion. 6.69
Le groupe o ou nous paroît répondre au pronom
courte gour ou gounk ici même; 6 ou, gounk trésmine
(femme). G.370.

Gounk, révil. G.246.

Répond à la préposition courte isolée napy, contre, devant, en présence de. G.247.

A le sur de graight, qui ressemble dans G.191.

275 et 314.

gou.(courte gour), le venit, le centre, le milieu.
Ses jambes sont tordues et son ventre est bien placé. En corps, est en forme) dessinée.
(Robeuse feminine, domaine public, Description d'Egypte, partie.

Le Rocher est au milieu des. (Description

27.1., 0., caractère figuratif représentant la tête humaine.
Ses deux parures sont sur sa tête. (Description

Les deux parures sont sur sa tête. (Description

C'est, c'est paré, avec. (Description

Par tête. (Description

Avec elle. (Description

28. (, , caractère figuratif, représentant une tête inodore,

quête de femme.

(ope. p. la tête en parlant d'une femme féminine de (,

Par tête de femme,) ok à tiv, vis ike

Me! (effet féminin au monde de fin).

, perow net, la tête à tiv. G. 34.

gid, a aussi la valeur de sur. G. 283.

29. , aptite, Phœbas barbues avec une coiffure caractéris-

tique, signifie les chefs (étrangers). G. 278:

en (, et même le groupe antier (, en (, (,

remplaçant le opte rogue, rjorge, la première.

, pate (gotit), le premier. G. 240.

, pate (gotit), le premier, le chef. G. 244.

, pate (gotit), le premier, le chef de

nombreux soldats. (Emigration des tembarns de Komos).

30. (, caractère figuratif, représentant une mèche de cheveux,

une chevelure, Comas.

cheveux, déterminatif figuratif du groupe phonétique, (,

ayant la même signification. (ex-

A. Variante du précédent. (Divinité, à la mère Rouge).

, caractère figuratif, Chevelure, Comas.

, Divine Chevelure du soleil; tête de la

Déesse Hathor, Venus (Phile et, Diadème, et cheveux).
Introduction.

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 І, the arms belonging to the vowel Α, 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.1 ... In the general order of the divisions [of the Dictionnaire] the characters are placed according to the order of merit of the object which they represent; heaven before the stars which appear therein; man before all other animated creatures; the products of the divine creation before the products of human invention; plants before objects of art and fantastic emblems. Finally, the whole before its parts, and these even in a certain order of relative pre-eminence, which is regulated by the customs or opinions of the world. ... Each hieroglyphic character is followed by the groups of which it is the primitive character, the key-character, and in the arrangement of these groups, the order of priority adopted for the general classification of the characters has been followed. ... Moreover, this order for the second character is followed equally for the third, the fourth, etc., just as is done for the second, third and fourth letter of the words of our dictionaries arranged in the order of the alphabet.2

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

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

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

2 Monuments Égyptiens 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 case 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 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, lexicographic, 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.”
Introduction.

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.
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
Introduction.

DICTIONARY OF HIEROGLYPHICS.

MĀ

mallow. Open, unwind, on fold. Br M lxvii 2. 4. 6

MĀT. Unfold. L. T xxxii 58. 2.

MĀTET. Unfold unwind. L. T ix 17 59

MĀTA. Spine. L. T xxxix 108 4

MĀTAY. Rope, pole. L. T xxxvi 89. 5.

MĀTAW. Road. L. T xi 109. 9


MĀTENA. Road, path. Ch. P. H. 221.

MĀTAY. A mercenary. L. K. xiv. 600. c.

MĀTAY. A mercenary. L. K. xiv. 603. a.


MĀTA. Phallus. L. T. lxix. 164. 12.

ME

MĀKHI. Balance. S S. e B. M.

MĀKHI. Balance. P S 127; L. T 125. 9

MĀKHA. Go E R 6655

MĀKHA. Balance S S. c B. M.

MĀKHA. Balance P. Br., L. T 16.

MĀKHA. Balance Ch i d M. d'Or. p. 34.

MĀKHA. Strangle. S P cxli. 17.


MĀKHAU. Vessel, boat. L. T. xxxviii. 106. 3

MĀKH. Archer E S 866


MĀKHT. Battle, slaughter L. D. iv. 90. a.

MĀM. Come (?). M. d. C xxii. hor. 2.

MĀM. Neck. D. 140.

MĀMÁBU. (Uncertain.) E. P. cliv. 7.

MEKHA. Copper. D. 140.

MEKHA (?). Humble. M. cxxx. See hbi.

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 Birch's greatest works so effectually that they have no mention under his name in the authors' great Book of Life, the British Museum Catalogue. In his admirable Bibliography, *The Literature of Egypt and the Soudan*, 2 vols., London, 1886, 4to, Prince Ibrâhim Hilmy rightly mentioned the translation of the Book of the Dead, and the Dictionary of Hieroglyphics and the Hieroglyphic Grammar under the entry Birch, Samuel, LL.D., etc. But even so, he refers the reader for particulars of these works to the entry Bunsen, C. C. J.

**Heinrich Brugsch and His "Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch."**

The publication of Bunsen's *Aegyptens Stelle in der Weltgeschichte* in 1845 fired the imagination of a young German called Heinrich Brugsch,1 who was at that time a pupil in the Real Gymnasium at Cologne, and he devoted himself ardently to the study of the Egyptian inscriptions in the demotic character. In 1849 he published the paper, *Die demotische Schrift der alten Aegypten 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 Démotique*.3 Ten years later he published his epoch-making work on the Rhind Papyri,4 and proved himself to be an expert in translating very difficult hieratic and demotic texts. Brugsch did not confine his studies to demotic, and between 1855 and 1865 he was engaged in drawing up a

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1 Born and died in Berlin (February 18th, 1827—September 9th, 1894).
2 *Inscriptio Rosettana Hieroglyphica*. Berlin, 1851. 4to.
3 *Grammaire Démotique, contenant les Principes Généraux de la Langue et de l'Écriture Populaire des Anciens Égyptiens*. Berlin, 1855. 4to.
His mission to Persia.

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 ꝏ, ꜛ, ꜞ, ꜟ and ꜛ, 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 publicir\textsuperscript{-}t, 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 Šakẖárāh 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.
Pierret's "Vocabulaire Hiéroglyphique."

The difficulty of obtaining copies of Birch's Dictionary of Hieroglyphics, and the expense of both that work and Brugsch's *Wörterbuch* practically left the students of the ancient Egyptian language without a dictionary. The first scholar who made any serious attempt to help the beginner and the advanced student out of their difficulty was Paul Pierret, Conservateur adjoint des Antiquités Égyptiennes au Musée du Louvre, and he set to work to compile the handy and comparatively inexpensive *Vocabulaire Hiéroglyphique*, which so many students have found to be a useful book of reference. It consists of 759 lithographed pages in which the words are arranged alphabetically, and an index to all the French words by which the hieroglyphic words are translated in the volume, which fills forty-eight double-columned pages. It contains, in a condensed form, the substance of the Dictionaries of Birch and Brugsch, and most of the 987 royal names which Lepsius published in his *Königsbuch der alten Aegypter*, Berlin, 1858, fol., and most of the 2,000 geographical names given by Brugsch in his *Dictionnaire Géographique*, Leipzig, 1877, fol. In his Preface Pierret calls attention to the fact that Brugsch's Dictionary cost 600 francs, and this was without the 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

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

2 His *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.

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) ø and ˇ at the end of the alphabet, etc. Thus the arrangement and the values of the letters of his alphabet are as follows:

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

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1 Raccolta dei Segni Iteratici Egizi nelle diverse Epoche, con i corrispondenti 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, \textit{Das Todtenbuch.} Leipzig, 1842.

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

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

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

Between 1888 and 1892 the British Museum acquired the Papyrus of Ani, the Papyrus of Nu, the Papyrus of Nekht and other remarkable Codices of the Theban Recension of the Book of the Dead. The first edition (500 copies) of the Facsimile of the Papyrus of Ani was sold in less than two years, and it became a part of my official work to prepare a second and more correct edition of the Facsimile and to write the volume of English text which was published with it in 1894. I made a Vocabulary to the Egyptian text, but want of space prevented its inclusion in the volume of English translations. I then began to make a Vocabulary to the Papyrus of Nu, and in working through it I was so much impressed with the importance of this Codex that I decided to publish an edition of the Theban Recension, and to make it and the Papyrus of Nebseni the principal authorities for the Egyptian text. I have described the Papyrus of Nu at length elsewhere,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.
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of the Dead in the British Museum (No. 9900) has so much in common with that of Nu. Taking 115 Chapters from the Papyrus of Nu, 25 from the Papyrus of Nebseni, 27 from the Papyrus of Ani, and some half-dozen hymns, etc., from the Papyri of Hunefer, Mut-hetep and Nekht, I prepared an edition of the Egyptian texts and translated them. When I ventured to suggest to Messrs. Kegan Paul, who undertook to publish the edition, that text and translation should be accompanied by a Concordance they demurred, saying that no one would buy the Concordance, or Vocabulary, for no one wanted such a thing. Finally they decided to print 750 copies of the Egyptian text and Vocabulary, and 1,000 copies of the Translation, thinking there would be a larger demand for it than for the first two volumes of the work. Two years later they wrote to me saying that the whole edition of the Egyptian text and Vocabulary was sold, and that as about 230 copies of the Translation were unsold they had decided to sell them as a "remainder," and they did so. Thus it was proved that there was a considerable demand for an Egyptian Vocabulary to the Theban Recension of the Book of the Dead, and that there were students who would not buy the Translation unless they could have the Vocabulary with it. In printing the Vocabulary I adopted a plan hitherto untried. I placed the transliteration of the Egyptian words in the first instead of in the second column as was usual, for it seemed to me that it would enable the beginner to find the word he wanted more easily and quickly. This plan has been much approved of in England, and as it has been adopted in an "Aegyptisches Glossar" published in Berlin in 1904 it has evidently seemed useful to the practical Teutonic mind.

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

¹ As Brugsch died in 1894, all hope of a new edition of his Wörterbuch had to be abandoned. His private copy of this work was purchased by the British Museum, and is now in the Library of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities. It is interleaved 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 "Panthéon
Introduction.

Égyptien,"1 Lepsius’ "Book of Kings,"2 and Brugsch’s "Geographical Dictionary."3 And Brugsch, expecting the student to refer at first hand to these works, devoted all the space in his Worterbuch 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 Bouriant4 are out of print and scarce, and the edition of my own "Book of Kings"5 is rapidly becoming exhausted, I have printed a full list of the names of Egyptian kings as Part II of this work. This was necessary, for of Das Handbuch der Aegyptischen Königsnamen by Pieper and Burchardt only one part has appeared (Berlin, 1912, 8vo), and few students can ever hope to possess the splendid but expensive Le Livre des Rois de l’Égypte, which Gauthier has published in the Mémoires of the French Archæological Institute of Cairo, in five parts, folio (Cairo, 1902–16). My List contains 439 entries, which give the names of all the known kings, from Mené, the first king of all Egypt, to the Roman Emperor Decius. It includes all their principal Ka and Nebti names, and their names and titles as the Horus of Gold, the King of the South and North, and the Son of Râ. It illustrates at a glance the development of the use of these names and titles, which in many cases resemble the "strong names" that were adopted by the kings

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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 Mené, 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 Sudán 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 Denkmälen*, Leipzig, 1893, and Burchardt's *Die Altkanaanäischen Fremdwörte 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.
Introduction.

The last section of this Dictionary contains a series of Indexes. The First Index contains a complete alphabetical list of all the English words, with references, which are used to translate the Egyptian words, and it forms a kind of English-Egyptian Dictionary. I have found the French Index in Pierret's *Vocabulaire Hieroglyphique* 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 ☞ [Hieroglyph], 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, *Coptic Index*. 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 Mort*. Paris, 1875. 8vo.
4 *Dictionnaire du Papyrus Harris*, No. 1. Upsala, 1882. 8vo.
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 then the meaning. Now, the exact meaning of many words is unknown, and can only be guessed at by the context. In some cases the context makes the meaning of an unknown word comparatively certain, but in others, especially where no probable Copti 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: — [transliteration of letters and signs].

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

In E. de Rouge’s Egyptian Alphabet (Chrestomathie Égyp- tienne, 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: Budge.

or or or or or or or or or or or or or or or or or or or or or or or

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 “Scalaé” and in the printed Coptic Vocabularies and Dictionaries of Peyron, Tattam and Parthey.

The references to original documents and to published editions of them in this Dictionary are, in respect of number, unsatisfactory. They represent a compromise, and will suffer the fate of all compromises, that is to say, they will satisfy nobody. In the great collection of slips which I made first of all there were to some words as many as sixty references, and the slips that contained only from six to twelve references were very few. To print all these was manifestly impossible, for the references would have occupied far more space than the Egyptian words and their meanings. It seemed at first that each word ought to be followed by a reference, but even so the
references required as much space as the Egyptian words, and I decided that many references to the older printed literature must be cut out, and only a limited number to recent publications admitted. Further, it was clear that the names of authors and their papers printed in the *Recueil de Travaux*, the *Transactions* and *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the *Aegyptische Zeitschrift*, and other scientific journals of the kind, would have to be omitted, and the name of the journal quoted in an abbreviated form. A list of the abbreviations of the titles of all books actually quoted will be found on pp. lxv–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 áám ē, 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 ē its value, always supposing it had a phonetic value in this word. The analogies in Coptic suggest that we should read the word simply ám, nevertheless the scribe wrote ǎām ē. Again in the word Nenu[t] or Nui[t] ē, the primeval watery mass, we have n ē + en ē + n ē + nu ē, 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 ዓ, 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 ḫēs by me, but the Coptic equivalent �(sw) shows that the vowel sound between the two consonants was not an e, but something like an o. On the other hand in 𓅱, “to submerge,” the Coptic equivalent �(wc) suggests that in this word at least the vowel sound was that of some kind of a. And in netchem 𓊯onium, or 𓊯onium, “sweet,” “pleasant,” the Coptic equivalent ጾዐ 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 𓊯onium, or 𓊯onium, be pronounced? In transliterating 𓊯onium 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.¹ Thus in 𓊯œ NEHEI T̕EKENIPTÆGE (Deut. 13, 10) the line over the i shows and the ꞅ 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 π and θ, for we have άτετηπινσακ (Deut. i, 41), ἵπρ (ibid. 42), τετηπινσακ (ibid.), άει πη τάδοε (ibid. 4, 15), ἰηεπηαπητε (ibid. 20), μη πετη ξαλο (ibid. 23), μποοτε et or (ibid. 26), Κατα ηεβιν ηηρ (ibid. 5, 33), ε τοοε (ibid.), γελατηποον η δολ άει ηετρααον (ibid. 8, 24), πη τετητ η πνλδη (ibid. 25, 19), έπ ονωρ (Acts 5, 23), πηατη πη ηπητε (Acts 10, 3), etc. From these examples we see that lines were written over the letters Σ, Λ, Π, Π, Π, Π, Ρ, Κ, Β, Η, Σ, Σ and Χ, 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 Κο Κο Κο Ρη. 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 Ρη, the Greeks, who spelt the name Φθα, or Φβα, supply the vowel, and suggest that the Egyptians pronounced it something like "Ptaḥ." Or, take the name of the god Horus, which the Egyptians wrote Ηερ (M. 454) which was held by one Egyptologist to prove that the god’s name terminated in u; but, according to M. Naville’s view, which is probably correct, the Ν 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 Ν in this way is found in Α Ο, or Α Ο, variants of Α, Α, Α Α, Α Α, and Α Α. As the Coptic form of the word is Σωτη, the ancient Egyptian form of the word clearly included
the vowel ő, and this is proved by the  or  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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>𓊖</th>
<th>𓊗</th>
<th>𓊖</th>
<th>𓊗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>à</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>or t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>š</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>t'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>k</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>𓊗</th>
<th>𓊗</th>
<th>𓊗</th>
<th>𓊗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>å (N)</td>
<td>å (Y)</td>
<td>ñ i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ŋ i</td>
<td>y (v)</td>
<td>ŋ u, ŏ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ u, w (v)</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowels as indications of the meanings of words or verbal forms.

The Egyptian Alphabet in 1867.

The Egyptian Alphabet in 1880.
Introduction.

**c.** Consonants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant</th>
<th>Egyptian Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b, v (א)</td>
<td>ל, ש (श)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b (א)</td>
<td>ש (श)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>k, q (ק)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>k, g (ג)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>r (ר)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>θ (θ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>t (ת)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b (כ)</td>
<td>t (ז)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x (ח, כ)</td>
<td>(י)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant</th>
<th>Egyptian Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. א (א)</td>
<td>ל, ש (श)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. א (א)</td>
<td>ש (श)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. א (א)</td>
<td>k (ק)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. א (א)</td>
<td>g (ג)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. א (א)</td>
<td>t (ת)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. א (א)</td>
<td>t (ז)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. א (א)</td>
<td>d (ד)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. א (א)</td>
<td>d (ד)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Egyptian} & \text{Transliteration} \\
\text{Alphabet} & \text{in} \\
\text{1894.} & \text{following} \\
\text{The} & \text{Egyptian} \\
\text{system} & \text{Grammar,} \\
of this & \text{London,} \\
transliteration & \text{1894,} \\
the Egyptian & \text{p.} \\
Alphabet, & \text{6):} \\
and & \\
printed & \\
the & \\
Alphabet & \\
in & \\
following & \\
\end{array}
\]

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{i or y.} & \quad \d i = y. \\
\text{r = n and h.} & \quad \d h = n. \\
\text{h = s.} & \quad \d h = s. \\
\text{s = s.} & \quad \d s = s. \\
\text{t = s.} & \quad \d t = s. \\
\text{y = y.} & \quad \d y = y.
\end{align*}
\]

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

From these we see that Dr. Erman introduces the sign \(\d\) as a letter of the Egyptian Alphabet, and distinguishes between the two sibilants \(\d\) and \(\d\); that he gives \(y\) as an alternative value to \(\wedge\), and regards \(\wedge\) as a "little yodh," and that he retains \(\d\), \(\d\) and \(\d\) as the transliterations of \(\d\), \(\wedge\) and \(\ddot{\text{b}}\) respectively. It is also to be noted that his system includes the letters \(\d\), \(\d\), \(\d\), \(\d\), and \(\d\), making with \(\d\) and \(\d\) 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 á for ã, à for û, h for ë and t for û; three of these, á, h and t, are familiar to every student of Oriental languages. I have rejected ʻ and ʻ; and letters with lines or a semi-circle under them, i.e., h̄, ĥ, t̂, d̂, and s with an accent (ś), 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 ã, û and õ. And from his conclusions it is clear that even though we transliterate ã by A, the A will not represent all the various modified sounds which the human mouth can give to that letter;¹ and this is also the case with û and õ. According to him the primitive phonetic value of the sign û 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 *MontpArnasse*; ã A is Ā grave bordering on Ŗ, as in the popular Parisian pronunciations gōr for gAre, or in the English *All, wOs* for *wAs*; õ is Ā guttural which recalls the sound of y = ë, 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 û, ă, ę, ë, ë, 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 ã, û and õ than a, à 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 û, ã, õ ne figurent pas des voyelles. Bien entendu, je n'ai pas la prétention d'affirmer que, si ã 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, û, ã, õ, en Égyptien comme couvrant chacun de ces groupes” (p. 119).
The sign  is transliterated  throughout; it is no doubt the sign  equivalent both to and , and I think it is a mistake to transliterate it always by . The correct transliteration of , or  or  or  is a matter of difficulty. That  was sounded in some way different from  is clear, otherwise it would appear in words more frequently. It seems possible that the sign  or  added to the  was intended to show that the  was to be pronounced in one of the many ways in which  is sounded in African languages, but what that way was is not evident. When  occurs at the end of an Egyptian transcription of the name of a locality in Palestine or Syria it may represent ma. In this book I have often transcribed  by . And as regards , when the Egyptian wrote  the  was probably pronounced like the Spanish  or the Amharic  gn.

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

1 Introduction à l'Étude de la Phonétique Égyptienne, p. 46 ff.
word for "jackal" written —— 𓊢𓊒𓊑𓊑 or —— 𓊢𓊒𓊑 sab or sb, and the Hebrew word for the animal is zêbh ꜩ. But we also
find a form beginning with the ꜩ, thus ꜩ ꜩ ꜩ, and, as several
variants of this form begin also with ꜩ, the form that begins with
— is not a very sure ground for the statement that — = ꜩ. The
z sound must have been very rare in Egypt, for most of the words
under z in the Coptic Dictionaries are of Greek origin; ꜩ ꜩ for ꜩ (see Parthey's Vocabularium) seems to have been the
result of careless pronunciation. When the Egyptians merged the
sound of — in that of ꜩ 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 ꜩ represen
t 𓊑 and ꜩ. In their transliterations of the signs — and ꜩ
the German Egyptologists distinguish — by s and ꜩ by ꜩ, 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 ꜩ, 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 ꜩ in the section following.

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

1 In one Coptic word, ꜩ ꜩ, "reed," the ꜩ represents ꜩ, for the hiero-
glyphic form is ꜩ ꜩ ꜩ; see Erman, Aegyptisches Glossar, p. 139,
in the name 𒄂𒄎𒄐, the Aramean transcription of which is 𐎷𒆠𒆜, and in the name 𒄂𒄐𒆠, Abydos, the Aramean transcription of which is 𐎷𒆠. In the Greek period 𒆠 represents the Greek T, as in Κλεοπάτρα 𐎷𒆠, and Δ, as in Δίος 𐀓𐀕, Abydos, the Aramean transcription of which is 𐤀𐤃𐤀. In the Coptic period, when the hieroglyphs were no longer in use, the scribes wrote all the names which in the old language had a Δ or a 𐤀 with θ. Finally, as Maspero admits\(^1\) that the sound of 𐤀 was not exactly that of the Greek Δ or the Arabic 𐤀, I have thought it best to retain ḫ as the transliteration of 𐤀. It is possible that the sound of the Greek Δ did exist at one time in Egyptian, but when the Copts formulated their alphabet it had disappeared from the mouths of ordinary folk.

There remains to mention now only the transliteration of 𐤀 which in some recent works appears as t or d with a line under it, ḫ. In the transcription of Semitic geographical names 𐤀 represents both 𐤀 and 𐤀, e.g., 𐤀 𐀬, 𐤀, and 𐤀 𐤀. But there is abundant proof that it may be correctly transliterated by both ḫ and ḫ, 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

\(^1\) *Introduction*, p. 30, Notre 蹇 est donc, je pense, l'intradentale faible Δ, et il est à 骞 ce qui 骞 a été un moment à 骞.
Egyptians, but all the peoples of Africa, which is obviously absurd. Although his excursions into Coptic had disastrous results so far as his reputation was concerned, his view that there was a close affinity between the Egyptian and Semitic languages found acceptance with many scholars, among them being E. de Rougé, Ebers and Brugsch, all of whom were Egyptologists. Birch's view was that the "greater portion of the words [in the ancient Egyptian language] are an old form of the Coptic; others, no longer found in that tongue, appear (to be) of Semitic origin, and have been gradually introduced into the language from the Aramaic and other sources. A few words are Indo-Germanic." Brugsch stated categorically that the oldest form of the ancient Egyptian language is rooted in Semitic, and he prophesied that one day philological science would be astonished at the closeness of the relationship which existed between Egyptian and the Semitic languages. He was convinced that they had a mother in common, and that their original home was to be sought for on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates.

Brugsch held these views practically to the end of his life, for in his *Die Aegyptologie*, Leipzig, 1891, p. 91, he quotes from his *Wörterbuch* the words which he wrote in the preface in 1867. Stern, the eminent Coptic scholar, also declared that the Egyptian had an affinity with the Semitic languages, which shows itself in the pronominal formations and in the roots which are common to all, but thought that it separated itself from its Asiatic sisters at a very early period and developed along lines of its own.

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

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1 Benfey, "Über das Verhältniss der Ägyptischen Sprache zum Semitischen Sprachstamme." Leipzig, 1844.


3 Es steht mir nämlich fest, dass die altägyptische Sprache, d. h. die älteste Gestaltung derselben, im Semitischen wurzelt. Im voraus kann ich es weissagen, dass die Sprachforschung eines Tages erstaunt sein wird über das enge Band der Verwandtschaft, welches die ägyptische Sprache mit ihren semitischen Schwestern zusammenknüpft, und über die mir jetzt schon feststehende Thatscache, 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.\(^1\) 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.\(^2\) 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

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\(^1\) 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 אב "father," sa ד "son," sen ל "brother," أف א "flesh," qes ג "bone," tep ג "head," āb א "heart," א "hand," tches פ "self," ka ק "double," ba ב "soul," āakh א "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" 𓊩𓊩, "two" 𓊩𓊩, "three" 𓊩𓊩, "four" 𓊩𓊩𓊩, and "five" 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩 and their next number is "ten" 𓊩𓊩𓊩. When they came in contact with the Semites they borrowed the numbers "six" 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩, Heb. 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩, "seven" 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩, Heb. 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩, "eight" 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩, Heb. 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩, and "nine" 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩, Heb. 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩. In a similar manner they borrowed 𓊩 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 𓊩𓊩𓊩, "enemy," which has its equivalent in the Coptic 𓊩𓊩𓊩, is also found in Amharic under the form 𓊩𓊩𓊩. The Egyptian word 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩, "pygmy," seems to be preserved in the Amharic 𓊩𓊩𓊩. The Egyptian word 𓊩𓊩𓊩, "morning," seems to survive in the Amharic 𓊩𓊩𓊩; and with the Egyptian 𓊩𓊩, "man," "person," may be compared the Amharic 𓊩𓊩𓊩: "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 Sûdân 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 Sûdân are Africans, and they speak African languages, and there is in consequence much in modern native
Sudanese literature which will help the student of ancient Egyptian in his work. From the books of Tutschek,1 Krapf,2 Mitterutzner,3 and from the recently published works of Captain Owen4 and Westermann,5 a student with the necessary leisure can collect a large number of facts of importance for the comparative study of Nilotic languages both ancient and modern.

THE INTRODUCTION, INDEXES, SEMITIC ALPHABETS, ETC.

In the introductory section of this book I have given a list of the commonest Egyptian signs, with their values as phonetics and determinatives, arranged practically according to the Lists of Egyptian Hieroglyphic Signs published by the eminent printing firms of Theinhardt in Berlin,6 Holzhausen in Vienna,7 and Harrison & Sons in London.8 Certainly none of these lists is absolutely correct since the classification of several of the signs is the result of guesswork, for the simple reason that Egyptologists do not know what objects certain signs are intended to represent. The only native Egyptian List of Hieroglyphs known was published by Griffith, Two Hieroglyphic Papyri from Tanis, London, 1889, 4to, but this does not help us much in the identification of the hieroglyphs. The first printed List of Hieroglyphs was published by Champollion in his Grammaire Égyptienne, Paris, 1836, and contains 260 hieroglyphs. In 1848 Birch published a fuller List with detailed descriptions (see above p. xxxiii) in the first volume of the German and English editions of Bunsen's "Aegyptens Stelle." This he revised and enlarged, and 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 Typen aus der Schriftgiesserei. 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 Hiératiques 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 Græmatica 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 Ieratici Egizi nelle diverse epoche con i corrispondenti Geroglifici ed i loro differenti valori fonetici, Turin, 1880 (contains 675 signs).
Champollion, Lepsius, and Tattam, and reproductions of pages of Birch’s *Sketch of a Hieroglyphical Dictionary*, Young’s *Rudiments of an Egyptian Dictionary in the ancient Enchorial Character*, Champollion’s *Dictionnaire Égyptien*, and Birch’s *Dictionary of Hieroglyphics*. These works are not to be found in every public, still less private, library, and I believe that many a reader will examine and study them, if only from the point of view of the bibliographer.

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

**Apologetia 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 arche-types in their copies, omitted whole lines, and made nonsense of many passages by omitting parts of words and mixing together the remaining parts. It seems to me obvious from these facts that every one who undertakes a long and very tedious work like the making of an Egyptian Dictionary, must be guilty of the perpetration of mistakes, blunders, and errors in his copying, however careful he may be. In my work there will be found inconsistencies, misunderstandings, and misprints, and probably downright misstatements, and as Maspero said in his edition of the Pyramid Texts, “je le regrette sans m’en étonner. . . . C’est une infirmité de la nature humaine dont on finit par prendre son parti, comme de bien d’autres.” Notwithstanding such defects I hope and believe that this Dictionary will be useful to the
Introduction.

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

It is now my pleasant duty to put on record my thanks and gratitude to those who have enabled me to produce this book. First and foremost they are due to the gentleman, who having discussed with me my plan for the proposed Dictionary and suggested certain modifications of it and additions to it, decided to defray the entire cost of its production. In spite of my entreaties he persists in remaining anonymous, and wishes to be known only as an English gentleman who is interested in every-thing 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

Thanks to those who have made the publication of this Dictionary possible.

Great rise in wages and cost of production of this Dictionary.

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

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

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.

II ... ... Hieroglyphische Urkunden der Griechisch-Römischen Zeit bearbeitet von K. Sethe. Leipzig, 1904. Large 8vo.

III ... ... Urkunden der älteren Aethiopenkönige bearbeitet von K. Sethe. Leipzig, 1908. Large 8vo.

IV ... ... Urkunden der 18 Dynastie, Bände III und IV bearbeitet von K. Sethe. Leipzig, 1906-09. Large 8vo. (In the Series Urkunden des Aegyptischen Altertums. Edited by G. Steindorff.)


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Alt-K. ... ... Burchardt, M., Die Altkanaanäischen Fremdworte und Eigennamen im Ägyptischen. Leipzig, 1909-10. 4to.

Amamu ... ... Birch, S., Egyptian Texts of the earliest period from the Coffin of Amamu in the British Museum. London, 1886. Folio.

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

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B. D. (Nebseni) ... ... Birch, S., Photographs of the Papyrus of Nebseni in the British Museum. London, 1876. Folio.

B. D. (Nu) ... ... The Book of the Dead: Facsimiles of the Papyri of Hunefer, Anhai, Kerasher, and Netchemet, with supplementary text from the Papyrus of Nu. London, 1899. Folio.

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

B. D. G. ... ... Brugsch, H., Dictionnaire Géographique de l'ancienne Égypte. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1877-1880. Folio.

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

Beni Hasan ... ... Newberry, P. E., and G. W. Fraser, Beni Hasan. 2 vols. London, 1893. 4to.

Berg. I, Berg. II. ... ... von Bergmann, Ernst Ritter, Der Sarcophag des Panchemisis in the Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen-Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses. 2 vols. Vienna, 1883-4. 4to.

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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><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>inactivity, inertness, inanition, exhaustion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>à</td>
<td>address, cry out, invoke. As an interjection, hai [ı̰], hi [ı̰].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>deprecate, propitiate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tua * <img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" />, áau <img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>pray, worship, adore, entreat, praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>hen <img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>praise, exult, chant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qa <img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" />, hāa <img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>high, lofty; exult, make merry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>án <img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>go back, turn back, turn round.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>call, beckon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>see No. 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>án <img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>áb <img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>dance, perform gymnastics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="image23" 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>19, 20</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kes ⯀</td>
<td>bow, pay homage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>run away or run after something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pour out, micturate, ḫenq ⯀.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>make friends, be in league with someone, ḫeter ⯀; be on brotherly terms with, sensen ⯀.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hide, to conceal, ḡāmen ⯀.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dwarf, pygmy, ḫeng ⯀.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, 28</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>image, figure, statue, ṭen ⯀; mummy, transformed dead body, ṣāhu ⯀; to establish a custom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ur ⯀, ser ⯀</td>
<td>eternity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>great, great one, a chief official, prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>old, aged, ḫau ⯀; senior ṣemsu ⯀.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strong, strength, Ṽekht ⯀.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>beat (?) strike (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>shepherd (?) hunter (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>to repulse, to drive away, sēker ⯀.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>to perform a ceremony (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>shepherd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the ḥi-priest ⯀.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strong, strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>harper, play a musical instrument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>break up ground, plough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44, 45</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>present, make an offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>nini 𓊰𓊰𓊰𓊰𓊰</td>
<td>pour out water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>purificatory priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>sow grain; to use a throw-net in hunting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>skipping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khus 𓉪</td>
<td>build.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>work a boring tool (?), drill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qet 𓈦</td>
<td>build.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>suspend, stretch out the sky, 𓆭𓊧.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54, 55</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>fa</td>
<td>carry, bear on shoulders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>= kheşeb 𓉫, lapis lazuli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57, 58</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qes 𓉮</td>
<td>restrain, bind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>= ḫeq 𓉦, governor.</td>
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<td>60, 61</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
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<td>statue of king.</td>
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<td>62, 63</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>king of Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>king of Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66, 67, 68</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>king of Upper and Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>foreign potentate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>= ḫti 𓉱𓉱, king, prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>child, infancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73, 74</td>
<td><img src="image22" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>sit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75, 76</td>
<td>75, 76</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>royal child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78, 79.</td>
<td>78, 79.</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>enemy, death, the dead, slaughter, = khefti &quot;enemy.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>hāa</td>
<td>soldier of every kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>m'sha</td>
<td>soldier of every kind = menfit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>prisoner, captive, foreigner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>criminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84, 85.</td>
<td>84, 85.</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>execution, death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>man, sa, 1st person sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>invoke, address, cry out to, interjection O or Oh! Hail! etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>eat, drink, speak, and of everything which is done with the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>inactivity, inertness, rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>praise, hen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91, 92,93</td>
<td>91, 92,93</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>pray, worship, adore, entreat; praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>hide, amen, conceal, protect (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>play an instrument of music, harper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>drinking, offering (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97, 98.</td>
<td>97, 98.</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>102</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>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hide, conceal, (\text{`amen}) (\text{``}`).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td>uāb (\text{``}`)</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, (\text{``}<code>\), bear, support, \(\text{\</code>`}<code>\), var. of \(\text{\</code>`}`)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110, 111</td>
<td></td>
<td>(\text{``}`)</td>
<td>great but indefinite number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114, 115, 116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the blessed or holy dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117, 118</td>
<td></td>
<td>(\text{``}`)</td>
<td>a god or divine person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king holding the sceptre (\text{``}`).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king holding the sceptre (\text{``}`).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king holding the whip (\text{``}`).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king holding the whip and sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the White Crown and holding the whip and the sceptre (\text{``}`).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the Red Crown and holding the whip and the sceptre (\text{``}`).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the Red Crown and holding the whip (\text{``}<code>\) and the \(\text{\</code>`}`) &quot;life.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the king wearing the White and Red Crowns (\text{``}<code>\) and holding the sceptre \(\text{\</code>`}`).</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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132, 133</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sit as a king or noble, seat oneself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134, 135</td>
<td></td>
<td>sheps ⬆</td>
<td>noble, honourable, revered, the sainted dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136, 137</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>swim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138, 139</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>lie, recline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fall, defeat, slaughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td>kher ⬆</td>
<td>sickness, vomit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>reap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
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</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-š, 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>
</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>13, 14,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bend, bow, <em>geb</em> (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pregnant woman, <em>beg</em> (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parturient woman, give birth to, <em>mes</em> (m), <em>papā</em> (p)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nurse, <em>menā</em> (m), dandle, rear a child, <em>renn</em> (n)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III.

#### GODS AND GODDESSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Signification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Asār (Osiris); usually written <em>Pth</em> (Ptah).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ptah-Tanen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ptah-Seker-Asār.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Menu (Min, Khem Amsu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amen (Ammon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amen holding the sceptre (sceptre).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amen holding Maāt (Maat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amen holding the scimitar (khepesh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amen holding the sceptre (sceptre).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Horus the Elder, Horus-Rā, Rā, the Sun-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Hieroglyph.</td>
<td>Phonetic Value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>22, 23, 24</td>
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<td>25, 26</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>29, 30, 31</td>
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<td>33, 34</td>
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<td>36, 37, 38</td>
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<td>39, 40</td>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>45, 46</td>
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<td>47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52</td>
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<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the sunrise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Isis, Hathor or any cow-goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57, 58</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Net (Neith).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59, 60</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Maāt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61, 62</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Nut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Serqet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Sekhmet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65, 66</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Anqet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Sesheta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>of many goddesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70, 71</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a guardian of one of the Seven Pylons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72, 73</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goddess of Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goddess of Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
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## IV.

### MEMBERS OF THE BODY.

<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="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tep, tchatcha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḫer [h]</td>
<td>first, foremost, top of anything, nod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>her [h], [r]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hair of men and animals, bald, lack, want, lacuna in manuscripts, colour, complexion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>beard, khabes [k] [j] [l].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>är [r]</td>
<td>right eye, see, ān [n].</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>9</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>see, än —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>eye-paint (kohl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grief, tear, weep, rem —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>left eye, see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>beautiful, än —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>see, behold, peter —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>divine eye, right eye of Ra, utchat —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>divine eye, left eye of Ra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 17     | ![Hieroglyph](image9) | —              | the two divine eyes, utchatti, —
| 18, 19 | ![Hieroglyph](image10) | —              | the Sun and Moon. |
| 20     | ![Hieroglyph](image11) | ar  —         | need, what is required, teh — |
| 21     | ![Hieroglyph](image12) | —              | tear-drop of divine eye |
| 22     | ![Hieroglyph](image13) | —              | pupil of the eye, death, destruction |
| 23, 24 | ![Hieroglyph](image14) | —              | see, maa — |
| 25     | ![Hieroglyph](image15) | —              | eyebrow |
| 26     | ![Hieroglyph](image16) | —              | ear, mestcher — |
| 27     | ![Hieroglyph](image17) | r, ra          | breathe, nose, nostril; the front of anything |
| 28     | ![Hieroglyph](image18) | —              | mouth |
| 29     | ![Hieroglyph](image19) | —              | lip |
| 30, 32 | ![Hieroglyph](image20) | —              | the two lips |
| 32     | ![Hieroglyph](image21) | —              | eject spittle, vomit, efflux, exudation, moisture |
| 33     | ![Hieroglyph](image22) | —              | jaw-bone |
| 34     | ![Hieroglyph](image23) | —              | the two jaws |
| 35, 36 | ![Hieroglyph](image24) | —              | staff, to speak |
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37, 38, 39</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>backbone, hew in pieces, dismember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>chine, sacrum, hew in pieces, dismember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>breast, nurse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42, 43, 44</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>embrace, surround, happening, event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>the double, person (?) (\uparrow) strength of the ka, (\uparrow) beauty of the ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ka-priest, (\text{hem} \uparrow), (\text{ka} \uparrow).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>lack, want, need, nothing, no, not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>magnificent, splendid, (\text{tcheser} \uparrow).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khan</td>
<td>paddle, row a boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>(\text{âha} \uparrow)</td>
<td>fight, wage war, contend against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>present an offering (\downarrow).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rule, direct, govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khu</td>
<td>splendour, strength (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59, 60, 61</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>\ldots \ldots \ldots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>(\text{mâk} \uparrow)</td>
<td>give, (\text{ert}a \uparrow) or (\downarrow) or (\downarrow).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>(\text{â, tet} \uparrow)</td>
<td>arm ((\text{remen})), (\uparrow), bear, carry, set in position, anything done with the arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>give, (\text{ert}a \uparrow).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67, 68</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>m, m'</td>
<td>wash, cleanse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>(\text{ââi} \uparrow)</td>
<td>strong, strength, (\text{nekhi} \uparrow).</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>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>strength, rule, direct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td>khu</td>
<td>rule, direct, govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td>shep</td>
<td>hand, take, receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75, 76</td>
<td></td>
<td>kep</td>
<td>press-down (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77, 78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hand, palm of the hand, tcha-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79, 80</td>
<td></td>
<td>shep (?)</td>
<td>take in the hand, receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dew, ãata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82, 83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>grasp, lay hold on, amm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>finger, tchebã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ten thousand, tcheba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>right, true mean, middle, aqa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87, 88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>take, take away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89, 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nails, claws, talons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td>men</td>
<td>present, offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td>met</td>
<td>phallus, front, male, masculine, procreate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>procreate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>procreate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td>ãen</td>
<td>lead, guide, seshem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96-97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>testicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>female pudenda, female, woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td>ãem</td>
<td>go, walk, enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>run, walk quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>come out, go out, go back, return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>gehes İ İ, ur ā</td>
<td>run, flee, foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>transgress, invade, attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>establish, falsehood, gerg A A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>unem</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>eat, devour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108, 109</td>
<td>J, L</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110, 111, 112</td>
<td>Q, Q, Q</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compounds are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tcheb İ İ, āb İ İ, teb İ İ, khab İ İ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>limb, flesh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**V.**

**ANIMALS.**

| 1, 2   |                      | —              | horse                                       |
| 3, 4   |                      | —              | bull, ka A A, ox, āh İ İ                   |
| 5      |                      | —              | Apis Bull, sacred bull                     |
| 6      |                      | —              | cow                                        |
| 7      |                      | —              | cow charging                               |
| 8      |                      | —              | cow lying down or bound for sacrifice      |
| 9      |                      | —              | cow calving                                |
| 10     |                      | —              | cow suckling her calf                      |
| 11     |                      | —              | calf                                       |
| 12     |                      | —              | young ram, thirst                          |
| 13     | àu τ            | —              | . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |
| 14     | ba İ İ           | —              | kudu, ram, soul, the god Khnum             |

[Diagram of animals: horse, bull, cow, calf, ram, kudu, and a representation of the god Khnum.]
### List of Hieroglyphic Characters

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>sacred ram of Amen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>goat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>nobleman, elder; var. <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /> (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khan</td>
<td>interior, skin, hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20,</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ape, monkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>rage, fury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>dancing, merriment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>sacred ape, praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 25, 26</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>fight, quarrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ape bearing solar face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ape wearing Red Crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>ape of Thoth bearing the solar Eye (utchat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>hippopotamus-goddess (Ta-urt, Thoueris).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>hippopotamus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>lion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>re, ru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35, 36,</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>neb</td>
<td>image, sphinx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>sphinx (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>bolt of a door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></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>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>leopard, cheeta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cat, give, gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wolf, wolf-god (?) Up-uat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>underworld.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fabulous animal, khekh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>hare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wild animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>elephant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rhinoceros.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>giraffe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Set, or Setesh, or Sutekh, evil personified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 64</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mouse, rat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>[image]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ämem-mit, a composite monster, one-third hippopotamus, one-third crocodile, and one-third horse, which devoured the hearts of the wicked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# VI.
## PARTS OF ANIMALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>ass's head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fore part of bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nose, breath, the front of anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the nose, breath, front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>throat and neck, head and wind-pipe, swallow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cow-goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>respect, reverence, sheit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the Eight Gods (Khemenw) of Hermopolis Magna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wisdom, knowledge, shesa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strength, power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15, 16</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fore part, front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></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="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>set</td>
<td>underworld.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>company, group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 24</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25, 26</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>moment, minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>horns of kudu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28, 29</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
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</tr>
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</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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></td>
<td>ab</td>
<td>horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td></td>
<td>beh, hu</td>
<td>tusk, tooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hear, ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td>peh</td>
<td>end, hinder part, attain, reach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>incantation, enchantment, <em>heka</em>.</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></td>
<td>kap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>skin, hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>striped or variegated hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shoot, aim at, target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tail, rump, thorn, prickle, goad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bone and flesh, flesh, joint, heir, posterity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td>nes</td>
<td>tongue, leader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>sma</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>
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<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, =</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>Ūeru, 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-Harmakhsis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>right, right-hand side, the West, Amen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under World, Kher-neter.</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>
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<td></td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>26, 27</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Hathor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>khu ☞</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sacred bird and image of a god.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Horus-Sept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ner ☔️ m[u]t</td>
<td>vulture, the goddess Mut, mother, year.</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goddess Mut.</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ma. mā (?) m', mi (?)</td>
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<td>41, 42</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>before, em bah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mer ☛, met</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>tekh ☞</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>aakhir ☛</td>
<td>light, radiance, brilliance, shine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>gem ☛</td>
<td>find, discover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>catch fish.</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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ibis, the god Thoth, <em>techeuti</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>soul, dig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>ba, bak</td>
<td></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>ba (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></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, <em>benu</em></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>
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<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>sa</td>
<td></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>washermen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72, 73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shake, tremble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>destroy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75, 76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>enter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78, 79</td>
<td>pa</td>
<td></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>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

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

### VIII.

**PARTS OF BIRDS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<th>Signification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goose, duck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bird of prey, masculine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>peq (\text{\textdagger})</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>āakh (\text{\textdagger})</td>
<td>bright, shining, etc., like (\text{\textdagger}).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>āmakḥ (\text{\textdagger})</td>
<td>Eye of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 10</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flying, wings.</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>11, 12</td>
<td>🐢, 🐢</td>
<td>shu = $\text{ıldığı}$</td>
<td>feather, truth, uprightness, integrity, maāt ( \frac{\text{(Property)}}{\text{Future}} ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Maǎti, 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 (? ( \text{_property} ) ( \text{future} ) ( \text{property} ))</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 = $\text{報導}$</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### IX.

#### AMPHIBIA (REPTILES).

<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</td>
<td>🐢, 🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>river turtle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>multitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— — — — — — — — — —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>🐢, 🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>crocodile, wrath, rage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sacred crocodile, the Sun-god (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Sebek ( \text{_property} ) ( \text{future} ) ( \text{property} ), a Crocodile-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>king, Ati ( \text{_property} ) ( \text{future} ) ( \text{property} ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>k[a]m = $\text{報導}$</td>
<td>— — — — — — — —</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>frog, the Frog-goddess, Hegit ( \text{property} ) ( \text{property} ) ( \text{property} ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tadpole, the number 100,000, hēfen ( \text{property} ) ( \text{property} ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14, 15</td>
<td>🐢, 🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>serpent, goddess, priestess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fire-spitting serpent or goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td>🐢, 🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Meḥnit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>🐢</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>goddess, Isis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shrine of goddess, <em>ater</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>worm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>tch</td>
<td>the loathly Worm <em>Aapep</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compound of $\cap = \text{metch} , \text{&quot;ten&quot;}$ and $\cap = \text{tch}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>eternity, <em>tchet</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>compound of $\cap = \text{tch}$ and $\cap = \text{h}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>snail (?), slug (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a sign formed by adding $\cap$ to $\cap$ on a sarcophagus in the British Museum (No. 32).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$= \cap + \cap \text{ or } s + f$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to come out, <em>per</em> $= \frac{\cap}{\cap}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>go in, <em>aq</em> $= \frac{\cap}{\cap}$ or $\frac{\cap}{\cap}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36, 37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spitting serpent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serpent's head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>collect, gather together, <em>sag</em> $\cap$.</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="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ãn</td>
<td>fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fish, rise, mount up, foul, filthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fighting fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rise, mount up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 9</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>swim, shining, ãn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— — — — — —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a deadly fish (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kha</td>
<td>dead body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cuttle fish (?) nãr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>latus fish (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>äntch mer, an old title of the governor of a district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tbody>
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### XI.
#### INSECTS.

<table>
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<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>bee, honey; hornet (?) ; king of the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>king of the South and North, Nesu Bât.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>the flying beetle kheprer, scarabaens sacer; become, kheper.</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>🦅</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flying, the winged solar disk of Her-Beḥutet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>🚁, 🐬</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>alighting; insect found in mummies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>🐝</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fly, aff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>🐿️</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grasshopper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>🐿️</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>scorpion, breathe; the goddess Serqit Serqit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td>🐿️, 🐝️</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>scorpion with the sign for eternity, shen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>🐿️</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XII.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>🌳, 🌿, 🌿</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tree, sweet, pleasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5, 6</td>
<td>🌴, 🌿, 🌿</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>🌴</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>palm tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>🌴</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>plot of ground with a palm and an acacia tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>🌴</td>
<td>khet 🍃</td>
<td>tree, wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11</td>
<td>🌴, 🌴</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>cutting wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>🌴</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>growing grain plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14</td>
<td>🌴, 🌿</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>🌴, 🌿</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>🌴</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flourish, renp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>🌴</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Hieroglyph.</td>
<td>Phonetic Value.</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td>♀, ♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>spring plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td>♂, ♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>thorn, goad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the goddess Nekhebit and her town Nekheb (Gr. Eileithyaspolis, Arab. Al-Ḳāb).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>♀♀</td>
<td>nen</td>
<td>written wrongly in later times ♂⃝.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>su ♂⃝</td>
<td>plant of the South, king of the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, 27, 28</td>
<td>♂, ♂, ♂</td>
<td>res ♂⃝</td>
<td>the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30, 31</td>
<td>♂, ♂, ♂</td>
<td>shemā ♂⃝</td>
<td>the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>qemā ♂⃝</td>
<td>play music, musician.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>see ♂⃝.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>á (ā, ē, ĩ)</td>
<td>. . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>. . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>āi</td>
<td>go, advance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>sekh-t ♂⃝</td>
<td>field, garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>offering, oblation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40,</td>
<td>♂, ♂, ♂</td>
<td>sha ♂⃝</td>
<td>field, garden, flood, inundation, ♂⃝⃝⃝⃝⃝⃝ = field in the South; ♂⃝⃝⃝⃝⃝⃝ = field in the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>plant, vegetable, here ♂⃝, ♂⃝, ♂⃝, ♂⃝, ♂⃝, ♂⃝, ♂⃝. up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42, 43</td>
<td>♂, ♂</td>
<td>hen ♂⃝</td>
<td>cluster of papyrus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>ha ♂⃝</td>
<td>papyrus swamp, the swamps in the Delta, the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td>♂, ♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the South, Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48</td>
<td>♂, ♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the South, Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td>♂, ♂</td>
<td>uatch ♂⃝</td>
<td>papyrus stalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51, 52</td>
<td>♂, ♂</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>a plant of the South.</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>53</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Upper and Lower Egypt, the Two Lands, Tāni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>lotus in bloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-56, 57</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58-60</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>variants of  utter, sacrifice, offering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bud of a flower,  neben.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62-63</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flower.</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>un-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-71</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>part of a papyrus plant, leaf (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73-74</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the number one thousand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-78</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mace, club; white, shining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79-80</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>knot-grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81-82</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>spindle; repulse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</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>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91, 92</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>granary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93, 94</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>date, sweetness, pleasure, grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95, 96, 97</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sweet, pleasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98, 99</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100, 101</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bundle of plants or vegetables; boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103, 104</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>vineyard, pergola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105, 106</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>union of Upper and Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>heaven, sky, ceiling, what is above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108, 109</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the night sky with a star hanging like a lamp from it, darkness, night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rain or dew falling from the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the sky slipping down over its four supports, storm, hurricane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sparkle, shine, coruscate, lightning, blue-glazed faience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>one half of the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sun, the Sun-god Rā, day, period, time in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the Sun-god Rā.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XIII.**

**HEAVEN, EARTH, WATER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number</td>
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<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</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>shine, rise (of a luminary), beings of light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>shine, lighten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>prepared, ready; the Dog-star Septit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>winged solar disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>walking disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>rise (of the sun), coronation of a king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>nearly full moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 25</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>khā</td>
<td>crescent moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>span, shesp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>moon, month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>the half-month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>star, morning star, hour, time for prayer, pray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32, 33, 34</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>the Under World, Tuat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>sba</td>
<td>land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>the Two Lands, Taui, i.e., Upper and Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37, 38</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>“lands,” Taiu, the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>foreign country, the desert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>foreign land = [Image] + ( ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>East.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td>mountain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>[Image]</td>
<td>tchu</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>horizon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47, 48</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nome, district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>river bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the eastern and western banks of the Nile, <em>i.e.</em>, Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boundary, limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ua <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" />, her <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>way, road, remote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>travel, traveller, journey afar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60, 61</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>grain, powder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mu <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>water, watery mass of the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>canal, any collection of water; written wrongly sometimes for <em>ān</em> <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /> &quot;island&quot;; love, loving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66, 67, 68, 69</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>lake, sea, ornamental water, <em>khent</em> <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /> .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70, 71, 72</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>horizon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>horizon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the two horizons of the East and West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><em>ān</em> <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>island, <em>ān</em> <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /> .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bread, sacrificial cake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77, 78, 79</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>go, pass, like, similar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80, 81, 82</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pool, lake, sheet of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83, 84</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shellfish, cockle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85, 86</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kha <img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></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, <em>i.e.</em>, 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" />, <img src="Image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>h</td>
<td>Mer, a name of Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="Image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mer, nem</td>
<td>mansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13</td>
<td><img src="Image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>mansion with many rooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td><img src="Image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>house of the god, temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><img src="Image10" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="Image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>“Great House,” castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><img src="Image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>“Lady of the house,” <em>i.e.</em>, the goddess Nephthys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="Image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>shrine, tomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="Image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>“House of Horus,” <em>i.e.</em>, the goddess Hathor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="Image15" alt="Hieroglyph" />, <img src="Image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>“House of Nut,” <em>i.e.</em>, the sky, heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><img src="Image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>house of the king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><img src="Image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>——</td>
<td>libation chamber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="Image19" 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><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>palace of the god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>door, gateway protected by uraei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>title of a legal official.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, 28,</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>court, usekht, of palace or mansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>overthrow, throw down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32, 33</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>“White Wall,” Åneb-ḥetch, i.e., Memphis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fortress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35, 36,37</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>shrine of a god with the two doors open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>angle, corner, title of an official, qenbt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hide, conceal; var. 𓊨.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>funerary coffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>hap 𓊨</td>
<td>pyramid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>obelisk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45, 46</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>memorial slab, boundary stone, landmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pillar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50, 51, 52</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>pillars with lotus and papyrus-shaped capitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>capital of pillar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>decorate, adorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>object (flint?) used in birth ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hall, council chamber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>bend, twist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60, 61</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>festival of renewing the king’s life, <em>heb set</em>, “festival of the tail” (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 64</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>stairway, stepped throne, ascend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>open; door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>door-bolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>travel, go, bring, carry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68, 69</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>tches, thes</td>
<td>knot together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70, 71</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the god Menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72, 73</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>qet</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74, 75, 76</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>funerary coffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>shrine of Ptah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78, 79</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>door, gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>chapel of the Ka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82, 83</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>door (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84, 85</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>great house, castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>angle block (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>[drawing]</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Hieroglyph</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>funerary offerings of bread and beer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>door, gateway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90, 91</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92, 93</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94, 95</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96, 97</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a Šúdání kubbah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XV.**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boat, ship, to sail, travel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>capsize, overturn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>a loaded boat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boat of Rā.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uḥā</td>
<td>a loaded boat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>boat of the goddess Maāt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sailing, to sail upstream.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>wind, air, breeze, breath.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>stand up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>aḥā</td>
<td>standing pole or oar, helm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rudder, voice, speech.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>receive, take.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shesp</td>
<td>sacred boats for use in shrines and in religious processions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XVI.

FURNITURE (SEATS, TABLES, CHESTS, STANDS).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27, 28</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>ün, aun</td>
<td>var. of preceding (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36, 37</td>
<td></td>
<td>hen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td></td>
<td>üs</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>
### XVII. SACRED VESSELS AND FURNITURE.

<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="Altar" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>altar with bread and beer on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Stand" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>stand with libation jars upon it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Altar" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>altar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Altar" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>altar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="God" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>god, God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Divine Mother" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>divine mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Soter" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Soter, Saviour-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Under World" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Under World.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Mistake" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mistake for <img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Tchet" /></td>
<td>sma —</td>
<td>sacred object worshipped in the Delta, confounded with <img src="image" alt="Image" /> the sacrum of Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sma" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>unite, join.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, 14.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sen" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>two, friend, brother, associate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Left" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>left <img src="image" alt="Image" />, left side, <img src="image" alt="Image" />, <img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Left" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>left <img src="image" alt="Image" />, left side, <img src="image" alt="Image" />, <img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Am" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>what is in, who is in.</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>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>var. of 🌾 un-šu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the goddess of Wisdom, Seshat ⲱ ⲥ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 24, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>censer stands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, 27, 28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khnemu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## XVIII.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number.</th>
<th>Hieroglyph.</th>
<th>Phonetic Value.</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>🎩</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>k ⚪ (late)</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 🌾.</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>= ⚪ + ⚪ Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>net ⚪ (late)</td>
<td>crown of the North or Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td></td>
<td>= ⚪ + ⚪ Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td></td>
<td>crowns of the South and North united, sekhemti 🌾 ⚪.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td></td>
<td>cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td>u ⚪</td>
<td>cord measure, the number one hundred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>🎩</td>
<td></td>
<td>pair of plumes, shuti ⚪.</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 ⲉ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>triple Atef crowns with horns and uraei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Atef ⲝ ⲝ 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 ⲧ, acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>ⲛ</td>
<td>ah ⲧ</td>
<td>ploughman, ploughman's belt or strap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>ⲙ</td>
<td>ah ⲧ</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>ⲟ</td>
<td>hep ⲧ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td></td>
<td>mer ⲟ, nes ⲑ</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><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kheb 𓊟</td>
<td>\ldots \ldots \ldots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>unite, sum up, a total.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>live, life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>seal-cylinder, seal, valuables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>seal-cylinder with cord, seal, what is put under seal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>“counterpoise” of collar, the menat 𓊯𓊪𓊨, symbol of pleasure and gladness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>kap 𓊪𓊧𓊩</td>
<td>incense, cense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52, 53</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>provide, supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sistrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 56, 57</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mighty, powerful, direct, rule, emblem of authority, sceptre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58, 59, 60</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>present, offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61, 62</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>right side, the West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63, 64, 65</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>fan, fly-flapper, air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66, 67</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>box that held the head of Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>district of the head box of Osiris, Abydos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69, 70</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rule, reign, govern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sheep and goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>sceptre, fine gold, serenity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uas 𓊪𓊟, tchām 𓊨𓊪𓊩</td>
<td>Thebes, Uast 𓊯𓊨.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>strength, strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>term of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76, 77, 78</td>
<td><img src="image22" 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>79, 80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>symbol of Upper Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81, 82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>symbol of Lower Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83, 84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>whip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the firstborn son of Osiris, Baba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White Crown with cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pectoral (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fringe of the “banner” of the Horus-names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of kings, as in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ass’s load in a caravan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>æ (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIX.

WEAPONS AND ARMS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>boomerang, throw, foreign nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>keep watch, be awake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pillar support; the four pillars of heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>calamity, disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>carpenter’s axe, work in wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>battle-axe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>tep Ꝓ</td>
<td></td>
<td>first, foremost, at the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scimitar, short, curved sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<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>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 Sūdān.</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>aā</td>
<td>a collection of weapons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>kha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>tēbḥ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chariot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>target (?) memorial stele.</td>
</tr>
</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 ð 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>= ð beat, slay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ma or ð or =</td>
<td>sickle, reap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>maū</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15,</td>
<td>mer ≤, =</td>
<td></td>
<td>love, plough, digging tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ward off, keep away, storehouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plough, fruit, seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>heb □</td>
<td></td>
<td>finish, complete, bring to an end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>tem □, α</td>
<td></td>
<td></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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>grain measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>t α, tā α</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## A List of Hieroglyphic Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27</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 ⲣ ⲥ</td>
<td>fire stick or drill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>utcha ⲣ ⲥ</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31, 32, 33</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>work in wood, excellent, fine, splendid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>mer ⲣ</td>
<td>sick, diseased, pyramid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>handicraft, workmanship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ab ⲣ ⲥ</td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uba ⲣ ⲥ</td>
<td>open, make a way or passage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$\text{ward off, keep away.}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40, 41, 42</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>rub down to a powder, grind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 44, 45</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>uā ⲣ</td>
<td>pike, harpoon, the number one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46, 47</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>the goddess Neith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>razor, shave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 50</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>qes ⲩ ⲣ, kers ⲩ ⲣ</td>
<td>follow as a friend or servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>hollow reed, bone, to bury.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td><img src="image16" 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="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>claw, talon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ḫap ⲩ ⲣ ⲥ, ṭep ⲩ ⲥ</td>
<td>$\text{ward.}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56, 57</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>gold of every degree of purity ($\text{nub}$).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td><img src="image21" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>gold, $\text{tchām}$ $\text{n}$ $\text{a}$.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

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

#### XXI.

WOVENWORK, PLAITED ARTICLES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>measuring cord; the number one hundred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>claw, talon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wide, broad, spacious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dignity, high rank, worth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tie, bind, cordage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>constrained, suffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>packet, small bundle, sachet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>germinate, grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>roll of papyrus, tie up, bind together, come to an end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fill, complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>take, accept, receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>= ➝, the goddess Neith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sound, healthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the god Atem 𓊂𓊆𓊁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>. . . . . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number.</td>
<td>Hieroglyph.</td>
<td>Phonetic Value.</td>
<td>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>foundation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>magical protection, amulet (sa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>knotted cord, magical knot (sa).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>shent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>her</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>hā</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33, 34, 35</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>sek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>set, place, put, establish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>is often written for  or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 39</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>offering, oblation, sacrifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>seize, grasp, capture, conquer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Hieroglyph" /></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><img src="image19" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>incense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>skin of an animal (?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### XXII.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>♂</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>pottery jars, stone jars with covers, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64, 65, 66</td>
<td>⌂, ⌃, ⌂, ⌃</td>
<td></td>
<td>a kind of priest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>⌂, ⌃</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>heat, fire, furnace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68, 69</td>
<td>⌂, ⌃</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>metal, especially copper or bronze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>⌂, ⌃</td>
<td></td>
<td>the goddess Neḥeb-ka.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XXIII.

Offerings, Cakes, Etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>⌂, ⌃, ⌂, ⌂</td>
<td></td>
<td>bread, cake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>⌂, ⌂</td>
<td></td>
<td>the town Nekhen (Eileithyas-polis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>⌂, ⌂</td>
<td></td>
<td>bread, cake; father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td>⌂, ⌂</td>
<td></td>
<td>bread, cake, shewbread; primeval time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 10</td>
<td>⌂, ⌂</td>
<td></td>
<td>ennead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>⌂, ⌂</td>
<td></td>
<td>circle, disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td>⌂, ⌂</td>
<td></td>
<td>time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>⌂, ⌂</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>sieve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>⌂, ⌂</td>
<td></td>
<td>river bank, land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</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 (ä Ë).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Hieroglyph" /></td>
<td>sää</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>
</tbody>
</table>
A List of Hieroglyphic Characters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Hieroglyph</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Signification as Determinative or Ideograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10, 11, 12</td>
<td>ꝏ, Ꝑ, ꝑ</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>objects of wood or wickerwork; terrify, terrible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ꝍ</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>divide, cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ꝟ</td>
<td>Ꝟ</td>
<td>............</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ꝑ</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>territory, estate; to complete; head, chief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ꝕ</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>the oval round a royal name, cartouche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>ꝕ</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>beat, kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ꝑ</td>
<td>——</td>
<td>women’s apartments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td>Ꝕ, ꝕ</td>
<td>nem Ꝕ</td>
<td>step, walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coptic Letters</td>
<td>Coptic Names of the Same</td>
<td>Phonetic Value</td>
<td>Numerical Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>$\text{a}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Bida</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>$\text{b}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Gamma</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>$\text{g}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λ</td>
<td>Dalda</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>$\text{d}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Ei</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>$\text{e}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ξ</td>
<td>Zita</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>$\text{z}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ετα</td>
<td>è</td>
<td>$\text{h}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Θ</td>
<td>Thita</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>$\text{th}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ι</td>
<td>Iauta</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>$\text{i}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Kappa</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>$\text{k}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λ</td>
<td>Laula</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>$\text{l}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Mi</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>$\text{m}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>$\text{n}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ξ</td>
<td>Xi</td>
<td>x (ks)</td>
<td>$\text{x}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>О</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>$\text{o}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Π</td>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>$\text{p}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Ro</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>$\text{r}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>С</td>
<td>Sima</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>$\text{s}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Т</td>
<td>Tau</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>$\text{t}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ъ</td>
<td>Ue</td>
<td>u, y</td>
<td>$\text{y}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>Phi</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>$\text{ph}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>Chi</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>$\text{kh}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ψ</td>
<td>Psi</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td>$\text{ps}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>М</td>
<td>Au (О)</td>
<td>ò</td>
<td>$\text{ö}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ψ</td>
<td>Shei</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ч</td>
<td>Fei</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ч</td>
<td>Chei (Xei)</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>О</td>
<td>Hori</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>Djandjia</td>
<td>dj</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Т</td>
<td>Tchima</td>
<td>tch</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Т</td>
<td>Ti</td>
<td>ti (di)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last seven letters are derived from Egyptian hieroglyphs (through Demotic); thus: ¶ from $\text{ШШШ}$, q from $\text{ШГ}$, $\bar{z}$ from $\text{ш}$, $\bar{x}$ from $\text{ж}$, $\bar{c}$ from $\text{с}$, $\bar{f}$ from $\text{фф}$. * This sign represents the Greek sign $\text{f}$ $\text{бв}$, and has the value $\text{coоь}$, 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., $\text{а} = 1000$, $\text{б} = 2000$, etc.
THE HEBREW ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEBREW LETTERS</th>
<th>HEBREW NAMES OF THE SAME</th>
<th>PHONETIC VALUE</th>
<th>NUMERICAL VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>א</td>
<td>Aleph</td>
<td>א</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב</td>
<td>Beth</td>
<td>ב, BH</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ג</td>
<td>Gimel</td>
<td>ג, GH</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ד</td>
<td>Daleth</td>
<td>ד, DH</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ה</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>ה</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ו</td>
<td>Waw</td>
<td>ו, W</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ז</td>
<td>Zayin</td>
<td>ז</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ח</td>
<td>Kheth</td>
<td>ח</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ט</td>
<td>Teth</td>
<td>ט</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>Yodh</td>
<td>י</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ק</td>
<td>Kaph</td>
<td>ק</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ל</td>
<td>Lamédh</td>
<td>ל</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מ</td>
<td>Mem</td>
<td>מ</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נ</td>
<td>Nunn</td>
<td>נ</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ס</td>
<td>Samekh</td>
<td>ס</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ז</td>
<td>‘Ayin</td>
<td>ז</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>Pe</td>
<td>י</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ק</td>
<td>Sadhé</td>
<td>ק</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ר</td>
<td>Kóph</td>
<td>ר</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ש</td>
<td>Resh</td>
<td>ש</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ש</td>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>ש</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ת</td>
<td>Shin</td>
<td>ת, SH</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ת</td>
<td>Taw</td>
<td>ת</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Form at the end of a word.
# The Syriac Alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syriac Letters</th>
<th>Syriac Names of the Same</th>
<th>Phonetic Value</th>
<th>Numerical Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ܐ</td>
<td>Ālaf</td>
<td>ܐ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܒ</td>
<td>Bēth</td>
<td>ܒ</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܓ</td>
<td>Gāmal</td>
<td>ܓ</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܕ</td>
<td>Dālath, Dāladh</td>
<td>ܕ</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܗ</td>
<td>Hē</td>
<td>ܗ</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܘ</td>
<td>Wāw</td>
<td>ܘ</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܙ</td>
<td>Zai, Zen, or Zayn</td>
<td>ܙ</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܚ</td>
<td>Khēth</td>
<td>ܟ</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܛ</td>
<td>Tēth</td>
<td>ܛ</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܝ</td>
<td>Yōdh</td>
<td>ܝ</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ܟ</td>
<td>Kāf</td>
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### The Arabic Alphabet

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### THE ETHIOPIAN SYLLABARY

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<tr>
<th>Ethiopic Name of the Letter</th>
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#### Ethiopic Diphthongs

- ካ ኲ (ku) ኯ ኲ (kui) ኬ ኲ (kuc) ኤ ኲ (ku) ኰ ኲ (kuc) ኯ ኲ (ku)
- ካ ኲ (gu) ኯ ኲ (gu) ኬ ኲ (gu) ኤ ኲ (gu) ኰ ኲ (gu) ኯ ኲ (gu)
- ካ ኲ (qu) ኯ ኲ (qu) ኬ ኲ (qu) ኤ ኲ (qu) ኰ ኲ (qu) ኯ ኲ (qu)
- ካ ኲ (kuh) ኯ ኲ (kuh) ኬ ኲ (kuh) ኤ ኲ (kuh) ኰ ኲ (kuh) ኯ ኲ (kuh)

#### Numerals

| ሰ | 1 | ሱ | 4 | ሲ | 7 | ሳ | 10 | ሴ | 40 | ስ | 70 | ሶ | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ወ | 2 | ዉ | 5 | ዊ | 8 | ዋ | 20 | ዌ | 50 | ው | 80 | ዎ | 1,000 |
| ዏ | 3 | ዐ | 6 | ዑ | 9 | ዒ | 30 | ዓ | 60 | ዖ | 90 | ዗ | 10,000 |
## The Amharic Syllabary

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<th>2 kā'b</th>
<th>3 sālis</th>
<th>4 rāḇi'</th>
<th>5 ħamīs</th>
<th>6 sādis</th>
<th>7 sābī'</th>
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### Amharic Diphthongs

| ḩ | qua | | ḩ | qui | | ḩ | quá | | ḩ | quē | | ḩ | qui, quē | | — |
| ḩ | khua | | ḩ | khui | | ḩ | khuá | | ḩ | khué | | ḩ | khui, khué | | — |
| ḩ | kʰua | | ḩ | kui | | ḩ | kuá | | ḩ | kué | | ḩ | kui, kué | | — |
| ḩ | gua | | ḩ | gui | | ḩ | guá | | ḩ | guá | | ḩ | gui, gué | | — |
THE PERSIAN CUNEIFORM ALPHABET.

<table>
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<td>DI</td>
<td>V</td>
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<td>KA</td>
<td>DU</td>
<td>VI</td>
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<td>KU (QU)</td>
<td>NA (I)</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>KH</td>
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<td>C (TCH)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
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<td>J</td>
<td>MI</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

〈 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 מ in Ethiopic (אדרפ, לה: Brit. Mus. Orient. No. 678, Fol. IIIa, 1).

a, Berlin 2296, estate, farm.

a-t, field.

a, Westcar 9, 16; 12, 25, Litanie, p. 85, to bring forth.

aa = a-t, field, ground, territory, region; var.

at, aat, stick, staff.

aat, back.

aaa, U. 321, 535; T. 294

aaa, to sleep, slumber; var.

aah-t, field; Copt. 122, 1028, 1026, 1026.

aash, B.D. (Saitē)

115, 2, a god of slaughter; var.

aati, be strong, hostile.

aati, enemy.

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

aāu, to come.

aāū, stick, staff, pole.

aā, see

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

aās, bile, gall; var.

aāsb, seat, throne, something fixed; compare ס.

aā, to beget.

aāā, 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.
aāā  Rec. 14, 41, foreigner, interpreter (?).

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

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

aāu  case for a book;  , tool-case;  , case for arms (Lacau).

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

aāābu  cup, bowl, vase, pail, measure.

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

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

aāān  ape;

plur.  Copt. cit.

Aāni  B.D. (Saite), 5, 5, the Ape-god.

Aāānu  Thoth.

aān (?)  for

aās  a weapon.

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

ai, stailed ox.

air  stag; Heb. , Copt. εἰκόταλα, Arab. أَلْتُ, Assyrian ait.

aish  Rev. 12, 44, truce; Copt. euge.

aiq  Rev. 12, 45, reed, bulrush; var. .

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

ait  a kind of bread, or cake.

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

au, aui  length, totality, all, throughout.

au-t  length, largeness;

, 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** medicine for the heart (?).

**au** to make an offering.

**au-ā, au-tā** gift, present, offering, alms, oblation, i.e., “that of the open hand”; plur.

**Au-ā**, the god of gifts, B.D. 99, 29; Tuat IV, a title of Horus and Thoth.

**Au-tā**, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

**Au-āu-Uthes (?)** Tuat IV, a name of Thoth; see Uthesu.

**au-ḥer** Peasant 271, a man of broad face (i.e., sight).

**Au-t-mātiu-kheru-maat** Tuat VI, a group of gods who gave alms when on earth.

**Au-matu (?)** Tuat III, a god in the Herer Boat.

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

**au** Rec. 30, 187, Rec. 26, 65, to be strong, violent.

**auit** something promulgated, a decree.

**aut** a kind of ochre.

**au-t** Rec. 4, 121, bread, unguent.

**au-t** U. 508, IV, 173, food, offering, sepulchral meals, supplies of all kinds.

**au** Rec. 20, 42, splendour.

**aui** Rev. 11, 166; Rev. 14, 21; glory, splendour, words of praise; Copt. ēōovī.

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

**au-t** rays of light, something bright.

**au** sorrow, pain, care, misery, ruin, sadness, the opposite of.

**au-t** Rec. 33, 32, slaughters, animals slaughtered for food.

**au** ground, region.

**au** IV, 967, administration.

**auu** swamp, marsh.

**Auit (?)** Wort. 32, 478, a goddess of nurses and children.

**au** B.D. 130, 13, children.

**au** to be old.

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

**auas** to haul, to drag with a rope.

**aui** to rebel, be violent, wicked.

**auá** P. 176, N. 916.
auau, dog, jackal; compare אَا.א်.
aur, terror(?), restraint, violence.
aurf (?), net; Copt. λόωσι.
ausu, scales, balance.
ausek (ask), sceptre, stick, staff, rod.
ausha, a sceptre.
auau, terror(?), restraint, violence.
ab-t, gift, offering, sacrifice.
abu, elephant; plur. abu, in e(poc).
abu, elephant grass, or balsam.
ab, abu, tusk of ivory; plur.
abu, Pap. Koller 38; abu, var. in 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-Behutet.
abu, Rec. 30, 188, leopard.
ab, abi, abit, Edict 26, to brand; see L.D. III, 184, 36.
Pap. Koller 4, 2, leopard; leopard of the South, 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, abit, the left side; see ab.
ab, Hymn of Darius 17, the left eye of Ra.
ab, to wish for, to desire, to long for; compare तन.
abeb, abebu, to love, to wish for, to desire, to long for.
abeb-t, kindly disposition.
abut, forefathers, grandparents, ancestors, kinsfolk;
Hymn of Darius 19; compare नानान.
ab, A, to stop, to cease.
abu, cessation; ceaselessly.
ab, abu, Edict 26,
ab, Rev. 11, 180, father; Heb. אב.
aba-t, Rev. 14, 20, light; compare עבר.
aban, Rev. 12, 69, alum; Copt. אבנ.
ab-lán-áthán-álbá, Rev. 11, 180, a god. Gnostic אבלאתבלבה.
abaḥi, Rev. 13, 21, tooth; Copt. אב ה.
abakh, to forget; Copt. אבחק.
abash, Jour. As. 1908, 267, to forget; Copt. אבשק.
Abaqer, Mar. M.D. 49, Rec. 36, 86, Sphinx 1, 89; Alt. K. 3, name of a Libyan dog of Antef-āā, the Slughī, אבצלג.
abatu, Rev. service, אב ת.
abmer, pyramid tomb.
Abenti, Tuat I, a serpent-guide of the Boat of Āf.
abekh, IV, 365, to mix with, to unite with, to penetrate, to enter in among, enter battle; see אבתק.
abkhekh, T. 385, M. 402, to clap the hands.
abs, Annales 9, 156, a kind of plant.
abka, see אב אל.
abt, Hymn of Darius 11, a kind of fish; see אב ת.
abt, to shut, to bolt in.
abtu, Pap. Ani, 1, 15, a mythological fish.
Aparius, 'Ἀπαρίυς, a Macedonian name of a month, the Roman December.
Apuraniṭes, אפראנייטס, birds.
apf, Leyden Pap. 8, 13, אפף.
apsu, אפס, water-fowl in general; Copt. אפוס.
apf, U. 570, N. 940, Tombos 8, אפף, a kind of plant.
apf, IV, 877, אפף, green goose, P. 660; Copt. אפק.
apf, 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, glutton, greedy man.
afa-[t], greed, gluttony.
afa (P), a kind of balsam, or medicine.
af, afau (P), B.D. 78, 6, to trouble, to be troubled; those who are troubled, or those who give trouble.
afaf ⊕, to praise, to rejoice, to exult.
afī, flame, fire.
afū to injure, to inflict an injury.
Afū Tuat VII, the "Worm" Kheti.
afūr, to burn, to be hot.
afūr Verbum Voc., smoke, hot vapour.
afūr, Rev. 13, 38, foot soldier (?)
aff, to bend the leg, to march, part of the leg.
am, am, U. 177, to seize, to grasp.
amm, M. 742, to seize, to grasp.
amm-t, grasp, fist.
am IV, 158, to understand, to know.
amam, Merenptah 2, to know, to understand.
am, Amen. 9, 19, to swallow.
am (read ḫem ?) Jour. As. 1908, 305, artisan.
am to grieve, lament, to mourn.
amiu, mourners.
am, to burn, to consume.
amm, to burn, to consume.
Rec. 16, 109, to burn, to consume.
am, amut, flame, fire;
plural.
amait, island (?), land.

ama, to see.
amā, ami, to mix together, to compound a medicine, to rub down drugs.
amū, Rec. 11, 153, meal, potage.
amā-t (am-t), Rev., the interior, nature; a good disposition.
amā, Tuat 11, a dawn-god.
amis, amsu, N. 803, P. 169,
P. 614, M. 781, N. 1138, rods of authority, sceptre, staff; two sceptres; plur.
amis, A.Z. 1908, 17, the amulet of the sceptre.
amū-t, liver.
Ams-t, foreign tribes and peoples.

Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā.
Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 63).
ani  
\[ \text{Rev. 12, 19} = \text{λ}, \]  
\text{to remove, to put aside.}

an-t  
\[ \text{Rev.}, \text{removal.} \]
anpa  
\[ \text{Rev. 13, 14,} \]
an interrogative particle =  .

ar  
\[ \text{be captured, be put in restraint, to strangle, to shut up, be netted.} \]
arut  
\[ \text{Rec. 31, 11.} \]
ar  
\[ \text{disgrace.} \]
ar-t  
\[ \text{hair, tress, lock of hair.} \]
ar  
\[ \text{Rev. 13, 41,} \]
schoenus; var. .

ara  
\[ \text{Rec. 11, 157, 12, 41,} \]
\[ \text{Rev. 11, 161,} \]
\[ \text{Rev. 12, 27,} \]
\[ \text{Rev. 12, 32,} \]
\[ \text{Rev. 12, 40, to go up, to embark in a boat, to bring, to be high; Copt. \( \omega' \).} \]

arar  
\[ \text{Rev. 12, 23, 41, high, exalted; Copt. \( \omega' \).} \]
arri  
\[ \text{plur. Copt. \( \varepsilon\lambda\nu\alpha\nu\lambda. \)} \]
arb  
\[ \text{Rev. 13, 63, to besiege; Copt. \( \wp\delta. \)} \]
arpsa-t  
\[ \text{a kind of cake.} \]
arf  
\[ \text{Rev., rest, repose, death; Copt. \( \wp\varepsilon\).} \]

Arsatnikus  
\[ \text{Rec. 33, 6, Aristonikos.} \]

Arsinsfau  
\[ \text{II, 57, Arsinoë.} \]

Arq-heat  
\[ \text{Rev. 11, 179 = \( \Lambda\chi\zeta\).} \]

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

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

Artakhshassha  
\[ \text{A.Z. 49, 80, Artaxerxes.} \]

Artakhshhs  
\[ \text{Artaxerxes; var.} \]

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

artá  
\[ \text{Rev., to be safe, sure, security; Copt. \( \upsilon\pi\).} \]

artcha  
\[ \text{Rev. 11, 157; Copt. \( \upsilon\pi\).} \]

ah  
\[ \text{Rev. 13, 29,} \]
\[ \text{Rev. 11, 123, pain, grief, trouble, loss, sorrow, poverty, misery, debility, destitution, sadness, ruin, woe; Copt. \( \varepsilon\epsilon. \)} \]

ahi  
\[ \text{Rev., trouble, misery.} \]

ahu  
\[ \text{Peasant 249, a disturber, one who causes trouble.} \]

ah, aha  
\[ \text{Hymn of Darius 23,} \]
\[ \text{cow, any cow-goddess.} \]

Ahait  
\[ \text{I.D. 4, 828, B.D. 162-4, (1) a form of Hathor; (2) wife of Osiris the Bull-god; and (3) mother of a Horus.} \]

ahai, ahi  
\[ \text{interjection O!} \]

ahai  
\[ \text{Mar. Karn. 55, 62, camp; Heb. \( \lambda\tau\iota\).} \]
ahi, to go (?), to march (?)

Ahit, B.D. (Saite) 142, 5, 22, a goddess.

Ahem, Rec. 16, 109, to advance.

ähem-t, incense, unguent.

Ahet, Rec. 16, 108, to groan, to grieve.

Ahtu, Rec. 32, 216, weak, powerless, grief.

Aht-nu-arr, ploughed or cultivated land; plur. III'

Aham, Akten. p. 349, the pit, or shaft, of a tomb.

Ah, N. 281; IV, 171, 754, a herb (?), a plant (?), a vegetable (?), pot-herb (?), a kind of bread, or cake.

Ah, ahu, meal, pottage; food.

Ah-t, a kind of medicine.

Ahu, Rev. 11, 139, 12, 33, 50, evil, grief, disaster, prejudice; var.

Ah-t, entreaty, petition, prayer.

Ah-tili, see U. 50, to lighten (?)

Aha, Ahhu, P. 204, M. 331, N. 850, Hh.

Aha, B.D. 566, N. 1320 = M. 699, IV, 263, B.D. 40, 6, Rec. 29, 157, a form of Menu.

Ah, ahu, Rec. 12, 93 = canal.

Ahs, Rec. 13, 42, to harvest, to reap.

Ahrs, P. 668, the name of a Sudani god; var. M. 779, a herb (?)

Akh-t, the first season of the year; see Aakhir.

Akh, M. 683, Rec. 26, 74, to bloom, to blossom, become green, green.

Akh, reed, water-plant; Heb.

Akhi, N. 996, watered, or irrigated, land.

Akhakh, to become green, to put forth shoots, to blossom.

Akhakh, flowers (of heaven), i.e., stars.

Akhakh, night, darkness.

Akh, thing, affair, business, matter of the day; plur. Rec. 1, 48, Amen. 8, 7,
**akhakh** 

- [image]
- bone; plur.
- Peasant 97; A.Z. 1866, 100,
to withdraw an arrow from a quiver.

**akh**

- [image]
- Peasant 97; A.Z. 1866, 100,
to withdraw an arrow from a quiver.

**akhakh**

- [image]
- the tackle of a boat; var. akhut
- Hh. 483

**akhā**

- [image]
- to enter, to go

**akhā**

- [image]
- to carve, to engrave,
to scrape, to shave off.

**akhā-t**

- [image]
- scar.

**akhā-t**

- [image]
- a disease of the womb.

**akhāi**

- [image]
- Rev. 12, 46, to give quarter.

**Akhabi**

- [image]
- (Saite) 153, 5; B.D.
- 153A, 11.

**Akhabit**

- [image]
- Tuat II, a god with an ankhu-shaped phallus.

**Akhabit-ānkh-em-tesheri**

- [image]
- Denderah 1, 39, Ombos II, 2, p. 134, a goddess of the dead.

**akha**

- [image]
- Rec. 13, 124, reed, papyrus; Copt. a²x².

**akhu**

- [image]
- splendour, light, brightness; see [image]
- U. 570, M. 823, light, beings of light; see [image]
- Mc

**akhu**

- [image]
- divine spirits; see ākhu.

**Akhhu**

- [image]
- B.D. 153, 8 (Saite), a god of vegetation.

**akhef**

- [image]

**As-t**

- [image]
- Rec. 30, 193, ll. 3, 4
- A.Z. Bd. 46, 108, Isis; see Āṣt [image]

**as**

- [image]
- Rev. 12, 48, 
- to be light, speedy. Coptic A.C.21 (?)

**as, asu**

- [image]
- Peasant 277, 
- Rec. 12, 48, 
- Rec. 8, 135, 
- R.E. 6, 28, 
- to make haste, to hurry to, to flow quickly, to run, to attack; Copt. wēc ;
- Rec. 13, 21, to judge hurriedly;
- hasting with swift feet.

**as-t**

- [image]

**ast**

- [image]
- fugitives; running water.

**asu**

- [image]
- birds.

**as**

- [image]
- N. 296, 300, an offering.

**as**

- [image]

**as**

- [image]
- Hearst Papyrus, VIII, 14, Rec. 30, 183, 
- Tombos Stele 8, gall, gall-duct or gall-bladder (?), filth.

**as**

- [image]
- old (?) ; Copt. A.C (?)

**as-ti**

- [image]
- testicles.

**asi**

- [image]
- Rec. 14, 69, payment, punishment; Copt. oēc.

**asaka (ask)**

- [image]
- Jour. As. 1908, 302, to delay; Copt. wēck.

**asu**

- [image]
- Hh. 230 . . . . .

**asb**

- [image]
- to burn, to consume by fire.

**asbi[t]**

- [image]
- flame, fire; plur.

**asbu**

- [image]
- 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, P. 375 = a sceptre.

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

Asch, drum.

Asekh, M. 224, N. 129, to reap, sickle; Copt. wgc wc£.

Asekh, Décrets 34, slaughter chamber (?)

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

Ast, clay, earth, chalk (?); Copt. ast.

Ast, Jour. As. 1908, 390, ground, earth; Copt. chT.

Asther, Annales III, 178, star; Gr. Aorip.

Asta, (9), to tremble; see asteb.

Aseteb, to eat; see asher.

Ash, evening; see asher.

Ash, ash-t, dog, jackal; var. asekh.

Ash, an offering made by fire.

ashash-t, IV, 482, flower.

asha, to scatter [sand

ashahu, B.D. (Saite) 42, 21, paralytic; Copt. wq£e (?)

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

Ashu, for a quail, roast (meat oaj.

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, N. 1348, U. 124, 295, roasted joints or birds.

Asher, evening; see asher.

Aslihu, plots of ground, estates.

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

Aqu, Peasant 1116B, 46, Peasant 1116B, 23, destruction, ruin; Copt. aKO.

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

aqa, filth, vomit = aq.
aqau, B.D. 99, Int. 4, the name of a god.

Aqan, B.D. 99, Int. 4, the name of a god.
aq (i), Hh. 482, part of a boat.
aqb-t, arm, shoulder; see a.

Aqb-but, 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. Okew.

aqen; see a.
aqers-t, tomb; see a.
aqretchna, D, IV, 669, a weapon, axe; Heb. (?)
aqhu, 70, Rec. 29, 165, Mar. Karn. 42, 22, to work in wood, to be a carpenter, to hollow out a boat; 9, 9, 9, Rec. 21, 91, dressed timber; caus.
aqhu, carpenter.
aqhu, A.Z. 1905, 142, carpenter’s adze, axe, battle-axe.
aqháu, 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. Aku.
aku-t, boils, blains, sores, pustules, any inflamed swelling.
aki-t, chamber, abode.

akiu, Rec. 33, 7, L.D. III, 194, 33, aliens, foreigners, enemies.

Aker, T. 498, T. 309, T. 291, U. 461, N. 850, , Rec. 31, 7, 65, Mar. Karn. 42, 22, to work in wood, to be a carpenter, to hollow out a boat; 9, 9, 9, Rec. 21, 91, dressed timber; caus.

Akeru, T. 319, Rec. 30, 196, 31, 17, N. 1386, 1, 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

wagon; compare ḫmn. 3

Akerta

U. 614, the name of a god.

ag

to lack, to want.

ag

agb

U. 639, plant, shrub;
see ḫmn. 3; Copt. ḫke, ëk.

agg-t

a plant, a shrub.

agab

the Nile, water-flood, deluge; see ḫmn. 3.

agap

to destroy, to flood.

agb

U. 193, T. 73, N. 587, 605, M. 227, ḫmn. 3

agb

the celestial waters, flood, stream, any large mass of water;
see ḫmn. 3, T. 56, M. 216; Copt. ḫkā.

Agb

N. 706, ḫmn. 3, B.D. 189, 11, the primeval Water-god.

Agb-ur

P. l. 806, U. 608, T. l. 86, ḫmn. 3, N. 617, ḫmn. 3

the Great Agb.

agbā

U. 395, P. 384; see ḫmn. 3.

agb

an astronomical term.

ageb

knee; see ḫmn. 3.

ageb

Metternich Stele 179, to weep, to cry out; caus.

agebgeb

P. 289, to shiver, to quake.

Agebsen (?)

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;

at

from hour to hour;

at

a happy time with the women.

at

B.D. 177, 7 = ḫmn. 3, not.

atu

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

at-t

loss, diminution.

at

loss, prejudice.

at

rebel, prisoner.

at

U. 456, P. 182, M. 285, ḫmn. 3, T. 249, ḫmn. 3

U. 370, N. 894, violence, wrath.

at

crocodile (?)

at

evil-doer, enemy; plur. ḫmh, enemies, fiends.

ati

to be angry, to behave in a beastly manner.

att

destitute, poor, possessing nothing; Copt. ḫt. 3

ati

Rev. 14, 15, he who is without, who has not, injury; ḫmn. 3, without failure, infallible.

at-t

d a milch cow, cow suckling a calf.

at

Rec. 12, 10, vulva, uterus; Copt. ḫτ. 3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ati-t</th>
<th>Rec. 14, 2, vulva, uterus; plur. 2; see Copt. OTI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at-t</td>
<td>bed, diwan, couch, var. back; Thes. 1206, high-backed, stiff-necked, varr. B.D. 154. 15; Copt. wT (in 2jWt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>standard, perch, resting place of a god or divine statue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ata-ra</td>
<td>Cairo Pap. 23, 4, a god in the form of a mummy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atá</td>
<td>T. 200, P. 679, boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atá</td>
<td>Rev., a kind of fish; var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ati</td>
<td>Tomb Rameses IV, 28, a god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atita</td>
<td>ministrant (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atu</td>
<td>Shipwreck 112, to trouble oneself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atutu</td>
<td>B.D. 145, 4, 16, a kind of wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ateb</td>
<td>land, region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ateb</td>
<td>sceptre (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atep</td>
<td>to load, to be laden; master of a load, IV, 1076; Copt. wTII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atep-t</td>
<td>A.Z. 49, 32, Jour. As. 1908, 282, load, burden; Peasant 259; Copt. eRTw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atepe</td>
<td>chest for clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atep</td>
<td>, Rec. 27, 222, 31, 170, , a crown of Osiris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atf</td>
<td>incense, spices, sweet unguents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atf</td>
<td>a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atf</td>
<td>a cutting tool or instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-ten</td>
<td>or or, A.Z. 1889, 71.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aten</td>
<td>Rev. 12, 10, ground, earth; Copt eRT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atr</td>
<td>river plants, papyrus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ath</td>
<td>Rev. 14, 17, to draw a bow = , Rec. 26, 233, to nurse, to nourish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ath-t</td>
<td>bed, couch, stool, chair, canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athu</td>
<td>chair-bearer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athu</td>
<td>Rec. 27, 85, air, wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athp</td>
<td>to load, be laden; see Copt. wTII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athput</td>
<td>burden, load; var. Copt. eRTw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athpi</td>
<td>Tuat XI, a dawn-god.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
at, a small portion of time, moment.

at-t, back, rump.

at, heart disease (?)

ati, to be wounded, be afflicted.

ati-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-tu, a man of wrath.

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

at-tu, Peasant 181, crocodile.

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

at, to burn; fire, flames.

atau, B.D. 169, 12, garment, apparel.

Atau, Rec. 27, 69, a god.

atau, see.

atisch, disease of the eyes.

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

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

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

topu, geese.

atf, a kind of balsam tree.

atf, incense.

atm, N. 982  . . .

atha, papyrus swamp; see.

atsu, a kind of plant.

Athes-herishe, the herald of the 6th Arit.

atch, calamity.

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

atcha, chip of wood, splinter.

atchait, fraud, injustice, wickedness; Copt. OXI.
A

represents a short sound of a, e and i in English.

pronoun suffix, 1st person, I, me, my, etc.

Rec. 31, 16, \( \begin{array}{c}
\text{a} \\
\text{Rec. 31, 16,} \\
\text{I, me, my, etc.}
\end{array} \)

P. 825, O, hail!

O my heart!

a, he who, that which.

a, old man.

a, to come.

P. 643, M. 688, N. 1242, to wash.

A. Z. 1908, 16, an amulet.

, a kind of plant.

Rec. 30, 71 = Thoth.

in the name Asien u. E. p. 313, Lieblein Dikt. No. 553.

Rec. 32, 84, 34, 182.

U. 442, P. 687, 703, N. 669, Rec. 31, 177, glory! praise.

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

, cries of joy.

, to cry out (?)

moment; see

, old woman; see

, rank, dignity; see

, cattle; see


akbone.

bounds (?), limits (?)

bier, grave; see aa-t.

she who embraces, nurse.

girdle (?)

pain of body or mind.

tomb, grave, sepulchre, dust heap; plur. III'


U. 587, the gods of the tombs,

the tombs of Horus and Set;

P. 668, M. 778, the two tombs of Osiris;

the 14 Aats, B.D. 149 and 150, Book of Gates, 66;

B.D. 85, 17, the Western Aat;

IV, 882;

a sacred grove in Busiris;

the tomb of Osiris in Busiris;

"Aat of Life," the necropolis of the 8th Nome of Lower Egypt;

the tomb of Osiris in Mendes;

the Holy Aat, a locality in the nome of Gynaecopolites; Metternich Stele 97.

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

áa-t, M. 689, the four Aats of Horus.

Áa-t-en-uābu, Rec. 31, 35, a mythological town.

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

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

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

Áa-t-Ḥeru-mehṭi, P. 555, the domain of Horus of the North; P. 610, the domains of the North.

Áa-t-Ḥeru-ḥesu, P. 555, the domain of Horus of the South; P. 610, the domains of the South.

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

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

Áa-t-sharā, Rec. 31, 35, a mythological locality.

áa, boat.

Áat, the great canal of Heliopolis.

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

Áa-nsásā, N. 393, see Áa-nesnser-t.

Áa-nsnser-t, Rec. 27, 218; varr. 4, 22; Rec. 27, 217, X X X , Rec. 31, 17, X X X , Rec. 31, 173, X X X , Rec. 31, 173, the “Island of Flame,” a region in the Kingdom of Osiris.

áaa, ground, earth, rubbish-heap; plur. ⅲ, Tutānkhāmen 7.

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

áaut, waste lands.

áa, Stele of ʿHerusāt 99, ʿx; plur. Ⅲ, cattle.

áa-t, De Hymnis 36, Ⅲ, an animal.

áa-t, P. 583, Ⅲ, stand for figures of gods and sacred animals, stand, perch; plur. Ⅲ, supports; P. 411, M. 593, N. 1198.

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

Áaa-t


Áaa

pole, staff, stick.

Áaa-t

Rec. 30, 191, things with a strong smell.

Áaa-t

plants, herbs, flax (?)

Áaa-áit

twig, branch, stick.

Áaa-t

things with a strong smell.

Áau

Hh. 550, things with a strong smell.

Áaa

a kind of stone.

Áaaá

to glorify, to praise.

Áaaá-t

praise.

Áaaít

to call, to cry out;

Copt. uxy.

Áaaítchtau

young man, youth.

Áaaítchtau-t

maiden, virgin.

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

Áaiu

Tuat IX, a group of gods who bewitched Aapep.

Áait

old age.

Áait

Tuat IX, an ass-headed god, the opponent of Aapep and Sessi; the allies of the same. moment (?), = (?).

Áail

Rec. 21, 96, a horned animal; Assy. N I, W.A.I. II, 6, Col. 4, 11; Heb. B.

Áau

Tuat I, a singing-god.

Áau

Áau

Áaar

to bind an animal for sacrifice.

ÁaaS

to burn, flame, fire.

Áaásch

to call, to cry out;

Copt. uxy.

Áaátchtau

young man, youth.

Áaátchtau-t

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

Aau-t official position, rank, dignity, position, professional occupation; plur.

Aauit rank, dignity.

Aauu, Rev. 11, 131, dignitaries.

Aaui, to have power or rank.

Aau-t, Israel Stele 24, flocks, herds, cattle, sheep and goats; Rec. 29, 148.

Aaaui (?), portable shrine or chapel.

Aaaui (?), a particle.

Aaauiti (?), Mar.

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

Aaaubah, Rec. 30, 72

Aaaahut-t steering-pole, rudder; see merhūt.

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

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

Aabib-t, U. 537, the left eye of Ra, i.e., the moon.

Aaab-t, T. 188, 295, the east.

Aabti, N. 927, left, eastern; plur.

Aaab-t, T. 80, M. 234, the east wind.
Aab[ it], Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

áabbtt, U. 298 = A, T. 146,

áabbtit, goddess of the East.

áabtt, the name of a serpent

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

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

áabt, the head-box of Osiris at Abydos.

áabi, to lack, to want, to come to an end, to cease, to finish;

U. 285; N. 719 + 11, ceaselessly;

áaab, Rev. 11, 129, 136, decree, message.

áabb, Amen. 17, 1, Amen. 8, 13 . . . .

áaab, Rec. 32, 181, to love, to wish.

áab, Rec. 19, 19, pleasure, desire.

áaab-nut-f, "beloved of his city," a title of Amen-Ra.

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

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

áab, an animal marked for sacrifice.

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

áab, a mythological fish;

áabi, leopard, panther; plur. ?

áab-t, enclosure, garden.

áab, ivory; see .

áab-tu, fathers, ancestors.

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

áabtiu, fighters.

áabut, slaughters.

áabau heru, Rec. 31, 171, "fighting faces" (?), the name of a company of gods.

áabi-t, the mantis.

áabis-t (?), Nástasen Stele 61, eye-paint (?).

áabu, an official, butler (?);

see .

Áabui, Rameses IV, 28, a singing-god.

áabnn, a kind of bird.

áabrek, Wört. 42, a vessel or instrument.

áabekh, L.D. III, 194, 9, . . . .

áab, to pierce, to penetrate,
force a way among or into, to be permeated with; mingled.

'àabbkh, shrine, sanctuary.

'àatbekhab (?) a kind of stone.

'àabs, eye-paint.

'àabet, the east, left side.

'àabet, a part of a crown mentioned with.

Àabtu, Rec. 35, 56, a fish that acted as pilot to Rā; B.D. 3, i, 44, 11, 211, 3, B.M. No. 32, l. 123, a fish that acted as pilot to Rā; var. ; Copt. †efwt (?) ; the holy áabt fish.

àapa, a baked cake; compare Heb. תַּנֵּה.

àapatá, a baked cake.

àafut, N. 165, talons, claws.

àam, to tie, to bind.

àami, to grasp, to seize.

àamaam, Thes. 1207, to be strong, effective.

àam T. 85, M. 239, N. 616, to set fire to, to kindle.

àam T. 334, P. 826, palm tree; var. , M. 249, N. 704.

àam, àama M. 249, N. 704, a kind of tree, date palm (?); plur. , M. 720; 

àama (?), a wine, palm wine (?)

Àamtiu, the people of the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon.

àam, to arrive happily.

àam , to deal kindly with, to be gracious to.

àama , to be pleasant, to be benevolent, to be gracious.

àamaam, to treat very kindly; † good-hearted;

, "shadow, pleasant to thine eyes";

, kind of hand, benevolent.

àam-t, graciousness, grace.

àam Thes. 1205, graciousness.

àamit, amiability, graciousness, pleasure, things which please.

Àammi a title of Rā; plur. , gracious gods.

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

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

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

áamu
waggon load of some material.

áamut
IV, 657, weapons.

áam-t
a part of the body, intestines.

áam
lion =

(?)

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

Aamit
a goddess.

Aanait
Rec. 2, 31, a goddess.

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

áaru
forms, transformations.

arár-t, áarrut
vines; Copt. eλοολε; plur.

árr-t
grapes; Copt. αλολι, ελεοολε;
P. 292, the vine of the god.

árr-t
to plant; see

áaru
reed.

Aaru, Áarr
U. 598,
N. 964, the god of the Field of Reeds,

áar
Anastasi I, 23, 5,
lion; Heb. לארי

ālāar
Anastasi I, 23, 9, hero; compare Heb. לארי

áar
a kind of bird.

ará-t
ditch; Copt. eτοοπ.

áar
tress, lock of hair.

áar
sin, misery.

áarriu
(Saïte), 125, 43.

áarát
to plant; see

Aarátí
Uræus-goddess.

ázartíar
a kind of bird.
mourning, a cry of grief. aahau, feeble, weak. aahar, hut, tent; tents made of camels' hair; Heb. hr. aahem, an ingredient in incense. Aahet (varr. & ), B.D. 78, 25, 26, a fighting god in the Tuat. aah, to set, to place. aah, field, acre, estate. Aahl, see aah. Aahui, see aah. Aahes, N. 936, P. 200, N. 936, an ancient Sadani god, "Head of the Land of the Bow," (Nubia); varr. P. 668, M. 779. aakhi, T. 227, P. 140, U. 419, P. 247, 485, 617, M. 694, N. 1297, to flourish, to burst into flower, to bloom. aakhi, to flood, to irrigate, to inundate. aakh-t, O. A.Z. 1904, 89, 147, the first season of the Egyptian year (July 20–Nov. 15). Aakhit (?), Ombos I, 90, goddess of the first season. aakh, M. 684, pond, lake, large canal; plur. P. 123, N. 1040. aakh-t, Amen. 6, 2, 8, water plants; Heb. hr., Gr. αἵρετον, Copt. σάτα, σάτα. aakhhk, neck, sinews (?) aakhhk, o, night; var. aakhhk. Aakhabit, B.D. 145, (Saite) 14, 52, a goddess of the 14th Pylon. aakhu-t, L.D. III, 140c, fire. aakhu[it], night, evening; Copt. еρυθ. Aakhuaït, Tuat I, one of the twelve goddess-guides of Af. aakhu, N. 112, 124, T. 292, T. 399, Rec. 31, 17, P. 2, to shine, to be bright, fine, splendid, glorious, excellent, good, to be useful, to recite formulae. aakhu-t, 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. Aakhu-menu, a building of Thothmes III. aakhu, words of power, protective formulae, spells; , Thes. 1295, the magical formulae of Thoth; , magical words.
Aakhu, U. 622, P. 237, IV, 918, A.Z. 1900, 129, light, splendour, radiance, brilliance, glorious deeds, splendid acts, virtues, excellences, blessings, benefits; U. 636, the two gods Epiphanes.

Aakhu-t, the title of the priestess of the Nome Prosopites.

Aakhirut, 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, Hh. 561, the Light-god; Rec. 31, 13, the Great Light, i.e., the sun.

Aakhu-t, T. 251, 321, U. 440, the Eye of Ra or Horus, 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.

Aakhu-ti, the two eyes of Horus or Ra, i.e., the sun and the moon.

Aakhu-t, a name of Isis-Sothis.

Aakhirut, 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-āb-He-t-āshemu, B.D. 141 and 148, the rudder of the eastern heaven.

Aakhu-heri-āb, etc., B.D. 141 and 142, 1. 26, the Light-god in the temple of the gods.

Aakhu-hetch-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.

Aakhu, 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. M. 268, 270, N. 888, N. 888, N. 87, a damned soul,
seven spirits of Sepa;

B.D. 149, II, spirits nine cubits high;

I

the ancestral spirits;

III

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-āmī-Netā

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

Aakhu-ākhmiu-seku

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


Aakhu-nebad

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

[AAkhu]-neb-s

Denderah IV, 84, the name of the 10th Pylon.

Aakhu-su-āsh-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. 

áakhut-leh, eternal horizon, i.e., the tomb.

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

Aakhutiui, P. 357, N. 1071, the gods and beings of the kingdom of the Light-god.

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

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

áakhu, Rec. 27, 86, a kind of fish.

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

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

áakhu meh, Suppl. 131, the name of a cubit.

áakhu-t, A.Z. 1906, 114, sacred cow.

Aakhmánsh, Achaemenes; Pers. Beh. r, 6; Gr. Ἀχαμένης.

áas, to hasten; Copt. iuc.

Aas, B.D. 102, r, a god.

Aas-t (Ast), the goddess Isis.

Aasabatiu, 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.

áasb, throne, seat; compare Heb. יְבָשָׁן.

áasr, 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

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

áash-t, cry.

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

Aasha, a kind of dog or jackal.

áashaf, to burn.

áashata, a kind of plant.

áashata penu, a plant, rat's bane (?)

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

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

áaqu, loss, want.


aaq-t, leek, onion; Cop. HxI, 4, Rec. 16, 2, 1, C, Rec. 19, 92, seed of the same.

áaq-t, Rec. IV, 14, 12; seed of the same. Jour. As. 1908, 302.

áat, to fail, be weak.

áat-t, weaknesses, defects; var.

áatu, to bastinade.

Aaker, a town in the Tuat.

Aag-t, a plant.

Aagu-t, seed of a plant.

áat, wound, injury, breach, stab.

áattiu, slaughter houses.

áat-tiu, Peasant 177, resister.

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

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

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

áat, speech (?)

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

áatem, Prisse Pap. 11, 13

áatén, disk of the sun; see.

áatru, stud bulls.

áath, Hh. 481, to lack.

áathu, Hh. 555, places of slaughter.

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

Anastasi I, 18, 8, neighbourhood.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, disk of the sun.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, T. 399, M. 409, to descend.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, Rec. 11, 71, mace (?)

Anastasi I, 18, 8, to vex, to injure, hurt, oppress, be hostile to, to be oppressed, desolate.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, Rec. 10, 61, A.Z. 1905, foes, enemies.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, U. 419, the name of a sky-god.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, B.D.G. 78, a mytho-logical locality.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, P. 189, M. 357, a lake in the Tuat in which the righteous bathed.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, Love Songs 2, 8, a goddess, a friend of Osiris.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, flood.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, the disk of the sun; see

Anastasi I, 18, 8, some strong-smelling substance, dung(?) ; Copt. eître.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, stud cattle, a yoke of beasts; Copt.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, swampy land, marsh, papyrus swamp.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, disk =

Anastasi I, 18, 8, kinsfolk.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, U. 95, N. 373,

Anastasi I, 18, 8, Rec. 36, 162, indissoluble.

Anastasi I, 18, 8, the net of the Akeru gods for snaring the souls of the dead in the Tuat.

Plague, disease, epidemic.
aa-t, Rec. 30, 218, something washed; Rec. 36, 162, things washed away.

aa-hta (or aa-ah) I, Israel Stele 3, Peasant 206, to wash the heart, i.e., to cool, to gratify the mind, to be appeased; = ew  sht.

aa-ah in athen, Rec. 15, 46, joy of Aten.

aaunub, gold-washer; plur. L.D. III, 140c.

aa, to remove, transport.

aa, Amherst Pap. 30, bowl, pot, vessel; plur. Rec. 14, 122, to sport with, to hold or treat lightly.

aa-t, U. 462, path, road, direction.

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

aa, T. 268, M. 427, grave, tomb, sepulchre, monument.

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

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

Aaaau, B.D. 5, 2, the ape-gods who praised Ra.

AAa-ta, Hh. 207.

AA-tnt-khort, B.D. 99, a part of the magical boat.

AAa-t, T. 15, Hh. 204.

AAamesk, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 55).

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

AAab, M. 127, to present a gift, to make an offering, an offering; libation; varr. libation.

AAab, U. 223.

AAb-t, offering; plur.

AAbi, Hh. 195, to make libations.

Aab, to comb.

Aab, Rev. 13, 73, a measure = Gr.  وفي. 

Aab, vase, bowl, vessel, pot.

Aabb, table of offerings.

Aapp, Rhind Pap. 32, scarab, beetle.

Aaper, Hh. 462, to equip, be equipped.

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

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

Aan, to go back, return = ἀναγω, Rec. 30, 187.

Aan, U. 527, ape; plur. P. 661, P. 776, M. 772, Hh. 207;

Rec. 31, 19; Copt. en.
aaan, Rec. 30, 195, ape.

Amen. 17, 9, 22, ape.

aaani, a box of anti (myrrh).

aan, Peasant R. 186, 195, to utter cries of joy or sorrow; var. @ @ ; L.D. III, 149, cries, outcries.

aanu, U. 647 = .

aaná, ape; see .

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

Aánait, Rec. 30, 195, ape-goddess.

Aána Tuati, one of the 75 forms of Rá (No. 69).

ánkh, see .

ánkhu, N. 551, the living.

áar, Hh. 395, to approach, to ascend; see ; Copt. .

áar-t, U. 479, 630, P. 195, 660, 773, M. 369, 770, Hh. 260, snake, snake-goddess; plur. , U. 394,

T. 305, 320, the moon, Moon-god; Copt. 102, 1002, 1012; Heb. .

Aáh meh Utchat, Quelques Pap. 41, the full moon.

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

Aáh Tehtut, Thoth the Moon-god.

áar, U. 214, to break ground, to plough, to dig up earth.

áar VII, the seven great Uraei.

Aárut, Hh. 376, the Uraeus-god.

áar-t, the serpent amulet, A.Z. 1908, 16.

Aárt-ánh-t, Tuat VIII, the living Serpent-god.

Aárt-ánkhut, Tuat IV, the uraei who burnt up the souls and shadows of the dead.

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

Aára-t hériáb hé-t neter, B.D. 136, a uraeus-goddess.

áar, Hh. 472, spiked reeds; Copt. ., cypress trees; Copt. .

áar, cypress trees; Copt. .

ááh, P. 279,

T. 365, ( ), N. 1103, ( ), N. 944, ( ), P. 203, ( ), N. 1104, ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), the moon, Moon-god; Copt. 102, 1002, 1012; Heb. .

Aáh meh Utchat, Quelques Pap. 41, the full moon.

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

Aáh Tehtut, Thoth the Moon-god.

ááh, U. 214, to break ground, to plough, to dig up earth.
**āāhu** field labourer, peasant.

**āāt** field.

**Āāh-ur**, Rec. 26, 225, the name of a god.

**āāh** to hold back (?), to restrain (?); N. 764, restrain thy tears.

**Āāh-rem-t**, Rec. 37, 63, the "Drier of tears," title of a god.

**āāsh** limbs, members, flesh, Tuat XII, a singing god.

**āash** Rec. 4, 135, Berlin 6910, to cry out; see Copt. wuy.

**āash en ḫa-t**, pilot.

**āāq**, M. 728, T. 259, to enter; see aq.

**āi** to be.

**āiu (?)** Berg. II, 409, change, transformation.

**āi** Rec. 3, 204, the evil eye (?).

**āā** P. 184, M. 293, N. 807, to go, to come; Copt. c1; P. 137, to go, to come; a coming; a, a coming; a, a coming!

**āiu**, P. 104, M. 71, N. 73, 30, 187, comers, comings, those who shall come, i.e., posterity.

**āi ḫa** to get round, to circumvent.

**ālu-her-sa** those who come after, posterity.

**āā-t** house, palace.

**Āit**, Berg. II, 13, a name of Nut.

**Āi-em-hetep** 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. Ιμωηηηηη;  to 'Ακηλοντος.

**āt-t** evil hap, ill luck, unlucky event, wrong, injustice.

**āā** Peasant 228, a kind of fish.

**āā** Rougé I.H. pl. 159, alas! O! hail!

**āūi (?)** , certainly (?)

**āāh** IV, 772, a plant.

**āikha** Rev. demon, spirit; Copt. cīt cīt.

**āitten** ground, earth, mud, dung; Copt. cīt cīt.

**āā** to be; the Pyramid Text variant is or or or or or P. 164 = N. 859, and see U. 215, P. 652, 653, 654, M. 438, 560, 755, 756, 758, 759, N. 941, 1048, 1167, 1376.

**āu-t** P. 693 (bis), act of being.

**āu** all; c, above, up to, until; c backwards, behind; Copt. cπαγώγ; c for the sake of; Copt. c Ṭe; c Rev., aussi bien qu'à.

**Āu** Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who towed the Boat of Ra through the serpent Ankh-neteru, and who were re-born daily.
Àu-ankhiu-f 1, Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who towed the Boat of Ra through the serpent Ankh-neteru, and who were re-born daily.

Àu 1, Mar. Aby. I, 44, a god.

Àu 1, Berg. I, 11, a god with two serpents.

àu 1, praise.

àu 1, limbs, members, flesh.

àu 1, Rev., bread, cake.

Àu 1, U. 220, 1, P. 212, 619, N. 759, 1305, T. 189, P. 676 = 1, N. 1286, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, Stele of Heseratêf, 73, 100, 106, 1, 1, Rev. 12, 25, 1, 1, Rev. 12, 17, 1, 1, Rev. 14, 21, to come, to go; Copt. 41;

àu 1, T. 233; 1, it hath gone out in peace; explicit liber.

àu 1, Rec. 32, 177, comer, leader.

àu 1, U. 506, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, passengers, passers, comers, goers.

àu-t 1, a going, a coming, errand, embassy.

àu-t en aten 1, the course of the solar disk.

àu-t 1, goose pens, aviaries.

àu (for ûr?) 1, light, brilliance, radiance; compare Heb. 111.

àu 1, Rev. 32, 78, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, Rev. 14, 19, child, heir.

àu-t 1, Rev. 11, 60, posterity.

àu-tu 1, Rev. 13, 14, growth.
**au** ['au'], M. 556, p. 390, 400, x, N. 1177, p. 644, M. 570, x, P. 390, 400, x.

785, 786, s, to be wrecked, to suffer shipwreck.

**auis** ['auis'], M. 556, x, P. 644, M. 570, x, to be wrecked, to suffer shipwreck.

**au** ['au'], M. 201, x, N. 679, nest, home.

**au (ái)** ['au'], Rev. 12, 87, house; Copt. h1.

**auit** ['auit'], abode, house, court, temple, shrine, quarter of a town, camp, cattle-pen; plur.

**au árpi** ['au árpi'], Rev. 14, 67, wine shop, tavern.

**auu-t** ['auu-t'], rank, dignity.

**au, au-t** ['au, au-t'], animals, cattle, sheep and goats, herds.

**áua** ['áua'], ox; plur.

**áua** ['áua'], to travel, to go on a journey.

**áua** ['áua'], p. 381, ways, roads.

**áuat** ['áuat'], a kind of fish.

**áuat** ['áuat'], Hh. 330, old men, ancestors.

**áua[áa]-t** ['áua[áa]-t'], girl, maiden.

**áuaá** ['áuaá'], R. E. 3, 39, farmers, husbandmen; Copt. o'toc1.

**áuaá** ['áuaá'], Jour. As. 1908, 285, Rev. 14, 52, pledge, guarantee.

**áuai** ['áuai'], Lit. 163 ...........

**áuai** ['áuai'], roof (?)

**áuai** ['áuai'], Mission 13, 127, plant, kind of tree, sycamore (?)

**Áuai** ['Áuai'], Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 60).

**áuai-t** ['áuai-t'], glue, flour (?)

**áuamu** ['áuamu'], a kind of plant.

**áuah** ['áuah'], Rec. 28, 205, and; Copt. 2vW.

**áuag** ['áuag'], N. 997, to flow (?)

**áuata, áuat** ['áuata, áuat'], between; Copt. o'te.

**áuaá** ['áuaá'], to be conceived = áur.

**áuá-t** ['áuá-t'], A.Z. 1909, 127, old age.

**áuá** ['áuá'], Jour. As. 1908, 285, to take in pledge, to commit violence; with 285, to be wearied or annoyed; Copt. a'vW, 2xóvW.

**áuau-t** ['áuau-t'], chamber, abode (?)

**áu-Án (?)** ['áu-Án (?)'], N. 298A, club, mace.

**áuá** ['áuá'], P. 366, x, P. 581, 604, 621, N. 429.

T. 372, x, P. 366, x, a piece of flesh, part of the body, joint, carcase.
áuáá, flesh and bone, joint.

áuáau, divine flesh, the god's body.

áuáá, N. 429, 1079, heir, inheritor; plur. áuáá , male heir.

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

áuááu , Rec. 21, 15, heirs.

áuá-t , Rec. 30, 196, joint, haunch.

áuááu , carnival, abode, house.

áuáá , gazelle, a horned animal.

áuáu , ring, bracelet (?)

áuáuit , Rec. 2, dogs, jackals (?)

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

áuár-t , joint, haunch.

áui , Rev. 11, 140, or; Copt. eie.

áui , P. 400 , to recompense.

áuái , Israel Stele 10, old men.

áui , P. 644, to repulse (?)

áui-ḥa-t , Rev. 13, 7, to be patient, long-suffering; Copt. wot n 2ht.

áui , Miss. 13, 127, a plant (?)

áuít , grain measure.

Áuirna-t , Rec. 6, 6, the name Irene.

áuisu , pouch; Copt. aícti.

áub-t , cake, bread.

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

áub-t , (vic), net.

áubku , to weep; see áup

áup , to open; see up

Áup-ur , a god.

áuputi , envoy, messenger; plur.
A upasut

B.D. 112, 2, a group of gods of Aupen

P.S.B. 13, 112 = Aupn

aufen

C. 1111, flesh, meat, body, carcase;

1 III, devouring, consuming, consumed;

Copt. 1111

Auf

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

Auf

C. 1111, Denderah 2, 49, a frog-faced ape-god.

Aufa

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

aufta-t

III' foliage, leaves, plants, a kind of grain;

compare Heb. 1111, Syr. 1111.

äumä, äumät

1111, part of a waggon.

äumän (ämn)

1111 = Copt. 1111

äumi

1111, fear, awe, reverence.

äumer (?)

1111, Wört. 34 .......

äums


äunn (änn)

1111, we; Copt. 1111

äun

P. 214, U. 601, T. 201, to open, to make to be open; see äun-ra, to perform the ceremony of opening the mouth;

M. 697.

äun her

N. 482, N. 145, to open the face, i.e., show oneself; Copt. 1111

äun

Rev. 12, 117, inner chamber.

äunn-t

A.Z. 1872, 37, Rec. 35, 125, shrine, sanctuary, part of a temple; plur. 1111, halls, courts.

äun

1111, with 1111, A.Z. 51, 72, cabin of a ship or boat.

äun

Rev. 12, 8, to load a ship;

Copt. 1111

äun-t

garment, apparel, dress.

äunnu

1111, P. 118, 118, T. 171, M. 151, 1111, N. 106, abode, nest, home;

1111, T. 376.

äuna

Rec. 21, 38, 1111

Anastasi I, 13, 1, to decree, proclaim (?), cry, assuredly, certainly, in truth; Copt. 1111; compare 1111, A.Z. 1905, 101, Bd. 41, 130ff, Suppl., 509.

Åun-ää-f

Tuat XI, a form of the god Åf.

äunit

L.D. III, 65A, 14, Rec. 27, 225, inner chamber, sanctuary.
Aunith, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Aunut, Rec. 31, 173, a group of divine beings (?)

áunf (?) Rec. 31, 173

áunk var. a medicinal plant.

áur U. 198, P. 575, 691, N. 700, M. 68, N. 49, P. 98, N. 750, to conceive, be pregnant, T. 342, P. 221; compare Heb. áur-

áurtáu Koller Pap. 4, 4, staves.

áur-t a medicinal wood or bark.

áurutto a god of the Tuat.

áuh, speech (?)

áuhamu Theban

áuh-t a medicinal wood or bark.

Auhet, a god of the Tuat.

áuh to inundate, to flood, to steep or soak in water, to moisten, to sprinkle, to shower, to pour out a libation.
\[\text{áúh-t} \text{, lotion, liquid, flood.}\]
\[\text{áúhu} \text{, to lament.}\]
\[\text{áùh} \text{, to cut away, to set free.}\]
\[\text{Áúhu} \text{, a divine name of magical power.}\]
\[\text{Áúhu-t (Áúhit)} \text{, B.D. G. 292, a goddess of Philae; Metternich Stele 189, the female counterpart of Un-Nefer and mother of Horus.}\]
\[\text{áúhu} \text{, a kind of grain or seed.}\]
\[\text{áúha} \text{, Suppl. 513.}\]
\[\text{áúhnu (?)} \text{, P. 1156, B. 20.}\]
\[\text{Áú-her-áptes} \text{, Tuat V, a god with a lasso who destroyed the dead.}\]
\[\text{áukhekh} \text{, night, darkness.}\]
\[\text{áukhemu} \text{, IV, 480; see khemu.}\]
\[\text{Áukhemu uŕtu} \text{, Mar. Aby. I, 8, 90, the stars that do not rest.}\]
\[\text{Áukhemu-seku} \text{, Mar. Aby. I, 8, 90, the stars that never perish.}\]
\[\text{Áukhemu-pen-́hesb (?)} \text{, B.D. 189, 15, etc., a group of divine beings.}\]
\[\text{áukherru (?)} \text{.}\]
\[\text{áus} \text{, P.S.B. 14, 237, 3rd pers. sing. fem. ; Copt. èc.}\]
\[\text{Áus-t} \text{, Mar. Aby. II, 16, Isis.}\]
\[\text{áus(ás) ñ, Rev. 14, 18, a perfume.}\]

\[\text{Áusárs (Ásáres)} \text{, Nesi-Amsu 28, 21, Osiris; see ñ, Ásáır.}\]
\[\text{Áusásit} \text{.}\]
\[\text{Nesi-Amsu 25, 22, Hymn of Darius, 31, A.}\]
\[\text{Harris 1, pl. 1, a consort of Temu of Anu (ñ).}\]
\[\text{áusu} \text{, N. 659, what (?)}\]
\[\text{áusu} \text{, Peasant 148,}\]
\[\text{Auker} \text{, Tomb of Rameses IV, 30, the god who bears on his back the solar disk, which is held in position by ropes in the hands of Nári, Khessi, Átti and Rekhsi.}\]
\[\text{Áuger-t Áugertt} \text{, a name of the Other World.}\]
\[\text{Áugeru} \text{, the gods of Áugert.}\]
\[\text{Áugerit} \text{, R.D. 64, 11, goddess of the Tuat of Anu.}\]
\[\text{Áugerit-khenti-ásts ñ, B.D. 141, 18, 48, one of the seven Divine Cows.}\]
áut
Rev. 11, 143, who, which; Copt. éT.
áut her
Rev. 11, 154; Copt. éT ëH.
áut
Rev. 12, 29, ë, Rev. 14, 16, a, Rev. 4, 74, between; Copt. òtte.
áut-í
Rec. 29, 157, 158, swathing, bandage; plur. ëIII.
Áuti
Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā.
áut-én-t
Mar. Aby. I, 6, 31, Anastasi Pap. 1, 26, 1, ã, Rec. 27, 15, ground, dust, earth, dung; Copt. értu.
áuthth
Rev. 13, 3, between; Copt. òtte.
áut
Rec. 21, 98, between; Copt. òtte; Koller Pap. 1, 3, with, in charge of.
áut
Thes. 1296, ã, to separate, to remove, to divide, to travel through; ë, to lead astray.
áut-én-t
dust, ground, earth; ã, Amen. 9, 20, dung.
áut-enb ëIII’ incense (?)
áutchamáña (?)
Alt. K. 206 . . . . .
áutchu
P. 146, 672, M. 661, N. 1276, ã, P. 672, to make an order or decree, to give a command.
áutcheb ëIIIII’, river banks; see utcheb, ã.
åb
M. 407 = T. 394, ã, ã, U. 16, 451, P. 110, 369, 653, 654, 833, M. 172, 754, 757, 759, N. 690, 1145; plur. ã, ã, ã, T. 181, P. 204, ã, Rec. 31, 28; ã, heart of the soul, Rec. 32, 79; ã, heart’s desire, U. 629. Later forms are:
åb
Stunden 109; Heb. 22;
åb
joy, gladness; ã, to eat the heart, i.e., be sorry; ã, dense of heart; ã, everybody, Rec. 33, 7; ã, thoughts, intentions; ã, heart of my heart, N. 350.
åb en Rā
“heart of Rā,” a name of Thoth, ã, Rec. 26, 77.
Åb
Amen. 14, 18, a god.
åb
the amulet of the heart; plur. ã, heart of carnelian.
åb-åb
Rec. 27, 182, image, statue (?)
åb-t
Thes. 1296, ã, middle room of a house, cabinet.
åb-t
bread, cake; plur. ã (?)
åb
IV, 1131, calf.
Anastasi I, 24, 8, Peasant B. 2, 117, to think, to suppose, to imagine, to let the fancy run free.

\[ \text{Ab} \]  

Peasant B. 2, 118, thirsty man.

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Peasant B. 2, 118, thirsty man.
ába i| j, P. 165, M. 317, N. 821, to open.

ába, ábaa i| j, T. 182, i| j, M. 653, M. 164 = i| j 0, P. 527, to marvel.

Ábait i| j, B.D. 76, 2, 140 (Saite), the Mantis that guided the deceased.

ábait i| j, Hh. 744, P.S.B. 14, 400, part of a rudder.

ábain i| j, Rev. 13, 8, wretched man, poor; Copt. ʃɛm."t.

ábau i| j, Rec. 29, 148, small animals, sheep, goats.

ábar i| j, P.S.B. 11, 266, with in company with.

ábar i| j, horse, stallion, horses, bulls; compare Heb. ɾeḇ and ṛeṣā.

ábash-t i| j, Anastasi Pap. IV, 14, 1, (sic), Hol. 6, 11, i| j, Sahure-Kahun 40, 23, a kind of cake or bread.

ábagi i| j, N. 984, weak (?), helpless (?); see.

ábat-ta i| j, Anastasi I, 23, 5, "thou hast destroyed"; ʃeḇān.

ábata i| j, servant, slave; Heb.  tỳ职业技术.

ábá-t i| j, ʃ, Rev. honey; Copt. ʃɛm."w.

ábá i| j, ʃ, Rec. 34, 121, a kind of unguent = i| j, i| j, i| j, i| j, P. 588 . . . .

ábáai i| j, P. 588 . . . .

ábu i| j, i| j, i| j, a tree sacred to Horus.

Ábuit i| j, Denderah 4, 44, a "weeping"-goddess.

Ábui[t i| j, B.D. 42, 3, a god or goddess of the Block in the Ṭuat.

ábusunâ (?) i| j, a sickness or disease.

ábem i| j, Rec. 15, 5 . . . . . . .

ábem[er]-t i| j, grave, tomb.

ábn i| j, Harris I, 63c, 15, iii, iii, Rec. 15, 199, ʃ, Copt. ʃɛfɛnt.

ábns i| j, ʃ, calamint (?) ; Copt. ʃɛćwnt.

ábr i| j, genuine ábr.

ábhēti i| j, i| j, stone of Ábhet in Nubia, a precious stone, emerald (?)

áboh i| j, tooth; plur. i| j, U. 41, 68, i| j, i| j, N. 660, teeth, "biters."

ábh i| j, i| j, Ebers Pap. 100, 9, 13, moist, wet.

ábeh i| j, i| j, A.Z. 1899, 89, Rec. 23, 102, title of a priest.
\[ \text{ábhīh} \quad N. 524, \text{a wooden object, goad (?)} \]

\[ \text{ábhīh}, \quad T. 282, \text{to drive away.} \]

\[ \text{ábekh} \quad \text{to proclaim.} \]

\[ \text{ábkha} \quad \text{var. áabkh-t,} \quad \text{oointment containing many ingredients.} \]

\[ \text{ábekh (?)} \quad U. 538, \text{T. 295, P.} 229 \]

\[ \text{ábes} \quad \text{U. 405, P. 215,} \]

\[ \text{Rec. 31, 162,} \quad \text{to make to rise, to make to advance.} \]

\[ \text{ábes} \quad \text{a kind of cap, headdress;} \]

\[ \text{var.} \]

\[ \text{Abs} \quad \text{a god.} \]

\[ \text{ábsa (?)} \quad \text{Peasant 25,} \]

\[ \text{medicinal plants, or seeds;} \]

\[ \text{ábsit} \quad \text{part of a boat;} \]

\[ \text{plur.} \]

\[ \text{ábsi} \quad \text{wolf, or jackal.} \]

\[ \text{ábsha} \quad \text{gazelle.} \]

\[ \text{ábk} \quad \text{grief, wailing, weeping; see} \]

\[ \text{ábt} \quad \text{net, snare, trap; Copt. \text{áw.}} \]

\[ \text{Abtka} \quad \text{B.D. 65, 8,} \]

\[ \text{a god who fettered Aapep.} \]

\[ \text{Abta} \quad \text{Tuat I, one of the} \]

\[ \text{nine ape-porters.} \]

\[ \text{ábheth} \quad \text{P. 616, M. 784,} \]

\[ \text{N. 1144, to snare, to hunt with nets.} \]

\[ \text{Abeth} \quad \text{Tuat IX, god of the} \]

\[ \text{serpent Êepi.} \]

\[ \text{ábhersu} \quad \text{an animal.} \]

\[ \text{ábt} \quad \text{month; Copt. \text{áot}; plur.} \]

\[ \text{t. 12, P. 657, 761, M. 764,} \]

\[ \text{the 12 monthly festivals;} \]

\[ \text{the 2nd day of the month;} \]

\[ \text{month by month.} \]

\[ \text{Abt} \quad \text{The gods of the 12 months,} \]

\[ \text{each containing 30 days, were:} \]

\[ \text{Month.} \]

\[ \text{God.} \]

\[ \text{Month.} \]

\[ \text{G.} \]

\[ \text{Menu} \quad \text{or Shefbeti} \]

\[ \text{Abtka} \quad \text{Tuat I, one of the} \]

\[ \text{nine ape-porters.} \]

\[ \text{ábheth} \quad \text{P. 616, M. 784,} \]

\[ \text{N. 1144, to snare, to hunt with nets.} \]

\[ \text{Abeth} \quad \text{Tuat IX, god of the} \]

\[ \text{serpent Êepi.} \]
ábšt, x, net = 4, a temple of Shu.

ábšt, a, a temple of Shu.

áp, U. 216, P. 335, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, to count, to reckon up, to number, to enumerate, to assess, to adjudicate the value of, to appreciate, to measure; Copt. wn;

the great counting, i.e., last judgment; Rec. 26, 231.

áp, numbering, census, number, measure; Copt. wnc;
countless; 1, 1, taxes.

app, to count, etc. = 1.

áp, P. 557, a counting of bones; 1, counting up the members of the body to see that none is wanting.

áp, P. 697, "counter of hearts," a name of Anubis.

áp, "reckoner of the heart of the god," a name of Thoth,

áp, Rec. 20, 79, the god who makes a man to live 110 years.

áp, "counter of his body," a title of Osiris.

áp, a kind of plant, papyrus (?)

áp, papyrus (?), list, register of lands, rolls;

áp, 1, 1, estate rolls.

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

áp, the quadruple heqet, and was the measure of a ration for beasts, R.E. 6, 26, Rec. 17, 159.

áp, Rev. 11, 169, metal pot;

plural. 1, 1.

áp, Koller Pap. 38, refined (of gold).

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

áp nesu, royal harim.

áp ur-t, the great temple of Karnak; among its gates were: 1.

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

áp, Wilkinson 3, 215, the tutelary goddess of Ta-ápt, Thebes.

áp, Rev. 12, 1, a form of Hathor.

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

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

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

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

áp, stairs, staircase, steps.

ápáp (pá*pá?), tablet, plaque, tile, brick; compare Copt. ḫf. ḫc.

ápp, to journey, to traverse.

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

áp, see up.

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

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


ápapá, to fly.

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

Ápáš-f, P. 645, a proper name (?)

ápáth, ápáthá, M. 374, N. 934 . . . .

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

ápá, a goddess.

Áp[t] q, U. 487, q q, P. 640, M. 672, a god in the Tuat.

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

ápi, Rev., judgment.

ápu, what is assessed, tax, tribute.

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

ápuí, these two (masc.).

ápf, U. 487, T. 203, P. 96, 310, N. 792, dem. pron. masc. this.

ápen, ápenu, 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. Ἀφόκο.

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

ápshen, a medicinal seed.

ápt, A. 479, 713, goose; plur. ápt, Rec. 18, 182; Copt. wāyī.

ápt, part of a ship.

áptu, Westcar 7, 1, Rec. 34, 118, A.Z. 1898, 147, , cases for amulets; var. .
áptui  \( \text{\textcopyright} \), T. 206, P. 40, 301, M. 610, 636, Hh. 312, these two (fem.).

áptf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Hh. 433, dem. pron. plur. of

ápten, áptenti \( \text{\textcopyright} \), these two (fem.).

áptu \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Rec. 34, 118, furniture, beds, boxes.

ápt \( \text{\textcopyright} \), goose; plur. \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Rec. 13, 2.

ápt \( \text{\textcopyright} \), cup, pot; Cop. ἀπὸτ.

ápt \( \text{\textcopyright} \), a measure.

Áptches \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Annales I, 84 = \( \text{\textcopyright} \).

Áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), god of the 6th day of the month.

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), U. 268, 519, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), U. 535, flesh, meat, joint, member; plur. \( \text{\textcopyright} \), IV, 1194;

P. 89, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), hidden body; \( \text{\textcopyright} \), bread, cake, food.

Áf, Áfu \( \text{\textcopyright} \), the carcase of the Sun-god of night, or the dead body of Rā; he has the form of a ram-headed god, and his shrine is encircled by the serpent Mehen.

Áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Tuat V, a name of two man-headed sphinxes.

Áfi Asár \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Tuat VII, the flesh, i.e., dead body, of Osiris.

Áfu fťu \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Thes. 122, the four gods who fought Set.

Áf-ermen-ári-f \( \text{\textcopyright} \), an ape-headed associate of Thoth.

Áfu-heri-khent-f \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Tuat II, an ape-headed god with a knife-shaped phallus.

Áfu Tem \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Tuat VII, the “flesh of Tem,” a god who devoured the enemies of Osiris.

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), to turn, to twist, to revolve.

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), serpent, viper;

Heb. אָפָא, Arab. إَفَا, Eth. ṣ'pā' :

Áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Tuat III, a serpent hostile to Rā.

áf, áf-t \( \text{\textcopyright} \), a bed.

Áfā \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Tuat I, an ape-god gatekeeper.

áff \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Tuat VIII, P.S.B. 7, 194, shrew-mouse, shrew-mouse god; Cop. ἀφὴλεκέ.

áfen \( \text{\textcopyright} \), U. 545, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), T. 300, 310, P. 232, to flee, to get back.

áfekh \( \text{\textcopyright} \), U. 209, T. 310, to unloose, to untie, to unroll, to unpick, to disentangle.

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), medicine for the eyes.

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), to rest, to repose, to sit.

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), bier; \( \text{\textcopyright} \), bed with fine linen bedclothes (Love Songs, 1, 4).

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), couch with cushions, bedstead like the Sudāni ἀφίβαλα.

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Peasant 48, \( \text{\textcopyright} \).

Amherst Pap. 1, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), linen garment, piece of stuff, linen cloth, rectangular sheet or coverlet of a bed, square shawl or head-cloth, bed, bed-clothes.

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), a rectangular box or chest, a rectangular stone, a rectangular socket, a rectangle, \( \text{\textcopyright} \).

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Düm. T.I. I, 101, 4.

áf \( \text{\textcopyright} \), a rectangular plot of ground.
áft | a to flee, leap away, to jump up from the ground; IV, 697; Copt. qe.t.
áft-t | sweat of the god; Copt. qe.t, qe.t.
áft | four; four spirits, M. 405; Copt. qe.t, qe.t, qe.t, qe.t.
áftu | a fourfold garment.
ám | adverb; Copt. x.x.x.x.
ám | U. 541, Rec. 27, 57, not, do not.
ám | within; see.
ám-t | U. 23, I, Q, U. 387, I, M. 350, P. 187, between, among (?)
ám-ut | Rec. 20, 42, , , , between; , between two, IV, 362; B.D. 174, 7; between the two legs, Unás is between them; , , between.
ám-utá | P. 311, between, among (?)
ám-tá | P. 167, between; Rec. 39, 194, between the thighs of Isis.
ámí | , , some person or something which is in; plur. , , ,
ámí-t | she who is in, it which is in; plur. ámiut , , ,
ámí-at | someone at the supreme moment of some emotion.
ámí-ab | one who is in the heart, darling, trusted one; fem. , , thy darling sister.
ámí-ab á | IV, 1001, chief confidential friend.
ámí-abt | he who served by the month, a priest.
ámiu ámau | N. 1327, a group of gods (?)
ámí-áriti | , , pilot.
ámí-ás | , , he who is in the tomb, the name of a priest of the tomb.
ámí-ást-á | the title of a priest; plur. , , ,
ámí-ást-á em Herset | an amulet (Lacau).
âmile-a, title of a priest of Heru-ur; P. 674, M. 666; plur. N. 1282.

âmile-âhâ, he who is in the palace, i.e., the king.

âmile-uâb, “dweller in the pure place,” a title of a priest.

âmile unnut, horoscope.

âmile unnut, A.Z. 1899, 11, horoscopist.

âmile unnut, guard;

âmile unnuit, Rec. 14, 13, a priest who served by the hour.

âmile urt, the port side of a boat when sailing northwards, the west.

âmile urt-sa, a title of the king.

âmile bahâ, he who is in front of or before; plur.

âmile ha-t, what is at the breast, in front.

âmile ha-t, ancestors, predecessors, beings of a former time.

âmile khat, viscera, intestines;

âmile khet, follower, companion, member of a body-guard; plur.

âmile khent, title of a priest; plur.

âmile khen, palace officials.

âmile khet, those who come after,
posterity; varr. 180, M. 162, P. 525.

ami-sa, a title of a priest.
ami-sa, he who is behind.
ami-shepa (?), title of the chief priest of Letopolis.
amiut-ta, herbs of the field.
Ami-Ta-mer (?), dweller in Ta-mer, i.e., an Egyptian.
Ami-tatenb-t (?), Rec. 33, 3, a title of the chief priest of Letopolis.
amiu-tcher, P. 161.
Am-t (Amit ?), the name of a serpent on the royal crown.
Ami-Anu, U. 254, N. 716, a title of Rā or Osiris.
Amiu-asu, M. 174, a group of gods whose abodes were hidden.
Ami-Antch-t, U. 256, N. 717, a title of Osiris.
Ami uaa-t, Tuat XI, one of the divine crew of the Boat of Rā.
Amu-upt, N. 202, a form of the Sky-goddess Nut.
Ami-urt, B. D. 145, 7, a cow-goddess.

âmi-ut, Rec. 36, 215, the god of the 9th day of the month.
Ami-utchat-sâakhu-Âtemt, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses; she presided over the month,
Amiu-bâiu, B. D. (Saite) 125; see Ami-besek.
Ami-bagiu, Tuat VII, the "helpless" gods who lie on the back of the serpent Nehep.
Ami-bâk, B. D. 23, 3, a god of the dead.
Ami-Pe, Berg. 1, 11, a lion-god, a protector of the dead.
Ami-pet-seshem-neterit, Ombos 1, 48, Rec. 34, 180, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses.
Ami-pui, B. D. 25, 3; fem.
âmi-mu, a title of Sekh.
Ami-Mehnit, B. D. 168, the gods who are with Âfu-Rā.
Ami-meñen-f, B. D. 64, 18, a title of Âfu, the dead Sun-god.
Ami-naut-f, T. 300, a serpent-god of the "bush."
Ami-Nu — Tuat VIII, the aged primeval Sky-god.

Ami-nu-t-shé (?)
Tuat II, the warden of Urnes in the Tuat.

Am[i]t-neb-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.

Amm-t Nekhen, the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

Ami-Net
B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 7th Pylon.

Ami-net-f
Tuat XI, the serpent guardian of the 10th Gate.

Ami-neter — Tuat XII, a singing-god.

Ami-Netát
U. 387, T. 346, P. 689, N. 144, a title of Osiris.

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

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

Amiut-haiu, contemporaries.

Ami-haf
B.D. 115, 6, a god who received a harpoon (māb, ?) from Rā, which was kept in Mābit.

Ami-hepnen
T. 308, the name of a god (?)

Ami-hem-f
B.D. 108, 4, 5; see Ami-heh-f.

Ami-heh-f
B.D. 108, 4, 5, the serpent of the Mount of Sunrise who was covered with flints and metal; he was 30, or 50, or 70 cubits long, 3 cubits in girth, and his head was 3 cubits long.

Amiu-hetut
B.D. 100, 5, the apes that sing to the rising sun.

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

Ami-He-t-Serqet-Ka-ḥetep-t
Cairo Pap. 23,3, U. 257, a god.

Ami-ḥat
Tombos 6, the royal uraeus on the king's head.

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

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

Ami-Ḥetep
Cairo Pap. 23,1, a protector of the dead.

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

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

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

Ami-kuṭ-Rā
Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru-ḥuati in his boat Khepri.

Ami-kuṭ-Ḥe-t-Ānes
B.D. (Saite), 17, 40, a group of gods.

Ami-kuṭ-Ḥeru
Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru-ḥuati in his boat.
Amiu-khet-Tehuti
Tuat IX, four gods who towed Heru-tuat in his boat.

Ami-suht-f, B.D. 17, 22 (Nebseni), a title of Ra; Denderah 4, 83, Todt. Lepsius 4, 83, B.D. 149, the god of the 9th Aat.

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 sehsheh, 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.

Ami-tehenu, title of Set.

Ami-Sept-t, "a dweller in Sothis," a title of Horus.

Ami-Seh, U. 260, a title of Osiris the god of Orion.

Ami sehsheh, 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.

Ami-tehenu, title of Set.

Ami-theophet-f, U. 332, T. 306, 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-tchaaamu, T. 305, a title of a serpent.

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

Ami-khet-Tehuti, Tuat I, a singing ape-god.
amur, | to overeat; Copt. ortweort.

amat | Israel Stele 7, food, fodder for horses and cattle, provender.

amat, amat | U. 149, name of a wine.

Am, amat | T. 120, child, pupil.

Am | B.D. G. 569, a form of Horus suckled by Renent.

Amit | Ombos II, 2, 195, a goddess of the circle Hetpet-neb-per-s.

Amit, | Tuat VIII, goddess of the lion-god.

Am | Berg. 1, 34, a jackal-headed god.

am | Rec. 35, 56, Rec. 36, 213, to cry, to wail, to weep.

amm | to cry, cry out, to exclaim, to groan.

am | A.Z. 1905, 197, woe!

amm, amat | (Lacau), staff, stick, standard.

amat | U. 458, to burn, to flame, to blaze, fire, flame; plur. flames, fire-gods.

am (ammu) | clay, like clay; Copt. oee, oei.

am (amm), amat | raisins (?), fruit of a tree, dates (?)

am (ammu) | P.S.B. 13, 411, fruit trees, palms.

am (amm) | gracefulness of form, graciousness.

amt | grace, graciousness.

ama | Tuat XI, a dawn-god.

ama | to eat; Copt. ortweort.

ama | a staff.
ámau | , borders, boundaries.

ámaā | M. 750, to make to travel.

ámam | , house, tent.

ámam | , date palm (?); plur.

ámam | , kind, gracious, agreeable; | darling.

ámakh | Jour. As. 1908, 373, to honour, to worship, to be worthy of honour or worship; Copt. auna; Rec. 23, 204.

ámakhu | Rec. 36, 78, one who is bound to honour a master, or worship a god, vassal, one who is worthy to be honoured, revered, or worshipped; plur. | paternal serfs, IV, 1054; | aged serfs, IV, 1045; | vassals of Osiris; fem.

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

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

ámakhkh | | Ámen. 11, 4, the venerable dead.

Ámakhu | | M. 576, 1183, the divine serfs in the Tuat.

Ámakhu nu Asář | B.D. 141, the serfs of Osiris.

Ámakhu | N. 1200, the name of a god.

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

Ámakhit- | Mar. Aby. 1, 45 . . . . . .

ámá | P. 258, T. 69, M. 224 = M. 492, like.

ámá, ámáit | Rev. 11, 178, | Rev. 13, 3, cat; Copt. eeeox.

ámá (?)-t | Rec. 31, 27 . . . . . . .

ámár | U. 190, N. 601 = q, T. 69, M. 224, like.

ámákheri | , a kind of balsam tree, white manna tree.

ámma (read ámi ?) | | give, let, grant, I pray, make, cause; Copt. eeehi, eeoí.

ám (ámm) | | grain, wheat or barley.

ámáa | Alt. K. 45, proper name (?); compare Heb. dás.

ám | 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.
Ámit 
B.D. 164, 4, a name of Sekhmit-Bast-Rā.

ámítu 
L.D. III, 219e, 18, dead person; plur.

Ámutnen (?) 
T. 49, 51, P. 160, a goddess of milch cows,

and cows that give suck,

ámnu 
R. 11, 140, Peasant 182, to hide, to conceal, to be hidden, secret, mysterious.

ámen 
U. 508, hidden person or thing, concealed, secret, mysterious; plur.

Ámen 
, title of the high priest of the Gynaecopolete Nome.

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

Ámen-ren-f 
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-ḥau 
Tomb of Seti I, B.D. 168, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 30).

Ámen-ḥeru 
, 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, Hh. 385, , the god Ámen, "the hidden god" who is in heaven.

; Assyr. Akk. , Heb. , Nahum 3, 8, Copt. , Gr. Ἀμήν.

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

Ámeni 
Rec. 3, 116, Edfū I, 9b, 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 of Ámen.

Ámen-a 
12 gods whose arms were hidden, and who lived with the body of Rā in Ḥet-Benben.
Amen-aab-t, Rec. 17, 119, Amen as god of the East.

Amen-aabti, Herusatet Stele 154, a form of Amen worshipped in the Súdán.

Amen-ápt, Amen of Karnak; compare Tell al-'Amarna!

Amen-áptí, Amen of Karnak; var. 

Amen-em-ápt, Amen of Karnak; var. 

Amen-Menu, IV, 1031, Amen + Menu.

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

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

Amen net Nut (?), Herusatet Stele 34, Amen of Thebes.

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

Amen-neb-nest-tauí "Amen, lord of the throne of the Two Lands," i.e., Amen of Karnak.

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

Amen-Rá, Amen + Rá.

Amenit Rá, L.D. 4, 2, the female counterpart of Amen-Rá.

Amen-Rá-Ptař, the triad Amen + Rá + Ptař.

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

Amen-Rá-néb-nest-Tauí, Amen-Rá, lord of the throne of the Two Lands, i.e., Egypt, prince of Karnak.

Amen-Heb, Rec. 28, 182 = 'Amerýšhe, Amen of Heb, the capital of the Oasis of Khârgah.

Amen-Rá nesu-neteru, Gr. 'Amenpráwóthp, i.e., Amen-Rá, king of the gods; also.

Amen-Rá Herú-áakhuti, the triad Amen + Rá + Herú-áakhuti.

Amen-Rá Heřu-áakhuti Tem Kheperá Herú, the double triad of Amen + Rá + Herú-áakhuti + Tem + Kheperá + Herú.

Amen-Rá setem (?) ua, Amen-Rá as his mother's husband.

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

Amen-ʒap, an ithyphallic man-headed hawk-god, a form of Amen-Rá.


Amen-khnem-leh, Amen as god of eternity.

Amen-sept-ñennuti (?), Nesi-Amsu 17, 14, Amen with the ready horns; Sept-ñennuti is probably the original of a title of Alexander the Great, Dhu l-Karnên.
Amen-qa-ást, Amen of the exalted throne.

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

Amen-ta-Mát, 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-Rá.

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

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

Amen-Rá-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.

Amen, P. 406 = M. 580, the right hand, right side; compare Heb. יָמֶן.

Amen, T. 360, P. 359, N. 1073, P. 406, right side, western.

Amen-t, P. 610, the West, the right side.

Amen-t, the right eye.

Amen-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.

Amenti, western.

Amenti, Tuat III, the god of Amen or the West.

Amenti, a denizen of Amen-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.

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).

Amen-t-ermen, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Amen-t-hep-neb-es, B.D. 494, goddess of the necropolis of Memphis and Abydos.

Amen-t-sekhem-f-au, the antechamber of the Tuat.

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

ámen-t, name of a sceptre amulet (Lacau).

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

ámenmen, to set in motion; see. . . .

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

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

ámenu, made firm, established.

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

Ámen-sekhem-f-au, name of a gate at Thebes.

ámeni-t, the regular daily sacrifice or offering; . . .

ámen, Thes. 1253.

Ámen-hiu, B.D. 17 (Nebseni), 31, a group of slaughtering gods.

ámer, T. 264, P. 320, M. 129; see . . ., to love.

ámer, to be deaf.

ámer, an animal for sacrifice.

ámer-t, a staff, sceptre (?)

ámeh, Rec. 32, 67, a kind of incense, perfume.

ámeh, 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. . . .

Ámh-t, Ámmh-t, B.D. 72, 1, 149, the name of the 6th Aat.

ámh-t, Rec. 4, 29,
Amhit, the goddess of these kingdoms.

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

Ames, U. 296, N. 533, to conduct.

Ames, crown, headdress.

Amset, Ebers Pap. 47, 12, 38, 10, Rec. 7, 108, shrub, plant, flower; plur. anethum, Gr. ἀμέθον, Copt. امثو، Amset was one of the four sons of Horus and assisted in embalming Osiris.

Amset, god of the 10th hour of the night.

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

Amstā-em-abu, Den-deriveh II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans.

Amk, T. 347, P. 535, 689, 690, N. 172, to perish, to decay, to become corrupt.

Amgah, to be weak, to be sad; Copt. امک، Ar. "ufah, a region.

Ammt, Rec. 32, 80, a region.

Am-ta, U. 111, "ubu, a cake offering.

Amtenni, Hh. 488, a magical name.

Amtuit, Rec. 31, 105, kinsfolk; see Untuit.

Ametch, salve, unguent, ointment, Copt. امتشا، Ametcher, stronghold, garrison.

An = Copt. رتو.
án, a mark of emphasis, an indication of the subject of a sentence.
án, M. 624, 625, a particle = a, 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. ene (late form, enet).
án, a post negative particle.
án = of, IV, 3, 140.
án, in, to, for, because, by.
án, said by = , IV, 4, 220, 1141; var. an, we say.
án meru, so that.
án, pers. pron. 1st pers. com. we; Copt. enet.
án, an interjection.
án, .
án = , M. 626.
ání (?), U. 2, , , , .
ání, to bring, to convey, to produce; N. 1118, bringing; Copt. ene.
ání, porter, carrier, bringer; plur.
ání, to shut doors.
ání, of reports, i.e., herald.
ání utchat, to restore the light to the Eye of Rā.
ání em skhai, to put into writing.
ání t ret, Tomb Amenem-hat, p. 93, the name of a ceremony.
ání shet, "fire bringer," i.e., the fire stick.
ání, último, something brought, conduct, lead; offerings.
ání, U. 556, , , M. 544, , T. 26, P. 440, gift, offering; plur.
ání, , T. 28, , , , M. 251, , , , , P. 82, N. 788, .
ání, U. 212, 509, P. 688, , , T. 373, T. 292. Later forms are the following:
ání, things brought, offerings, etc.
ání, date flour, offerings of flour.
ání, tools used in brickmaking.
ání, watercourse, channel, valley.
Án-t | Š, the name of a serpent deity.

Án | Š, Tuat III, the "bringer" of the Eye of Horus.

Ántit | Š, Tuat III, a goddess who "brought" the pupils of the Eyes of Horus.

Ánniu | Š, B.D. 89, I, a god of offerings.

Ánith | Š, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Án-ári-t-Rá | Š, Tuat III, a god of the Utchat.

Án-áťf-f | Š, B.D. 92, 5, a form of Horus.

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

Án-á-f | Š, B.D. 17 (Nebensi), 26 ff., the executioner of Osiris.

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

Án-maät | Š, Tuat V, one of eight gods who burned the dead.

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

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

án ha-ti | Š, to sacrifice a heart.

Án-Át-Át-t | Š, Dér al-Garb. 1, 18, Š, Rec. 7, 7, 175, Š, Cairo Cat. 71, Š, the god Onouris, the centre of whose cult was Abydos (This); Copt. 8, Gr. 'Ovópté.

Ánher neb-máb | Š, Ánher, lord of the harpoon.

Án-Át-Át-t Bast-utet-tha | Š, Thes. I, 23, one of the 36 Dekans.

Án-Át-t Shu | Š, Lanzone, pl. 34, Mission 13, 126, Án-Át-t + Shu.

Án-Át-t Shu | Š, B.D. 144, the Watcher of the 6th Árit.

Án-Át-t Shu | Š, Tuat IV, a god in the Tuat of Seker.

Án-Át-t Shu | Š, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Án-taf | Š, B.D. 92, 5, a form of Horus.

án-nán | Š, Rec. 32, 181, to turn back, to drive away to repel.

án-nán | Š, T. 311, to turn back.


án-nán | Š, T. 34, C, M. 115, repeller.

ánti | Š, repeller.

án-t | Š, a repelling, something returned.

án-t | Š, a turning back.

án-n-t | Š, P. 685, Š, N. 961, something repelled.

ánnetnet | Š, Q, A, delay, withdrawal.

Ánen-re-tui | Š, Tuat VI.

án | Š, Rec. 6, 7, A, to cut, to destroy, to reduce, to suppress, to obliterate a name.

án-nán | Š, knife, sword, to destroy.
Rec. Tuat A

A building, hall | a festival.

Rec. Sick.

An 

a sickness.

An 

a kind of spotted fish, tilapia nilotica (?).

An-

a mythical fish, one of the two fish pilots of Ra.

An-

a mythical boat of the Sun-god.

An-

sickness.

An-

the pallor of fever; some strong-smelling substance.

An-

juice, sap, drink of some kind (?).

An-

N. 535, 538 = T. 294, 295.

An-

Anastasi Pap. I, 15, 3, the shaft of an obelisk.

An-

Rec. 27, 87, mast for a sail (?).

An-

battering ram.

An-

a building (with pillars?).

An-

M. 824,

An-

Rec. 10, 136, building, abode;

An-

Rec. 30, 66.

An-

hall of a tomb; plur.

An-

graves, cemetery; Rec. 8, 136, the slain.

An-

T. 18, the two pillars of a palace, portico (?).

An-

Rec. 4, 121, a hall of columns, colonnade.
An, Ani 15, 89, 1, a form of Osiris, the Moon-god; Lilit, Litanie 53, An, An of the stars.

An-a 15, 690, the divine father of Pepi I.

Anit, B.D. G 348, Rec. 15, 162, the consort of Sāaba, and mother of one of the seven forms of Harpokrates.

Anit, Wilkinson A.E. III, 232, a form of Hathor and a goddess of childbirth.

Anit, Rameses IX, pl. 10, directress of the serpent Neha-her.

An-mut-f 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.

An-mut-fābesh 781, B.D. 111

Anmut-fābesh, Ombos I, 1, 252, a star-god.

An-mut-k 57, Mar. Mast. 1; var. = An-kenmut, 60.

Anran (?) 89, a form of Hathor.

An-hāā, a form of the Moon-god.

An-sebu, T. 289, U. 419, the name of a god.

An-smet 421, T. 241, a pillar of Osiris with the eyes smeared with stibium, a title of the Bull of Heaven.

An-k (?) 691, a title of Pepi I.


An-Kenset 419, T. 239, title of a god (?)

An-tek (?) 690, the divine mother of Pepi I.

An-tek, the desert between the Nile and Red Sea.

An-tiu 59, the hill-men of the Eastern Desert, the Troglydotes, Eastern Desert tribes in general, their chief god was Menu; , women of the Eastern Desert.

An-ti Set, a man of the Nubian Desert; plur.

An-tiu Sett, Rec. 20, 43.

An-tiu Sett, the dwellers in the Eastern Desert as far north as Palestine.

An-ti 18, P.S.B. 37, a Nubian bow.

An-na 18, Rev., as an interrogative.

Anana, Sphinx I, 258, the name of the original owner of the D'Orbiney Papyrus.
Methen 4, a title, or name of an office.

Aná, a kind of plant, twig, branch; plur. áná, stone.

Ánáu, anu, Rev. 11, 137, Rev. 11, 131, see Copt. Ì.ì.ì.

ánáuáu, a kind of plant.

ánáuba, Rec. 29, 165, a bearing pole.

Ánáushana, Anastasi. Pap. IV, 1, 13, I, Rec. 15, 110, a kind of plant.

Ánáukar, A.Z. Bd. 43, 97, the disease-fiend Ningal.

ánar-t, milk.

ánás, P. 618 = ⊕, N. 1299, to call.

áná = IV, 1161, with.

áná, P. 567, chin.

ánáu, B.D. Nav. 15, 48, to blaspheme; var. 

ání, a man of On (Heliopolis), or singing-man of Denderah.

ání-tit, dancing-woman of Denderah.

áni, Jour. As. 1908, 292, stone; Copt. â.ì.ì.

ánit, Rec. 5, 89, Rec. 16, 110, twigs, palm-leaves, a kind of fruit; Rec. 5, 93.

ánu, U. 392; see •.

ánu, sandals.

ánu-t, P. 437, M. 651, boat (?)

ánun, herbs, plants.

ánuk, I; Copt. Ì.ì.ì.ì., Heb. "ìììì.

ánuki, Rev. 11, 157, I; Heb. "ììììì.

ánuk-hu, Rev. 12, 87, I myself; Copt. Ì.ì.ì.ì.ì.ì.ì.

áneb, Anastasi. Pap. V, 20, 2, a walled enclosure, a walled town, a palace, a fortress; plur. ììììììììììììììí., fortifications.

áneb-t, Gol. 12, 100, ììììììììììììììí., to surround with walls, to shut in.

ánbi, a walled district.

ánbiti, fenced enclosures, pounds for cattle, zeribas, the sides of a ship.

ánb, to surround with walls, to shut in.

ánbu, wall-builder, mason (?)

áneb-hetchtiu, inhabitants of Memphis.

áneb, de Rouge, Edfû 106,
Peasant 26, Rec. 31, 26, a kind of medicinal plant, herb, or fruit.

\[ \text{ánb} \] to dance, to perform acrobatic feats. Ebers 100, 15

\[ \text{ánsbs (a)} \] , A.Z. 1907, 46, title of an official of Thebes.

\[ \text{áneb-t (a)} \], Peasant 26.

\[ \text{áneb-tá} \] P. 79, N. 22, M. 109, dual of lord.

\[ \text{ánp} \] B.D. 188, 2

\[ \text{ánp} \] , Sphinx text 4

\[ \text{ánp} \] Thes. 1281, child, boy, prince IV, 157, 898, 994.

\[ \text{ánp} \] , to swathe, to wrap round.

\[ \text{ánep} \] Rec. 29, 157, to decay, to stink.


\[ \text{Ánp, Ánpu} \] , the god Anubis, the judge of hearts (U. 220); Copt. \textit{álotówj}.

\[ \text{Ánpu} \] Edfu I, 14, the four forms of Anubis: (1) , (2) , (3) , (4)

\[ \text{ánpit} \] Lanzone, pl. 31, consort of Ánpu.

\[ \text{Ánp-ámi-ut} \] B.D. 151, 156, Anubis in the embalming chamber.

\[ \text{Ánp neb-Ta-tchesertt} \] , Anubis, lord of the cemetery.

\[ \text{Ánp heni} \] Tuat V, a jackal-headed god who guarded the river of fire, a form of Anubis.

\[ \text{Anp-heri-em-pet-ta-tuat} \] Cairo Pap. III, 5, Anubis, governor of heaven, earth and underworld.

\[ \text{Ánp kheni Áment} \] T. 387, U. 71, N. 331, M. 403, Anubis, lord of Áment, the predecessor of Osiris.

\[ \text{Ánp kheni-seh-neter} \] B.D. 117, Anubis, chief of the hall of the god.

\[ \text{Ánp khená-ta-uáb} \] P. 80, N. 24, Anubis, chief of the holy place.

\[ \text{Ánp Khenti Ta-tchesertt} \] , P. 707, Anubis, prince of the cemetery.

\[ \text{Ánp sa-Ásar} \] Anubis, son of Osiris.

\[ \text{Ánp} \] Anubis of various cities:

\[ \text{Ánp} \] etc., Mar. Aby. I, 45, Nesi-Amsu 25.

\[ \text{Ánpu Uast} \] Denderah IV, 83, god of the 14th Aat.

\[ \text{Ánp} \] Ombos I, 62, a hunting-god worshipped in the South.

\[ \text{ánp} \] a name of the 21st day of the month.

\[ \text{ánep} \] droppings from the eye, diarrhoea, any kind of bodily exudation.

\[ \text{ánem} \] , L.D. III, 1408 = \textit{ánt \textsuperscript{a}}, who? Copt. \textit{ántj}.

\[ \text{ánem} \] U. 543.

\[ \text{Ánp heni} \] T. 298, Rec. 39, 67, 191, 31, 162.
skin of human beings, or animals, hide, pelt; Copt. anemon, Rec. 30, 67.

\textit{anem}u, "skins," \textit{i.e.}, human beings.

\textit{anem-t} \textit{Greene} II, 17, home, abode, dwelling.

\textit{anmer} \textit{De Hymnis} 44, shell of an egg.

\textit{anr} \textit{stone}; Copt. \textit{wite}.

\textit{anrit} \textit{stone}, pebble, worked stone; plur. \textit{Amari}.

\textit{Aner-ti} IV, 894, the two rocks near Al-Kab; B.D. 134, 6.

\textit{aner uâ} IV, 932, monolith.

\textit{aner-en-bâa} basalt.

\textit{aner-en-benu} yellow sandstone.
Anratát | the river Orontes.
ánhama | Harris I, 56, 5, pomegranate; see
ánhemen | IV, 73, Rec. 2, 107, a fruit-bearing tree and the fruit thereof, pomegranate; see etc.
Ánhetut | Qenna 4, 5, the singing ape-gods.
ánh | eyebrows; Demotic form, Copt.
ánh | Rec. 8, 134, C, to surround, to enclose, to embrace, to wrap round; rimmed, or banded, with gold.
ánhu | those who surround or encircle.
ánh | an enclosed place of protection, courtyard.
ánh | a word with a hidden meaning, a secret, a riddle.
ánht- | vase, vessel.
ánhasáp (?) | a kind of unguent or salve.
Án-heet | Tuat IX, a guardian of the 8th Gate.
ánhem | skin, colour, covering; mistake for
ánhem | (?) U. 182, to carry off.
ánherher | to rejoice; see
án-khu | Turin Pap. 67, 11, a kind of stone.
ánkur ãsmara | Alt. K. No. 81, a precious stone.
áns-t | a title of the priestess of Bubastis.
ánes | P. 662, M.
ánes-Rä | B.D. (Saite) 42, 2, a god.
áns-t | the sole of the foot; plur.
áns-t | the hoof of an animal.
áns-t | a kind of plant; Gr. ἄντρειος (?)
áns-t | Peasant 34, the seed of the same.
ánsu | Thes. 921, 941, king; see nesu.
ánsuti | Rec. 4, 25, a reed case, box (?)
ánseb-t | U. 160, N. 511, to withdraw, to return (?)
ánq | Rec. 17, 50, to flame (?)
ánq | P. 667, M. 777, M. 447, P. 601,
Anthet</p>
ár, an old form of the preposition, at, by, to, towards, as far as, against, until.

ár = preposition to, towards, etc.

ár = preposition to, towards, from, etc.

ár-ḥer into the presence of someone; Copt. ḫmpt.

ár, ári, U. 586, P. 16, 96, ,

, P. 190, M. 392,

, M. 114,

Rec. 21, 76,

to make, to do, to create, to form, to fashion, to beget, to produce, to pass the time, to be made, done, created, etc., and used as an auxiliary; Copt. ḫpc ; , do not; Copt. ḫmpt, ḫucpt;

ári, to visit, ḫmpt, "any other man who visited Ánam"; ḫmpt , "I visited the mine region."

ári, to serve in the army, ḫmpt, "a second time I served."

ári = amount to, ḫmpt, IV, 666, "amounting to 1784 ḫben."

ári, to pass the time, ḫmpt, ḫmpt, "I passed eight days in exploring."

ári abu ḫmpt, to make a stoppage, i.e., to cease.

ári àau-t ḫmpt, to occupy an an office, to enjoy a dignity, to exercise the functions of a certain office.

ári àakh ḫmpt, to benefit someone, ḫmpt , to do good to.

ári àui ḫmpt, to praise, to perform a service of praise.

ári áb (?) ḫmpt, to do the will of someone, to carry out the intent of someone.

ári árt ḫmpt, to milk an animal.

ári áterti ḫmpt, to go through Upper and Lower Egypt.

ári á (?), to work the irrigation of a district.

ári ānkḥ ḫmpt, P.S.B. 10, 47, to take an oath, to perform what one has sworn to do.

ári ant ḫmpt, worker on the nails, manicurist.

ári āntch ḫmpt, to heal, to make to recover, to restore to soundness.

ári ua-t (?) ḫmpt, to travel, to journey.

ári ua-t-shu ḫmpt, Rec. 19, 92, to work at the trade of .

ári utcha ḫmpt, to heal.

ári baka-t ḫmpt, to conceive, to become pregnant; Copt. ḫmpt.

ári-t pequ ḫmpt, to prepare food.

ári em ḫetep ḫmpt, to work contentedly.

ári ḫetep ḫmpt, to do what ought to be done.

ári em qaā ḫmpt, to make oneself like someone, to feign to be someone else, to disguise oneself, to pretend.

ári em ūnā-t ḫmpt, to register oneself, to enrol one's name.

ári-t maāt ḫmpt, to practise right, to lead a life of integrity.

ári-m'k-t ḫmpt, to protect, to spread the wings over young.

ári-t menkh-t ḫmpt, to do the very best work.

ári metcha ḫmpt, to write a book.

ári en ḫmpt, made by, produced by, ḫmpt, "produced by the lady of the house," ḫmpt, "born of the lady of the house."
ārī ennu = {N}, Rec. 21, 80, to do a thing continually.

ārī nefer = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to perform a task well.

ārī nefer-t = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to have intercourse with a virgin.

ārī neh = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to protect.

ārī nekhi = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to protect.

ārī nekhen = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to renew one's youth, to act as a youth.

ārī neter = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to deify.

ārī netch = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to shew pity, to protect.

ārī-netchemm-t-ām-ḥenemen = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to celebrate the Haker festival.

ārī hep er = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to set the law in motion against someone.

ārī hru = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to pass the day.

ārī hru nefer = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to make a day of rejoicing, to celebrate a festival.

ārī hett = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to praise.

ārī ḫa = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to make magical passes over the dead; \( \text{\textbullet} \), to make magical passes over the eyes.

ārī-t ḫeb = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to celebrate a festival.

ārī ḫeb-su = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to make cloth, i.e., to weave.

ārī ḫep-t = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to work the paddle, i.e., to row a boat.

ārī ḥem = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to work the steering oar or rudder, to steer.

ārī ḫem-t = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to work at a trade or handicraft.

ārī ḫem-t = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to live with a wife; \( \text{\textbullet} \), to pass time in philandering.

ārī ḫer = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to terrify.

ārī ḫes-t = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to do the pleasure of someone, to make someone pleased.

ārī khet = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to do things, to be active, to acquire wealth, to sacrifice.

ārī kheperu = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to effect transformations, to take different forms; \( \text{\textbullet} \), they changed their forms.

ārī kheru = \( \text{\textbullet} \), Rec. 21, 87, to thunder.

ārī kher-f = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to perform his daily task.

ārī sa = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to make magical passes over someone.

ārī sep sen = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to repeat.

ārī sem = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to greet with good words; Copt. p[\text{\textbullet}]\text{\alpha}\text{\omega} (?)

ārī senther = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to make an offering of incense, to cense.

ārī sekhem = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to play the sistrum.

ārī sekheru = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to devise plans, to arrange men's destinies, a title of one of the Khensu gods at Thebes.

ārī sesh = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to act as a scribe, to copy a document or book; \( \text{\textbullet} \), to act as a scribe, to copy; \( \text{\textbullet} \), to do into writing; \( \text{\textbullet} \), IV, 1004.

ārī seshsh = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to play, or rattle, the sistrum.

ārī seshem kh[\text{n}s] = \( \text{\textbullet} \), to praise.

ārī seka = \( \text{\textbullet} \), 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.

árit, IV, 901, made, artificial (of ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ , lapis-lazuli).

árit, T. 342, P. 191, P. 170, something done, work, the act of working, deed, act, a thing to be done; plur. IIII, work of all kinds.

árit, creature; plur. IIII, creatures, human beings, mankind.

Ári, Rec. 32, 176, "worker," i.e., the creative god, as opposed to the god whose heart is still, i.e., Osiris.

Ári, Ombos I, r, 186-188, one of the 14 Kau of Rā.

Áriti, Rec. 15, 178, a goddess.

Árit-áakhu, Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Ári-Amen, a god.

Árit-áru(?), Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

Ári-maāt, "doer of the right," a name of Osiris and of other deities.

Ári-em-āb-f, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Ári-em-āna, Rec. 4, 28, B. D. 99, '19, the leathers of the magical boat.

Ári-ren-f-tchesef, Berg. I, 7, Rec. 4, 28, (1) one of the four grandsons of Horus; (2) god of the 6th hour of the night; (3) god of the 15th day of the month.

Ári-on-āb-f, B.D. 110, 42, a blue-eyed god in Sekhet-Åaru.

Ári-entuten-em-meska-en Nem-ur, B.D. 99, '19, the leathers of the magical boat.

Ári-ren-f-tchesef, Berg. I, 7, Rec. 4, 28, (1) one of the four grandsons of Horus; (2) god of the 16th day of the month; (3) a part of the magical boat; (4) god of the 8th hour of the day.

Ári-hetch-f, "creator of his light," a god.

ári-khet, "maker of things," a title of several gods and kings.

Áriu-kałmt, Tuat VI, the 12 gardeners of Osiris.

Ári-ta, Rec. 27, 189, a title of Ptaḥ.

Árit-ta-theth (?), Tuat X, a lioness-goddess.

Ári-tchet-f, the god and festival of the 9th day of the month.
är (ar), to see; compare Heb. נָר and Copt. ḫnwpw (?)
ärcción, the pupil of the eye; Copt. ḫnwpw.
är-ui (ar-ey), the two eyes. This reading is very doubtful; the correct reading is, perhaps, something like the Coptic ḫnwpw.
är-t (ar-t), the eye; compare Copt. ḫnwpw, a seeing, a looking, look, glance, the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision; and ƈ in ḫnwpw, evil eye.
är-t-em-är-t (ar-t-em-ar-t), eye to eye.
är-ti (ar-ti), U. 63, U. 551, P. 167, o o o, o o o, the two eyes; ḫnwpw, eyes.
är-ti-ṃ-ar-t (ar-ti-em-ar-t), a title of an official.
är-t-nebt (ar-t-nebt), "every eye," i.e., all persons, everybody.
är-t (ar-t (?)), B.D. 101, 4, the Eye of seven cubits with a pupil of three cubits.
är-t-aabt (ar-t-aabt), Thes. 104, the left eye of Horus or Rā, i.e., the moon.
är-t-uā (ar-t-uā), B.D. (Saite) 115, 1, "one eye," a title of the Sun-god.
är-t-unem-t (ar-t-unem-t), B.D. 17, 71, the right eye of Rā, i.e., the sun.
är-t-unemi (ar-t-unemi), Thes. 104, a name of Sirius and Rā.
är-t-utt (ar-t-utt (?)), Rec. 30, 188, a goddess.
är-t-f-em-khet (ar-t-f-em-khet), one of the 42 Judges in the Hall of Osiris.
är-t-f-em-tes (ar-t-f-em-tes), B.D. 125, II, "Flint-eyes" or "Fiery-eyes," a god of Sekhem, one of the 42 Assessors; varr.
är-ti-m-tches (ar-ti-m-tches), Rec. 15, 17, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.
är-t (ar (?)), eye of Rā, the mid-day sun.
är-t-Rā (ar-t-Rā), Ombos I, 1, 47, a serpent-goddess.
är-t-Rā-neb-tau (ar-t-Rā-neb-tau), U. 91, 112, 117, the Eye of Horus, i.e., the sun; fem. ƈ, Denderah IV, 81; ḫnwpw, U. 37, the two eyes of Horus, one black, one white; ḫnwpw, T. 196, P. 678, N. 1292, the southern Eye of Horus; ḫnwpw, U. 37, the two Eyes of Horus = ḫnwpw and ḫnwpw, P. 264, 265; ḫnwpw, ḫnwpw, U. 516, the green Eye of Horus; ḫnwpw, N. 519, the white Eye of Horus; ḫnwpw, ḫnwpw, the red Eye of Horus.
är-t (ar-t Heru), U. 83, the Eye of Horus, a name given to offerings.
är-t Heru ḫet-ḥ-t (ar-t Heru ḫet-ḥ-t), a ceremonial garment.
är-t Khnemu (ar-t Khnemu), the Eye of Khnemu.
är-t Khnemu (ar-t Khnemu), M. 550, P. 444, N. 1130, "Eye of Khnem," the name of the boat of Her-f-ha-f.
är-t Shu (ar-t Shu), Eye of Shu, i.e., the day-sun.
är-t (?), T. 245, 428, a god.
är-t (?), Tem (ar-t (?), Tem), Pap. Mut-ḥetep 5, Eye of Tem, the setting sun; fem. ƈ, Denderah IV, 81.
Ar-ti-tchet-fr(?), the god of the 9th day of the month.


Ar, aru, N. 119, U. 4^1, Rec. 27, 217, to be oppressed; Rec. 2, 109, greatly oppressed.

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.

ário, N. 391, N. 1164, P. 663, 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. epur.

ári, the man whose duty it was to attend to something; fem. ári, friend, associate, companion.

árit, Rev. 11, 139, 12, 25, that which appertains to someone or something, the duty of someone, office, appointment.

ári aui, title of a priest of Upper Egypt.
áriu áakahut, dwellers in the horizon.

ári áru , title of the high priest of the 10th Nome of Upper Egypt.

Ári-árt-tehesef, Rec. 4, 28, a god.

ári ást, throne attendant.

Ári-ást-neter, Tuat II, guardian of the divine throne.

ári áui, belonging to the arms, i.e., bracelets, armlets.

ári á-t, steward, house-keeper.

ári áa, N. 1074, P. 651, M. 752, porter, doorkeeper; plur.

Ári áui, B.D. G. 608, keeper of the Two Gates (Egypt); a title of Horus.

Ári-áa-em-ás-t-maat, Cairo Pap. VII, 4, a lioness-goddess, keeper of the throne in the Hall of Judgment.

Ári-áa-en-Asár, N. 1074, the doorkeeper of Osiris.

Art-áa-nt-pet, P. 651, M. 752, the doorkeeper of heaven.

ári áau, ass-herd.

Ári-ánb-t, Tuat VIII, a dog-god in the Circle Aakebi.

ári ánti, Quelques Pap. 67, title of an official of the "House of Life," Thes. 100, the goddess Mēhenet.

ári árit, pylon-keeper; plur.

Ari-user-t, Thes. 100, the goddess Mēhenet.

ári pet, belonging to the heavens, i.e., divine being, or bird; plur.

Ari-ást-neter-s, Tuat I, attendant on her god, a singing-goddess.
ari reversi, belonging to the feet, i.e., anklets.

Ari-reitious, P. 672, M. 661, N. 1276, "keeper of the Great Leg," a god.

ari reversi, belonging to the feet, i.e., anklets.

Ari-reitious, Rec. 33, 6, associate, companion.

ari hut, B.D. 168, gods who directed the food supply.

ari ha-t, captain, title of a priest.

ari heb, director of the festival.

ari hemu, steersman.

Ariu-hens-nefer, a Sudani god, whose wife was Tefnut.

ari hentbiu, overseer of the cultivators.

ari kh-t, storekeeper, revenue officer (?)

Ariu-khabu, Tuat VI, master of the scythes, i.e., of the Seven Reapers of Osiris.

ari kekh, belonging to the neck, i.e., collar, necklet.

ari sapu, B.D. 17, 123, keeper of the divine register of sins; plur.

ari sura, butlers, men in charge of drinks.

ari sba, door-keeper.

ari sebkh-t, gatekeeper.

Ariu sem-t (?), B.D. 141, 61, the divine keepers of cemeteries.

ari sesem, Rec. 26, 7, keeper of the slaughter-house (?)

Ariu-stau, a portion of the kingdom of Seker the Death-god.

Ariu-stau-amenbiu, B.D. 17, 31 (Nebseni), the overseers of the slaughtering gods.

ari qeb-en-shen-en-shet, keeper of the bend in the Lake of Fire.

Ariu kenem, Ombos I, 1, 252, the keeper of the Dekans.

ari-ta, belonging to earth, i.e., a man, or animal.

Ariu-ta, U. 431, T. 246, the denizens of earth.

Ariu-ta (?), B.D. 168, the four water-gods in the Tuat.


ariu tha-t, Amherst Pap. 28, companions in theft, fellow robbers.

Ariu-tes, Edfu I, 130, keeper of the slaughtering knife.

ari, bandages, mummy swathings.

ar, to remove, to transport.

ar, a measure of land.

ar-t, a skin roll, a book; see .

ar-ti, the two jawbones, see .
Arr [j''^^^, Wort. I02, deaf (?)

Arr [j''^^^, grapes, grape seeds; Copt. ēλοολέ.

Arr [j''^^^, Alt. K. 106, a wine jar.

Arr-na [j''^^^, B.M. 5633, a pot (?)

Arā [j''^^^, Tuat I, a singing-god.

Arār-ti [j''^^^, two uraei-goddesses, Isis and Nephthys (?)

Ari [j''^^^, knife, weapon.

Āri [j''^^^, A.Z. Bd. 38, 17, a proper name = nṣ.

Āri [j''^^^, Rec. 35:57, name of a fiend, hostile being.

Āri-t [j''^^^, fruit, produce.

Āri-t [j''^^^, land, estate.

Ārutana [j''^^^, Hearst Pap. Voc. the name of a disease.

Ārut(?) [j''^^^, to tie, to fetter, to rob;

Añb [j''^^^, poor man, one robbed of his goods.

Ārb [j''^^^, to be shut in, driven in; Copt uṣā.

Ārabtu . . . . . . . . .

Annales 4, 129 . . . . .

Ārp [j''^^^, P. 724, 1082, U. 434, 0

Ārp [j''^^^, P. 243, 1082, B. 707,

Ārp [j''^^^, P. 98, 1082, 0, 0,

Ārp [j''^^^, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,

Ārp [j''^^^, U. 194, 0, 0, Copt. ḫm ; 0

M. 719, N. 1327, wine; Copt. ḫm

A , IV, 670, honey wine;

Rec. 13, 73, wine by measure; 0

ārp, wine of various kinds and districts;

ārp , T. 120, wine of Pelusium;

T. 119;

ārp, U. 148, cedar wine;

T. 121, ḫa wine;

ārp, T. 122, wine of Syene.

ārp [j''^^^, wine plant, vine.

ārpi[t] [j''^^^, product, food.

ārp [j''^^^, Rec. 29, 158, to rot, to decay, to ferment.

ārpa [j''^^^, Rev. 12, 16 = Ṣ.

ārpi [j''^^^, Jour. As. 1908, 300, temple = Ṣ; Copt. pīne.

ārpi-t [j''^^^, wine cup (?) vase.

āref [j''^^^, B.D. 52, 3, an emphatic particle,

ārm [j''^^^, L.D. ii, 4911, a word used in connection with a blowpipe.

ārm [j''^^^, a man of Aram (Syrian, Mesopotamian).

Arm[?] [j''^^^, Koller Pap. 4, 3, a tribe in the Sudan.

Ārm [j''^^^, Thes. 926, a god.

ārm [j''^^^, a god.
Treaty 10, with, along with; see .

**ármen** see remen.

**Aranth** the River Orontes.

**Ar-ḥes** a lion-god.

**árekh** U. 214, , Rec. 27, 57, to know, make to know; see .

**árkhekh (?)** Theban Ost. No. 4, a mineral.

**Árkham Kheritt-neter** B.D. (Saite), pl. 72; Denderah 4, 83, a lioness-headed goddess in Aat 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, Kubbán Stele 4, "his maker," the king's god (?)

**Aršu** 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. , Arab. , a kind of stone.

**Árk** P. 266, N. 1244, a god.

**Árkanátehpan** 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.

**ártáctchar** a kind of bird.

**áarth-t** U. 20, T. 338, 368, P. 247, milk.

**Árthet-āa-sti (?)** Tomb of Rameses IX, pl. 10, god of the serpent .

**árt** moisture, liquid.

**ártb [?]** a measure; Copt. eπtοθ.

Gr. ἀπράβαβ, 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.

**áhi ** a cry of joy, O! hail! hurrah!

**áhít ** a cry of joy.
áhh, áhhá, áhi Rec. 32, 68, , a festival.
áhi Rec. 6, 157; joy, rejoicing; plur. a cry of joy, rejoicing; plur.
áhhi a festival.
áh, a festival.
sadness, misery, trouble, calamity, affliction.
áhai death cry, death sentence.
áhi a cry of woe, death wail.
áhi to make to go.
áha to go in, to make to embark;
see áhai, M. 691, 696.
áhai-t Mar. Karn. 52, 15, cow-byre, stable, any outhouse on a farm, chambers, dock.
áhab joy, gladness, dancing.
áhab P. 164, N. 861, dancer.
áhab sistrum player.
áhab to send a messenger, to let fly (an arrow).
áham Ú 35, 7, Israel Stele 25, mourning, lament; Copt. áham to run aground (of a boat), to drive ashore (of a ship).
áhá farm, homestead.
áhi camp, court.
áhi n áua house for cattle, cattle-shed.
áhi grain.
áhb to rejoice, be glad.
áhubut, Rec. 10, 150, dancing-women, love-women, concubines; compare áhubu.
áhubu a class of officials or workmen.
áhm Rec. 30, 117, Mar. Karn. 52, 7, Thes. 1199, Thes. 1206, groaning, grief; Copt. áhm.
áhm to drive ashore (of a boat).
áhm sweet-smelling gum, incense, unguent.
áhmesu Rec. 32, 72, a god (?)
áhn B.D. 145, 3, 12, a wooden instrument.
áhir Mar. Karn. 52, 7, camels'-hair tents; Heb. áhir.
áh, áhi Stele 22, cry of grief, Oh!
áh, P.S.B. 24, 46, interjection, O !
áh to go.
áh, Rec. 21, 92, ox; Copt. éc; plur. e, oxen, cattle;
of the foreign cattle; i, cattle of certain weight.

Ah-t Rec. 13, 22, foreign cattle.

Bubastis A. 34, cow.

Ah-pet M. 704, "ox of heaven," the name of a star.

Ah-tesher P. 706, "red bull.

Ah, a kind of tree; plur. (?)

Ah-t, a chamber in the Tuat.

Ahut Rec. 2, 116, prisons.

Ah, to be green (of land); see Aah.

Ah-t, acre, field, tillage, pasture, parcel of land; Copt. eiu2e; plur. see Aah.

Ahuti, ploughman, field labourer, fellah; plur. see Aah.

Ah, U. 150; N. 458 = T. 121, IV, 60, 767, 1078, Annales III, 169, to spread out a net, to lay a snare, to catch animals or birds, to surround with a wall, to enclose.

Ahi, fishing net.

Ahi, a girdle, a collar, necklet, something worn round the neck or body.

Ahi, rope, cord; plur. ()

Ahi, papyrus, marsh flower; plur.

Ahi, a kind of plant and its seed; white Ahi.

Ahi, a kind of tree; plur. (?)

Ahi, Rec. 24, 161, the moon; see Aah; Copt. 102, Heb. 2.

Ahi, the Moon-god.

Ahi, lunar festival on the 18th day of the month.

Ahi, white metal, silver (?)

Ahu, limbs, members, flesh, body.

Ah-ti, soles of the feet (?)

Ahi, Wört. 107

Ah-t, steering pole, rudder, paddle; plur.

Ahi, to work a paddle;

Ahi, the sound of paddling.

Ahi, U. 376, to smite, to fight.

Ahi in packets of arrows (Lacau).

Ahi, spears, arrows.

Aha, to fight; see

Ahai, some filthy animal.

Ahai-t, sistrum bearer.
Ahā, Ahā-t: flesh, limbs.

Ahā, P. 175, to rejoice, U. 166, Qo 162, P. 194.

Ahā, M. 461, 678, N. 1239, to rejoice, to acclaim, M. 69, 649.

Àhāp, the Nile-god.

Àhi, P. 364, N. 1077, to smite, to strike.

Àhi, Tuat VI, an attendant on the dead.

Àhi, "child," the name of the sun on New Year's Day.

Àhi, Àhit, Rec. 30, 193, 31, 170, 171, a priest or priestess who personified the god Àhi.

Àhi, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 Assessors of Osiris.

Àhi, Àhui, Àhai, B.D. 102, 2, 149: (1) a form of Harpokrates; (2) the god of the 1st Aat; (3) the god of the 18th day of the month.

Àhi-sa-He-t-her, a form of Harpokrates.

Àhu, a pair of clappers or qstelans.

Àhui, B.D. 124, 15 = , i.e., Horus and Set.

Àhi, hair.

Àhi, Edfu 1, 29, 7, a crocodile-fiend.

Àhi-t, fish-pond.

Àhiut (?), a class of human beings, peasants (?); , a class of divine beings.

Àhibit, B.D. 146, a goddess of the 17th Pylon.

Àhū (?), weakness, helplessness (?).

Àhū (?), B.D. 124, 8, a form of .

Àhū, Rec. 30, 198 = , a form of Thoth; iii, Rec. 26, 211, ; var. of , Rec. 26, 228.

Àhun, youth, stripling; plur. , divine child; , Rec. 32, 176, young god.

Àhbenut (?), ring, circle.

Àhem, P. 492, 493, 494., N. 1101, to decree (?); ; P. 276, M. 520, , N. 1101.

Àhemu, B.D. (Nebsoni) 92, 13.

Àhems, M. 677, , N. 1240, to sit, to seat oneself.

Àhems, P.S.B. 14, 207, a child who was allowed to enter the royal nursery.

Àhemt, N. 872, a warrior-god in the Tuat.

Àhenn, Mar. Karn. 54, 42 = (?).

Àhennu, U. 167, workmen, field-labourers; see .

Àhes, Wört. 550, to strike (?).

Àhes, M. 779, a Sudani god; var. , P. 668.

Àhesmen, P. 292, packets of natron.
Ahkai, Hh. 431, the god who composed magical spells for the gods.

Ah-t ( ), rent of a field or estate.

Ah ( ), liquor.

Ah, the lung, or lungs.

Ah-tit, neck, throat, windpipe, lung.

Ah-iti, a name of Osiris as the throat and lungs of the dead.

Ahiti, L.D. 4, 821, consort of Reit (?).

Aheth, U. 539, T. 296 . . . . . . .

Ah, chamber, stall, stable; see . . . .

Ahiti; see . . . . . .

Ahetchta, P. 432, M. 618, N. 1222, to dawn.

Ak, Akhi (?), an interjection.

Ak, Copt. 250, why? what? where?


IV, 649; , for why?

Ak-rek, Rev. 30, 99, what is the matter with thee? Copt. 2250.

Ak-t, things, property, goods, possessions; see .

Akhit, product, revenue, food.

Ak, Rec. 30, 189, fertile land, grassland.

Akkhut, plants and herbs, vegetables, verdure.

Akkh, flowers of the sky, i.e., the stars.

Akkh, darkness, night.

Akhekh, darkness, night.

Akhkhut: (1) a doorkeeper in the Tuat; (2) the night personified.

Akhkekh, B.D. (Saite) 98, 3, an associate of Shu.

Akhaar, Rec. 33, 120, street, quarter of a town.

Akhab, Akhb-t, pure water.

Akhabu, grain.

Akha, to flourish, to prosper.

Akkhâ, to be green, to flourish.

Akhai, to make to rise on a throne, to crown a man king.

Akhi, gladness, joy.

Akhi, upper region, sky.

Akhiu, spirits; Copt. 15.

Akhkhu, M. 409, T. 399, B.D. (Saite) 98, 3, the Light-god; var.

Akhu, beings of light, spirits; Copt. 15.

Akhuti, the two snake-goddesses, Isis and Nephthys (?).

Akhb, to feed (?).

Akhpâ, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra.
ákhem, ákhem-t, to be ignorant, to do nothing, to have nothing; see IV, 201, inert, weak, feeble.

ákhem, ákhem-táua, without, lacking.

P. 142, without sourness (of wine); var. N. 885.

ákhem-táama, T. 288, M. 65, N. 885, without mouldiness, or staleness (of bread).

ákhem khestch, a group of gods in the Tuat.

ákhem, ákhem-upt-ámkhau, a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.

ákhem, ákhem-upt-ámkhau, a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.

Akhemu-betesh[iu]t, P. 241, a group of gods in the Tuat.

Akhmu-remthu, U. 236, N. 710, the two gods (Horus and Set) who weep not.

Akhem-hep-f, Tuat IX, a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.

Akhem-kuhms-f, Tuat IX, a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.

Akhemu-sesháu, P. 241, a group of gods in the Tuat.

Akhem-sek, an everlasting god who, under the forms of other gods, protected the members of the deceased. Each of the Cardinal Points possessed an Akhem-sek.

Akhem-sek, U. 218, 219, P. 658, 763, a star near the pole, i.e., a star that does not disappear till dawn; a never-failing, or imperishable, star; a title of Rā, the "never-failing."

Akhmu-seku, U. 211, 214, 482, T. 289, 353, 366, 397, P. 158, 159, 181, 203, 308, 381, 412, 544, 701, M. 186, 285, 715, 749, N. 118, 839, 893, 944, 957, 999, 1196, 1219, 1329, 1342, Rec. 26, 234, 31, 21: (1) the "imperishable" stars, i.e., the stars which never set below the horizon; (2) a group of 12 gods with paddles (Tuat X) who were reborn daily.

Akhem-sek-f, Tuat IX, a god who supplied souls in the Tuat with water.


ákhm-t, bank of a stream, dam; sec A.Z. 1910, 125, pool, tank.

ákhm-t, P. 382, N. 1157, 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. ἐναθλητής, seraglio, harim.

ákhen, P. 603, to work a boat.

ákher, T. 246, 311, 346, U. 430, Peasant 150, a conjunction, but, because, then; var.

ákher, but, because, then.

ákher, possession, property.

ákher, P. 228, P. 701, M. 69, Hh. 426, to make to fall, to cast down, to bow oneself to the ground.

ákheriu, sacrifices.

ákheriu, the fallen in death, enemies, fiends.

Ákhnesf, 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. e1c), etc.; ás ás, and ást ást, or ásth ásth, have a somewhat similar meaning.

ás, to call to, to hail; see nás nás.


ás-t áb, the dearest wish of the heart, heart's desire.

ás-t ámak, a place where honour is paid to one.

ás-t á, U. 507, ás ás, ás ás, an assistant priest; plur. ás ás ás ás ás ás.

ás-t á, an office, chancery.

ás-t áui, the place of the hands, i.e., a possession.

ás-t áhá en nebi, L.D. III, 65A, 15, the place in the temple set apart for the king's use.

ás-t uab-t, place of purity, bath (?), sanctuary.

ás-t ur-t, Rec. 14, 17, great place, i.e., heaven.
ás-t utcha-t, the position of the Eye of Rā in heaven.

ás-t maa, scene, spectacle.

ás-t maāt, place of law, i.e., the Kingdom of Osiris.

ás-t menā, place of landing, landing stage, quay.

ás-t na shāu, library, record-office.

ás-t neferu, the seat of the happy, i.e., heaven.

ás-t nefer-t, the cemetery.

ás-t nemm-t, place for walking, path, promenade.

Ás-t en-Net, a temple of Neith in the Gynaecopolite Nome.

ás-t ent senetchem, resting place.

ás-t ḫēh (neḥēh), "eternal home," i.e., the tomb.

ásut neteru (Ḫe-t-ásut-neteru), Palermo Stele, a sacred building.

ás-t ra, occasion for speech.

ás-t reṭuī, place of the feet, one's accustomed place.

ás-t ḥer, in the phrase, "under his supervision"; under my authority.

ás-t ḫert, the high place, i.e., heaven.

ás-t . . . . , place of sacrifice.

ás-t ḥeru, seat of Horus, i.e., the royal throne.

Ás-t ḫeqit, the temple of the Frog-goddess.

ás-t ḥetep, 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 sutenit, a temple of Rā in Gynaecopolis.

ás-t smeter, tribunal, judgment seat.

Ás-t-sen-āri-tcher, Rec. 4, 28, a god (?)

ás-t sesh, Thes. 1480, bureau, office, clerk's room.

ás-t sēgerā, 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 Heropolite 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, store house, house for provisions.

ás-t tcheseru, "holy place," sanctuary.

Ásut tcheseru, name of a building.

ás-ti, one in the place of another, deputy; successor.
Ást-a, disease, fever; disease caused by a goddess.

Ást, N. 625, 903, 1139, disease caused by a goddess.

U. 187, Rec. 26, 235, the wife of Osiris and mother of Horus.

Ást Ament-t, Tuat V, Isis in the kingdom of Seker.


Ást urt em Áa-t-shā, Mar. Aby. I, 44.

Ást urt-mut-neter, Mar. M.D. I, 33, Isis the Great, mother of the god [Horus].

Ást em Ást-āa-t, Mar. Aby. I, 45.

Ást em Per-māu, Mar. Aby. I, 45.

Ást em nebt ānkh, the goddess of the ninth hour of the day.

Ást em Semt-t (?), Mar. Aby. I, 44, a form of Isis.

Ást em Shenās-t (?), Mar. Aby. I, 44.


Ást-Mehit, Tuat VI, a northern form of Isis.

Ás-t nekheb, Rec. 28, 182 = "Erefyophin."

Ást - netrit - em - renus - nebū, B.D. 119, Isis in all names.

Ást-netchit, Tuat II, Isis the Avenger, with knife-shaped phallus.

Ást-Rāit-set (?), Ombos I, 1, 163, a lioness-headed form of Isis.

Ást-Sepṣit, Isis + Sothis.

Ást ta-ūḥ, Rec. 24, 160, Isis, the Scorpion-goddess.

Ást, Tuat II, a uraeus in the Boat of At.

Ást, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 17).

Ásti, IV, 1085, wife of Thoth (?)

Ásti-pesṭ-t, Tuat IX, a minister of Osiris.

ás-t, palace, any large building.

ás, ást, U. 296, N. 534, tomb, chapel of a tomb; tomb; plur.

N. 707, M. 174, Rec. 31, 17, a tomb held in perpetuity.

ás-t tchet, Rec. 29, 78, granary, silo.

ás-t, workshop, factory; plur.

ás-t, stelae, frontier stones, memorial tablets.

ás-t, asit, Thes. 1290, IV, 175, 1058, laboratory.

ás-en-sesh, copyists' room, chancery.
ás neteru, the workshop of the gods, a circle in the Tuat.

ás-t, workmen, gang of labourers; male and female servants.

ás, Rec. 15, 141, , reed, papyrus, herb, shrub, myrtle plant; plur. , , Rec. 17, 146, , , , , old writings, old registers or written regulations, old orders or rules; plur. , , , , old laws.

ásu, ancient; old, ruined; , Rec. 31, 146, old age, infirmity; , old woman.

ásiut, rags, old pieces of cloth; , old rags used for lamp wicks.

ásut, Peasant B. 2, 103, 159, light in weight.

ás-áb, Peasant 209, light-minded, unstable.

ásu, a light-minded man, unreliable.

ás, lie, sin, deceit.

ás, a disease of the belly.

ás, air, wind, breath; , wind, air, breeze, puff of wind.

ás, ground, place.

ás, ási, , , who?

ás, ási, U. 2, , U. 208, , U. 223, , , P. 293, to make haste, to make to pass quickly; Copt. , IV, 809, U. 7.

ás ḫak, Theis. 1297, quick spoil, spoil easily taken.

ásiási (?), to stop, to hinder, to oppose.

ási, to pass away in decay;

ásu, incorruptible.

ás, decay, destruction.

ás, , bile, gall.

áss, U. 534, T. 293, P. 539, to run, to move.

áss, = , to punish; see .

áss, to fetter, to tie; those whose heads are tied up.

áss-t, rope, cord.

Áss-t, Tuat VII, a town in the Tuat.

Ásos, B.D. 149, the 7th Aat; var. (Saite) .
Ásártiu  B.D. 89, 3, beings like unto Osiris.
Ásár -Áau-ámi-Ánu  B.D. 142, 85, Osiris, the Aged One in An (Heliopolis).
Ásár -Áāh  Lanzone 42, Osiris the Moon.
Ásár-ámi-áb-neteru  Tuat VI, Osiris, Darling of the Gods.
Ásár-Án  Denderah III, 35, Osiris, the solar god An.
Ásár-Ánpu  B.D. 168, Osiris + Anubis, a jackal-headed god.
Ásár Ahti  B.D. 142, 98, Osiris, the Lung-god and giver of breath to the dead.
Ásár-ás-ti  Tuat III, a form of Osiris, functions unknown.
Ásár-Áti  B.D. 142, 106, Osiris, the King.
Ásár-Áti  B.D. 142, 43, variant of preceding (?)
Ásár-Áti-heri-áb-Ábtu  B.D. 142, 93, Osiris of Abydos.
Ásár-Áti-heri-áb-Shetat  B.D. 142, 94, Osiris, king of the Tuat of Memphis and Heliopolis.
Ásár-áthi-ḥeh  Tuat III, Osiris, conqueror of eternity.
Ásár-ánkhti  B.D. 142, 2, Osiris, the Living One.
Ásár-Ánti  Osiris, the Myrrh-god (?)
Ásár-Uu  B.D. g. 1064, a form of Osiris worshipped in Lower Egypt.
Ásár-up-taui  B.D. 142, 5, a form of Osiris.
Asār-Un-nefer
Mar. M.D. 1, 6, Osiris, the Good Being, true of word.

Asār ur-pa-ásht
Nesi-Amsu 17, 15, Osiris, chief of the acacias.

Asār-Utti
B.D. 142, 53, Osiris, the begetter.

Asār-Bati-erpit
B.D. 142, 76, Osiris, the dual soul in Erpit.

Asār-Ba-sheps-em-Tet
B.D. 142, 19, Osiris, the holy soul in Busiris.

Asār-bau-tet-f
B.D. 142, 72, Osiris, the souls of his fathers.

Asār-Bāti (?)
Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

Asār-pa-meres
Annales VI, 131, a form of Osiris.

Asār-p-ákhem
Denderah III, 10, Osiris, the divine Akhem.

Asār-Ptah-neb-ánhkh
B.D. 142, 15, Osiris-Ptah, lord of life.

Asār-Fa-Heru
B.D. 142, 68, Osiris, carrier of Horus.

Asār-em-Asher
B.D. 142, 80, Osiris in Asher (part of Thebes).

Asār-em-Aat-ur-t
B.D. 142, 62, Osiris in the Great Aat.

Asār-em-Ánu
B.D. 142, 84, Osiris in Heliopolis.

Asār-em-ásut-f-ámu-Re-stau
B.D. 142, 97, Osiris in all his shrines in Šaḳḳārah.

Asār-em-ásut-f-ám-Ta-meh
B.D. 142, 95, Osiris in all his shrines in the North.

Asār-em-ást-f-em-Ta-shemā
B.D. 142, 144, Osiris in every shrine of his in the South.

Asār-em-ást-neb-meri-Ka-f-ám
B.D. 142, 146, Osiris in every shrine his Ka loves.

Asār-em-Átēf-ur
B.D. 142, 59, Osiris in Átēf-ur.

Asār-em-áter
B.D. 142, 104, Osiris in the river (?)

Asār-em-Áper
B.D. 142, 35, Osiris in Áper.

Asār-em-ánhk-em-Áet-ka-Ptah
B.D. 142, 95, Osiris in the Ka-house of Ptah (Memphis).

Asār-em-Ántch
B.D. 142, 20, Osiris in Ántch.

Asār-em-áhá-t-f-em-Ta-mehτ
B.D. 142, 145, Osiris in his station in the North.

Asār-em-Ákesh (?)
B.D. 142, 87, Osiris in Ákesh.

Asār-em-Uu-Peg
B.D. 142, 69, Osiris in the great sanctuary of Abydos.

Asār-em-Áuḥet (?)-meht
B.D. 142, 61, Osiris in the Northern Oasis (Bahriyah).

Asār-em-Áuḥet (?)-rest
B.D. 142, 60, Osiris in the Southern Oasis (Khargah).

Asār-em-Ábak
B.D. 142, 32, Osiris in the Hawk-city.
Asar-em-Benben-t
B.D. 142, 83, Osiris in the sanctuary of the stone (obelisk) of the Sun-god.

Asar-em-Beššu
B.D. 142, 74, Osiris in Benš.

Asar-em-Per-ent-meh
B.D. 142, 12, Osiris in the sanctuary of the North.

Asar-em-pet
B.D. 142, 47, Osiris in heaven.

Asar-em-Persu
B.D. 142, 11, Osiris in the sanctuary of the South.

Asar-em-Pesg-ra
B.D. 142, 44; var.

Asar-em-Petet
Osiris in Peš.

Asar-em-Maati
B.D. 142, 70, Osiris in the city of Truth.

Asar-em-Mená
B.D. 142, 71, Osiris in Mená.

Asar-em-Nefur (Tau-ur?)
B.D. 142, 40, Osiris in Nefur (?)

Asar-em-Neruťf
B.D. 142, 31, Osiris in the necropolis of Hensu (Heracleopolis).

Asar-em-Netru
B.D. 142, 28, Osiris in Netr.

Asar-em-Nejit
B.D. 142, 41, Osiris in Nejit, a place near Abydos where Osiris was slain by Set.

Asar-em-Netbit
B.D. 142, 113, Osiris in Neńbit.

Asar-em-Netch-t
B.D. 142, 24, Osiris in Netch.

Asar-em-renuf-nebu
B.D. 142, 149, Osiris in his every name.

Asar-em-Rert-nefu (?)
B.D. 142, 55, Osiris in Rer (?)

Asar-em-Rehnen
B.D. 142, 34.

Asar em resu (?)
B.D. 142, 25, Osiris in the South Land.

Asar-em-Rastau
B.D. 142, 39, Osiris in the kingdom of Seker the Death-god.

Asar-em-Hená
B.D. 142, 124, Osiris in Hená.

Asar-em-Hetāa
B.D. 142, 89, Osiris in the Great House.

Asar-em-ḥet-f-āmi-Ta-meh
B.D. 142, 46, Osiris in his temple in the North Land.

Asar-em-ḥet-f-āmi-Ta-shemā
B.D. 142, 45, Osiris in his temple in the South Land.

Asar-em-Ḥemag
B.D. 142, 86, Osiris in the Laboratory City.

Asar-em-Ḥeser
B.D. 142, 21; var.

Asar-em-Ḥeken
B.D. 142, 65, Osiris in Ḥeken.

Asar-em-khakeru-f-nebu
B.D. 142, 153, Osiris in all his ornaments.
Asar-em-khāuf-nebu
B.D. 142, 151, Osiris in all his manifestations.

Asar-em-Sau
B.D. 142, 23, Osiris in Sa.

Asar-em-Sau-heri
B.D. 142, 29, Osiris in Upper Sa.

Asar-em-Sau-kheri
B.D. 142, 39, Osiris in Lower Sa.

Asar-em-Sá
B.D. 142, 78, Osiris in Sa.

Asar-em-Sekri
B.D. 142, 37, Osiris in the city of Seker.

Asar-em-Shau
B.D. 142, 67, Osiris in Sha.

Asar-em-Shenu
B.D. 142, 64, Osiris in Shenu.

Asar-em-Qeṣṭenu
B.D. 142, 36, Osiris in Qeṣṭenu.

Asar-em-qemauf-nebu
B.D. 142, 148, Osiris in all his creative works.

Asar-em-gerg-f-neb
B.D. 142, 150, Osiris in his every settlement.

Asar-em-ta
B.D. 142, 48, Osiris in the Earth.

Asar-em-taiu-nebu
B.D. 142, 81, Osiris in all lands.

Asar-em-Tep
B.D. 142, 27, Osiris in Buto.

Asar-em-Ṭesher
B.D. 142, 58, Osiris in the Red City.

Asar-em-Tchatchau
B.D. 142, 25, Osiris in the Chiefs.

Asar-nub-ḥēh
B.D. 142, 75, Osiris, gold of millions of years.

Asar-Neb-Āment
Tuat III, Osiris, Lord of Ament.

Asar-Neb-ānkhu
B.D. 142, 3, Osiris, Lord of Life.

Asar-Neb-ānkhu-em-Abtu
B.D. 142, 90, Osiris, Lord of Life in Abydos.

Asar - Neb - peḫti - ṣepet - Sebāu
B.D. 142, 96, Osiris, Lord of Might, crusher of the rebels.

Asar-Neb-er-tcher
B.D. 141, 4, Osiris, Lord to limit of the Earth, i.e., Osiris Almighty.

Asar-Neb-ḥēh
B.D. 142, 57, Osiris, Lord of Eternity.

Asar-Neb-ta-Ānkh
B.D. 142, 22, Osiris, Lord of the Land of Life.

Asar-Neb-taiu-Nesu-neteru
B.D. 142, 73, Osiris, Lord of Lands, King of the gods.

Asar-Neb-Ṭet
B.D. 142, 91, Osiris, Lord of Busiris.
Asar-Neb-tchet, B.D. 142, 56, Osiris, Lord of Eternity.

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-nesti, 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-Heru-shaf, B.D. 142, 76, Osiris on his sand.

Asar-Heru, Osiris + Horus.

Asar-Heru-akkhuti, B.D. 142, 100, Osiris + Harmakhis.

Asar-Heru-akkhuti-Tem, Osiris + Harmakhis + Temu.

Asar-heq-taiu, B.D. 142, 18, Osiris, Governor in Busiris.

Asar-Heq-tchet-em-Ánu, B.D. 142, 52, Osiris, Governor of Eternity in An (Heliopolis).

Asar-Khas, Annales XIII, 277, a form of Osiris.

Asar-Khenti Amentt, Osiris, Chief of Amentt, Osiris, Chief of those who are in Amentt.

Ásar-Khenti-Ámen, B.D. 142, 6, Osiris, Chief of Un.

Ásar-Khenti-peru (?), B.D. 142, 72, Osiris, Chief of the temples.

Ásar-Khenti-men-t-f, B.D. 142, 42, Osiris, Chief of his town.

Ásar-khenti-nep[r], B.D. 142, 7, Osiris, Chief of corn (all kinds of grain).

Ásar-Khenti -Nefer, B.D. 142, 69, Osiris, Chief of Nefer.

Ásar-Khenti-Rastau, B.D. 142, 16, Osiris, Chief of Rastau of Seker (Death-god).

Ásar-Khenti-sch-kaut-f, B.D. 142, 77, Osiris, Chief of the house of his Cows.

Ásar-Khenti-shet-aa, B.D. 142, 82, Osiris, Chief of the Lake (?), Pharaoh.

Ásar-Khenti-geti-ást (?), B.D. 142, 92, Osiris, Chief of . . .

Ásar-Khenti-Tenn-t, B.D. 142, 10, Osiris, Chief of Tenen.

Ásar-Kherp-neteru, Tuat III, Osiris, Director of the gods.

Ásar-SA, B.D. 142, 71, Osiris the Shepherd.

Ásar-sa-erpit, B.D. 142, 14, Osiris, son of the two Erpti.
Asar-Sah B.D. 142, 8, Osiris + Orion.
Asar-Sep Rec. 3, 46, Rec. 14, 3, Osiris + Sep.
Asar-Sepa B.D. 142, 9, Osiris Sepa, Osiris, the holy worm (?) of the Souls of An.
Asar-seh B.D. 142, 99, Osiris of the Council Hall.
Asar-Sekri B.D. 142, 51, Osiris + Seker.
Asar-Sekri-em-Sheta-t B.D. 142, 51, Osiris + Seker in Sheta, the modern Sakkarah.
Asar-Ka-Амент Tuat III, Osiris, Bull of Амент.
Asar-Kа-heri-ab-Kam B.D. 142, 97, Osiris, Bull in Egypt.
Asar-Taiti B.D. 142, 75, Osiris, the swathed one.
Asar Tu-Аментt Osiris of the Mountain of Аментt.
Asar-Тem-ur B.D. 142, 50, Osiris, the great Executioner (?)
Asar-Tet-Sheps Osiris, the holy Tet.
Asar Tuat II, the name of a term.
Asar Tuat VI, one of the nine spirits who destroy the wicked, soul and body.
Asar-merit a place in the Athribite Nome.
ásá U. 296 = ඉ N. 533, to introduce, to make approach.
ási . . . . , Rec. 31, 12 . . . .
ásu , reward, recompense, return, substitution, price, payment, remuneration, retribution, equivalent; Copt. COY;
ás-uit (?), those who are rewarded; , in return for; , as a reward;
ás-uit (?), Rec. 20, 40, to endow.
ás-su-t (?) , P. 260, M. 494, an explanatory particle.
ásua-t , P.S.B. 19, 261, Rechnungen 59, board, plank, beam, seat, throne; plur. ;
Heb. ṣ, Arab. ʿ, Syr. ṣ.
ásb-t , P.S.B. 24, 47, L.D. III, 194, 47, seat, throne; compare Heb. ʿ.
ásb-u , Rec. 6, 9, rebels, evil men.
Ásab , Berg. I, 34, Rec. 4, 28, a benevolent serpent-god.
Ásbit , a goddess.
Ásbu , Berg. I, 328; see ʿ. ʿ.
Ásbar, ásbur , Anastasi I, 24, 2,
áspbur 4, U. 137, T. 108, N. 445, to be offered; see ásp. to keep count of something, to reckon up. ásp 5, 4, pain, grief; his belly is in pain. áspu sledge, bearing pole, wood packing, timbers. ásp-t, Israel Stele 12, throne; see ásp-t. P.S.B. 13, 424, Heruem-eb (Masp.) 18, seat of royalty, palanquin. áspat Koller Pap. 1, 4, quiver; plur. Mar. Karn. 53, 35; A.Z. 17, 57, quiver filled with arrows; Heb. ásepsep (?) @ Anasti I, 14, 3, 15, 4, slope of side of an inclined plane (?) áspr whip; see áspr. ásp-t, Rec. 8, 171, sledge. ásf, U. 120, to cut off; var. ásf-t, U. 394, Rec. 31, 22, sin, wrong, crime, iniquity; plur. ári ásf-t, sinner. ásfetiu, evil men, criminals, fiends, sinners; var. ásfal 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. ásmes M. 466 = P. 243, Rec. 11, 90, to give birth to. Ásmet M. 663, one of the four sons of Horus; see Mestá. ásen, ásenn T. 289, M. 66, N. 969, Rec. 13, 111, N. 128, to sniff, to smell, to kiss, to make friends with, to fraternize. ásenn, ásensen air, wind, breeze. ásen-ta, to smell or kiss the earth in homage;
ásní P. 608, M. 498, N. 1080, to make to open.

ásenut P. 369, N. 1074, hire, fee, boat-fare.


ásnet a ceremonial bandlet; plur. , N. 294, staff, mace.

ásar N. 755, U. 188, T. 66, M. 221, N. 598, P. 158, tamarisk tree; plur. foliage, branches, etc.; Heb. , Copt. OCI, 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 (?) ásré prisoner (?) ásré R. 8, 174, article of furniture.

ásrú (?) ásrut N. 738, to make to grow; see ásrú.

ásheh B. D. (Saite) 110 . . .

ásha ó, 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.

áshech T. 281, N. 130, to shine; see hetch.

áskh to reap; Copt. wc; see .

áskha T. 199, N. 1295, to call to mind, to remember.

Áskhit (?) , a wind-goddess.

ásshau U. 124, N. 433 . .

ásesh U. 140, T. 111, N. 448 . .

ásshem N. 762; see seshem.

ásq , to cut, hack in pieces, to decapitate.

ásq to linger, hesitate, delay; Copt. wck.

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).

ásta , to hasten.

ástit , unguent, incense (?)

ásti , a deceitful man, liar (?)

ástb , seat, throne (?)
Ásten

P.S.B. 20, 142, a sacred ape, an incarnation of Thoth; the Ὑσταύνγς of Democritus of Abdera.

ásten to tie up, to lace up, to tie round, to envelop, to fetter.

ástēn to beat down.

ásth, U. 224, P. 102, M. 89, N. 96; see ὑ, an explanatory particle.

Asth Thaath ṫuat VI, Isis, the clother [of Osiris].

Ásthen P.S.B. 20, 136, N. 647; see ἀ.

ást  a name of Set (?)

ástå Thes. 1202, Rec. 9, 61, L.D. III, 194, to make to tremble; Copt. ἐκτιν.

ástu N. 944, chest (?), coffer (?)

Ásten P.S.B. 20, 140; see ἀ.

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.
Ashum, P. 447, M. 541, N. 1122, to raise up, to elevate.
Ashep, cucumber; Copt. eegoon.
Ashf, a liquid, unguent (?)
Ashem-t, P. 96, M. 114, N. 41, a going; Anastasi I, 24, 4, journey, travel.
Ashem sek, the imperishable stars; var.

Áshemiu sekuk, Thes. 59 = [\[\], a group of four jackal-gods who towed the Boat of Rā.
Ashems, to make to follow.
Ashen, U. 267, to furnish, to ornament, to encompass with.
Asher, fire, flame.
Asher, roast meat.
Asherāu, daily burnt-offering.
Ashesep, to make to shine.
Ashesp, light-god.
Ashespi-khā, Thes. 31, the goddess of the 4th hour of the day.
Ashesep, bandage, garment.

Ashespit, a booth in a garden, a summer house, a niche in a temple, a chapel, hall.
Ashesen, to utter a cry of joy.
Ásht, to compel; see .
Áshtit, Berg. 1, 14, a light-goddess.
Ásht, ásht, a kind of tree, persea (?), sycamore fig; plur.
, the holy ásht tree in Heliopolis; , a title of Rā.
Áshteth, U. 360, a city in Sekhet-Aaru; var., N. 1074.

Ásht, U. 154, Rec. 15, 107, P.S.B. 13, 499, sycamore figs; , fruit of the sycamore.
Ásht, B.D. 17, 21, a mythological tree in Anu by which sat the Great Cat (Rā).
Áshtt, Hh. 438, a god.
Áq, to lose, to be injured; Copt. ²kō, ²kōm.
Áq-t, loss, injury, ruin, destruction.
Áq-t, a kind of drink.
Áq-t, A.Z. 35, 17, Rev. 12, 48, reed; Copt. ²ke.
Áqi, reed; Copt. ²ke.
Áqi-t, Nāstasen Stele 48, some kind of gold ornaments or figures; var. (l. 59).
Aq (form, ceremony; see  ), Amen. 26, 16, to come.

áq (to dance?; perhaps =  to be high;  , U. 186, T. 65, M. 220, N. 597, 847.

áqai (exalted; see  ).

áqau (P. 199, 199, N. 935, exalted?).

Áqauasha, Mar. Karn. 52, 1, a Mediterranean people.

áqar (fishing tackle.

áqeb (a large bird.

áqep (Hymn of Darius 12, storm.

áqem (D, shield, buckler.

áqmu (N. 766 . . .

Áqen (B.D. 168, a protector of the dead.

áqer (to be excellent, perfect, precious, valuable;  excellently;  most excellently; Heb. 722.

áqer-t (something excellent or precious.

áqeru (fem.  ; P. 92, M. 121,  , N. 699, the “perfect” gods.

Áqeru (T. 305, a mythological serpent.

Áqeru ( , T. 305,  , a goddess.

Áqrit Khenti-he-t-set (B.D. 148, one of the seven divine cows.

Áqert (Berg. II, 12, the “perfect land,” the Other World.

áqer (a plant.

áqer (a kind of wood.

áqrá (qeri?) (bolt.

Áqeh (B.D. 168, a protector of the dead.

Áqhit (U. 556, a goddess, the .

áqh ( , Rec. 18, 181,  , Rec. 10, 136,  , to enter, to invade, to rush in (of water).

áqh ( , , IV, 726, a metal, some mineral substance; Copt.  . . .

áqes (to cut.

Áqes (Rec. 32, 81, the name of a god?.

áques (to be vile.

áques-t (vile, wretched, a vile thing.

áqet (U. 560, to work like a sailor, to row, to pilot, to punt, to tow; , sailors, boatmen, crew.

áqettiu (sailors, servants; divine sailors in the Boat of Ra.

áqettiu qerás (Rec. 36, 78, funerary bearers.)
áqet (a|ç, P. 833, |, to build.

áqetu (a|ç, mason, artificer, labourer, workman; plur.

áqet-t (a|ç, Rec. 36, 78; see |. T. 17, builder's construction; plur.

M. 426.

áqet (a|ç, builder's plan, design, draft.

ák (a|ç, U. 537, T. 295, M. 466, thou = k |. akt (a|ç, to suffer injury, be lost or destroyed.

ákku (a|ç, lost ones, things destroyed; |, the damned.

ák-t (a|ç, pain, injury, something lost.

ákk (a|ç, cry, song.

ák, áku (a|ç, Rec. 35, 198, stonemason, quarryman; plur.

ak-t (?) (a|ç, Hh. 451 .........

ákku (a|ç, stone quarry.

ák-t (a|ç, U. 536, +, T. 294 .........; plur. ák-t (a|ç, U. 537, |.

áka-t (a|ç, T. 295.

áka-t (a|ç, estates, lands.

áka (a|ç, A.Z. 1874, 64, sesame seed (?) ; Copt. OKE.

ákam (a|ç, Düm. H. I, 1, 19, |, shield; plur.

ákamu (a|ç, wretched, miserable, patient; Copt. OKE.

ákana (a|ç, Birch, Thothmes III, p. 13, IV, 665, 717, Rec. 17, 76, basin, bowl, vessel, pot, bottle; Heb. A|ç, Syr. A|ç, Gr. áxám; see |.

áká (a|ç, P. 173, |, T. 51 + 1, |, P. 160, to cry out.

ákáká (a|ç, |, night, darkness.

ákáu .... (a|ç, U. 327, the name of a serpent-god or fiend.

áki (a|ç, U. 537, ā, T. 295 .........

áku (a|ç, Tuat III, a god or animal in the Tuat.

áku-ta (a|ç, P. 82, |, M. 112, |, N. 25, |, P. 187, |, M. 348, N. 901, bowings to the earth (?)

ákeb (a|ç, to bow; see |.

ákeb (a|ç, āmen 18, 5, weepers, mourners.

ákeb (a|ç, |,

ákbit (a|ç, wailing women.

ákbit (a|ç, Tuat XI, |, B.D. (Saite) 80, 8, a group of four weeping gods.

Ákbiu (a|ç, Tuat III, a weeping goddess.
Akeb
Edfu 1, 80, the Nile and its flood.

ákbu
Rec. 22, 103, resin for fumigating purposes.

ákep
rain-flood, storm, torrent.

ákem
buckler; plur. (lacau).

ákem
fl, buckler; plur. (lacau).

ákem
fl, bowl, basin; Heb. 23; see ; compare Assy.

ákem
a kind of stone (?)

ákem-t
U. 611, resting place (?)

ákem-t
domain, estate, abode (?)

ákem
a digging tool, hoe, plough,

ákem
Rec. 1, 48, pick; plur. (lacau).

Ákniu
B.D. 1278, 14, a class of gods like Osiris.

ákem
Amen. 13, 6, 24, 3, some evil quality, lying (?)

Áken-áb
Tuat I, a doorkeeper god.

Ákenh
U. 544, the name of a serpent.

Ákenhá
T. 299, the name of a monster serpent; var. U. 327.

Áken-tau-keha-kheru
B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 6th Arit.

Ákentí
B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 7th Pylon; varr.

Áker
, an Earth-god; see

Ákeru
Hh. 213, the gods who guarded the great tunnel through the earth.

Ákes
B.D. 149, the 9th Aat; var. (Saite) .

ákeshti
Rev. 13, 3, Cushite, Nubian (adjective).

Ákesh
Rev. 14, 13, a Nubian; plur. , Rev. 13, 3.

Áksnit
Rev. 12, 52; Copt. cσωξ.

Ákshít
B.D. c. 134, a cow-goddess of Oxyrhynchus, mother of Apis.

ág
stream, flood.

águ
a plant or herb; var.

ág
, a kind of wood.

ág
, to quiet, to subdue.

Ága
B.D. 78, 35 (Saite), a god.

Ágaa
T. 293, Rec. 29, 157, 159, a god, a form of Anubis (?)

Ágau
B.D. 64, 19, a title of Anubis (?)

ágap
flood, rainstorm.

Ágiu
Tuat VIII and X, the souls of the drowned in the Tuat.

ágit, ággit
, a kind of garment (?)
Ággit-ḥebsít-bag, etc. (var., Saite), B.D. 145, 146, the name of the 7th Pylon.

ágb | to bow, to do homage, to be subdued.

ágb | flood; Copt. ωσκ.

ágbu | Rec. 27, 84, | wind, air.

ágep | T. 319, | P. 441, 710, U. 609, M. 545, N. 160, 193, 1125, 1352, rain storm, tempest, flood; Copt. χιλιοπτης.

ágep | Rec. 27, 219, | cloud, fog, mist, the darkness of a storm.

ágem | to discover.

áger | M. 1931, U. 86 = N. 363, Rec. 29, 78, but, now, however; I, 36, yea, even.

áger | IV, 236, hunger.

áger | Rec. 31, 20, to make silent, to quiet.

Ágeriu | inhabitants of the Tuat of An (Heliopolis).

Áger | B.D. (Saite) 64, 19, Rec. 30, 192, 31, 20, a god.

Ágrit | B.D. (Saite) 64, 19, a goddess.

Ágrit | the goddess of the 5th hour of the day.

Ágeru | B.D. 115, 5, a group of gods in Sekhet-Aaru.

Ágeru | B.D. 137, B. 13, 17, the abode in the Tuat of the souls from An.

áges | P. 438, M. 653, side, half.

Ágest | ; see Amset.

átes | N. 1126, father = , P. 441, M. 545; , P. 442 = , M. 545.

átes | T. 368, M. 207, N. 668, , P. 441, M. 545, N. 1125, father; plur. , , U. 213, P. 85, 442, N. 43, 1365, Thes. 1287; see and ; Copt. ριλιοπτης.

clwtt | = Philopatore; , father of the god, i.e., a kind of priest.

át | child, suckling; plur. , Rev. 14, 14, , Rev. 13, 10.

át-t | nurse.

át, átā | vagina, vulva, womb; Copt. oote, oti; , concubines; , cows or mares in foal.

át | P. 287 . . . .

át | house.

át | stone (for ?)

át | for , part, portion; Copt. ΤΟΙ.

át | Rec. 20, 91, fluid, liquid.

át | to smite, to pierce, to beat, to constrain.

áti | beater, scourger.

át | N. 747 . . . .

át | T. 182, P. 529, M. 165, N. 653, twig, branch (of a palm).
á-t-t  a cord net; plur. á-t-t-t-t, cords.

á-ta, á-tá  Rec. 29, 149, a kind of red cloth.
M. 118, N. 57, a kind of red cloth.

át  Rec. 29, 149, a god.

át  king, prince; see á-t-

át  Rec. 29, 149, a god.

át  king, prince; see á-t-

At  an associate of the Serpent-god.

At  an associate of the Serpent-god.

At-t-khau  a title of the crown of Upper Egypt.

á-tá  boomerang.

Átar  the name of a fiend.

Átar  a Nubian dwarf-god, son of Ra.

á-tá  dew, moisture; Copt. eíuté.

Átä  N. 766, an associate of Shu.

á-ti  Rec. 16, 68, king, prince, chief, sovereign, suzerain.

á-ti  Rec. 3, 116, king.

Áti  Tuat VI, a crocodile-god.

Átiu  the bandaged gods, i.e., the divine mummies.

Átiu  the bandaged gods, i.e., the divine mummies.

Áti-baiu  the name of a pyramid.

Átu  an associate of the Serpent-god.

á-tu  P. 505, 507 (with)

Átum  Asien, p. 316, a Syrian god; fem., wife of Reshpu; compare Heb. אֱלֹהִים.

á-tur  to come out, to flow, to march.

á-tur  a measure of land, stade, league.

Átur-aa  a name of the Canopic arm of the Nile.

Átur  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.

á-tuhi  see

á-teb  territory, estate, land; see á-teb.

á-teb  , tongue.

á-teb  Rev. 13, 62, to be removed; Copt. oíté.

á-teb  to load, to be laden; Copt. wtn.

átpá  bark, boat.
Two fathers; see also under at and tef, plur.

\textit{Atf-meri} \textit{,} = Philopator.

\textit{Atf neter} \textit{,} "father of the god," title of a priest, or father-in-law of the king; plur.

\textit{Atf, Atfa-t} \textit{,} Rev. 13, 121, the serpent on the royal crown.

\textit{Atfa-ur} \textit{,} P. 26, M. 37, N. 67, a god.

\textit{Atem} \textit{,} M. 72, U. 491, M. 129, N. 75, N. 938; see tem.

\textit{Atmu} \textit{,} U. 602, N. 749, P. 204, N. 1231, those who are not.

\textit{Atmu} \textit{,} the damned; see \textit{atem}.

\textit{Atem} \textit{,} U. 326, the god of the evening and morning sun; see Tem, Temu.

\textit{Aten VII} \textit{,} B.M. No. 32, 1. 253, the seven disks of the Sun-god.

\textit{Aten-ur-nub} \textit{,} a serpent-headed supporter of the throne of Ra.

\textit{Aten} \textit{,} mirror.

\textit{Aten} \textit{,} to act as a deputy; see \textit{atem}.

\textit{Atenu} \textit{,} \textit{Atemit} \textit{,} U. 218, the female counterpart of Tem.

\textit{Atem} \textit{,} Goshen, Pl. 2, a dog-headed bow-god.

\textit{Atem Kheprä} \textit{,} Atem + Kheperä, the union of the evening and morning Sun-gods.

\textit{Atemu-t} \textit{,} knives.

\textit{Atemti} \textit{,} one who destroys.

\textit{Atemti} \textit{,} Tuat III, a goose-headed god.

\textit{Atem} \textit{,} a verb of motion.

\textit{Atem} \textit{,} air, wind.

\textit{Atmā-t} \textit{,} a kind of red cloth.

\textit{Aten} \textit{,} Rec. 27, 55, 31, 174, Rec. 4, 128, Darius 7, Hymn of Metternich Stele, 207; ..., disk with two horns; A.Z. 1901, 63, the name of the barge of Amen-hetep III.

\textit{Aten VII} \textit{,} B.M. No. 32, 1. 253, the seven disks of the Sun-god.

\textit{Aten-ur-nub} \textit{,} a serpent-headed supporter of the throne of Ra.
áten-t, staff of office, mace.
áten, to push aside, to repulse; var.
áten, to resist authority, to revolt.
átenu, Mar. Aby. II, 30, 37, revolt.
átenu, rebels, fiends.
áten, Thes. 1295, Anastasi I, 5, Hymn of Darius, 12, Rev. 12, 10, Rev. 14, 11, an opening, air hole (?), place of restraint (?) prison (?);
átenut, circle, horizon.
áten, Rec. 15, 43, Rev. 13, 67, ground, dust, earth, land, estate, farm; Copt. eirrh.
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, Rec. 31, 162, 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, 
áterti, P. 612, Lower Egypt; the goddess of Lower Egypt.
áter-t shema-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. 269, P. 425, M. 92, 607, Rec. 26, 65, 80, 29, 146, river, stream, canal, Nile; Copt. éiop, Heb. wns. 
átru, Hh. 373, watered land, a watering place; , Rec. 20, 41.
Átru-neser-em-khet, B.D. 149, the 13th Aat.
A
ter, átru

A
distance of between 1,500 and 1,600 metres, or 3,000 cubits, the schoenus of 30, 32, 40 or 60 stadia, Rec. 15, 164 ff. The square = 18,200 aruras = 18,200,000 square cubits. The áter of Edfu = 14,000 cubits = 4½ miles = 40 stadia, P.S.B. 14, 409.

A
ter, Jour. As. 1908, 302 = , limit; Copt. ḫykh.

A
tru , time, season, year; plur. M. 457, IV, 1161; a, Rec. 3, 49, morning and evening.

A
áter Rec. 4, 28, , papyrus, the cord of a papyrus roll. áter , yoke of animals; stud cattle; Copt. ḫrpe.

Áthabu , B.D. 163, 1, a town in Egypt or the Tuat.

áth , P. 366, Rec. 27, 230, P.S.B. 10, 49, ., 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. ḫtj.

áth place of restraint, prison, fort.

áth , prisoners.

áth , fields.

áth papyrus swamp, marshy land.

áthu swamp plants, marsh vegetation.

áth , N. 366, a cake-offering.

áth-t a kind of bird, crane (?)

áthāa N. 1126, crane.

átkh , to brew beer; , brewer (?) ; see ḫn.

átsef , cake; var. ḫn.

áth , Thes. 926 . . .

áth Mett. Stele, 120, to hurt (?) , hurtful (?)

áthth-t , bloody pus.

áthth N. 953, , to twitter, to pipe like a bird, to quack like a duck.

áthi en , since, from, up to now, hitherto; from this day; with numbers— ḫtj Rev. 12, 38; Copt. xiii.

áth , T. 26, N. 209,

áth , P. 340, N. 1221, 1231,

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. xii.

áthu , Amen. 19, 1, ḫth,

áthu robber, seizer, conqueror; plur. ḫth, P. 204, N. 1232, ḫth.
N. 1231, IV, 667, foragers; conqueror of Egypt; ravisher of women; stealer of hearts.

Áthti-abu
B.D. 27, 1, the robbers of hearts.

áthit [形象], what is seized, forage, plunder.

áthi ãu-t [形象], Jour. As. 1908, 294, to torment; Copt. στένω.

áthi mit [形象], Jour. As., 1908, 293, to set out; Copt. εξέρχομαι.

áthi en qes [形象], Rev. 14, 67, Rev. 11, 146, Rev. 14, 67, to wrong, to do violence; Copt. Εισόρχεσθαι.

áthi ʰer [形象], B.D. 281, Rev. 11, 138, to shew favour, to accept the person of someone; Copt. σέγοι.

áthi ʰetā [形象], Jour. As. 1908, 252, to have power over; Copt. Ειστηνία.

Áthit-em-āua [形象], B.D. 99, 23, a bolt peg in the magical boat.

Áthi-hru-em-gerh [形象], Tuat III, a god.

Áthi-ʰeh [形象], Tuat III, a title of Osiris.

átha, áthai [形象], Israel Stele, 53, 24, ibid. 6, to seize, to snatch away, to carry off, to lay violent hands on, to steal.

áthau [形象], Peasant, 192, Rec. 21, 79, thief, robber; plur. 

áthap [形象], T. 23, Alt. K. 193, prisoner; Heb. רַע (?).

Áthep [形象], Tuat I, a singing-god.


áthen [形象], the disk of the sun; plur. Ἄθεναι.

Áthen …… [形象], Rec. 27, 55, 29, 152, the name of a god.

áthen [形象], to push aside, to repel.

áthnu [形象], deputy, chief.

áthnu [形象], foes, enemies, rebels.

áther [形象], time, season; varr. Ἀθέραι.

áthes [形象], to beget, to raise up children.

áthhtcha [形象], Rev. 12, 11, restraint, prison; Copt. Τάτχου.

áṭ, áṭi [形象], U. 416, to cense, to pour out a libation.

áṭ-t [形象], incense.

áṭ-t [形象], an incense offering.

áṭ [形象], M. 693, P. 416, M. 596, N. 1201, Rec. 31, 169, IV, 222, 615, dew; plur. Ἀταί, U. 565;

see [形象]; Copt. εἰώτε.
āt[102], Mett. Stele, 53, swampy land.
āt-t[102], U. 115, N. 424, a cake-offering.
āt[102], rich, abundant, multitudinous.
āt-ui(?)[102], the pupils of the eyes.
āt[102], child; plur. āt|āt, girl, maiden.
āt[102], U. 608, Rec. 26, 67, to be deaf, deafness.
āt-ti(?)[102], Ebers Papyrus, 99, 14, 15, deaf ears (?).
āt(?)[102], part of a plant, e.g., āt-ēn-āum
| āt-ēn-āh; āt-ēn-āru
| āt-ēn-rega
 āt[102], Rec. 15, 119, 120.
āt[102], a kind of bird.
āt[102], IV, 159, uterus; Copt. OOT, O?I, O?TTE.
āt[102], Rec. 26, 235, to seize, to grasp, to smite.
ātiu, ātiu[102], smitters, slaughterers.
āt-t[102], Wört. Supp. 170, the cord of a papyrus roll.
āt-t[102], net, cordage, bag.
āt[102], P. 705, to be fat, strong.
āt[102], to be oppressed, afflicted.
āt[102], destruction, death.
ātu[102], IV, 489, oppression, misery, miserable state.

Āṭa-t[102], M. 703, a mythological locality.
Āṭau(?)[102], Rec. 31, 19, the name of a god.
āṭa[102], U. 332, 479, T. 300, P. 655, M. 366, 759, N. 141, Anas. I, 26, 2, to make, to cause, to grant, to give.
Āṭṭi[102], Tomb Rameses IV, 29, 30, Rec. 6, 152, a supporter of the Disk.
Āṭu[102], B.D. 149, the 11th Aat.
āṭua[102], T. 289, M. 66, Rec. 30, 185, to praise.
āṭeb[102], Rec. 25, 191, land which the waters of the Nile can reach; plur.
āṭebui[102], P. 90, 603, 718, N. 698, the two banks of the Nile, i.e., all Egypt.
āṭeb[102], A.Z. 1879, 54, plum tree (?)
āṭb[102], Herusâtef Stele, 93, Nâstasen Stele, 61, to reward, to punish.
āṭbana[102], Harris Pap. 501.
āṭep[102], U. 15, to taste.
āṭep[102], load; Copt. wτιι.
āṭep-t[102], place for loading up, station, khan.
āṭep[102]; see tep[102].
Āṭem[102], Alt. K. 16, Edomite.
**Átem** (Atem), god of the setting sun; see aátnu tent-ähu. 

**átma** (Atma), N. 972, to make like. 

**átmaít** (Atmaite), P. 692, M. 592, N. 1197, the name of a garment or article of apparel made of dark red cloth. 

**átten** (Aten); see átet and át. 

**átten** (Aten), Amen. 10, 12, Amen. 25, 10, god of the solar disk. 

**átten** (Aten), ear; Heb. ıs. 

**átten** (Aten), to act as deputy, to rule for someone else, to serve as wakil. 

**átten** (Aten), to enter as deputy on some service. 

**áttenu** (Atenu), Edict 16, Edict 16, deputy, agent, vicar, wakil; var. 

**ättnu tent-ñetru** (Attnu tent-Netru), Rec. 17, 145, deputy-master of the horse. 

**ättnu pa-menfit** (Attnu Pa-Menfit), deputy-general of the army. 

**ättnu... per-natch-ur** (Attnu... Per-Natch-Ur), deputy-sealer of the maritime department. 

**ättnu bánți** (Attnu Banti), deputy-confectioner. 

**ättenut** (Attenut), Herusátef Stele 91. 

**ättenu** (Attenu), III. 

**ätten-t** (Atten-t), part, division. 

**ätter** (Atter), P. 186, 344, 609, M. 301, N. 899; to destroy, to do away, to remove, to chastise. 

**ätteru** (Atteru), A.Z. 1869, 134, destroyers(?). 

**ätterit** (Atterit), B.D. 125, III. 16, calamities, destruction. 

**Aterasfet** (Aterasfet), N. 980, "Destroyer of sin," the name of a god. 

**ätter** (Atter), stud cow or bull; plur. Coptos, Pl. 18, átteru IV, 745, geese kept for breeding purposes. 

**ätter** (Atter), an internal organ of the body. 

**ättrut** (Attrut), Ebers Pap. 109, 9. . . . 

**ätre** (Aitre), Harris Pap. 501. . . . 

**ätre-gaha** (Aitre-Gaha), . . . . 

**ätth, ațhu** (Atth, Ațhu), marsh, swamp, marsh, fen-district, a common name for land in the Delta; plur. . . . . 

**ätth[i[t]** (Atth[i[t]), marsh plants, reeds, etc. 

**ätthi** (Atthi), the swamp-dweller, fen man, Delta man. 

**ätthoh(?)** (Atthoh(?)), to block up, to obstruct.
Amen. 23, 20, to pull, to draw, to haul, etc.; see áth

Áṭṭhu, Rec. 31, 171, the name of a god.

áṭekh, to make to fall, to make tremble.

áṭsh, Hymn of Darius 25, to spit (?)

áṭga, head-cloth, garment.

áṭch her, U. 357, P. 204 = áṭch her

áṭchanr, Birch, In. Hier. Ch. 29, 5, to rejoice; compare Heb. áṭcherá (Alt. K. 209).

Áṭchai, B.D. G. 769, Osiris in the Fayyum.

áṭchartá, Alt. K. 210, a pot, vessel.

áṭchbu, ground, land; see áṭch bu

áṭchbā, Heb. áṭcher, fingers, U. 552; áṭcher, limit, boundary; Copt. áphx.

áṭcherá, Rhind Pap. 34, as long as.

áṭcher, to make strong, to fortify (?)

áṭcher-t, IV, 175, fortress.

áṭchhu, wet lands, marshes, swamps.

áṭchet, U. 270, P. 652, M. 76, 193; 754, to make a reply, to speak.

áṭchet, words, utterances, speech, divine talk.
a 105

A

a = Heb. y.
a, piece, one, a, an, pair; see the following eleven examples:
á ár-t, a uraeus amulet.
á, a plant or flower; an unbu plant.
á menh-t, an amulet.
á en-meri-t, Rec. 21, 21, a port, harbour; Copt. ã. ã,-,
á em-khet-em-ash, a censer.
á en-herau, a body of cavalry.
á en-saga, Anastasi I, 25, 6, a piece of sackcloth.
á en-thebut, a pair of sandals, white or black
á en-senther, a censer.
á shem-reth, an amulet.
á tchet, an amulet.
á, in compound prepositions, etc.:
á 1, Rec. 21, 21, truly; Copt. ã. ã,-,
a second time; at once, immediately;
before, in the presence of; at once.
á 1, hand, authority; under the authority of.
á, the forearm, the hand, the prominent part of a thing; tip
of the nose; Rec. 21, 21, hill top; Copt. ã-,
handle of a quiver.
á, used with verbs of motion (Copt. ã.), a fighting;
ã, a flight; a journeying, or, a going, a passage;
ã, a journeying; a mighty battle;
ã, an eating.
áui, P. 643, 666, P. 256,
áui, "hands," i.e., workmen, labourers.
á-n-Heru, "arm of Horus," i.e., censer.
á-sah, "arm of Orion," the name of a Dekan.
Aui-f-em-kha-nef, Tuat XI, a double serpent-headed god.
Aui-en-neter-aa, etc., B.D. 153A, 12, the "hands" of the net for snaring souls.
áui, armlets, bracelets; var. ã, arm ring, bangle, bracelet.
ā, Anastasi I, 26, 6, pole of a chariot.

āā | A, Anastasi I, 20, 6 . . . . .

ā | 1, Gol. 12, 104, handle (?)

ā, Sphinx II, 174, Décrets, 100, caravan (?), or some article used in carrying goods in the desert on asses or camels (?); 1, a caravan ot Metcha. Some think that 1, a dragoman, interpreter, P.S.B.A. 37, 117-125, 224.

ā, Mar. Karn. 54, 42, state, condition, means; | L.D. III, 140B, means of keeping alive; | Rec. 21, 21; Copt. 21.

ā, region, place, e.g., 1, the region of the Shasu; 1, the southern region; 1, his place of yesterday; 1, estate of the gods; 1, east side, etc.

āui-sem-t, IV, 574, hilly country.

āui-tu, IV, 388, hilly country.

ā, Rec. 18, 181, Rec. 10, 136, 1, Kahn P. 100, dam, dyke.

ā-t, domain, estate, plot of ground; Rec. 11, 174, bank of river.

ā-t, R.E. 11, 125, chamber, house, palace, temple; Copt. 11.

ā-t árp, wine-shop, wine-cellar.

ā-t benêr-t, IV, 1141, date shop or store.

ā-t nem, Rec. 12, 32, sleeping room (?)

ā-t nemm-t, chamber in which men and bodies were dismembered or dissected.

ā-t nett, cistern.

ā-t en refui, Rev. 11, 169, foot-cases, sandals (?)

ā-t ent-khet, Thes. 1254, summer-house.

ā-t heq-t, beer shop.

ā-t seba, Rec. 18, 63, school, college; Copt. 21.

ā-t tau, baker's shop.

ā-t, limb, member, piece; plur. U. 219,

ā-ti, Hh. 433, the two members.

ā-t neter, the god's body.

ā-tuā-tem āner, a single piece of stone, monolith; Mar. Karn. 42, 16.

ā, āi, to cry out, to speak loud, to recite; see ā.

ā, Oh! Alas!

ā, U. 575, P. 695, Methen 8, charter, writing, register, list, document, will, original document, roll, deed, order, edict; plur. 1.

ā-ti, Rec. 21, 14, L.D. III, 229c, list, register, catalogue; plur. ā, Amherst P. 29; ā, 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 measure.
ä-t  mistress, great lady, queen; = = = , P.S.B. 20, 191.
ä  great one, chief.
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, hereabouts.
äa, äai  to journey, to travel (?)
äa-t  house, abode, estate, domain.
äa-t-shetat  "hidden chamber," i.e., the sanctuary of a temple.
Äa, Äai  B.D. 125; see Äati.
äa  U. 324, = = , leaf of a door, door, cover of a sarcophagus. Dual: äaui  U. 269,
äauii  M. 778, N. 1101, Rec. 27, 231, 30, 67, P. 276, Rec. 29, 153,
äa  the two leaves of a door, door; äau, äaui  T. 288,
älu  Rec. 27, 231, 30, 67, doors.
äa  doorkeeper, πυντοφόρος.
äa ur  "great door," title of a high official.
Äaiau-en-sbaite-Tuat  B.D. 141, 58, the doorkeepers of the doors of the Tuat.
Äaiau-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; äa, äai  great; Copt. 2.12.1.
The ordinary use of äa is illustrated by the following:—
äa åb  N. 651, B.M. 138, great of heart, i.e., proud, arrogant.
äa äru  great of forms, i.e., of very many forms.
äa baiu  great of souls, i.e., of mighty will.
äa pelhti  great of valour, most brave.
äa maä-kheru  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 kha\u201a
most strong.

great of mouth, i.e., boastful, insolent.

aa rennu
names, a title of Thoth.

aa herit
most terrifying.

great of terror.

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-aaau
very great men.

aa
very, exceedingly.

great, grand, mighty, important, noble, lofty, weighty, chief; fem.

Thoth, the twice great; plur.

P. 696.

29, a great person, chief, officer, governor, noble, a

great god as opposed to a little god

plur. T. 325, 

nobles of the palace; very, very great gods.

aa-t, a great goddess; two great goddesses.

aa ah\u201enut-hen-f
director of the royal corvée.

aa a-t
marshal of the court.

B.D.G. 57, a gate at Philae.

aa em aha
a man advanced in age.

chief libationer.

aa utcha
director of storehouse (Bêt al-Mâl).

aa en per
steward, major-domo.

aa-m'k
name of the sacred boat of Edfû.

aa en mu
head of the stream.

chief of the port, harbour master.

aa en sa
phylarch.

aa en qe\u201cfut
director of marines.

aa kha
chief of the diwân.

AA, U. 513,

T. 325, a fire-god.

Aai
Rec. 6, 137, a god of the dead.

Aait
Ombos II, 132.

Aa\u2013aakhu
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-áru
B.D. 104, Osiris of Athishib.

Aa-t-áru
Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent.

Aa-áter
Tuat I, a singing-god.

Aa-perti
Rec. 21, 14, Pharaoh; see Per-áa.

Aa-pehti
Denderah IV, 63, a bull-god; Rec. 21, 14, a title.

Aa-pehti-petpet-khaskhet
Lanzone 106, a composite hawk-crocodile-cat-bull-lion-goose-ape-god.

Aa-pehti-reh
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-áru
Tuat X, the name of the door of Tuat X.

Aa-saah
Tomb of Seti I, one of the 36 Dekans.

Aa-t sápu
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-t-Setkau
Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

Aa-shefit
A title of several solar gods.

Aa-t-shefit
Thes. 28, Denderah III, 241, Berg. II, 8, the goddess of the 4th hour of the night.

Aa-shefit
Denderah IV, 84, the name of the 4th Pylon.

Aat-Shefshefit
Tuat VIII, the gate of the 9th division of the Tuat.

Aa-t-qar-uaba
Nesi-Amsu 32, 49, a serpent-fiend.

Aa
to beget, to generate.

Aa-pest-rehen-pet
Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans.

Aa
a disease of the genital organs.

Aa
Ebers Pap. 99, 12, hair of the pubes.

Aa
ass, she-ass; plur.

Koller Pap. 1, 3, Bubastis 344,

Aa
ass, she-ass; plur.

Koller Pap. 1, 3, Bubastis 344,

Koller Pap. 1, 3, Bubastis 344,

Koller Pap. 1, 3, Bubastis 344,

Aaut
B.D. 125, III, 12, the Ass-god, a form of Rá.

Aaut
Rec. 30, 67, pillars, colonnade.

Aaut-ent-Khert-neter
B.D. 99, 13, oar-rests of the magical boat.
aa-t, Rev. 12, 63, 70, a bandlet, a garment, woven work; plur. Copt. €££££££?

aaut, aut glands of the throat and neck.

aa to beat (?)


aaαι, U. 576, N. 965, the two sides of the ladder.

Aa, the Phallus-god.

Aai Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 34).

aait, house, abode, chamber.

aait, roof (?), ceiling (?)

Aait-ăr-t, B.D.G. 147, the place of sunset.

äai flame, fire, heat.

aaiąai, to rejoice, to exult.

äau Rec. 18, 183, to speak with violence, to curse, to abuse, to blaspheme; Copt. £££££££.$

Äau Tuat IV, a jackal-headed porter.

äau to flourish.
Aabag, Rec. 32, 86, to be weak, or helpless.
Aabt, slave, worker; Heb. עב, or עב.
Aap, to fly; Heb. עב.
Aapep, Rec. 6, 158, a monster mythological serpent which produced thunder, lightning, storm, hurricanes, mist, cloud, fog, and darkness, and was the personification of evil. He was called by 77 “accursed names”; Copt. Αϕοφί, Αϕωφί.
Aapi, the winged disk, the summer solstice. Aapist, a goddess.
Aapinat, unguent, incense (?)
Aapef, B.D. 39, 2, a serpent-fiend.
Aafa, to be greedy, glutton.
Aam, to clasp, to grasp, to seize.
Aam, an Asiatic, a nomad of the Eastern Desert; plur.
Aam, a part of a bed.
Aamāq, part of waggon.
Aamāti, part of waggon.
Aameh, B.D. (Saite) 30, 4, a kind of stone.
Aanniu, Copt. err.
Aann, to sing; Heb. ʿy, Arab. ʿy.
Aanata, singing-woman (?)
Aanb-t, axe, hatchet; plur.
Aamit, an Asiatic woman; plur.
Aamu, Tuat V, the souls of the Aamu in the Tuat.
Aam, animal, beast; cattle, the sacred animals of Egypt, e.g., Apis, Mnevis, the ram of Mendes, etc.
Aam, to bring down birds and animals with a boomerang.
Aamu, IV, 335, throw-stick, boomerang; plur.
Aam, crystal, some kind of sparkling stone.
Aam, B.D. (Saite), 62, 2, a god.
Aam, to eat, to understand, to perceive.
Aamut, Hymn to Uraei 25, a kind of plant.
Aamm ha-t, sweet, pleasant.
Aamāa, part of a bed.
Aamāq, a kind of stone.
Aamāti, a kind of stone.
Aanniu, Copt. err.
Aann, to sing; Heb. ʿy, Arab. ʿy.
Aanata, singing-woman (?)
Aanb-t, axe, hatchet; plur.
Aanra — a kind of pebbles, round stones.

Aanratât — Gol. 5, 14, 15 = upper chamber, balcony; Heb. אָנָרָת.

Aanh — a winding serpent.

Aankh — (Demotic form), to live, life; Copt. Ḥnkh, Ḥnh.

Aankh — Rec. 33, 137, to swear an oath; Copt. Ḥnhqy.

Aant — spice, perfume to ascend; Copt. Ḥnhq.

Aar — a natural block of stone (?)

Aarara — Anastasi I, 23, 3, pebbles; Copt. Ḥnh.

Aarâ — a part of a building; Rec. 3, 55, tenons of a coffin.

Aaref — Rev. 11, 184 = Copt. Ḥnqj, Ḥnq.

Aar-n-aaref — Rev. 11, 184, Horus of bandages; Copt. Ḥnqwpq.

Aarsch — cult, service.

Aarshân — Rec. 21, 91, lentils, beans; Copt. Ḥnqj, Ḥnqvm.

Aaratâ — Rec. 21, 82, an upper chamber; Heb. ענייה.

Aartábuhait — Harris 501, b. 9, a female demon.

Aahr — the Moon-god = , 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 .

Aasok — 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. ⲀⲥⲚⲥⲡ.

Aaqer — Peasant 185.

Aag —, Peasant 185.

Aag-t — to beat, to bastinado.

Aag-t — nail, claw, toenail, hoof; plur.

Aag — the oil made from the agit plant, Ⲁⲥⲡⲧⲥⲡ.

Aagit — an offering of some kind.

Aag — L.D. III, 2195, 19, chariot; Copt. Ḥŋwth, Heb. Ⲁⲥⲡⲧⲥⲡ.
aagasu — a rope, cord, belt, girdle (?);
Aagm' — the name of a fiend.
Aatkh — a woven stuff.
Aať-en-sekhet — B.D.G. 136, the second station on the old caravan road between the Nile and the Red Sea.
Aat-t — a sort of bread-cake.
Aat-t — Sall. II, 3; 1, 2, Rec. 35, 161, gate sockets (?) slabs of stone.
Aati — B.D. 125, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.
Aatiu — Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 23).
Aat — of a livid colour, pale of face, yellow; Copt. ोतोतेय.
Aatinka — lentils; Heb. יתפ.
Aattāu — men who conspire.
Aatch — pallor, paleness (of the face); Copt. ोतोतेय.
Aatch-t — a kind of oil.
Aatchamm — to help, to assist; var.
Aatchr-t — a kind of balsam tree.
Aau, AAU — Rec. 30, 196, heir.
AAU-taui — a title of Thoth.
Aabt — the name of a mythological fish.
Aā — to bring, to carry.
Aā — Rec. 10, 61, क, म, ट, A.Z. 1877, 61, to doze, to be drowsy, to sleep.
Aā — tomb, pyramid.
Aātt — the pyramid region, the necropolis, the Other World.
Aātt — Berg. II, 11, a goddess, the personification of the pyramid district.
Aā, Aāi — speaker of a foreign tongue (?)
Aā — joy.
Aā — Denderah IV, 79, an ape-god who slew Aaper.
Aā — filth (?)
Aā — flesh and bone, heir, inheritance, posterity; an accursed heir.
Aāu — seed.
Aā — to tie, to bind, to compress = प (?) Copt. ओके.
Aāa — Aelt. Tex. 28, a kind of tunic.
Aāa — Nav. Lit. 26 . . . .
Aāam — a kind of plant.
Aāam — the seed of the same.
Annales III, 110, a vessel, a bowl, a copper vessel, spoon.

aab, to card wool, to comb; L.D. III, 65A, 15.

aabt, incense vase.

aab, to squeeze out, to wring out, to press out oil, to strain; Copt. wje.

aab, canal.

Aam, Edfu I, 81, a name of the Nile.

Aam, an earthenware vessel (?)

Aan, ape; plur.

Aana, ape; plur.

Koller Pap. 4, 3.

Aan, Berg. I, 19, a minister of the dead.

Aanu, Jour. As. 1908, 313, the ape-god; Copt. en.

Aanau, B.D. 126, 2, the four ape-gods who judged the dead.

Aan, Jour. E.A. III, 105.

Aan, camp, place, tent, station.

Aah, to rejoice.

Aah, Rev. 11, 151, cattle; Copt. e2e.

Aah-ti, a pair of goddesses.

Aina, a kind of stone.

Aut, a kind of wood.

Aaut, Peasant 292, to steal, to rob, to injure, to do violence, to break, to plunder, to waste, to reap grain.
áuau Peasant 302, Peasant 78, thief, robber, brigand; plur. Rec. 16, 57, Thei. 1480; fem.

Thes. 1480; fem.

one who is robbed.

áu-t injury, harm, violence, robbery, theft.

Auai Tuat III, a winged serpent-headed god.

Áuait B. D. 17, 26, a goddess who kept the register of the punishments inflicted on the foes of Osiris.

áua P. 442, N. 1127, P. 142, Rec. 30, 191, to ferment, to become sour.

áuait some kind of fermented drink.

áuab courtyard; see uba.

áuá to give a gift, to present.

Áuáha (Áha) Mission 13, 126, a goddess.

áubbu Peasant 229, a kind of fish.

áun Peasant 302, Rec. 36, 78, Mett. Stele 181, 219, to cry out in pain, to wail (like a jackal).

áun to rob, to steal, to plunder, to commit deeds of violence.

áun-t robbery, violence.

áunu robber, ravager, oppressor.

áun-áb, Thes. 1207, greedy, covetous, avaricious.

áunuti Amen. 10, robar.

Áun a god.

Áun-áb, Mitt. Stele 189, the scorpion that stung Horus and killed him.

áun-t Koller Pap. 1, 5, Rec. 1, 48, a kind of wood, cypress (?) stick, cudgel, a pole of a chariot; plur. áu, staves from the Oasis Ta-áh-t.

áun to sleep, to slumber.

áunra pebble, stone; plur. 111, 111, 111.

áuratchaut (ártchatu) charioteers (?)

áuq stream, canal.

áug to heat, to cook (?)

áutcharu auxiliaries, a class of soldiers.

áutcharu (átcharu) part, or parts, of a chariot.

áutchatá (átchata) Alt. K. 306.

áb to be renowned, famous, strength (?)

áb, U. 270, N. 719, horn, tusk of an elephant;
A

plur. ——, U. 270, N. 719; dual, ——, Rougé, I.H. II, 114; Dhu'l Karnèn; he with horns ready to gore; U. 577, the four horns of the bull of Ra, the four horns of the world.

ābāti (?) ——, Thes. 1198, the gorer.

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 ——, B.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.

Ab-shā ——, Tuat VII, a crocodile-god which guarded the "symbols."

Ab-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.

ēb ——, enemy, rebel, fiend.

ēb ——, 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, 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. 8, 124, ——, to contradict, to gainsay.

ābāb-t ——, Rec. 23, 203, ——, R.E. 7, 24, contradiction.

āb ——, to face someone or something, to meet, to join, to unite with; em ēb ——, ——, U. 16, 568, T. 372, N. 751, together with, face to face with, opposite; er ēb ——, P. 815.

ēb ——, Rec. 3, 116, cattle for sacrifice.

ēb ——, a bird with a loud harsh voice.

ēb ——, to weave.

ēbēb ——, to weave.

Ābuti ——, the two weavers, Isis and Nephthys.
ab — ' to purify, to make clean.

ābu — 
, P. 449, N. 912,

purifications, cleansings, libations, washings with water.

ābit — , offering.

ab, ab-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. —

āb — , P. 552,

Rec. 33, 5, ibid. 29,

a slab of stone on which offerings were placed.

āb — , a kind of stone; plur. —

āb-t — , N. 503, a kind of grain.

āb[ā]u — Peasant 24, a kind of stone.

ābiu — , the gods who slay.

āb-t — Palermo Stele, sanctuary, shrine, any holy place; —

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 — , P. 339,

Rec. 27, 231, to act as captain, to direct.

āb, āba — , U. 274, N. 798,

U. 473, P. 311, 613,

N. 673, U. 206, sceptre, staff, stick.

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.

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.
animal, reptile, or insect (?)

äbāb ——ז, Rec. 20, 41

äbābu ——נ, Rec. 15, 178, to rejoice, to dance.

äbb ——ז, to see.

äbb ——נ, to fly, the flying scarab; var. ——נ, the flier.

äbb ——ך, beetle, scarab.

Abb ——ך, B.D.G. 1394, a form of Osiris.

äba ——ך, to see.

äbā aui ——ך, to open the hands in greeting.

äbut ——ך, ropes, bonds, fetters.

Abbaut ——ך, Tuat IX, the nets (?) used in snaring Aapep.

Abbuitiu ——ך, Tuat IX, three gods who fettered

äbu ——ך, Rec. 16, 3, ——ך, a mass of plants or flowers, bouquet.

äbnekh ——ך, frog (?) toad (?)

Abrāsktiāks ——ך, 'Aβρασκτίακς, Leemans, Papyrus III, 210—

äbeh-t ——ך, P. 334, ——ך, M. 637, ——ך, P. 552, ——ך, Hh. 227, 247, to pour out water or seed, to create, to make, to fashion.

äbesh ——ך, vase, pot, vessel.

Äbesh ——ך, Tuat X, a form of Ptah.

Äbesh ——ך, Thes. 112, one of the seven stars of Orion.

Äbesh ——ך, a benevolent serpent-god.

äbesh ——ך, T. 119, 318, N. 1344, a kind of wine.

äp ——ך, R.E. 3, 111, a pyramid tomb, Apis tomb; ——ך, Apis tomb of Memphis (?)

äp ——ך, P. 793, ——ך, ——ך, ——ך, ——ך, a verb of motion, to travel, to go, to go in, to go out, to escape, to walk, to march, to journey, ——ך trampings ——ך, ——ך, under foot.

äp ——ך, to fly, the winged disk, the summer solstice.

Äpi ——ך, Rec. 35, 56, ——ך, ——ך, Rec. 14, 7, the "flier," a name of the Sun-god; ——ך the rising sun.

äpu ——ך, Hymn of Darius 37, scarab, beetle.

Äp-ur ——ך, B.D.G. 798, Osiris in the form of a beetle.

Äpep ——ך; see ——ך.

Äpāp ——ך, B.M. No. 383; see

— ——ך and ——ך,

äpāp ——ך, ground, earth, estate.

äpāp ——ך, brick or tile kiln.

äpi ——ך, Rev. 12, 91, account ——ך.

äpenn-t ——ך, ——ך, serpent, worm.

äper ——ך, P. 662, 783, M. 775, ——ך, Hh. 178, T. 321, U. 597, ——ך, M. 268, ——ך, N. 888, ——ך, ——ך, to be equipped, to be provided with, furnished (of a house); ——ך, III', Hymn of Darius 38.
äper, a boat equipped with everything necessary and a crew; [Thes. 1296.]
äperu, crew of a boat or ship; P. 396, M. 564, N. 1177.
äperu ornaments, fittings, chains attached to jewellery, accoutrements, furnishings; [Mar. Karn. 53, 36, a woman's outfit.
äper mantle, garment.
Äperit, a name of the Eye of Horus.
äper the name of the 21st day of the month.
Äper, the god of the town of Äper.
Äper- pełh, Berg. 1, 18, a protector of the dead.
Äper- peful, 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 Meḥurit; (2) a watcher of Osiris.
Äper-t-raTuat I, a singing-goddess.
Äper- her Nebtchet, Tuat XI, a form of the rising Sun.
Äper-ta, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 45).
äper, a kind of goose; the egg of the äper goose.
Apriu, [Harris I, 31, 8, a class of foreign stonemasons; var. L. D. III, 2395, 17. They were once identified with the Hebrews.]
äpesaustāas, Rev. 11, 185 = ἀνεύετω, unfeigned.
äpesh, Rec. 5, 97 .
äpesh, tortoise, or turtle.
Äpesh, B. D. 165, the Turtle-god.
Äphait, B. D. 36, 1, an insect which devoured the dead.
äphut, a kind of beetle; plur. of äf, äff, Rec. 30, 201.
äf, äff, fly; plur. [Rec. 31, 15; Copt. 217q.]
äf abā-t, Rev. 13, 20, honey fly, i.e., bee.
äf, Copt. wēje.
äff, crown, helmet, hat, diadem, cap.
äfāf, crocodile.
äf-t, Rev., gluttony.
äfa, the seed of the same.
äfa, food, bread.
äfa, filth, dirt.
Äfat, Tuat VI, a god in mummy form.
Äfa, Tuat II, a god of one of the seasons of the year.
Äfa, N. 951, T. 339, a class of divine beings in the Other World.
äfait, tent, camp, chamber.

äfa, Rev., to be greedy, a glutonous man.
äfa, evil, calamity, crocodile.

äfen, to bind, to tie, to tie something on.

äfen-t, T. 359, P. 712, N. 1365, 1387, Rec. 31, 20, head-cloth, headdress, wig; plur.

äfnut, bandlet.

äfen-t, haunt, retreat, hiding place.

Äfnuit, Ombos 2, 133, a goddess.

äfs, a disease of the eye.

Äfkiu, a group of gods.


äftch-t, box, chest, sarcophagus.

äm, fore-arm, thigh (?)
äm, to grasp, fist.

äm, Jour. As. 1908, 290, to know, to understand; Jour. As. 1908, 313, book-learned; Copt.


äm-ha-t, to eat the heart, to feel remorse, to repent.

ämaäma-t, to devour.

äm-t, something that is eaten, food; Rec. 30, 195, flesh for eating.

äm-t, food.

ämäm, food.

äm'it, flesh-food.

äm, Nesi-Ámsu 32, 36, devourer, a title of Äapep.

äm, P. 445, M. 552, N. 1132, a god who fed on the hearts of the dead.

Ämäm, B.D. 145, V, Rev. J.A. X, 9, p. 497, the eater of the dead.

Ämiu, eaters of the dead, a class of fiends.

Äm-äuti (?), Tuat III, a keeper of the Third Gate.

Äm-äsfetiu, B.D. 40, 2, 5, Osiris as the "eater of sinners.

äm-ä, “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, B.D. 40, 1, a name of Aapep.

Amu-aaau, Tuat II, an ass-headed god with a knife-shaped phallus.

Ama-ásht, Rec. 13, 31, "eater of many, the name of a fiend.

Am-baiu, "eater of souls," the name of a fiend.

Am-mit, Tuat II, a serpent-god who devoured the shadows and spirit-souls of the foes of Ra.

Amaa-tcheheru, Tuat II, a goddess.

Amu, seed of a certain herb or plant.

Ama, a kind of plant or herb.

Amm, the roe of a fish, eggs, intestines.

Amaui (?), pillars.

Am, weaving instrument or machine, shuttle of a loom (?) to throw the boomerang, to catch in a net?

Amaam (ámm), a garment, ornament.

Amaam-t, estate, parcel of land.

Amaam (ám), places with water in them, wells, pools.

Ama, N. 885, T. 288, M. 65, N. 126, to go sour (of wine).

Ama-t, Rec. 29, 148, staff.

Ama, a kind of stone.

Ama, to winnow grain.

Amaam, to perceive, to understand, to comprehend, to see, to know; to show, to instruct; Copt. eiiwee.

Amaam, Amen. 14, 17, 19, Amen. 10, 1, 19,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ámam</td>
<td>Nesi-Ámsu 32, 21, Rec. 14, 12, a name of Áapep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ámam-ár-t (?)</td>
<td>Sinsin II, a god of the Qerti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámam</td>
<td>ámam, a herb; ámam III, the seed of the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ámamu</td>
<td>an Asiatic people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áman</td>
<td>Rhind Pap. 32, a kind of plant, garden (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ámanh</td>
<td>the god of the 11th hour of the day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámar</td>
<td>ámar, travellers (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámá, ámá</td>
<td>a man suffering from some defect of the sexual organs; plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámá</td>
<td>Amen. 24, 13, a disease of the sexual organs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámá-t</td>
<td>ámá-t III, a liquid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámá</td>
<td>a herb; ámá III, the seed of the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámá-t</td>
<td>ámá-t, Rec. 29, 148, boomerang, net (?) ; var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámáti-t</td>
<td>a kind of land,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámu</td>
<td>Hh. 221, to be sour (of beer and wine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ámu</td>
<td>Tuat V, a fire-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámth</td>
<td>rain, storm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ámt</td>
<td>to be languid, to collapse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>án</td>
<td>Rev., to turn, to turn oneself, to return, to repeat an act, to take back, to retract, to subtract, again; to be seen again; to seek again; to return an answer; his face was turned round, i.e., behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ánn</td>
<td>Peasant 299, L.D. III, 1401, to return, to turn back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ánnu</td>
<td>ánnu, one who returns from the grave; those who return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áni</td>
<td>“the turner back,” a title of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ánán</td>
<td>to turn back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ánán</td>
<td>to gainsay, to contradict, rejoinder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>án</td>
<td>again; again again, on the contrary; Copt. OIT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>án</td>
<td>P. 509, the god of the 24th day of the month; he is gazelle-headed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>án</td>
<td>to paint, to make designs, to practise the craft of the artist; painted, coloured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>án</td>
<td>a letter of invitation from a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>án mess</td>
<td>Rec. 1, 48, a kind of painted cloth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>án nuš</td>
<td>Rec. 1, 48, a kind of painted cloth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>án nesu</td>
<td>B.M. 145, artist directly under royal patronage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
án

Rec. 6, 127, a writing tablet, a flat thin writing board, plaque; plur. 

án en án

the tablet of the artist’s palette.

ániiu (?)

plaque, wooden tablets.

áníu

fine limestone from Ṭḥurah.

áníu

Peasant 17, blocks of limestone.

ání

Thes. 1198, to turn a glance towards something.

ání

Thes. 1481, a man of noble qualities, a cultured man, a good man; plur. 

áníu

a beautiful object; dual ; plur. ;

áníu-na

Mar. Aby. I, 9, 10, what is pleasing.

ánt

a beautiful goddess, or woman.

ánt-ha-t

Anastasi I, 23, 8, a fine or beautiful disposition, a noble heart.

áníu nekhti

B.D.G. 1116, the beauties of the warrior.

ánt

Berg. I, 16, an antelope-headed god who beautified the faces of the dead, and removed blemishes from the skin.

ánt-mer-mut-s

T.S.B.A. 3, 424, a goddess.

ánt-em-her

T.S.B.A. 3, 424, a god.

ánt

Rec. 3, 49, 5, 88, a kind of dry incense.

ánt

well, fountain; var. ; Heb.  antium, mud (Lacau).

ánt

ape; Copt. erit.

ánt

Tuat XII, a mythological serpent.

ánt-t

Denderah III, 12, a female counterpart of Osiris.

ánt-t

a sharp-edged or pointed tool, adze, axe, auger, bradawl.

ánt

a knife.

ánt

U. 537, T. 295,  

ánt

claw of a bird or animal, talon, nail of the hand or foot; plur. ; P. 425, M. 737, N. 1233, 1213, 

ánt

, P. 608, N. 798, ,

ánt

Rcc. 31, 171, ,

ánt

, to cut the nails; , to rub down the nails.

ánt-tent-Pth

B.D. 153b, 6, “Pth’s claw,” a part of the magical net.

ánt-tep-t-ánt-Heru

B.D. 153a, 19, a part of the magical net.

ánt

a kind of cattle.

ánt

the nape of the neck.

ánt-

wigs, headdresses.

ánt

ring, seal, signet.

ánt

[()], a vase, vessel.

ánt-

Rec. 31, 18, cords, ropes.
än, 91; Rec. 8, 138, to cry out, to entreat, to beseech as a captive.
änâni, 111, cry, appeal.
än, 91, a mythological fish; see änt.
ani, 91, U. 633, nape of the neck (?)
änu, ännu, 91, a kind of tree.
änu-t, 91, ray of light, beam; Copt. orevin.
änut, 91, ulcers, boils, sores.
änutiu (?), 1101, L.D. III, 2196, 17, a class of foreign workmen (?)
änâ Tuat IX, a god, son of Heru-ani-uâa, a hawk-headed lion.
änârt, 91, a kind of worm.
änutât, 91, see änt.
änb, 91, to surround, to bind, to tie, to grip, to clutch, to seize prey.
änb, 91, a bundle.
änb themat-t, 91, IV, 1124, IV, 1131 . . . .
änb, 91, grape, vine; Heb. 221.
änberu, 91, Peasant 115, basket, crate.
änep, 91, Mar. Aby. 1, 6, 47 . . .
änep, 91, the festival of the 20th day of the month.
änep, 91, the third quarter of the moon; one of the seven stars of Orion (Thes. 112);
änem, 91, a kind of precious stone.
änem-t, 91, falsehood, lies, no, not so (?)
änhob-t, 91, a kind of bird.
änkh, 91, U. 191, T. 71, M. 225, N. 603, 91, to live, to live upon something, life; Copt. wnt.
änkh, 91, "life, stability, prosperity (or, content)"; 91, "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.
änkh, 91, P. 652, life and content for ever!
änkh, 91, P. 18, M. 20, N. 119, all life and content for ever!
änkh, 91, T. 338, N. 626, life, strength, health!
änkh, 91, the name of a college of priests.
änkh, 91, "repeating life," a formula used sometimes in the place of man-kheru.
änkh, 91, Rec. 29, 184, "to whom life is given."
änkh, 91, "ever-living," a title of gods and kings.
änkhu, 91, Edict 17, man, citizen.
änkhu nu nut, 91, 91, Rec. 16, 70, citizen; fem. 91, 91;
Rechnungen 71; plur. 91, 91, U. 192, T. 71, M. 225, N. 603, Rec. 31, 32, 91, 91, 91, a living person (fem.) or thing; 91, 91, "living fire."
änhk-t]  "living one," a name of the Eye of Horus and of Tefnut.
änhk-ti]  the two Eyes of Horus or Ra, i.e., Sun and Moon.
Änkh]  Tuat X, the god of time and of the life of Ra.
Änhkt]  Tuat IV, the name of a monstrous serpent-god.
Änhkt (?)]  Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent-god.
Änhkt-unem-unt]  Berl. 2312, a name of the tomb.
Änhkt-t]  the "land of life," i.e., the Other World.
Änhkt-uss-t]  Rec. 19, 89, "life of Thebes," a palace of Rameses II.
Änhk merr]  an amulet.
Änhk neter]  Rec. 12, 79, a parcel of sacred ground.
Änhk]  life personified, the name of a god.
Änhk]  star; plur. Änhkt]  stars, planets (?)
Änkh-iu]  Thes. 133, "living ones," i.e., the 36 Dekans.
Änkh]  Berl. 2312, a name of the tomb.
Änkh Uas-t]  Rec. 19, 89, "life of Thebes," a palace of Rameses II.
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Änkh]  star; plur. Änkh-t]  stars, planets (?)
Änkh-iu]  Thes. 133, "living ones," i.e., the 36 Dekans.
Änkhit ent Sebek, B.D. 125, III, 30, the name of the socket of a bolt in the Hall of Mārti.

Änkh-nteru* Tuat XII, the monster serpent through the body of which the Boat of Āf was drawn by 12 gods daily at dawn.

Änkh-ermen (?)* Tuat XII, a wind-goddess of dawn.

Änkh-hor* Tuat VI, a guide and protector of souls and spirits.

Änkh-ḥetch* Tuat X, a goddess who touches her lips with the tip of her forefinger.

Änkh-Septit* Tuat VIII, a serpent-god in the Circle Āa-t-setekau.

Änkh-s-meri* Denderah II, 11, one of the 36 Dekans.

Änkh-ta* Tuat X, a serpent-god of the dawn.

Änkhti* “the living one,” a title of Osiris.

änhk* to swear an oath; to take an oath; to swear a tenfold oath; to swear by the life of the god; he swore by the life of Pharaoh; Copt. änhk, n.

änkh* reef, applied, a kind of metal.

änkh* a mirror; mirror in its case; A.Z. 1908, 20, the mirror amulet; mirror for daily use; of various metals, e.g., änhk, änhk, änhk.

änkh shau* a seal Q (Iacau).

änkh-t* a vase, vessel; plur. änhk-t, änhk-t, änhk-t, änhk-t.

änkh* ugu, unguent.

Änkh-taui* "life of the Two Lands,” or “Memphis plant.”

änkhām* a flower used in funeral
wreaths; plur.

änkhus, the seed of the same.

änsh, milk.

änsh, Rec. 3, 152, to live, life; see .

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 
or

änqit, a Nubian water-goddess, of Sudâni origin, who with Khnemu and Sati formed the great triad of Elephantine and Philae. Champollion (Panthéon, p. 29) compared her with 'Paria.'

änqnaamu, Alt. K. 273 = Heb. יְנֵנָא, part of a bowing net.

än, äntiu

äntiu — äntiu uatchiu, fresh myrrh.

äntiu — äntiu en hemut, women's myrrh.

äntiu — äntiu nu tekhu, moist myrrh as opposed to dry myrrh.

äntiu — per äntiu, myrrh store.

äntiu — per-en-äntiu, seed of the myrrh shrub.

äntiu — khet-en-äntiu, wood of the myrrh shrub.

Änti, the Myrrh-god.

änti, an image made of myrrh, used in funerary ceremonies.

Äntät, B.M. No. 646;

Änt, Äntiu, Anth, Anth ét, Düm. H.I. I, 19; see .

Änthtā, Treaty, 28, a Hittite goddess.

änt, to have or possess nothing, to lack, to want, to be destitute, destitution, to diminish.

änt, the destitute man; plur.

änt, calamity, trouble.

änt-t, the minority, as opposed to the majority.

änt, deeds of violence.

änt, to cut, to slay; see ät .

änt, part of a bowing net.
ant
\[ \text{ant} \] to know, to perceive.

ant
\[ \text{ant} \] sound, in good condition, to be well, to get better.

antti
\[ \text{antti} \] he who is well, sound, firm, healthy, prosperous.

ant-t
\[ \text{ant-t} \] A.Z. 1908, 16, name of an amulet.

ant
\[ \text{ant} \] bank, side.

ant
\[ \text{ant} \] ground, field, soil, cultivated lands; plur.

Antit
\[ \text{Antit} \] Rec. 14, 165, the Boat in which Ra sailed from dawn to midday.

ant
\[ \text{ant} \] light.

ant
\[ \text{ant} \] fat, grease, manure; fresh grease; Copt. \( \text{wt} \).

antak
\[ \text{antak} \] myrrh.

ant
\[ \text{ant} \] a kind of fish.

Ant-mer pet
\[ \text{Ant-mer pet} \] a title of the Nile-god.

Anti
\[ \text{Anti} \] B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris; see \text{Aati}.

antu
\[ \text{antu} \] Hearst Pap. 11, 6, Leyden Pap. 4, 11, vase, vessel.

antit
\[ \text{antit} \] vase, vessel, pot.

antu
\[ \text{antu} \] B.D. 130, 30, darkness.

Antu
\[ \text{Antu} \] a locality in the \( \text{Tuat} \).

antch
\[ \text{antch} \] destitute; see \text{ant}.

antchut
\[ \text{antchut} \] the poor, the destitute.

antch
\[ \text{antch} \] a vessel.

antch
\[ \text{antch} \] P. 615, M. 783, N. 1143, the tip of a wing.

antch
\[ \text{antch} \] P. 643, claw, talon, nail.

antch-t
\[ \text{antch-t} \] Rec. 5, 90, a drug from which a tincture was prepared.

antch
\[ \text{antch} \] Rec. 27, 60, light, radiance, splendour.

Antch
\[ \text{Antch} \] M. 253, a name of the sun when in the sky.

antch
\[ \text{antch} \] M. 696, a kind of cloth (?)

antch
\[ \text{antch} \] B.D. 41, 6, a guide of the dead.

antch-ur
\[ \text{antch-ur} \] B.D. 41, 5, a guide of the dead.

Antch-mer
\[ \text{Antch-mer} \] B.D.G. 130, a form of Osiris worshipped at Hebit.

antch-mer
\[ \text{antch-mer} \] P. 80, M. 110, N. 23, Royal Tombs, I, 43.

antch
\[ \text{antch} \] N. 851, the chief of the gods; M. 709, 1, IV, 952, the chief of the nomes.
**Antch-mer**

B.D. 17 (Nebseni), a lake in Sekhet Aaru.

**Antch-mer-urch ur**

B.D. (Saïte), 110, a lake in Sekhet Aaru.

ar, door.

I Thes.

Plant, f. AIII Copt.

AIII, to come or go up to some one or something, to ascend; Copt. λε, ωλ, Heb. יָבָנו.

ęri, he who goes up; plur.

ar, to go up, to rise up, to ascend.

ar, steps, stairs, staircase.

**Ar-nebs-s**

Denderah IV, 84, the name of the 2nd Pylon.

ąr-t, Peasant I, 305, Rec. 26, 225, Amen. 15, 20, 19, 5, 21, 13, a book, a roll, register, document, a writing, a leather scroll or roll, parchment, deed; plur.

ąr-t, great rolls of skin.

ăr-hu, Rec. 21, 85, day books, daily account books.

ăr-t, skin, skin-roll; compare Heb. רַע.

ăr-t, goat, gazelle, ibex, ram, any horned animal; Copt. εολα, Heb. יֶבַע.

Eth. מדר, Arab. כָּדַת, Syr. קָדַת.

ăr, lion; Heb. רַע.

ăr, door; the two leaves of a door.

ăr, Rec. 5, 93, a writing tablet; P. 186, M. 300, 899, a writing tablet with two leaves, or two tally sticks made of palm wood.

ăr, M. 207, N. 669, wooden objects, poles (?).

ăr, a kind of Nubian stone, pebble; plur. , ; var. , stone of the mountain, rock.

ăr, pill, grain, pellet.

ăr, P. 45, , N. 31 . . .

ăr, Henu 4, to complete, to finish.

ăr, Thes. 1205, to be efficient, capable.

ăr, Thes. 1319, X, Anostasi I, 267, to bring to an end, to finish, to repair, to make good, to complete; Copt. λοολε, λαλω.

ăr, Rec. 21, 90, 92, to fulfil, to agree to a proposition, to fall in with.

ăr, a kind of tree, terebinth; plur. , Heb. יָבָנו.

ăr, a kind of shrub.

ăr, Anostasi V, 13, 4 . . .

ăr-t, jaw-bone, the lower jaw; dual.

ăr-t, U. 26, Rec. 5, 91, 30, 68, ; plur. . The early Egyptians thought that the lower jaw was formed of two parts.

ăr-t, P. 604; Rec. 29, 156, 30, 67, 31, 18, haunch, tail.

ăr, rump (?) tail (?).

ăr-t, a kind of bird.
ar-t, flame.
ar-t, uraeus.
ar-til, the two uraei-goddesses Isis and Nephthys; two great uraei-goddesses.

arut ankhut, B.D. 125, III, 44, the living uraei.

arar-t, uraeus, uraeus-goddess, uraeus-diadem.

ararti, the two uraei-goddesses Renenti.

Ar, Tomb of Seti I, Tomb of Rameses IV, Annales I, 87, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Ept.

Ar, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; varr. Gr. Αποκ.

ar, storehouse, treasury, magazine.

ar-t, shrines, chamber.

arau, Rev., outcries of pleasure or pain.

Arátsia, Rev. 11, 185 = Αλίδεεα.

arát, steps, stairs, staircase.

arát, two uraei; compare Copt. ούπατ (?).

arrát, uraeus-goddess.

ärät, a hall, chamber; plur.

äréit, Arit, Arir, a division of the Tuat. The Arits were seven in number Π, and each was in charge of a doorkeeper, a watcher, and a herald; see B.D. 144.

ári, light, fiery one.

Ari, Arit, the name of a Dekan; Copt. ἀπώ, ἐπώ.

äréit, a kind of fish.

Ari, B.D. 125; see Αατι.

ári (arri), breeze, wind.

Ariti, Edfu I, 79, a name of the Nile-god and of his Flood.

ärut, arrut, M. 743, N. 898, P. 185, door, gate, gateway, hall; plur.

áru, Rev. 11, 179, 184, child; Copt. ἀλοτ.

áru, Rev. 13, 15, perhaps; Copt. ἀρίτ. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`ārb</td>
<td>fume, flame, a burning;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`arp-t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`arp-ı</td>
<td>vase, pot, vessel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`arf</td>
<td>to grasp, to enclose, to collect, to twine, to weave; Copt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`wpe;</td>
<td>holder of [many] dignities; a pluralist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`háf</td>
<td>purse, bag, bundle, packet; plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`arp</td>
<td>two packets, one of sulphate of copper, one of stibium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`Arf</td>
<td>B.D.G. 653, a serpent water-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ärn-t(?)</td>
<td>a beer-pot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārsh</td>
<td>to suffer pain, to be in restraint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārsh</td>
<td>Rev. 12, 86 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārsh</td>
<td>; Copt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārsh</td>
<td>Jour. As., 1908, 305, to be amazed or stupefied; Copt. wimy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārq</td>
<td>P. 422, 612, M. 603, N. 813, 1208,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārq</td>
<td>L.D. III, 194, Anastasi IV, 12, 1,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārq</td>
<td>(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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>en `neter</td>
<td>to swear by God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>u</td>
<td>an educated man, a wise man, counsellor, an expert, an adept.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`ārq</td>
<td>the end of anything, the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>ta</td>
<td>end of the earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>t `it</td>
<td>decree, decision, the conclusion of a matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārq</td>
<td>the festival of the last day of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>āb</td>
<td>finished in heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārq</td>
<td>a book, roll, writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārq</td>
<td>Rec. 3, 49, to tie up, to wrap up, to cover over, to put on a garment, to bind round, to wriggle (of a serpent).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>heh</td>
<td>girdle, tie, bandlet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>heh</td>
<td>Thes. 1253,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>heh</td>
<td>Rec. 15, 173, necropolis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārq-heht</td>
<td>the Other World.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārq</td>
<td>A.Z. 1874, 64, vase(?), a measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārq</td>
<td>part of a chariot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>ur</td>
<td>Sphinx, 2, 8;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ārq </code>ur</td>
<td>silver; Gr. áργυρος.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ārtch</td>
<td>Jour. As. 1908, 276, Rev. 14, 43, pledge, money deposit, money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`āb</td>
<td>U. 162, T. 133, carobs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
āh

āh to till the ground, to dry tears.

āh-t, N. 512, P. 592, net (?)

āhu, M. 782, 785, N. 1141, cordage, tackle, rope work.

āh-t, U. 214, Thes. 1253, a large house or building, palace, chapel.

āh-ā, title of the high priest of the Nome Prosopites.

āha, Rev., oxen; Copt., sacred oxen; Mar., Karn. 53, 36, packets of arrows; Copt., weapons of bronze.

āha-t tau, Rec. 22, 107, day of the fight between the South and the North.

āhai, N. 755, arrow, spear, weapon of war; pl. Mar., Karn. 53, 36, packets of arrows; Copt., weapons of bronze.


āha-ā, T. 170, M. 179, N. 689, to fight, to do battle, to wage war.

āha-t, B.D. 28, 3, the “Fighters,” a group of gods in animal form.

āha-āui, B. D. 64, 48, a warrior-god.

āha-nebt-benu, Denderah IV, 63, a warrior-god of Denderah.

āha-heru, U. 400, B. D. 168, the “fighting faces” in the Tuat.

āha-heru, Denderah III, 36, a god of Denderah.

āha-sati-neterui, Denderah III, 36, a god of Denderah.
\( \text{āhā} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) unlucky, unfavourable, bad, as opposed to \( \text{ā}, \) good. Used in calendars.

\( \text{āhā} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) Peasant 278,  \( \text{ā}, \) Peasant 258,  \( \text{ā}, \) IV, 1077, to make water, to empty oneself.

\( \text{āhā} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) U. 277, N. 719,  \( \text{ā}, \) Mar. Karn. 52,  \( \text{ā}, \) Rec. 13, 30,  \( \text{ā}, \) Rec. 6, 8, to stand, to stand still, to halt; Copt. \( \text{ā}, \) e.

\( \text{āhā} \) with \( \text{n} \)  \( \text{n} \), used as an auxiliary verb, e.g.,  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),    \( \text{n} \),    \( \text{n} \),

\( \text{āhāu} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) Thes. 1282, the royal stand in a temple.

\( \text{āhāit} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) support, prop of the sky, pillar.

\( \text{āhā} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) Rec. 1, 48, wooden staff, prop, stick.

\( \text{āhāu} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) supports, things that make stable.

\( \text{āhā āri} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) the name of the festival of the 29th day of the month.

\( \text{Āhā} \)  \( \text{Ā}, \) B.D. 168,  \( \text{Ā}, \) Denderah III, 14,  \( \text{Ā}, \) Berg. I, 6, a serpent-god, an ally of Set.

\( \text{Āhā-āhā} \)  \( \text{Ā}, \) Rev. 6, 116, a god.

\( \text{Āhāit} \)  \( \text{Ā}, \) Tuat X,  \( \text{Ā}, \) Rec. 6, 116,  \( \text{Ā}, \) Rec. 27, 189, a lioness-goddess.

\( \text{Āhāu} \)  \( \text{Ā}, \) Tuat III, a goddess.

\( \text{Āhā-āb} \)  \( \text{Ā}, \) Tuat XII, a supporter of the disk.

\( \text{Āhā-nurtn-ef} \)  \( \text{n} \), Tuat VIII, a gate in the Tuat.

\( \text{Āhā-neteru} \)  \( \text{n} \), the door of the 5th hour of the night.

\( \text{Āhā-rer} \)  \( \text{n} \), Tuat XII, one of 12 gods who towed the boat of At through Ankh-neteru; as a dawn-god who was reborn daily.

\( \text{Āhā-sekhet} \)  \( \text{s} \), Tuat IX, a god—functions unknown.

\( \text{āhā}, \text{āhāt (?)} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) Anastasi I, 243.

\( \text{āhāu} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) Rec. 13, 127,  \( \text{ā}, \)  \( \text{s} \), stele, tablet, hill.

\( \text{āhāu} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) Rec. 20, 40, station, stele (?), tablet (?).

\( \text{āhāu} \)  \( \text{ā}, \)  \( \text{s} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \), N. 752, boundaries, landmarks, delimitation posts.

\( \text{āhāu} \)  \( \text{ā}, \)  \( \text{s} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \),  \( \text{n} \), place, post, station, position, condition, state.

\( \text{āhāu} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) T. 329,  \( \text{ā}, \) U. 520,  \( \text{ā}, \) Rec. 12, 118, time, period of time, lifetime, a man's age;  \( \text{ā}, \)  \( \text{ā}, \)  \( \text{ā}, \)  \( \text{ā}, \) lifetime upon lifetime; Copt. \( \text{ā}, \) e.

\( \text{āhāu} \)  \( \text{ā}, \) the gods who measure the lives of men in Âment.
advanced in life, aged, very old (of a man).

lifetime, period of time; plur. ages; a period of ten days.

a life of millions of years.

a standing still, pause, interval.

noon, a name of the goddess of the 5th hour of the day.

The goddess of the 6th hour of the day.

Denderah II, 55, III, 24, a disk goddess and one of the seven goddesses who supported the sky.

a high building.

tomb, grave; see māhā-t

grave, tomb.

tomb, sepulchral stele, memorial slab.

Rechnungen 48, 58, amount, value (?)

a method of reckoning.

circumference, circuit, extent, range, compass.

a number, a quantity, sum total.
ɑkh — T. 85, N. 616, fire-altar, brazier, offering by fire; plur.
M. 239, N. 254, fire-altar, brazier, fireplace; plur.
L.D. III, 65a, 15, fire-altar, brazier, fireplace; Copt. əy.

ɑkhā — c ə, furnace; ə! ə, fireplace; Copt. əy.

ɑkh-t — P. 652, brazier, fireplace; plur.
L.D. III, 65a, 18, fire-altar, brazier, fireplace; Copt. əy.

ɑkh — De Hymnis, 47, 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. əy.

Akhi-ɑ-n-Beḥut — Denderah III, 68, a solar god.

ɑkhekh — ə, night, darkness, night personified.

Akhekhhtiu — B.D. 145 v (Saitte), a group of serpent-fiends.

ɑkh — to soar in the air, to mount up, to fly.

Akhekh — Thes. 1199, 1203, "flying" animal.

ɑkhai — Λ, Hh. 540, a kind of bird (?) to fly (?)

ɑkhi — ə, a kind of bird; plur.
Koller Pap. 2, 3, Anastasi IV, 2, 5.

ɑkh-t — Rec. 30, 71.

ɑkhkhh — to advance, to attack.

ɑkh — reeds, grass, sedge.

ɑkḥaḥtāt (?) — T. 309,

ɑkhamu — ornamental models (?)

ɑkham — the image or symbol of a god; plur.
L.D. III, 65a, 9, ə, N. 152.

ɑkhami — ə, figure of a sacred animal.

ɑkhamit — Rev. 14, 7, eagle; Copt. əwwe.

ɑkham — to destroy, to beat to death.

ɑkhan — to sleep, to close the eyes.

Akhan-ɑri-t — Tuat VII, a serpent doorkeeper of the 6th Gate; var.

ɑkha-her — a serpent-god.

ɑkhm — to put an end to, to destroy; var.

ɑkhm — U. 334, ə, Rec. 31, 31, ə, Rec. 31, 168,

ɑkhm — to extinguish a fire or flame, to quench thirst; varr. ə, Copt. əwwe.
ākhuūnu, who extinguish.

ākhumut, A.Z. 84, 88, those who wash clothes, laundrymen; Annales IX, 156.

ākhm to fly (?) to glide about (?)

ākhv, Hymn of Darius, 31, image or symbol of a god; plur. image of heaven, the earth, and the Tumat; images of sacred animals.

Ākhmu see 


ākhn, to shut the eyes, to sleep.

Ākhn-ārti-f, R.D. 64, 13, a god.

ākhn, IV, 639, sledge, a piece of furniture.

ākhnuti Pharaoh's private apartments in the palace, the royal quarters, the Cabinet, the Court, the Administration.

āsa Rev., wrong, retribution.

Āstārtât Ashtoreth, Ashtoroth; Heb. יְשֻׁרְנָה יְשֻׁרְנָה , Assy. אֹשֶׁר אֵשֶׁר , Asthoreth, lady of horses.

Asthāreth Naville, Mythe, p. 4, Ishtar, Astarte, Asthoreth, 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.

Āsthert, Rev. 12, 1, Ishtar; see 

āsh Rev. 11, 136, plant, shrub, flax; Copt. (?) to cry out, to call, to call out, to summon, to invoke, a call, a cry for help, to lament, to groan; Copt. uy.

āsh en-utchu-t Rev. 13, 75, to shut the eyes, to sleep.

āsh-sehni Rev. 14, 36, order, command, invocation.

āsh-sehni Rev. 12, 42, to command; Copt. ο�行 γερα κατευθεν·

āsh P. 168, M. 323, to call, to cry out; house of appeal.

āshaut, screams, cries of pain, those who cry or lament.

āsh 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.

Ash, , Amen. 9, 2, a kind of Sudâni beer.

Ash, , vase, vessel, pot.

Ashi, , cauldron.

Ash, , a bronze fire-stand.

Ash, corruption.

Ash, to come = (?)

Ash, Anastasi I, 17, 2, meals, food.

Ashâsh-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. Äâšâš-t.

Ash, , , N. 981, , , much, many, numerous, overmuch; however many there may be; , very many.

Ash-t, P. 167, , M. 322, a large company, crowd, multitude, mob, any large assembly of people, the majority; Copt. 09q, wâw, Ash-t-urt, a vast multitude; Ash-t-nepit, producing great quantities of grain; Ash-t-ra, to babble, to talk overmuch; Ash-t-reno, many-named; Ash-t-heru, Ash-heru, many-faced; Ash-t-kheperu, , of multitudinous forms; Ash-t-kheru her met-t, speaking very loudly and very often.

Ashit-âbu, Ombos III, 2, 132, a goddess.

Ash-heru, , Tuat VI, a five-headed serpent which enclosed the body of Af.

Ash-t kheru her met-t, 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.

Ash at (P), bird kept for breeding purposes.

Ashâ, Rev., a rich man, man of easy circumstances.
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

Asha
d, food.

Ashā-t
knife, weapon.

Ashb
d, Denderah IV, 61, an ape-headed warrior-goddess.

Ashem
U. 515, .

Ashem
plant, shrub, branch; plur. branches.

Ashem
a form of evil.

Ashem
to destroy, to bring to an end, to diminish; var.

Ashemeth
Tuat XI, a hawk-headed servant of Ra.

Ashgaa
Amen. 6, 11, 17, .

Ashgaga
Rev. 12, 39, to cry out; Copt.

Asht
a fat bird (?)

Aq
a sign of addition.

Aq
Rev. 11, 131, .

Aq
Rev. 11, 131, .

AQT
things that enter, entrances.

Aqu
income, revenue.

Aq-em-seh
to praise.

Aq-her-ami-unnut-f
Egyptian, B.D. 17, 104,

Aquamenit
the daily offering of cakes and bread.

Aqā
Rechnungen 41, .

“A great bread,” a kind of confectionery.

Aq mṭi
Rechnungen 41, “little bread,” short-bread (?)
aq  

bread made of fine flour.

aq-ui (?)  

(sic), jaw-bones or cheek-bones.

aq  

Rev. 11, 170, to destroy, be destroyed; Copt. a.k. aw.

aq  

Amen. 9, 20, to keep the true mean, to be right, to behave rightly, exact, correct, right, proper;

aq maat  

strict justice.

aq hati  

Israel Stele, 15, upright, to come to a right determination.

aq t  

even-handed justice.

aq-em aq  

opposite, exactly facing.

er aq  

opposite, exactly facing.

aq  

righteousness and justice personified.

aq ab  

true, true-hearted, of right mind.

aq  

the exact middle, the culminating point of a star or heavenly body.

aqait  

Peasant, 158, equilibrium.

aqaa  

a right lead, true guidance.

aq, aqau  

U. 508, T. 322, Rec. 26, 64, cord, rope, tow-rope; plur.

Aqa-uben, etc.  

B.D. 99, 25, name of the steering pole of the magical boat.

aq  

Rec. 1, 48, reed, a kind of wood.

aq  

B.D. 99, 3, to feed, to give (p.)

Aqa  

Sarc. Seti I, a form of Geb, god of food.

aqai (?)  

boat (p.)

aqem  

Boat, Rec. 11, 129, sad, wretched; Copt. w.k.k.

Aqen  

Tuat VII, Hh. 426, a god in the Tuat; varr.

Aqennu-heru  

Rec. 36, 215, a group of gods.

aqr  

a measure.

äkk-t  

Rechnungen 41, 42, P.S.B. 19, 261,

aq, Rec. 23, 203, a bread cake baked in the ashes; Copt. a.k. a.k. e, Gr. kare (Strabo, 824), Chald. a.k. a.k., Arab. a.k., Pers. a.k., Syr. a.k. a.k. a.k.

äka  

a drowning man.

äkai  

a plant, shrub.

äkriu  

Rec. 13, 12 =

äkriu  

Rec. 13, 12 =

akr  

Rev. 12, 25, casque; Copt. a.k.k.k.

ag  

whip, flail.

ag-t  

U. 157, food, a kind of grain.

ägut  

U. 639, mint, peppermint (p.)

äg-t  

an offering of some kind, bolts, nails, metal pegs.
| äga-t | nail, claw, hoof; dual, hoofs; plur. | Ā, Rec. 15, 142, Kubbân Stele, 5. |
| ägau | bolts, pegs, nails (?) | to nail, to drive pegs into something, to beat, to hammer. |
| äga | a kind of drink, a medicine. | to be hot, to burn, to be burned. |
| äga | a kind of unguent, ox-fat (?) | a plant, a shrub; the seed of the same. |
| aghit | a herb, plant, shrub. | a substance used in making a sacrifice. |
| ägana | rod, staff, part of a staff. | Amen. 25, 15, to drown. |
| ägariu | Rec. 4, 29, ball (?) | a plant or herb. |
| ägas | food (?) | | |
| agit | a herb, plant, shrub. | | |
| ägn | support of a vessel, stand. | | |
| ägsu | IV, 1120, goat-hide. | | |
| ät, ātu | staff, stick, cudgel. | | |
| ātāt | Rev. 12, 16, Jour. As. 1908, 258, to strike, to beat, to inflict pain; suffered, endured. |
| ātāt | Rev., sin, folly. | | |
| āt | to turn away from, to hate. | | |
| āt | fat; Copt. wT, wo. | | |
| āt-t | pool, lake (?) | Ā, Rec. 15, 142, confectioner, pastry-cook. |
| āti | Rec. 16, 70, confectioner, pastry-cook. | | |
| āteb | Rec. 16, 110, tomb. | | |
| āteput | seed of some kind. | | |
| āteru | B.D. 169, 4 | | |
| ātekha | | | |
| ātekha | to knead dough, to rub down. | | |
| ātekha | Amherst Pap. 34, to crush grain for beer; brewers. | | |
| ātsai | Rev., useless, incapable; Copt. 2.12.44. | | |
| āthen | X | Rec. 15, 187 | | |
| āt | Rougé I.H. II, 114, to suppress, to subdue. | | |
| āt | Rec. 6, 7, defeat, depression, suppression. | | |
| ātāt | Rev., loss, damage, injury. | | |
| āt | slaughter. | | |
| ātu nub | gold-beaters. | | |
| āt | sound, strong; see | | |
| āt | Nātāsen Stele, 17, Rec. 14, 12, the two banks of the Nile. | | |
| āt | fat, oil; Copt. wT. | | |
| Ātu | a mytheological fish; see ānt. | | |
| āt-t | the boat of the morning sun; see ānt-čh-t, ānt-čh-t. | | |
| āt | house, abode. | | |
| āt heq-t | Amen. 24, 22, beer-house. | | |
ät (Amen. 16, 4), Amen. 17, 6, 18, 20, a plant.

äta (B.D. (Saite), 125, 55, a post (?)

äti, Rec. 13, 27, member (?)

ätma, Rec. 14, 178, an offering.

ätten, Rec. 25, 126; beauty.

ätch (Rec. 30, 201, the name of a god or goddess.

ätch-t är-ti, Rec. 30, 201, the name of a god or goddess.

ätcha, to commit a crime, to do evil, to oppress, to rob, to act unjustly, wicked, evil, deceit, falsehood.

ätcha, a plant, clothing, cloaks.

ätta, B.D. (Saite), 125, 55, a post (?)

ätta, Rec. 13, 27, member (?)

ätma, Rec. 14, 178, an offering.

ätten, Rec. 25, 126; beauty.

ätch, name of a staff or club.

ätch-t, Rec. 27, 218, daggers (?)

ätchätch, B.D.G. 1063, Hymn Darius 16, to hail, to greet, to praise, to rejoice, to shout for joy, to dance.

ätch-t är-ti, Rec. 30, 201, the name of a god or goddess.

ätcha, to commit a crime, to do evil, to oppress, to rob, to act unjustly, wicked, evil, deceit, falsehood.

ätche, name of a god or goddess.

ätchar, help, assistance; compare Heb. יָהָוָא. טֵלָב.

ätcharan, Ebers Pap. 63, 9, saffron as used in medicine; compare Arab. ژَلْفَیان. (?)

ätchā, to joke, to jest.

ätchen, the name of a demon.

ätchnit, the female counterpart of the same.

ätchn-t, arm ornament (Laeau).

ätcht, child, boy, girl, young man, young woman; plur. הָטַחַץ.
or \( \text{\textquoteright} \) sometimes the equivalent of the Hebrew. 1.

\( \text{i} \), P. 194, N. 922, \( \text{i} \), P. 183, N. 662, an exclamation.

\( \text{i} \), U. 494, 539, T. 295, P. 229, N. 946.

\( \text{i-t} \), N. 793 = \( \text{i-t} \), P. 824, a woman who has conceived.

\( \text{i-t} \), Rec. 31, 174, grain, food.

\( \text{ia} \), P.S.B. 31, 11, Rec. 21, 5, 79, 425, a particle of exclamation.

\( \text{iul, iu-t} \), Rec. 21, 78, 88, a particle of exclamation.

\( \text{iau} \), P.S.B. 13, 425, goats.

\( \text{iaur-t} \), river, stream, ditch (?); Hebrew. \( \text{a} \), Coptic. \( \text{eiepo, ei0op} \).

\( \text{iai (?)} \), calamity, misfortune.

\( \text{iat-t} \), Rev. 14, 12, dew; Coptic. \( \text{eirote} \).

\( \text{iat-t} \), dew; see \( \text{ia} \).

\( \text{i} \) (\( \text{a}\)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{a} \)), Jour. As. 1908, 254, to wash; Hebrew. \( \text{a} \), unwashed, impure; Coptic. \( \text{eiw} \).

\( \text{i} \) \( \text{ha-t} \) (?), see \( \text{i} \).

\( \text{I} \) \( \text{a} \) (?), Rev. 11, 184; Hebrew. \( \text{y} \), Gnostic \( \text{io} \).

\( \text{iaab} \), weariness, fatigue; Coptic. \( \text{eiw} \).

\( \text{iab} \), Rev. 12, 114, to conquer.

\( \text{i\äm} \), Rev. 12, 68, sea; Hebrew. \( \text{iy} \).

\( \text{iår} \), Rev. 12, 116, \( \text{iy} \), Hebrew. \( \text{y} \).

Rev. 11, 174.

\( \text{iår} \), Rev. 13, 65, river; Hebrew. \( \text{y} \).

\( \text{Iäh-ā} \), Rev. 11, 180, 182, Jah the Great; Gnostic \( \text{ia} \text{aw} \).

\( \text{Iäqebher} \), Alt. K. II, 86, Verbum Vocab. These words do not mean “Jacob God,” but “Jacob hath . . . .,” being a verb.

\( \text{iuā (?)} \), Peasant 28, a fisherman of some kind.

\( \text{Iba} \), Nesi-amsu 32, 38, a title of Aapep.

\( \text{Iban} \), Nesi-amsu, 32, 20, a title of Aapep.

\( \text{ium} \) (\( \text{a} \)\( \text{a} \)\( \text{um} \)), sea, river; Hebrew. \( \text{y} \), Coptic. \( \text{ei0e, i0e, i0e} \), the great sea of Qet-t, or Asia Minor.

\( \text{iur (?)} \), Hebrew. \( \text{y} \).

\( \text{iba} \), Rev. 14, 2, claw; plur.

\( \text{Iba} \), Jour. As. 1908, 262, weakness; Coptic. \( \text{yi0} \).

\( \text{iba} \), Jour. As. 1908, 262,

\( \text{ib} \), Hebrew. \( \text{y} \).

\( \text{ibr} \), flood or rush of water in a river; Hebrew. \( \text{y} \).
ibsha-t, a kind of cake or bread; compare Heb.  יבשא.
im, Mar. Karn. 54, 52,

Rev. 13, 61; plur. Rev. 13, 40, sea, river; Heb. ים.

Imtr, Alt. K. 217, a proper name.
inu, water.

Inu, a goddess.
inbu, Anastasi IV, 15, 3, a kind of wine; compare.

and.
im, Treaty 30, sea; Heb. ים.
inra, , Paheri 7, pot, vessel, wine jar.

Inhem, A.Z. 38, 17, the official Yankhamu; Tell el-Amarna יאמנה יאמנה; Heb. ינחמה.

Inherpes, a proper name.
inkuun, Ebers Pap. 98, 20, grass or seed.

intch-her, Rec. 13, 3; see.

ir (il), mirror; Copt. ṵ.λ.

ir, something foul or unpleasant.

ir, P. 243 = מ], M. 446, P. 815, to conceive.

ir, Rev., river.

irsh (?), Rev. 12, 67, a kind of stone.

Irqa, B.D. 165, 8, a name of Amen.

Itit, Mission XIII, 149, a cow-goddess.

ihá, P. 84, T. 318, O!

ih, IV, 305, to toil at the oars.

ilha, P.S.B. 24, 46, a particle of exclamation.

ikh, to hang out, to suspend in the air.

is, Rev., to make haste; Copt. ΙΗ.Η.

isaṭṭ, Anastasi I, 24, 8, to tremble, hover (like a bird).

isf-t, sins, faults, transgressions;

see.

isr, stalks of papyrus.

Isráar, Israel Stele, 27, Israelites; from Heb. יִשְׂרָאֵל.

it, P. 371, father; plur.

it, Rev. 11, 163, dew; see; Copt. ιωτέ.

iti, grain.

iti, to sound a trumpet.

Ituā Bār, Asien 98, Alt. K. 241, a proper name; Heb. יתובאר.

ithit-t, Rev., importunity.

it, dew; see.

itāa, one who knows; Heb. יִתָּא.

itchar, potter; Heb. יתær.
Heb. 

they, them, their.

Rec. 3, 221, serpent or serpent-god.

Rec. 3, 221, a kind of well or spring in the Great Oasis.

Rev. 13, 113, roll, documents.

A god of Denderah.

Jour. As. 1908, 261, remote, afar; Copt. ov e11.

N. 708, x, xx, Amen.

, to be away from a person or place, to go away, be remote, afar off, absent; Copt. ov e; , being afar off.

, to remit a tax, to abolish an impost.

travellers, remote (of countries).

something which happened a long time ago.

da distant thing.

the name of the moon on her 12th day.

U. 70, U. 399, P. 330, way, road, path, journey; dual, plur.

various ways; the road followed by the procession in which the figure of a god was carried; , traveller, he who is on the road.

L.D. III, 1408, a flat field.

L.D. III, 1408, a garden walk.

"road of all men," i.e., a common highway.

goat, the roads of the damned.

good roads, roads easy to travel.

road-gods.

P. 166, the path of Horus, i.e., heaven.

, water channel.

a watercourse, rain channel.
uau [stream, watercourse.]

uau en watch ur [a wave, or billow, of the sea.]

uau enater [Mar. Karn. 42, 22, river flood.]

ua [to be about to do something; going to ruin; about to burst into flame.]

ua [T. 237, to attack, to smite, to smash, to destroy, to vanquish.]

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. 170, 2, a birth goddess (?)]

Ua-ha-t [Tuat XII, a dawn-god.]

uau [to think, to meditate, to take counsel; the king communed with his heart.]


uaua [Rec. 29, 164, 165, L.D. III, 1408, Tutankhamen 12, to take counsel, to discuss, to deliberate, to talk things over.]

uaua sekheru [Kubbán Stele 8, to devise plans.]

uaua [Demot. Cat. XIII, a word used in connection with money.]

ua [Jour. As. 1908, 267, to blaspheme, to speak evil of some one, to plot rebellion; Copt. otrw.]

uain [blasphemers.]

uau-t [blasphemy; plur.]

uati [rebel; plur.]

uaua [to plot rebellion, to curse the king, to blaspheme.]

uauai [to answer (?)]

uai [Rev., death, destruction, the end; Copt. otrw.]

Uai ["Rebel," "Blasphemer," a title of Áapep.]

Uaiu [the associates of Áapep.]

uai [Rec. 29, 157, to stink, foul, bad, stinking.]

ua [to burn, to be hot.]
uaua-t flame, fire.

uauau light, fiery splendour.

uauau-t, uauait foliage, hair; plur. uaua-t a part of the head.

uaárek, to blossom.

ua, Rec. 31, 31, a rope, a fetter, a bond; plur. uaárek, to blossom.

uaua-t Theis. 1285, a measuring line, cord of palm fibre.

uaai auauaiu Rec. 14, 106, a tribe or people.

ua[uau], the seed of a plant.

ua[uau]-t a part of the head.

uaárek, to blossom.

Uaáput B.D. 177, 7, a group of four cow-goddesses.

Uaunamti B.D. 125, I, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Uaunamtiu Tuat IX, X, a group of five serpents who are fettered by Geb.

Uaunu (?) Rev. 14, 21, a grain-bearing plant.

Uanen, that which is.

Uaneb, herbs, plants.

Uanr mat.

Uar, to conceive.

Uar to tie up.

Uar, a measuring cord or rope, cord of a net; plur.

Uar-t-neter Sensu 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.

uar to send; Copt. oτυρπη.

uarh, to rejoice, to dance, to leap with joy; var.

uarh, Rec. 3, 35, a space suitable for building; var.

uarh-ntu, Rec. 16, 57.

uarth, Rec. 10, 136.

uarkh, to be green, to flourish.

uarkh-t, Rec. 10, 136, hall, court of a temple; Copt. oτυρεγ.

uarkhut (?), the chambers in which Hathor assisted the dead.

uars-t, head-rest; Copt. oτυρακ.

uarsh, to enjoy.

Uarkatâr, Rec. 21, 81, a Syrian shipmaster.

uarta, rose; Copt. oτυρτ, Arab. ү.

Uartâ, Rec. 21, 78, a Syrian shipmaster.

uarţ, part of the ornamentation of a crown.

uahr, dog; Copt. oτυροπ.

uahr, T. 224, U. 528, P. 91, M. 120, T. 332, N. 961, Rec. 27, 224, 29, 148, Amen. 2, 3, 10, 9, Copt. oτυροπ.

uahr, Amer. 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.

uahr, T. 224, U. 528, P. 91, M. 120, T. 332, N. 961, Rec. 27, 224, 29, 148, Amen. 2, 3, 10, 9, Copt. oτυροπ.

uahr, to pitch a camp.

uahr, to offer up a burnt offering.

uahr, a fire-altar, fire-place.

uahr, N. 999, the name of a fire festival.

uahr, to lay a stone.

uahr, to lay down (arms).

uahr, Thes. 1285, to bow the head frequently, to do honour, multiplication (of figures); ١١١٨٥ ١١١٨٥ ١١٠٨٥ ١١٠٨٥.

uahr, Anastasi IV, 2, 11, Koller Pap. 2, 9, an instrument used in carrying loads.

uarhr, to send; Copt. oτυρπη.

uarhr, Rec. 3, 35, a space suitable for building; var.

uarhr, Rec. 16, 57.

uarth, Rec. 10, 136.

uarkh, to be green, to flourish.

uarkh-t, Rec. 10, 136, hall, court of a temple; Copt. oτυρεγ.

uarkhut (?), the chambers in which Hathor assisted the dead.

uars-t, head-rest; Copt. oτυρακ.

uarsh, to enjoy.

Uarkatâr, Rec. 21, 81, a Syrian shipmaster.

uarta, rose; Copt. oτυρτ, Arab. ү.

Uartâ, Rec. 21, 78, a Syrian shipmaster.
uahit 𓊂𓊓𓊔, Annales III, 109, places for alighting; see 𓊓𓊔𓊓𓊔, to offer libations, water carrier (?)

uah 𓊓𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rev. 12, 135, libation priest; Gr. χαρεύτης.

uahit 𓊔𓊓𓊔𓊔, libations, libation vessels (?)

uah-t 𓊓𓊔𓊔𓊔, Annales III, 110, offerings.

uahā 𓊓𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rev. 6, 7, gifts, benefactions.

uahit 𓊔𓊔𓊓𓊔𓊔𓊔, N. 1226, 𓊔𓊓𓊔𓊔𓊔, M. 622, 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, P. 435, T. 267, 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, M. 424, a divine offering.


uah 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, to add to, to increase, to grow, to become many or much; 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, frequent journeyings; 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, in addition to; 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, besides; Coppt. owtw.t.

uahīt [t] 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, increment, growth, increase, plentiful, abundant.

Uahit 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, Berg. I, 14, a lioness-headed goddess.

Uah-qaa-f 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rhind Pap. 26, 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, “he who increases his form,” a title of the Moon-god.

uahit 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, spelt, grain; var. 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔.

uah-t 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, food.

uah 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, a kind of fish.

uah 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rev. 14, 67, 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rec. 16, 79, fishermen; Coppt. oto2.l.

uahā (?) 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rev. 12, 62, 66 = Coppt. oto2.

Uahtiu 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, the dwellers in the Oasis country; 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rec. 10, 150, Oasis women.


Uakh-t 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, a green or fertile region, a name of the Great Oasis.

uakhkhh-t 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, P. 399, M. 570, N. 1176, garden, pool with plants growing in it.

Uakh 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, B.D. 110, a lake full of green plants in Sekhet-Aaru.

uakh 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, Rec. 26, 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, a large chamber, hall of a palace, hall of columns, colonnade, a country house.

uakh 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, to seek after; Coppt. otwy.wy.

uakhr 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, a hall or chamber with plants in it.

uas 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, P. 359, N. 762, 910, 1073, 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, a sceptre; 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, P. 659, M. 767, the uas and the tcham sceptres.

uas 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, physical and mental well-being, content, serenity; 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, “life, stability, content”;

𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔, P. 624, sound, well, content.
uas-t (?), a kind of animal, dog (?)


Uasit , consort of Uas.

Uasit , Tuat X, a lioness-goddess of the Eye of Horus.

uas , to be in a ruined state, crumbling to ruin, ruined, decayed, weak, feeble; in a most ruined state.

uas , to work in wood, to saw.

uasuas , to cut, to stab, to saw; see .

uasam , to be in a ruined state; var. .

uasakh , chamber, large room, hall; see usekh-t.

Uasár (Uasri) , Osiris; var. .

uasm (?), to be ruined, destroyed.

uasmut (?), ruin.

Uasri , a title of Osiris.

uasg , a large wide board (?)

uasten , to move with long strides; see usten A; Copt. OTOCCEIT.


uash , Hh. 211 .........

uash-t , P. 555 .........

uash , to greet, to adore, to worship, to praise, to magnify, to wish; Copt. OTOOEG.

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.

uashatat-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 Ra (No. 46).

uashk , Hh. 363 .........

uag , B.M. 194, 194, 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, 275, to depart; Copt. OTOOFT.

uati , creation, production.
uatemta, Anastasi I, 7, 3.

Uaths-t, what is held up, above, heaven, sky.


Uat, way, road.

Uat'tu, a kind of plant used in medicine.

Uatch, U. 185.

to be green, to be young and new, to thrive, to prosper, to flourish, to be fertile; Copt. otyut;

Uatch-t, P. 413, M. 591, N. 1197.

green, fresh, youthful, something green.

Uatchuatch, P. 419, M. 600, N. 1205.

to be yellowish-green in colour.

Uatchut, green things, growing crops, plants, herbs, vegetables; young trees.

Uatchuatch, herbs, vegetables; Copt. oyt-oyt.

Uatchit, the Green Land, a name of the Delta.

Uatch-t, a part of the body, eye (?)

Uatch-t, Berl. 7272, "fresh meat," i.e., uncooked meat.

Uatch-t, uatchit, B.M. 448.

a ceremonial bandlet made of green cloth or linen.

Uatch-t, P. 614, M. 781, N. 1138, 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 Zabarah; green stone of the North.

Uatch-t, an amulet made of "root of emerald" stone, either in the round, or sculptured in relief on a plaque, green stone in general.

Uatch, 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 Fenkhu gave to the deceased.

uatch, U. 65.

T. 334, N. 708, eye-paint containing sulphate of copper.

Uatch, ointment containing sulphate of copper.

Uatch-árti (?), B.D. 32, 8, green of eyes, or strong sighted (?)

Uatch-an, T. 145, M. 198, N. 549, the name of a sacred boat.
Uatch-ur, 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, Rec. 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. oyeit; T. 198, P. 678, two pillars connected with uatchit.

uatchit, Hymn Darius 35, a hall with pillars in it, colonnade.

uatchit[t], stele, memorial tablet; Copt. oyeit; var. uatch.

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 Ra.

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. Berg. I, 8, Uatchit, the holy double goddess of Pe-Tep; Rec. 30, 186, the seven companions of Uatchit.

Uatch-ti, the two goddesses Uatchit and Nekhebit, the two uraei on the brow of Ra.

Uatchit, a foreign land (?)

Uatch-au-mut-f, Berg. II, 9, an ape-headed keeper of the 9th hour of the night.

Uatch-aab-f-tep-sekhet-f, T. 333, P. 825, one of the four bulls of Tem.

Uatchit nebout-t-, Ombos I, 111, a hawk-headed serpent-goddess.

Uatch-Neser-t, Ombos I, 1, 125, II, a god of Memphis, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Uatch-neterit, Ombos 2, 132.

uatch-t rár (?), Rev. 14, 18 . . . . .

Uatch-ret, Denderah IV, 65, a serpent associate of Horus.

Uatch-her, Tuat IV, “Green-face,” a god.

Uatchit-theserit, a goddess (?)

uatch, to violate.

uatchái, a kind of flower.
uatchcho, Mar. Karn. 54, 42, to present, to bring forward, to recoil (?)

uatchná, a flute, reed pipe.

uatchh, IV, 587, child.

uatchh, Bubastis 51, altar, altar pitcher.

uà, pronoun, 1st pers. sing.

uà = mark of dual masc. = later.

uá-t, P. 308, a cake, a loaf (?)

uá, mummy case.

uá, the latus fish.

uá, A.Z. 49, 134–136, Mar. Karn. 55, 61, Ebers Pap. 109, 8, R.E. 6, 26, to remove, to set aside, to withdraw (from the sum);

uá, A.Z. 47, 134–136, setting aside, not counting.

uáa, ship, boat;

uáa nesu, the boat of the king, i.e., the royal barge.

uáa en tcha, Nástasen Stele 39, a kind of boat used in the Súdán.

uáa-úi, the two great boats of the Sun-god, i.e., the Sekti boat and the Antchti boat.

Uáa penát, Tuat III, a mythological boat.

Uáa em Mehtit, Mar. Aby. I, 45, the sacred boat of Mehtit.

uáa em maáti, boat of Truth, a mythological boat.

Uáa en Neh-t, A.Z. 35, 19, a boat in .

uáa en Rá, B.D. 144, 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 heh, the "boat of Millions of Years," a name of the boat of Rá.

Uáa-ta, Tuat III, the boat of the earth;

Uáa Testés, 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, (?)
uān

to put aside, to shift, to depart from, to transgress.

uānf(?)

to turn into worms, become maggoty.

Uāntīt

goddess, Ombos, U. 460, son of

Uātāt

Aalt. Texte 3, 35, a god (?)

uā

an interjection.

uā

curse.

uā as an indefinite article;

, a festival;

, a door;

, a servant of thine.

uāu

a man, a person, anyone.

uā, U. 316, N. 1238, P. 641,
M. 676, ,
one, single, only one; fem.
P. 617, Rec. 31, 65, Rec. 23, 196, one who became eight; Copt. OYA, OYAI.

uā-t

one woman, one wife;

children, the children of one wife.

Uā

T. 247, ,
One, i.e., God; , number one of the gods,

uā, Amen. 16, ,
only one, sole, solitary, alone.

uāāu

one, only one, alone, favourite.

[uāā-t]

loneliness.

uāiu

"only ones," i.e., distinguished men.

uāṭī

U. 365, P. 157,
only one, sole; fem.
, Israel Stele 12; , the only God; , Rev. 11, 125,
Mar. Karn. 53, 28, royal statue; Copt. OYAAT.

uā uā

N. 784, Rec. 30, 187,
only, one alone;
alone by himself; alone by thyself.

uā ab , "one heart," a title (?)

uā

one and the other; IV, 1031, one proceeding from one; in one place together;
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.

uā en uā
one to one, i.e., one to another.
uâ neb 𓊫, every one, everybody; Rec. 20, 41, everybody is like his neighbour.

uâ hor uâ 𓊫 𓊫 one on the top of the other.

uâ ēr kho 𓊫 𓊫, B.M. 196, one by reason of his abilities or qualities; 𓊫 𓊫, IV, 1026, he was unrivalled.

uâ-ḥor-. . . . 𓊫 𓊫 an object—use unknown (Lacau).

uâ . . . . ki 𓊫 𓊫... the one . . . . the other; fem. 𓊫 𓊫, B.D. 161 (Rubric 2).

Uâ 𓊫, U. 432, 𓊫 𓊫, T. 247, the ONE, later 𓊫 𓊫, a title of Rā, Osiris, Amen and other gods, and of the deceased as a divine being; thus Pepi II is 𓊫 𓊫, N. 952.

uâ-t 𓊫 𓊫 the name of one of the eyes of Rā.

uâ-t 𓊫 𓊫 the name of a crown, or diadem.

Uâutu 𓊫 𓊫, B.D.G. 659, 𓊫 𓊫, a name of Hathor.

Uâutu 𓊫 𓊫, B.D. 164, 1, Moret, Culte, 140, i.e., ONE, a title of Neith and of Sekhmit-Bast-Rā.

Uâ-uben-em-Ââh 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, B.D. 2, 1, a title of Osiris.

Uâ-pest-em-Ââh 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, B.D. 2, 2, a title of Osiris.


Uâ-menâ 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, B.D. 7, 1, “One of wax,” i.e., the wax figure of Aapep which was burnt ceremonially.

Uâ sêqeb 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, B.D. 105, a god.

uâ-t 𓊫 𓊫 a piece; 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, a piece of āsha cloth.

uââu 𓊫 𓊫, private chamber, or apartments.

uâ 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, Düm. H.I. 1, 26, 27, 𓊫 𓊫, spear, lance.

uâ-ti 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 a staff with a jackal’s head.

uâ-ti 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 a hair tail, a tail.

uâ-ti 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, the Lion, a sign of the Zodiac.

uâ-ti 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, a kind of goat.

uâ 𓊫, P. 98, M. 68 = 𓊫 𓊫, N. 48, flesh and bone, heir, heritage.

uâ-t 𓊫 𓊫 P. 57, 122, N. 661, flesh, heir.

uâ 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, P.S.B. 13, 303, 𓊫 𓊫, an officer, master, lieutenant, an official of any kind; plur. 𓊫 𓊫.

uâ en menshu 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 master of the boat, captain.

uâ en khenu 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 master mariner.

uâ 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 a kind of fish.

uâ 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 to smite, to slay, to smash.

uâââ 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, to slay, fight, battle, slaughter;

Rec. 15, 171, eight leagues of slaughter.

uââ 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫 𓊫, Amen. 11, 16, 𓊫 𓊫, to cry out, to conjure, to blaspheme, to curse; demotic form, 𓊫 𓊫, Rev. 11, 164.

Uââu 𓊫 𓊫 B.D. 144, 147, the herald of the 3rd Arit.
uān, Rev. 12, 212, flax;
Copt. UAY, elAA.t.

uāāb, Rev. 11, 136, will, pleasure.

uāi, uāit, a kind of worm;
worms, bait for fish.

uāu, a kind of star, comet (?)

uāb, U. 575, P. 322, 607,
M. 222, P. 191, N. 967,
U. 188, Rec. 31, 13, 31,
U. 189, P. 123,
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. oτΩΝ.

uāb āui clean-handed.

uāb ra of pure mouth, clean speech.

uābu ḥeru, beings with clean or pure faces.

uāb, holy man, priest, libationer;
Copt. ουτης; 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 ḫt, 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.

uābtiu, 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. 31, 163,
a place ceremonially pure, a holy place, a sanctuary, a place where purification was effected, a wash-house, a bath;
Copt. ουτης;
doubly pure place, twice pure place.
uāb (,uāb-t), 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. II, 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 Ásūt, the name of the pyramid of Userkaf.

uāb... IV, 1031...

Uābur, "great sanctuary," a name of Osiris.

uābāb-t, U. 452, holy offerings.

uāf, to tie, to bind, to wring, to twist, to fetter, fetter, tie, band;

Rev. 13, 4, to oppress;

Kubbán Stele 1;

L.D. III, 551; Copt. weyc.

uām, to slay (?)

uān, M. 826,

Rec. 13, 15, 15, 15, 107, 13, 15, cedar; C 8, the fruit of the cedar.

uān, to kill, to slay.

uār, Rec. 22, 2, 31, 31, Mar. Karn. 53, 37, Amen. 11, 7,

çç, N. 1196, T. 399, P. 378, 412, M. 390,

ç 1, Nit, thigh, foot and leg; dual çç, the two thighs; Copt. əpəpte.

Uār-t, one of the 36 Dekans; Greek auape.

Uār-t, Rec. 26, 229, a piece of ground, the quarter of a town, a place of bifurcation, bend;... 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 ṣā-t, B.D. 86, 9, the name of a place where offerings were made at Abydos; çç, the great Uār-t.

Uār-t neb-t ḫetepu, the ur-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.

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-t ent akhemiu-seku, N. 1196, a mythological locality.

Uār-t ent Ast, etc., B.D. 1534, 13, the name of a part of the magical net.

Uār-t ent bāa, etc., B.D. 99, 25, 26, the keel (?) of the magical boat.

Uār-t ent mu (?), B.D. 149, a place in the 13th Aat.

Uār-t ent she (?), B.D. 149, a place in the 11th Aat.

uāruti, Rechnungen 56, 35, inspector, overseer, ranger; etc., 35, overseer of the governor's dining room.

uārīt, fem., mistress.

uār, juniper (?) (perhaps = ) (?)

uār-t, part of a ship, gangway plank (?)

uāri, Rev. 14, 17, to flow over or away; Copt. ove\wlc.

uārirāu(?), Rev. 14, 12, singers, waiters; Copt. ove\welove\le.

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.,

ui, two great obelisks; (?)

ui, two great mighty gods;

uiui (?), Anastasi I, 3, 7, light =

ui, pers. pron. 1st sing.

ui, P. 163, N. 854, etc., Rec. 27, 56, Rec. 30, 185, an interjection, an exclamation.

ui, to go away; Copt. o\w\e\i.

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. o\w\e\i\e.

uip, Rev. 11, 184, judgment, decision.

uin, Rev. 11, 182, 11, 178, Jour. As. 1908, 289, light; Copt. o\w\e\i\ht.

uin, to open; see m\x\nt.

uin, window; Copt. o\w\i\nt in n\x\nt\w\i\nt.

Uinn, Rev. 13, 107, i.e.,

Greece, Greek; Heb. 11.
uiit "", Rev. 13, 104, 15, 16, "", 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, 32, limit, frontier.

ub "", Rev. 11, 124.

Rev. 13, 22, "", Jour. As. 1908, 291; "", Rev. 13, 41, "", Rev. 13, 8, "", Rev. 11, 146, "", opposite, facing; Copt. oty6 e.

ub (ubub P) "", Wört. 248.

ubub "", to break open.

uba "", Peasant 176, "", servant, butler, workman, artisan; var. "", plur. "", 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. oty6p.

uba "", to dig out ore, to hew stone in a quarry, to quarry stone.

ubaitāner "", stonebreaker, quarryman.

uba "", P. 66, N. 685, "", N. 703, P. 171, "", P. 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 āui "", to open the arms in greeting.

uba ra "", to open the mouth.

uba khnem-t "", to open a well.

uba-t "", entrance.

uba (ta P) "", 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 Rā (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 | one of the four Bull-gods of Tem.

Uba-ta | B.D. 1534, 25, a god of the net of the Akeru gods.

Uba-taiu | Nesi-Amsu 32, 22, a title of Aapep.

uba to flame up, to become excited.

ubash | to shine, to be abundant.

ubag | see 

Ubá | Lanzone, Domicilio, Pl. 8, a god of the Tuat.

uban | to advance.

uban | U. 484, U. 223, U. 290, N. 719, T. 46, 

uban | Rev. 13, 40, to rise, of a planet or any celestial body, to illumine, to shine; rising and setting of the sun.

uban | Rev. 14, 12, light, splendour.

uban | B.M. 236, celestial bodies which give light, luminaries, rays of light.

uben | to dawn, the sunrise.

uben-t | the place where the sun rises.

uben | "he who thrusts himself up," a name of the Sun-god.

Uben-urr | M. 754, P. 744, a title of Ra.

ubenit | a name of the 1st hour of the day.

uben heh | the festival of the 13th day of the month.

uben | Rev. 18, 182, "the thruster up," a name of the solar disk.

Ubenná | N. 705, a form of the Sun-god.

Uben-an | Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 53).

Uben-em-nubit | the name of a goddess (Hathor).

uben | Peasant 252, Peasant 30, to overflow, to be abundant.

uben | Peasant 252, Peasant 30, to overflow, to be abundant.

uben-t | Edict 28, to wound, to make blood flow.

uben | to wound, stripe, blow, sore.

uben | Peasant 30, a kind of plant or seed.
Ubentui, P. 648, M. 747, two sons of Ra (?) 
ubr to shine, be bright.
ubekh the name of a temple of Isis and Nephthys.
ubekh-t ubekh to shine, be bright.
ubekh-t ubekh the name of a temple of Isis and Nephthys.
ubekh-t ubekh white; Copt. or Ayy.
clothing, cloth, woven stuff, apparel; plur. @ Koller Pap. 3, I, Anastasi IV, 2, 12.
ad a hide, skin, skin dress.
ubes to lay up a store of corn (?)
an aromatic plant.
ubes, B.D. 130, 8, a water flood (?)
Ubosu, B.D. 130, 32, a group of fiery beings in the service of Shu.
Ubes-her-per-em-khetkhet, B.D. 17, 105, one of the seven spirits who guarded the body of Osiris.
ubt to burn.
ubti burner, blazer, blazing.
ubt, ubtt. to set fire to, to scald, to burn, to be burned, to sting (of an insect).
ubt, ubtt an astringent medicine.
ubt-t an inflamed sore, inflammation, cancer, gangrene, a burning.

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, upp M. 214, U. 14, Re. 27, N. 64, T. 283, P. 50, 140, 204, M. 169, an opener; plur.
A. Jour. As. 1908, 287, to open, to open up, i.e., inquire into a matter, to try and decide a case in law, to decree, to judge, to pass judgment.
upi, upi, Rec. 29, 145, opener; plur.
up-t enth emot 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 metwt the judgment of words and deeds.
upi work, business affairs, worker.
up-t work, business, daily duty; blacksmiths at (their) work.
up-t \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{income, revenue, daily supply;}
\end{array}\)
plur. \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{U. 509.}
\end{array}\)

uput \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{lists of things, inventories, catalogues, accounts, registers, documents.}
\end{array}\)

uput \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{lists of the people, i.e., census.}
\end{array}\)

upu-t \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{message, embassy, order, decree, errand, command, mission, duty; commission.}
\end{array}\)

upu-t nesu \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{a royal commission.}
\end{array}\)

uput rep-t \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{an annual mission.}
\end{array}\)

up \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{leader, chief.}
\end{array}\)

upp \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{judge; plur.}
\end{array}\)

upu \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{judges.}
\end{array}\)

uputi \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{N. 597, 898, U. 511, T. 323, M. 602, N. 1048, M. 517, N. 1098, divine messenger, envoy of the gods;}
\text{plur. U. 186, U. 208, N. 749, P. 454.}
\end{array}\)

Later forms are the following:—

uputi \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{envoy, messenger; plur.}
\end{array}\)

uputi nesu \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{king's messenger.}
\end{array}\)

upit \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{the New Year festival; A.Z. 1912, 55, festival, rejoicing.}
\end{array}\)

up-\(\begin{array}{c}
aau-\text{hetu-Net}
\end{array}\)

\(\begin{array}{c}
\text{the festival of the opening of the doors of the houses of Neith.}
\end{array}\)

up uat \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{to open the way, i.e., to act as a guide.}
\end{array}\)

up m'tennu \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{to open the way, i.e., to act as guide.}
\end{array}\)

up re \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{U. 253, P. 214, P. 589, 601,}
\text{the ceremony of "opening the mouth" of the deceased;}
\text{the successful "opening the mouth" of those who are in heaven.}
\end{array}\)

up re \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{the book or service of the "opening the mouth"; Mar. Aby. II, 37, regulations.}
\end{array}\)

up-t renp-t \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{the opening of the year, i.e., the New Year.}
\end{array}\)

up-t renp-t \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{to keep the festival of the New Year, the New Year festival;}
\text{the festival of the New Year of the ancestors.}
\end{array}\)

Up rehui \(\begin{array}{c}
\text{"judge of the two men" (Horus and Set), a title of the priest of Thoth of Hermopolis Parva.}
\end{array}\)
up-t khenet  pyramids, Hh. 447, the fork of the legs.

Up  ##, Denderah 4, 79, an ape-god of Edfu.

Up-t, Upti  U 511, T. 323, Lanzone, 20, Rec. 33, 32, B.M. 32, 487, a title of several gods.

Upit  ##, a serpent-goddess.

Upáu  ##, T. 357, N. 176, a title of Anpu.


Upást  ##, Tuat I, a light-god.

Upu  ##, Tuat VI, one of the nine destroyers of souls.

Upu  ##, Tuat IX, god of the serpent Shemti.

Upu Aqa  U. 186, T. 65, M. 221, N. 597, a form of Thoth (?)

Up-uatu  ##, P. 542, N. 490, U. 187, T. 66, M. 221, N. 598, Hh. 364, the "opener (i.e., guide) of the roads" for the dead on their way to the Kingdom of Osiris; see A.Z. 1904, 97 ff., Rec. 27, 249.

Up-uatu  ##, Tuat I, Denderah 2, 10: (1) a singing-god; (2) one of the 36 Dekans.

Up-uatu mehu  ##, a title of Anubis.

Up-uatu mehu kherp-pet  ##, B.D. 103, opener of the ways of the North, director of heaven, a title of Anubis.

Up-uatu shemā  ##, the opener of the ways, i.e., the guide to the South, a title of Up-uatu; he is also called ##, B.D. 102.

Up-f-senui  T. 341, ##, P. 149, 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  U. 408, "judge of the two gods" (Horus and Set), a title of Thoth and of a priest.

Up-hai  ##, Rec. 6, 156, a god of the dead.

Upt (Uputi?) Heru  ##, M. 449, N. 1259.

Upt (Uputi?)-heh  ##, B.D. 34, 2, a title of Ra.

Upt (Uputi?)-heka  ##, a god connected with enchantments.

upit-khaibiu  ##, Rec. 31, 167, judge of shadows.

upi-khenu  ##, U. 445.

Upi-khenu  ##, T. 255, a title of the servants of Set.

Upi-sekhemti (?)  ##, Tuat I, a jackal-headed singing-god.

Upi-shet  ##, Tuat IX, a fiery, blood-drinking serpent.

Upi-shat-taui  ##, Rec. 27, 56, a god.

Upi-shema  ##, Ombos 1, 143, "opener of the South," a title of Up-uatu.
Upi-taui ᵂ, a title of Osiris and Rā.

Upi-tau, Ṭuat XI, a form of Ṭ, the dead Sun-god.

Upit-tau, a fire-goddess.

Upit-tuui ᶲ, Tuat XI, a fire-goddess of the First Cataract.

Upi-tätu, Tuat IV, Horus, guide of the Tuat.

Up-t-Ämentt, the top part of Ämenti, the brow of Ämenti; Rā 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 ᶲ, B.D. 149, a region in the 11th Aat.

Up-t-ent-khet ᶲ, B.D. 149, the name of the 2nd Aat.

Up-t-ent-Geb ᶲ, B.D. 149, the name of the 8th Aat.

Up-t-she ᶲ, the crown of the lake.

Up-t-ta, ᶲ, the crown of the earth.

Up-t-Tenen-t, the name of a uraeus crown.

Upt, geese; birds; see cut through, a saw.

Up, destruction, to perish (?)

Upu, a tool for opening or cutting through, a saw.

Up, filth, a name of Set.

Ups, Hymn Darius 11, to burn up, fire, heat.

Ups, Rhind Pap. 18......

Upsit, L.D. V, 17C, a fire-goddess of the First Cataract.

Ups-ur ᵂ, the divine fire which consumed Aapep.

Upsh, Rec. 11, 153.

Upshit ᶲ, Tuat I, a light-goddess.

Upsh, Thes. 923, sleep, dream; Copt. ofāj.

Uptiu, judges.

Uf, ufā, to have power, authority, to punish (?)

Ufa, Peasant 108, event, happening.

Ufa, lung; Copt. owaq.

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.

umt Rec. 12, 109, to copulate.

umt-t Rev. 8, 139, phallus.

chefs, leaders, men; Thes. 1201, a dense mass of people.

umt girdle, belt, band, bandlet, binding, name of a garment.

umt, to be thick, thickness, thick, denseness, padded (of cloth), studded (of a door); Copt. o^o(371 ousp.

umt ab, thick or dense of heart, obstinate, firm (?)

umt a room, a hall, a part of a large building.

umt Thes. 1322, to build massive walls.

umt, Annales III, 109, a thick wall, a bulwark, a tower, a citadel; plur. Copt. o^o(371 ousp.

umtut beams of timber.

umt-t ta B.D. 64, 7.

umtch-t bulwark, wall, defence.

un ye, you, they, them, their.

un, we, us.

un, unn as an auxiliary verb: she said to him.

un, unn, N. 669, to be, to exist, to become; 111, B.D. 42, 19, P. 16, M. 118, N. 118, being, existence; N. 959, those who are; P. 167, M. 322, Amen. 17, 5, being, existence.

un maat, very truth, the absolute truth; 111, 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.
Unn-em-ḥetep
B.D. 110, 28, the 1st division of Sekhet-Aaru.

Unn-Nefer
Denderah I, 30, a lioness-headed goddess.

Unn-nefer Ḫeru-āakhuti
B.D. 15, 1, Un-Nefer Harmakhis.

Un-nefer-Rā
Pap. Mut-ḥetep 5, 19, Un-nefer + Rā.

Unun[īt]-ḥer-tchatcha-f (?)
Denderah I, 30, a lioness-headed goddess.

Uni-sheps
Rec. 13, 38, Berl. I, 7, 9, a name of Osiris.

un

un-ab
Berl. 7275, evil-hearted man.

unnu
evil-doer.

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.
un, unn  ♂, T. 271, ♂, Amen.
un, unni ♂, Rev. 11, 70, ♂, ♂,
un, unni ♂, Rev. 13, 55, to
un, unni ♂,皮革, to
un, unni ♂, 56, her heart
un, unni ♂, 27, 56, her heart
un, unni ♂, leap; Copt. oveinte.
un, unni ♂, N. 30,
un, unni ♂, De Hymnis 36, to spring up, to
uná-t ♂, journey, course.
un tet ♂, Rec. 15, 158, to lift the
hand, i.e., to help.
un ♂, Rec. 34, 120,
un ♂, Rec. 27, 225; ♂, ♂,
un ♂, Rec. 2, 111,
un ♂, Rev. 13, 63, room, chamber, a square
box; ♂, Thes. 1285, sanctuary.
ununá-t ♂, U. 461,
un, unni ♂, chamber, sanctuary.
un-t ♂, fortress; plur.
un ♂, dovecot, aviary (?)
un, unn ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
un, unni ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
un, unni ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
un, unni ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
un, unni ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
un, unni ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
un, unni ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
un, unni ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
openers, scatterers, door openers; ♂, open (plur.).
Unn-uiti ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂, Buch 63, a
sacrificial priest.
Un-ti ♂, ♂, opener, piercer, stabber,
title of a priest as the slayer of the sacrificial
beast.
un aui ♂ to open the hands, i.e., to
praise.
un aui nu pet ♂, ♂, a
title of a prophet of Thebes.
un per ♂, ♂, ♂,
Rec. IV, 29, festal procession.
un ra ♂, ♂, ♂,
he who performs the ceremony of opening the
mouth, a title of priests of various gods.
un ra en amh-t ♂, ♂,
a priestly title.
un her ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
ערה, to show oneself, to make oneself
public, publicity, manifest, known to everyone;
un her ♂, ♂, ♂,
Rec. 31, 25; Copt. owin.
un her heb ♂, ♂, ♂, festivals
during which the faces of the gods were un-
covered.
un her ♂, ♂, ♂, ♂,
mirror.
un  tet ♂, open-handed.
Unniu-akhuai-setch-t ♂, ♂,
B.D. 141,
64, a group of fire-gods.
un-hat ♂, the porter of the
2nd Aat.
Un-ta ♂, Tuat I, a doorkeeper-
god.
un ♂, N. 733, to eat, to feed upon.
unu, ūnu, ūnu, to be shaved clean, to pluck out the hair.

unit, ūnut, baldness.

un, ūnu, hair, or foliage, which has been cut off.

unun, ūnuni, Rec. 27, 219, Hh. 298, to tremble, to bristle (of the hair).

unun, ūnu, to do work in the field, to sow seed (?)

un-t, ūnut, cypress.

un, ūnu, Rec. 31, 175 . . .

un-t, ūnut, T. 314, rope, cord.

unun, ūnuni, to argue, to dispute .

unnā, ūnuni, N. 705 . . .

Unás Nefer ásut, the name of the pyramid of Unás.

unām (?), B.D. 137A, 48, a reed (?) tube.

uni, unin, Rec. 11, 178 . . .

q, light; Copt. ovcn.

Unit, the Tomb of Rameses VI, Pl. 50, a star-goddess.

unin, ūnuni, to open, opening.

unu-t, ūnut, Thes. 1483, hourly service, service reckoned by hours;

unu-t, ūnut, a servant at Court.

unu-t, ūnut, priests who served in courses, priests of the hour, lay servants of a temple, priests in ordinary;

unu-t, ūnut, horoscopists (?)

Unti, Tuat X, B.D. 15 (Litany), 1364, 7, a light-god, and the god of an hour.

Unu-t, ūnut, Rec. 30, 186, hour-goddess; plur.

Unut-ámiut-Tuat, Tuat IV, the 12 hour-goddesses who were divided into two groups by Û.

Unut-netchut, Tuat XI, a group of eight goddesses who smote the serpent, and sang hymns to the rising sun.

Unut-Sethait, Tuat X, a group of 12 goddesses who made the hours to advance.

unb, Û, plant, bush, shrub, undergrowth, flower;

Unb, Û, T. 39, the divine sprout, plant or shoot proceeding from ḫ and Û, B.D. 28, 1, a form of Ra.
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.

unpep-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, Rev. 16, 152, to rejoice, to be glad, gladness; Copt. oṣīoq.

unf  to undo, to unloose, to uncover.

unf  to be glad, joy, gladness, a man of happy disposition.

unemi  M. 580, N. 1186, right, right side, right hand; Copt. oṣīhēq.

unemtiu  those on the right side.

unemi  Hymn Darius 17, the right eye of Rā, i.e., the day, or Shu.

unemā  M. 337 =

unemi, N. 862;  T. 70, P. 67, 180, 411, 607 =  M. 280, 588, P. 273 =

unemi, N. 892;  T. 70 =  M. 224 =  U. 191;  ḫ, Rec. 27, 220, 225 =

Rec, 29, 149, to eat; Copt. oṭwee;  to eat, U. 90 =  ḫ, P. 367 = ḫ,

U. 42;  ḫ, N. 1186,  M. 313 = ḫ, N. 847. Later forms are:

unemi  thou drinkest beer.

unem-t  U. 191, ḫ, T. 70, ḫ, M. 225, ḫ, food. Later forms are:

unem-t  ḫ, ḫ, bread, cakes, food.

unemit  a consuming fire.

unem snef  ḫ, a disease; Copt. oṣīhēq (?)

Unem-āb-nt-menhu-ḥeq-uāa  Denderah I, 60, a lioness-goddess.
Unem-utch-bah-ab, Denderah I, 30, a lioness-goddess.

Unemiu baiu, eaters of heart souls, a class of devils.

Unem-besku, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Unem-huat, a turtle-headed god of the 3rd day of the month.

Unem-huat-ent-pehui-f, B.D. 144, the doorkeeper of the 3rd Arit.

Unem-snef, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

unmes, IV, 988 ...

Un-erme-tnu, Ombos I, 252, a star-god.

unhi, Rev. 11, 186, to appear; Copt. ovwenq.

unh, garlands of flowers.


unkh, to oil and bind up the hair, to make the toilette.


unkhit, bandage, bandlet.

unkh, diarrhoea.

unkh, to bite, to gnaw.

unkh, to wound, to gore.

Uneshit, Ombos III, 2, 133, a goddess.

unsh, P. 605 .........

unsh, clothing.

unsh, wolf; plural.


unnshnesh, a kind of dog, or the skin of a dog.

unsh-t, Rec. 15, 107, a kind of plant, wolf's-bane (? coriander; Copt. beryuq., beryvq.

unsh-t, a sledge for stone.

Unshet, P. 268, M. 481, N. 1249, a mythological being.

Unshtá, P. 268, M. 481, N. 1249, a mythological being.

unsh, to travel, to run.

unshnesh, to run, to run quickly.
Ung

Ungit

Unges (?)

Untiu (?)

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Ur-aa, king; Copt. oγρο.
Ur-t aa-t, queen.
Ur khet (akh-t) great in possessions, rich.
Ur khert great in property, rich.
Urr, U. 235, P. 659, 744, M. 754, to be great, to make great, to increase, to grow large; P. 156, 646, P. 716, N. 786, great.
Ur-t title of the high-priestess of Sais.
Ur-á, 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-á, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.
Ur-á, the title of a priest.
Ur-tbu, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.
Ur-ma, T.S.B.A. 8, 326, a title of the high-priest of Heliopolis; plur.
Ur-menfitu, chief of soldiers = Gr. ἄρταγγέος.
Ur-neruti, great of victories, most victorious, a common title of kings.
Ur-nekhtut, the name of a chamber in the temple at Edfú.
Ur-en-sent, a title of gods and kings meaning he who is greatly feared.

Ur-Ra, the title of a priestess of the Busiris Nome.
Ur-res, great one of the South (?) great one of the Ten of the South (?) a title of a high official; plur. IV, 1104.
Ur-res-meh, A.Z. 1907, 18, IV, 412, great one of the Ten of the South and of the Ten of the North.
Ur-hau, a title of the chief priest of Sais.
Ur-éb, M. 213, N. 684, a proper name, or title.
Ur-éba, a title of the chief priest of the Nome Prosopites.
Ur-émut, chief of the smelters.
Ur-éka, "great of words of power," a tool or instrument used in the performance of magical ceremonies.
Ur-éka, Tuat III, the name of a sceptre, and of a staff used by magicians in working spells.
Ur-éka, P. 100, M. 88, N. 95, a sceptre of Horus and Set (?)
Ur-éka, a serpent-amulet, a vulture-amulet (Lacau).
Ur-éka, a collar-amulet.
Ur-éka, he who is great in words of power, or enchantments, i.e., a god or man who is a magician.
Ur-éka, a title of Set.
Ur-éka, U. 269, a name of the crown of the North, or of its goddess.
Urit-ḥekau, the 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-Khāfrā, the name of the pyramid of King Khāfrā.

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 Saš; = Copt. ჯჯჯჯ.

ur-sunt, paymaster.

ur-shāt, mighty one of slaughters, i.e., great slayer.

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 ṭekh(ont), title of a priestess of Heliopolis.

Uru, Berg. I, 13, B.D. 32, 1, 9, great god, Great God.

Ur, J. 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.

Urrtā, M. 744, P. 646, 715, a god, son of and.

Uru, 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. נל נל.

Urit U. 272, B.D. 100, 4: (1) one of a group of four goddesses; (2) a protector of the dead.

Urit U. 269, a title of Neith and of several other goddesses.

Urit, the goddesses Nechebit and Uatchit; N. 1385.

Urit, a name of an eye of Horus, the moon.

Ur-at, Sinsin II, a god of Kher-Āpy.

Urit-āb-er-tef-s, Ombos III, 2, 130.

Ur-āb-ṣem, a title of Horus.

Ur-āb-ṣem, Tuat I, a goddess of the escort of Ra.
Ur-aires, Urarset, B.D. 102, 6, god of a boat; Saite var.

Ur-ä, 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, 20, a god.

Ur-pehti, Mar. Aby. I, 44, Denderah IV, 78, a doorkeeper-god.

Ur-maati-f, B.D. 115, 9, a god.

Ur-em-âb-Rait, Ombos III, 2, 133, a title of Hathor.

Ur-em-Netat, N. 1345, a title of Horus and Osiris.

Ur-mentch-f, N. 754, a title of Horus.

Ur-mert-s-tesher-sheniu, B.D. 141, 20, 148, one of seven Cows.

Ur-em-sekhemu-s, the goddess of the 4th hour of the day.

Ur-metuu-her-âat-f, Rec. 26, 227, a god (Osiris?).


Ur-nes, the name of a portion of the river in the Tuat.

Ur-em-kru (?), Ombos I, 1, 47, a lioness-headed hippopotamus-goddess of Ombos.

Ur-henu, Mission 13, 225, a water-god.

Ur-henhenu, B.D. 3, 2, a water-god.

Ur-heb, M. 213, N. 684, an associate of Ta, Geb, Asâr and Anpu.

Ur-heka, Denderah III, 36, a god of Denderah.

Urit-hekait, Denderah IV, 78, a form of Hathor as a fighting-goddess.

Ur-hekau, a name of Set of Ombos, U. 285.

Urit-hekau, U. 269, N. 719, U. 271, a goddess of spells and enchantments, who was identified with Isis, Hathor, Bast, Sekhmit, etc.

Urtil-hekau, Rec. 32, 80, the two goddesses Nekhebit and Uatchit.

Urtil-ihethati, B.D. 189, 21, goddesses of Ânu.

Ur-khert, Denderah IV, 80, a jackal-god in the 2nd Âat.

Ur-khert, Tuat VII, a star-god.

Ur-sa-ur, N. 656, a title of Osiris.

Ur-sah-f, Lanzone 176, a god, Ra or Osiris (?)

Ur-senu, B.D. 17, 32 (Nebseni), a chief of the torture chamber of Osiris.
Ur-sent  a double bull-god; (2) a jackal-god who befriended the dead; (3) a god of Edfu.

Ur-sekat  a god of ploughing in the Tuat.

Ur-sheps-f  P. 672, N. 1271, a son of Ptaḥ.

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  Naville, Mythe, a title of Horus of Edfu.

ur  large house, mansion, palace.

ur  a joint of meat, a meat ration;

ur  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  , U. 284, N. 719, lake;

ur-t  U. 291, M. 729, N. 1330.

ur-t  the funeral mountain, the grave.

Urtt  a name of the Other World.

urr-t  a place (?)

ur  helpless, miserable.

urr  Herusatet Stele 101, to be abased, to be destitute.

urr-t  Rec. 3, 57, hairy head.

Ura[tenti]  Rec. 20, 81, 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, N. 719, Title of the sky.

uitar  Rev. 12, 47, delay.

Urit  B.D. 125, II, 73; a town in Egypt or in the Tuat.

urrit  a kind of garment.

uri  to be hairy; compare Copt.  Ḫwاة_caption x

urmu  title of priests of Ra and Mnevis.

urmu  Nile-flood.

Urmṭ  Thes. 1203, a Libyan king.
urmit, a disease of the belly.

urmu, battlement, protective works.

urh, N. 307, P. 238, Rev. 5, 96, to rub with oil or salve, to anoint, to smear.

urhu, P. 692, anointed ones.

urht, unguent.

urh, Rev. 14, 40, plot of ground, court; Copt. οὐρήθα.

urkh, Rev. 11, 134, court; Copt. οὐρήθα.

urkh, to become green, to flourish.

urkh, to guard, to protect.

urs, head rest, pillow; plur.

urs, Rev. 13, 19; herb, Copt. οὐρείς.

urs, to overturn; Copt. οὐρεῖς.

ursh, Rev. 13, 3, to pass the time, to keep a watch, to observe astronomically, watcher, observer, observatory; Copt. οὐρήσει.

ursh-t, watch, vigil.

urshu, Rec. 21, 14, festivals kept in the Great Oasis.

ursh, watch; plur. οὐρήσθαι, Rev. 14, 2.

Urshu, T. 387, M. 403.

Urshu, N. 719, M. 736, T. 289.

N. 737, P. 204.

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 Rā (No. 67).

Urshu Pu, M. 102, N. 11, the tutelary gods of Pe (Buto).

Urshu Nekhen, M. 102, the tutelary gods of Nekhen.

Urek, an Earth-god.


urth, to rest, be motionless; Copt. οὐρέτ.

urth, the setting of a star.

urth-t, immobility, cessation.

urthu, L. D. III, 1408, a fainting or exhausted man.

Urth, Tuat VI, a motionless god = Urt-āb (or ḫa).

urthu, see ēkhiu urthu.

Urth-ha-t, B. D. 1, 13,
"Still-heart," a title of Osiris, a name given to any mummy.

urt, a kind of bird.

urtch, U. 13, to stop, to cease

uhi, L.D. III, 65a, Edict 15, Rev. 11, 55, Rev. 8, 134, 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 (?)

uh-t, Peasant 292, failure, ruin.

uhiu (?), Rev. 13, 37, defaulters.

uhiu, Thes. 1322, things decayed or rotten.

uhi, Rev., scorpion; Capt. ortoeg.

uha, Amen. 14, 11, 12, 19, 2, Mar. Karn. 54, 42, to fail, to miss the mark, etc. (as uh); to fail.

uhaha, to fail.

uhamu, to repeat, to recite; Copt. orw3, to destroy, to overthrow.

uhan, ruin, ruins.

uhans, Anastasi 1, 25, 7, to be exhausted, to be weary of, to be careless about.

uhá, a disease of the belly.

uhá, to decay, to become putrid, to rot.

uheb, a kind of fish.

uhem, hoof, claw of a bird; Rec. 23, 198, a horned animal.

uhem, U. 186, Thes. 292, renewal, repetitive living; Speak again! Copt. orw3.

uhem ankhh, renewing life, repeating living; water which renews life.

uhemu, P.S.B. 10, 47, an herald, lay priest, recorder, orator, proclaimer; plural.

uhem-ti, narrator.

uhem aā, IV, 972, the great recorder; IV, 1120, recorders of the Nomes.
uhem en se[m]-t neb, "teller of every land," dragoman, Foreign Office messenger.

uhem nesu, the king's herald.

uhem nesu tep, king's herald-in-chief.

Uhemu, Tuat IX, the gods who recite spells to bewitch Aapep.

Uhemi (?), Tuat X, a god of the 9th Gate.

Uhem-her, B.D. 123, 3, a god.

Uhem-t-tesu, etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 11th Pylon of Sekhet-Áaru.

uhem, Jour. As. 1908, 256, to renew, to repeat an act, to do something often; Rec. 16, 57, renewing the race; Copt. 5tu

uhemit, uhemmit, repetition.

uhem-t, what is repeated, something that is renewed; a revolution (of a star).

uhemutí, second, duplicate, like; without his like, unequalled.

uhem-

em uhem, a second time, anew.

em uhem a, 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 ánkh, Edfu 1, 80, a title of the Nile-god.

uhemu áha, to renew a fight, repeat an attack.

uhem menu, Rec. 20, 42, IV, 358, to repeat monuments, i.e., to multiply buildings.

uhem meťu, 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 kha, repeater of risings, i.e., Ra.

uhem'seshet, 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, renower 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.

uhnjen, Rec. 31, 173.

uhennu, P. 471, M. 539, N. 1118, to remove.

uher, house dog; Copt. o²²p, o²²p.

uh, U. 297, T. 141 = M. 198, N. 537, to be strong (?)
uhuḥ .Rec. 15, 57........

uh  U. 295, N. 529, to cry out.

uhuḥ U. 230, c c c c, Amen. 26, 7, to bay, to bark, to cry out.

uh, uha  Rec. 16, 127, a place of abode, encampment, compound; Copt. 02ε.

uh  El-Amarna V, 33, abortus; Copt. 2οε.

Uha B.M. 32, 383, a fiend in the Tuat.

uhā-t  pot, kettle, roasting dish, brazier, any kind of cooking pot; plur. U. 513, T. 529, 326.

uhau Annales III, 110, increment, addition.

uhā  to inspect, to examine into.

uhā  N. 1345, 1346, T. 183, 233, c, N. 766, c, 198, 162, ank, T. 326.

uhā  Shorter Lexicon, 178, 1, Israel.

Stele 16, c c c c, c c c c, 178, 1. 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. 1285), to return in the evening.

uhā sennti to open a way through the outer enclosure of a building.

uhā thess-t to unpick a knot, to disentangle a difficult matter, to explain riddles.

uhā  Rec. 6, 11, a matter which has to be explained, problem, riddle, parable; plur. Rec. 24, 185, wise, understanding of heart, able, competent; skillfully coloured.

Uḥa-ḥa-t, a guide of Ḡ through the Gate of Saḥ-Set.

uhā ḛ (or ḛati) Mar. Karn. 36, 26, x, c, 1, 1, c, c, 1, c, ḛ, Rec. 24, 185, wise, understanding of heart, able, competent; skillfully coloured.

uhā-tet a man with clever, skilful hands and fingers.

uhā tchatcha to revere, to bow down to.

uhā 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 to work a line or net in fishing and fowling.

uhā fisherman, fowler, hunter; plur. c c c c, Copt. ΟΤΟΓ♂.
uḥā (remu) ①, Peasant 230,
fisherman; plur. ①, Rec. 13, 203,
fisherman to the Court.

uḥā ①, a kind of fish (synodontis shall); plur. ①, Rec. 30, 217.

uḥā-t ①, the [festivals of the]
great and little fishing.

uḥā ① to wound, to stab with a
knife, to sting (of a scorpion).

uḥā-t ①, Metternich Stele 73,
Rec. 15, 145, ①, Rec. 13, 41, scorpion;
the seven scorpions of Isis; Copt. ①, ovoге, ovoге.

uḥā ① to feed, food, provisions,
superfluity.

uḥāi ①, a kind of grain or seed.

uḥā ①, plants, flowers (?)

uḥi ①, a stage of a journey, a halting-place.

uḥit ①, B.M. 657, ①, De Hymnus 57,
encampment or village of nomads in the desert;
plur. ①, Mar. Aby. 1, 7, 68, ①, Tombos Stele 5,
Israel Stele 11, ①, Rougé I.H. Pl. 256, Rec. 31, 39, villages in
East Africa, the Sûdân, the Eastern Desert, etc.

uḥut ①, foreign settlements.

Uḥuit ①, the nomads
of the Sûdân, East Africa, Syria, Palestine,
Arabia, etc.

uḥi ①, grain.

uḥem ①, Rec. 3, 30, to repeat; Copt.

uḥer ①, Rev. 12, 53, dog; Copt.

uḥes ①, to beat
down, to slay.

uḥsut ①, Hh. 354, filth, dust, dirt.

Ukh (?) ①, Rev. 25, 64 = ① or

ukh-t ①, things; see ①
ekha ①, pillar, pilaster, beams of a roof, tent pole; plur.

ukha ①, Annales III, 109,
portico, colonnade, pillar.

ukhatu-t ①, Stele 59, part of a building.

ukha ①, fire altar.

ukha ①, T. 288, P. 609, M. 406,
735, N. 806, 1332.

ukhakh ①, T. 371, N. 126,
L.D. III, 140, 6, Rev. 14, 136,
Δ, to seek, to enquire for; Copt. ①,

ukhakh ①, Amen. 9, 14, 19, 19.
ukha 𓀑 to let fall, to have a miscarriage, to purge, to place, to set down something; Rec. 30, 67.

ukha kha-t 𓀑 to evacuate.

ukha theb-t 𓀑 base of a pyramid.

ukha-tá 𓀑 a pair of sandals or shoes (Lacau).

ukha 𓀑 P. 671, M. 661, N. 1275; 𓀑 a cake offering.

ukha 𓀑 an amulet (?)

ukha 𓀑 whirlwind, storm (?).

ukha, ukhau 𓀑 Peasant 287;

ukha 𓀑 Peasant 218; 𓀑 fool, ignoramus, simpleton, boor, the unlettered man, sluggard; plur. 𓀑 defects, crimes, acts of folly.

ukha 𓀑 note, letter, despatch, roll, document; plur. 𓀑 Rec. 21, 83;

ukha 𓀑 N. 753; claws, nails, hooks.

ukham (?) 𓀑 Theb.

ukhikh (?) 𓀑 T. 333, P. 826, a plant-god (?)

ukheb 𓀑 to shine, to be bright.

ukher 𓀑 Rechnungen 63, granary, warehouse, wharf, dock, dockyard; plur.

ukher-t 𓀑 a wooden tool or instrument, appliance; plur.

ukhes (?) 𓀑 P. 461, N. 1098 = 𓀑 M. 517.

ukhes nemmáat 𓀑 B.D. 125, 11; see 𓀑 𓀑

ukhtu 𓀑 port, harbour.

ukhet-t (?) 𓀑 boat.

ukhet 𓀑 IV, 1082, 𓀑 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 𓀑 a man in a state of collapse.

ukhet-t 𓀑 defects, crimes, acts of folly.

ukhet 𓀑 L. D. III, 16A, 8, 𓀑 sickness, inflammation.

ukhet 𓀑 to be treated with drugs, embalmed. Also used of words of the wise which are "preserved," or stored up.

ukhtu 𓀑 Peasant 272, long-suffering.

ukhet hat 𓀑 tolerant, forbearing; plur.

us 𓀑 to be broad, wide.
use[kh]-t a, long-armed, a far-reaching hand.

usi, much, exceedingly, quite, wholly.

us-t, a building of some kind; plur. Rec. 27, 222.

us, Famine Stele 37, empty, to come to an end.

us-t, decay, ruin, misery, the lack of something, emptiness.

us to destroy, to do away something.

us, to saw; Copt. o'riece, liice.

us-t, something sawn 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'twocq.

usam (usm), Rev. 11, 134, 160, 172, crushed, broken.

usar; see

Usar, User


usah, to advance.

usakh-t (uskh-t), Rev. 13, 30, hall; plur. Rec. 13, 13, asylums, refuges.

usash, Rev. 14, 22, hall; see

usaten (usen)

Usāau, B.D. 144C (Saite), a goddess.

useb, to heap up.

usf, Peasant 257, B. 2, 107,

usfa, Edict 30, IV, 353, to be lazy, idle, slothful; Copt. o'twocq.

usfa, laziness, supineness, sloth, idleness, sluggishness,

usfa, a kind of marsh bird.

usfa, snarers of the same.

usem, bowels, intestines.

usen, to make water.

useni, a title of the Ram-god.

user, T. 72, U. 192, Rec. 31, 165, to be strong, to be mighty, to be rich; rich in houses.

user, IV, 972, strong one, i.e., oppressor.
userit  Rec. 5, 90, mighty woman, goddess, U. 229, a wealthy woman, Metternich Stele 55; plur. T. 306.

user-t  strength, power, might, a strong thing, riches ( ), Amen. 9, 6.

useru  T. 245, mighty ones, powers, strong beings.

User  Rec. 30, 198, the god of strength.

User  Ombos I, 1, 186–188, one of the 14 kau of Ra.

User-ti  a god.

Userit  U. 229, a goddess of Strength, power, might, a strong thing, the name of a god.

User-t  B.D. 41 (Saite), a lake in Sekhet-Åaru.

Userit  B.D. 110, 42, Nesi-Åmsu 30, 9, a goddess of Sekhet-Åaru.

User-Ba  65, 4, a title of Ra and of Osiris.

User-baiu-f-em-Uatch-ur  Denderah IV, 63, a warrior-god.

User-Ra  Tuat VI, a name of a standard in the Tuat.

User-ä-hat  "strong heart," the name of a god.

User-hati  Rec. 21, 76, the sacred barge of Amen-Ra at Thebes.

User-t (?) Geb  Tuat VI, the jackal-headed stakes to which the damned were tied in the Tuat.

user-t  a part of the head or neck; plur.

user  to steer, rudder, steering pole, oar, paddle; plur.

Copt. owoep, òcép.

useru  rowers, IV, 305.

user-t  U. 423, T. 242, a kind of sceptre.

user-t  flame, fire.

usertti  Tanis Pap. 18, two leathern objects.

useh  to cut in pieces, to cut through, to shave, to destroy.

useh  to destroy by fire.

usekh  to be wide or spacious, wide, to be in a spacious place, to be spread out, to be empty, vacant; Copt. owojc; @.

usekh-t  the width of his two arms.

Usekh-t-äst-änhk-[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-her  B.D. 28, 5, a title of Ra.
Usekh-t ḫett, uraeus-goddess.

Usekh-t, a broad flat-bottomed boat; plur. (§), Koller Pap. 3, 6.

Usekh, collar, pectoral, breast ornament; plur. (§), a name of the sky, or of the space between the earth and the sky.

Usekh-t ásq, waiting room.

Usekh-t Ásár, a title of the tomb.

Usekh-t en bunr, outside hall.

Usekh-t ent Maāti, hall of the two gods of Truth, or the Judgment Hall of Osiris.

Usekh-ḥebit, the hall of the people in a temple, the outer court.

Usekh-ḥetep, the hall in the tomb in which the offerings were presented, and the offering itself.

Usekh-t Sekh-t Ḿānru, hall of the Fields of Reeds (the Elysian Fields).

Usekh-t Set, the hall of a temple in which the Set 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-ře, B.D. 172, 25, to plate with metal; thy limbs are plated with gold.

Usešh, to be wide = (§), a name of the sky, or of the space between the earth and the sky.

Usešh-t, hall = (§), a wide-mouthed vessel.
ušesh 𓊄𓅉, collar, necklace.

ušesh 𓊄𓅉, to make water, to evacuate; later form, 𓊄𓅉.

ušesh-t 𓊄𓅉, U. 159, T. 34; Hb. 44, Rec. 29, 150, Hh. 372, urine, evacuation, excrement in general.

ušsha 𓊄𓅉, to cut off.


uṣta 𓊄𓅉, to tow, to drag, to draw.

uṣten 𓊄𓅉, Israel Stele 12, 𓊄𓅉, Edict 23, 𓊄𓅉, to walk with long strides, to stride, to step out; Copt. 𓊄𓅉.

uṣten re 𓊄𓅉, to open the mouth wide.

uṣten ret 𓊄𓅉, to walk with long strides, i.e., boldly.

uṣtenu 𓊄𓅉, Rougé I.H. 256, a kind of officer.

uṣten 𓊄𓅉, a spacious room.

Usten 𓊄𓅉, a title of the Nile-god and of his flood.

Usten 𓊄𓅉, an ape-god.

uṣthen 𓊄𓅉, IV, 1075, 1189, to stride; Copt. 𓊄𓅉.

Uṣt 𓊄𓅉, B.D. 148, the herald of the 2nd Arit.

Uṣṭen 𓊄𓅉, Amen. 15, 10, 26, 5, 17, to walk with long strides, to stretch, to extend.

Uṣṭen 𓊄𓅉, Ombos II, 2, 200, a lake-god, a title of the Nile-god.

uṣṭcheфа 𓊄𓅉, Gen. Epist. 64, vainly (?)

uș 𓊄𓅉, 𓊄𓅉, Heruemheb 23, Rev. 11, 150, to be empty, to be decayed or destroyed, or ruined, effaced (of an inscription), bald, hairless, to fall out (of the hair), to lack; 𓊄𓅉 deprive, rob; Copt. 𓊄𓅉.

ușsh 𓊄𓅉, to lack, to be deprived of.

uș, omission, space, interval, a sign used in papyri to mark a lacuna.

uș 𓊄𓅉, nothing, emptiness.

ușsh 𓊄𓅉, Rev. 12, 21, one-armed, one-handed.

ușh 𓊄𓅉, Rev. 13, 63, headless.

ușh 𓊄𓅉, Pap. 3023, 15, senseless, stupid (?)

ușh 𓊄𓅉, A.Z. 1900, 128, a hair ornament.

ușh 𓊄𓅉, 𓊄𓅉, 𓊄𓅉, darkness, night; Copt. 𓊄𓅉.

ușh 𓊄𓅉, pelican (?)

ușh 𓊄𓅉, Rec. 4, 121, to eat; var. 𓊄𓅉.

ușh 𓊄𓅉, to make water.

ușsh 𓊄𓅉, 𓊄𓅉, to make water.

ușh 𓊄𓅉, 𓊄𓅉, urine, evacuation.

ușh 𓊄𓅉, to play the harp.

ușh 𓊄𓅉, Amen. 26, 13, 𓊄𓅉, 𓊄𓅉, to cry out, to praise, to adore, Caus. 𓊄𓅉.
ushush, to crush, to pound.

usha, to masticate, to chew.

usha áhu, R.E. 6, 26, herdsman, pasturer or fattener of cattle, or perhaps fattened cattle; compare ushau (?), fattened geese.

ushau (?), 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, to beat, to beat flat, to smash, to strike, to break into; Copt. orygovwy.

usha-t, darkness, night, sunset.

ushait, night.

Usha-t, Denderah II, 10, 11, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Oeuvre.

Uchat-bakat, Denderah II, 10, Annales I, 54, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Oeuvre-Biketi.

ushauti; see Shabti.

usham, a sacrificial bucket.

Ushatáspe, Hystaspes; Pers. ṣ̌bed, Beh. I, 4, Babyl. ṣ̌bed, Gr. Υστάσπης.

Ushati, Tombs of Seti I, Rameses IV; see Usha-t.

ushā, to gnaw, to chew, to bite, to masticate, to eat, what is eaten, food; P.S.B. 13, 412, the gnawing of a worm at a tooth.

ushā, a disease of the mouth, itching of the mouth.

ushu, dry, arid, desert, parched.

Ushur-ḥa-t, Berg. I, 10, an ibis-god.

usheb, Rev. 14, 14, to answer, to make a defence;

usheb, to make an answer or an excuse;

usheb, to answer at the right time; Copt. orygy.
usheb-t $\frac{a}{b}$, Israel Stele 15, Rec. 21, 79; Amen. 4, 11, 11, 18, text, answer, deposition, statement, advocacy, speech in defense of something, the subject under discussion.

ushebit $\frac{a}{b}$, Mar. Karn. 52, 17, answer, deposition.

ushebti $\frac{a}{b}$; see Shabti.

ushebit $\frac{a}{b}$, a wailing woman; plur. $\frac{a}{b}$.

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, the name of the 37th day of the month.

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, T. 372, P. 607, U. 499, M. 717, N. 709, to eat, to consume, to feed on, to swallow.

usheb-t $\frac{a}{b}$, P. 81, M. 117, N. 25, food, meals for the dead.

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, Rec. 26, 224, cakes, loaves of bread.

usheb-t $\frac{a}{b}$, edible grain or seeds, medicaments, drugs.

ushebit $\frac{a}{b}$, X, pearl beads.

Usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, B.D. (Saîte) 144, a fire-god.

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, Rec. 3, 49, vase, pot, vessel, cup.

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, to cut, to carve, to engrave.

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, B.D. 110, 16, to be begotten (?)

usheb-usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, Hh. 424

ushem $\frac{a}{b}$, Prisse Pap. 14, 8, to slay, to crush, to chop up, to split, to pound together.

Ushem-t $\frac{a}{b}$, something crushed or split, powdered substance.

Ushem-hat-kheftiu-nu-Râ $\frac{a}{b}$, Tuat I, goddess of the 1st hour of the night.

Ushem-hat-kheftiu-s $\frac{a}{b}$, Tuat I, one of the 12 guides of Af.

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, to mix together; Copt. otrwxy.$\frac{a}{b}$.

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, a measure, libation bucket (?)

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, Rec. 28, 166, the hair of a grain plant, beard of grain.

usheb $\frac{a}{b}$, Tombos Stele 6,

ushnu $\frac{a}{b}$, netted birds, feathered fowl.

usher $\frac{a}{b}$, Hh. 308, Rec. 26, 80, to be parched, to be dried up (of pools of water), to be burnt up (of grass).

ushor $\frac{a}{b}$, Metternich Stele 242, annihilation, emptiness, a term of abuse.

usht $\frac{a}{b}$, Jour. As. 1908, 268, to adore, $\frac{a}{b}$, Rev. 13, 39; Copt. otrwxy.$\frac{a}{b}$.

ushet $\frac{a}{b}$, Peasant 275, Prisse Pap. 14, 8, to beseech, to ask, to enquire after, to interrogate, to cross-examine, to greet, to salute, to cry out to, to pray to; Copt. otrwxy.$\frac{a}{b}$. 

9, 8, $\frac{a}{b}$, Copt., Rec. 26, 5.
ushet-ti
, Rec. 21, 98, crier.

ushet-ū
Peasant 216, a person addressed.

ushet
(late form), to pray to, to supplicate.

ushet-t
sickly appearance (?)

Uqet-neferu
name of a palace of Nefer-ḥetep.

Ukesh-t
Rec. 13, 26,
Nubian (adjective); compare Copt. eṣwy.

ug
, to be burned, to burn.

Ug, Uga
Edfu I, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

uga-t
, Rechnungen 58,
Rev. 11, 174,
Rec. 30, 67, part of a boat; plur.

, Nav. Mythe 7,

Ugaiu
B.D. 99,
22, 23, the eight pegs of the magical boat which represented the four sons and the four grandsons of Horus.

uga
, B.M. 448,
name of a festival.

uga
, Amen. 23, 15, to eat, to chew and swallow.

ugā, ugaū
P. 774, P. 775, P. 661, to eat, to chew and swallow; "he does not swallow [it], he spits [it] out."

ugit
Peasant 253, something eaten, what has been chewed.

ugait
jawbone; Copt. o.os, o.os, o.os.

uga
, Amen. 3, 12, to be weak, the helplessness of old age.

ugad
pit, well, pool, stream.

ugap
Amen. 8, 6, to overthrow, to sweep away; Copt. o.wxu, o.wxu.

ugam
Thes. 1206, a kind of myrrh.

ugas
Anastasi IV, 15, 7,
P.S.B. 10, 469, to slit, to split open, to stab, to gut a fish.

ugep
, to overthrow, to destroy; Copt. o.wxu, o.wxu.

ugem
IV, 687, a kind of grain (?)

uges
, to cut open, to gut a fish or an animal.

ugsu
P. 1116b, 31, slit fish, or fish fillets (?)

uges
geese which have been drawn.

ut
Rev. 13, 37, other; Copt. ovet.

ut
Rev. 12, 69, to go away; Copt. ovet.

ut
Rev. 5, 18, to order, to issue commands.

uti
to command.

ut
, to be called, to name.

utu
an official (?) crier (?)
**Utánu (?)** 𓊔 𓊔, the name of a god.

**ut** 𓊔 𓊔, tile, slab.

**ut** 𓊔 𓊔, bronze.

**ut** 𓊔 𓊔, Rev. 14, 49, plants, vegetables.

**ut** 𓊔 𓊔, Rev. 11, 167, “green,” i.e., new (of leather).

**utut** 𓊔 𓊔, Rev. 13, 15, 19, 14, 18, swathings, mummy bandages.

**ut** 𓊔 𓊔, Rev. 15, 17, green things, vegetables, papyrus shoots; Copt. 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔.

**uti** 𓊔 𓊔, grain, seed.

**utti** 𓊔 𓊔, P. 172, a kind of plant (?) in 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔.

**ut** 𓊔 𓊔, Rev., males; Copt. 𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔𓊔.

**Utt** 𓊔 𓊔, B.D. 110, the god of generation in the Tuat.

**Utt** 𓊔 𓊔, “begetter,” a title of several solar gods; 𓊔 𓊔, he begot himself; 𓊔 𓊔, he begot his own organs of generation, Culte Divin 122.

**utti** 𓊔 𓊔, “begetter,” a name of Ra.

**Utit** 𓊔 𓊔, a title of Hathor.

**Utet-f-em-utcha** 𓊔 𓊔 𓊔 𓊔, a god of one of the Dekans.
Utet-f-em-pet 𓊧𓊰𓊨𓊨𓊲, Den-
derah II, a, a lion-headed god, one of the 36
Dekans.

Utet-f-em-her 𓊧𓊰𓊨𓊨𓊲, a star.

Utet-neferuset 𓊧𓊰𓊨𓊨𓊲, Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Utet-heh 𓊧𓊰𓊨𓊨𓊲, B.D. 17, 48, the
everlasting god of generation, or begetter of
eternity.

Utet-tet-f 𓊧𓊰𓊨𓊨𓊲, the god of the 29th
day of the month.

utt 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, P. 68, 167, 689, M. 196,
321, N. 35, 838, the uraeus of Nekhebit.

utti (?) 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, P. 167, N. 841, the
two uraeus-goddesses (?)

Utu-Shu 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, T. 183,
Nebi of Nenu, N. 766, the two

utt 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, to heat, to burn, to
boil up, to cook.

Utau 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Tuat III, 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, a group of four gods with hidden
arms.

Utau Asar 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, B.D. 168.

Utau-ta 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, a group of
gods.

uteb 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Jour. As. 1908, 275, ex-
cess; Copt. owt ek.

uteb 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Rhind Pap. 44, to sur-
vive (?)

uteb 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, bank of a river; see
utcheb.

uten 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, to make an offering.

uten (?) 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, offering;
Copt. owt ten.

uten (?) 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, a kind of tree.

uten 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Ebers Pap. 60, 13, fat (?)

uten 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Anastasi I, 25, 3, to breach a wall, to bore
through; 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Rev. = Copt. owt ten.

uten 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, to be heavy, a weight.

utenu 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Rec. 26, 65,
a name of the crown of the North.

Utenu 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, a group of beings mentioned with the

uten 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Wört. 308, a stone.

uter 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, some moist substance, entrails (?)

utriu 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, ochre

used in painting.

uteh 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Rev. 11, 169, 12, 25, 85,
founded, cast; Copt. owt ek.

utekh 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Annales III, 109, 11,
Tombos Stele 9, IV, 84, 767,
to move, to march.

utshi 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, a kind of stone.

uteth 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, P. 355, N. 1069, to seize.

Uteth 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, T. 286, P. 37, 355, N. 1069, a
god (?) a form of Thoth.

uteth 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, to beget; later form,

uteth 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, reed.

uteth 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, Tombos Stele 9,
IV, 84, fertile, prolific.

utes 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, to lift up, to bear up, to support, to raise, to wear,
to carry.

utesu 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, those who lift up.

utes 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, to be lifted up (in a bad sense), to be arrogant,
proud, pride.

utes ka 𓊔𓊨𓊨𓊲, haughty, arrogant,
conceit, pride.
uthes-t

throne, diwan, seat, support; plur.

uthes-t

support, prop, stay.

uthesit

heaven, height, a name of the sky and of the Sky-goddess.

Uthes

N. 976, a god, the son of

Uthesit

Hh. 361, a god, or goddess, heaven (?)

Uthesu

a title of Thoth.

Uthesu

Tuat IV, Horus as a supporter of the Uchat.

Uthes-ur

P. 35,

M. 44, T. 285,

N. 66, “Great Raiser,” a title of Râ (?) ; plur.

, U. 434,

, T. 248.

Uthes-neferu

the name of a sacred boat of Râ.

Uthesi-hehitt

Buch. 45, the country of resurrection.

uṭ

, to dismiss; Copt. or wa-te.

uṭi

M. 540, N. 1107,

U. 513,

U. 438, T. 259,

, to lay, to put, to place, to set, to thrust, to thrust out, to push, to throw, to shoot out, to cast out, to emit a word or cry, to dart out, to void (dung); IV, 968.

uṭ-ā

to thrust out the arm in hostility.

uṭ

B.D. 193, 6, shot with stars.

uṭ-t sau

the ejaculation of magical formulae or spells.

uṭ qen

Thes. 1480, violent man; plur.

uṭṭ

, Peasant 206, ; see .

uṭṭu enui

shooters forth of water.

uṭ

Rec. 36, 218, to shoot out fire.

uṭṭ

to burn.

Uṭ-āui

Rec. 31, 13, “fiery hands,” the name of a god.

uṭ

, to write, to inscribe, to engrave, to draw up a list of “strong names.”

uṭ

stele, tablet; see utch.

uṭiu

Rec. 36, 78, embalmers; see utiu.

uṭu, uṭ-t

see utchu,

uṭot

to decree, to order; see utchu, .

uṭtu

command, behest, decree, order.

uṭṭ

cerebrum, brain (?)

uṭau

B.D. 92, 4, strong (?)

uṭit

, chamber.

Uṭu

Tuat X, a solar-god or hour-god.
uṭeb — to turn, to turn round, to change; Copt. ʿowtā.  

uṭeb — furrow; plur. Ill.  

Uṭeb, Rev., a god (?)  

uṭpu — U. 175, 184, vase.  

uṭfā —  

uṭef — Shipwreck 70, Peasant B. 2, 122, to delay; var.  

uṭen — M. 454, 458, M. 449, 458, 449, 452, to make an offering.  

uṭen — offering, gift; plur.  

uṭen — offering, gift; plur.  

uṭen — offering, gift; plur.  

uṭen-t — U. 42a, cake, cake offering.  

uṭent — P. 95, 289, 625, M. 696, something offered, gift.  

uṭen — altar.  

uṭenit — Rec. 28, 181 = Reise 27, 35; a shrine at Memphis.  

uṭent-t (read ūben-t) — ring, the ring of a balance.  

uṭen — to stretch out, to extend.  

uṭen — to breach a wall, to bore, to penetrate.  

uṭen — to copy, to write.  

Uṭennu — an ape-god, "the copyist" of Thoth.  

Uṭen — Berg. I, 20, an ape-god, a friend of the dead.  

uṭen — weight; the great uṭen, a weight (?)  

uṭen-ā — L.D. III, 65a, heavy-handed.  

uṭensu — , B.D. (Saite) 153, 6, Düm. K.I. 70, a kind of stone.  

uṭer — funerary vases.  

uṭhu — U. 582, 583, a table or altar for offerings; Copt. ʿowtā.  

uṭhu — N. 963, 964, T. 331, P. 348, 349, Rec. 31, 174, Rec. 27, 217, Rec. 26, 73, N. 970, the offerings of meat and drink which were set on the altar.  

Uṭokh — the god of embalming.  

utch — to give an order, to command, to decree; compare Heb. ʿāqā.  

utchtch — Hh. 547, to command.  

utch — U. 175, command,
order, decree, record, will, testament; plur. to make decrees; a decree in writing; royal decree or proclamation; established by decree.

**utch-t** law, statutory decree, edict of a Council; plur. U. 601, Décrets 27; var. T. 290, decree, document.

**utch tep** chief command.

**utch metu** to command, to give an order, to issue orders, to promulgate an edict.

**Uutch-metu** , Tuat IV, V, the god of a persea tree in the Tuat of Seker.

**Uutch-metu-Asar** , Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Af.

**Uutch-metu-Ra** , Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Af.

**Uutch-metu-khepera** , Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Af.

**Uutch-metu-Tem** , Tuat I, a term which precedes the boat of Af.

**Uchtenef** N. 946, the name of a god.

**Uutch-nes[r]** , “fire-shooter,” one of the 42 judges in the hall of Osiris.

**Uutch-rekhit** B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

**Uutch-hetep** B.M. 32, 473, a god of offerings.

**utch** memorial tablet or stone, landmark, pillar, boundary stone, inscribed stele or tablet; plur.

**utch en Aakhut-Aten** a boundary stone of the capital of Amenhetep IV.

**utchit** a memorial stone, or tablet, or building; Copt. oroen. Rec. 21 94, a tomb and its garden, a memorial building.

**utch** garland, crown, flower; plur.

**utch uauat** a plant.

**utch fai** a plant.

**utch nuh** a plant.

**utch sirhatá** a plant.

**utchi-t** part of a boat; plur. Rec. 30, 66.

**utch** fish; plur.

**utch** , unguent, eye-paint.

**utch** to send out, to go on an expedition, to make a journey, to travel, to stray, to roam, to march.
utchi-t, victorious campaign.

utchuiu, cattle turned out to graze where they please.

utcha, protective strength.

utcha-t, a safe man.

utcha-t sa, amulets [giving] the fluid of life.

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.

Utech, N. 956, 1182, the god of strength, son of Utcha and Utchat.

Utech, Berg. II, 14, a form of the Sky-goddess Nut.

Utech-ha-t, B.D. 70, 1, a god.

utcha-t, Nastasen Stele 64, temple, storehouse.

utcha, storehouse, warehouse, stable (? the bêt al-mâl of the Arabs; plur. IV, 1144; Amen. 4, 1.

utcha-t, Rechnungen 41,

utchai, one of the 36 Dekans.

utchait, Rec. 13, 25, 14, 2, a constellation.

utchai, the early dawn (?)

utchai, to pay, payment.

utchai, to go, to go forth, to come, to betake oneself to a place, to advance.

utchai, a going forth.

utcha-t, a journey.
utcha-t

the eye of Horus, the eye of Rā, the amulet of the solar eye, which gives the wearer strength; plur. "eyes.

Utcha-t "Eye," a name of heaven, or the sky.

Utcha-t the eye of Heru-ur, 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.

Utchait B.D. 14, 6, the goddess of the eye of Horus.

Utchait B.D. 14, the goddess of the moon.

Utchat Tuat XII, one of 12 air-goddesses of the dawn who assisted in towing the boat of Āf.

utcha-t áakhut 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

Rec. 34, 190, one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses, she presided over the month.

utcha-t shemā the southern or left eye of Horus.


utchāiu judges, judged ones.

utchā to balance; 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 Rec. 31, 163, IV, 1107, in the place of judgment, i.e., in court.

utchā-ra Anastasi I, 24, 1, decision, judicial sentence.
utchā rut (var. =), Peasant 216.

utchā hatu, to judge hearts or dispositions.

utchā senu sen, Peasant 234, to judge between two rivals.

utchā senemm, B.D. 19, 10 (variant of ḫēmt), to decide a case.

utchā e, to cut, to cleave, to split; ḫēmt e, to cut off the head.

utchāiu, executors.

utchā e, tremblers (?)

utchā, a kind of sceptre (Lacau).

Utech, Denderah IV, 61, a hawk-headed warrior-god.

Utech, A.Z. 1910, 17, a god.

Utech-aab-t, the protector of the egg laid by Α.

Utech-fent (?), Mar. Aby. I, 45, a god who dwelt in Α.

Utech-mestcher (?), B.D.G. 814, the god of Α.

utchai-t, a fruit.

utchā, Α; see Α.

utchāeb, N. 27, P. 84, Israel Stele 20, 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. ovwtä.

utchēb, U. 430, M. 194, river bank, any ground by the side of a canal or stream; plur. Rec. 27, 84, fields which have been planted; Copt. ovwtä.

utchēb-t, riparian cultivators.

utchēb, I, 26, 37, something paid in to a temple, Α, a heap of offerings.

utchēb, carpet, floor covering.

utchēb-ti, P.S.B.A. 1884, 187, Sphinx 16, 182, a wrong reading (?); see under sem.

utchbes, Α, to be green.

utchēf, Α, a bird.

utchafa-t, Gen. Epist. 68, a disease.

utchēn, Peasant 145, flood, stream.

utchēh, Α, to pour out, to evacuate, to smelt; Copt. ovwtä.
utcheh, an offering by fire, to apply fire to a metal, i.e.,
to smelt, to sparkle (of precious stones).

utchohu, altar, table of offerings.

utcheh, altar vessel;

plur. utcheh, Rec. 26, 73, T. 360,
IV, 1150, P. 602, N. 803.

utcheh, Thes. 1281,
IV, 157, 926, child, babe.

utchet, to walk, to go on.
b $= \text{Heb. 2.}$

b $\text{I, abode, place; see } \text{II.}$

b $\text{I, Rev. 12, 113, plant, bush; see } \text{II.}$

b (bu) $\text{people; see } \text{II.}$

B (Bu?) $\text{B. M. 32, 383, a fiend in the Tuat, demon, devil in general.}$

B $\text{Nav. Mythe, the name which Set assumed when he took the form of a hissing serpent, } \text{II.}$

ba $\text{have a soul; N. 986, } \text{N. 17 = } \text{II.}$

T. 319, T. 202, Rec. 27, 228, soul; Jour. As. 1908, 303, the heart-soul, might, power, strength, courage; plur. P. 655, P. 111, P. 113, Rev. 11, 186, the Bait of Horapollo; a beatified soul; Westcar 7, 25, a damned soul; P. 163, N. 854.

ba $\text{heart-soul; B. D. 180, 19, soul, spirit, and body;}$

Bait $\text{B. D. 91, 4, soul, spirit, and shadow; B. D. 183, 35, body, double, and spirit; }$

Baiti $\text{B. D. 169, 3, thy soul is in heaven, thy body is under ground.}$

ba äper $\text{a soul equipped with amulets, spells, etc.}$

bailu mitu $\text{dead, i.e., damned, souls.}$

bailu menkhu $\text{perfected souls, i.e., the beatified.}$

ba en nub $\text{B. D. 89, 12, "soul of gold," i.e., an amulet.}$

Bait $\text{Hli. 455, the Soul-goddess.}$

Baiti $\text{the two divine souls, U. 159, T. 130, P. 648, 720, M. 747,}$

the two souls in the two Thafui.
Baiti, the two Soul-goddesses.

Baiti: see Rehti.

Ba-ääb-t, P. 670, N. 1272, the Soul-god of the East; plur. Ba-ääb-t, the Soul-goddess of the East.

Baiu-ääbtiu, B.D. 109: (1) the gods who sang at dawn and turned into apes when the sun had risen; (2) the three gods Heru-ääkhuti, the Calf of Khera and the Morning Star.

Baiu-äänmu-neteru, the souls dwelling in the gods.

Baiu-äänmu-she-Neserser, a group of nine gods.

Baiu-äänmu-Tuat, the souls dwelling in the Tuat.

Ba-äämi-teesher-f, N. 657, the soul dwelling in his redness.

Ba-Ament, B.D. 168, the soul of Ament that fed the dead; plur. Ba-Ament, a title of Ament.


Baiu-Ament, Tuat IX, the gods who towed the serpent-boat Khepri.

Baiu-äänu, B.D. 115, 10, Ra, Shu, and Tefnut.


Ba-äänk, a soul that has renewed its existence in heaven; plur. Ba-äänk, the soul of the divine image.

Ba-äiqai, B.D. 165, 8 (Saite), a title of Amen.

Ba-ütet-äänru, Den-derah IV, 79, a bull-god of generation.

Ba-Pu, a hawk-god.

Baiu-Pe (Pu), B.D. 168, the souls who open the mouths of the dead, i.e., perform the ceremonies that effect their resurrection.

Bafermit (?), Tuat V, one of the eight fire-gods who burn up the dead in the Tuat of Seker.

Ba-merti, Plutarch, De Iside, § 12.

Ba-en-Shu, "soul of Shu," a name for the wind.

Ba-t nefer-t, A.Z. 1867, a title of Hathor.

Ba-änk, the "soul of Nekhen," a jackal-god.

Baiu-Nekhen, the souls of Nekhen, i.e., Horus, Tuamutef, and Qebhsenuf, B.D. 113.

Ba-Rä, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rä (No. 5).

Ba-ti-erpit, B.D. 142, 76, a name of Osiris.
Baät-erpit, T. 174, M. 156, N. 109, B.D. 142, 14, Osiris as the soul of Isis and Nephthys.

Ba-heri-Āb-bau-i-f, "soul dwelling in his two souls," a title of Osiris.

Ba-khati, Tuat III, a goddess associated with Horus.

Ba-kha-t-Rā, B.D. 149, 6, 7, a form of Rā.

Baïu-Khemenu, B.D. 114, the souls of Hermopolis.

Baïu-khenen, Thes. 59, the gods of the 1st day of the month.

Baïu-s-āmīu-ḥеh, Ombos 2, 132, a goddess.

Ba-sheps, B.D. 142, 19, "holy soul," a title of Osiris.

Baïu-shetenu, Tuat III, the "secret, i.e., invisible, souls," a class of beings in the Tuat.

Ba-ta, Tuat I, an ape-god.

Baïu-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.

Ba-ṭeṭṭ-f, B.D. 142, 20, a title of Osiris.

Ba-ṭcheser, "holy soul," a form of Osiris.

Ba-Åu, Tuat III, the soul of the god At which was swallowed by the Earth-god.
Ba-en-Shu, soul of Shu, one of the tetrad of divine souls that dwelt in Te't.

Ba-en-Geb, soul of Geb, one of the tetrad of divine souls that dwelt in Te't.

Ba-neb-Te't-t, the ram of Mendes, a form of Osiris.

Ba-neb-Te't-ankh-en-Ra, the soul of Osiris, the life of Ra.

Ba-neb-Tet-ankh-en-Ra, the soul of Osiris, the life of Ra.

Ba-neteru, a ram-god in the Tuat.

Ba-nehka, a ram-god.

Ba-sheft-ха-t, a god composed of four ram-gods, i.e., the souls of Rā, Osiris, Shu, and Khnemu.

Ba-Тата, a form of Osiris.

Ba-sheft-ха-t, a god composed of four ram-gods, i.e., the souls of Rā, Osiris, Shu, and Khnemu.

Ba-Тата, a form of Osiris.

ba, ram, sheep; Gr. θηλ, ovis longipes.

Ba-seh, I, 15, an estate of Meathen.

Baiu, one of the 36 Dekans.

Baiui (?), one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. θυς.

Baiu-аnkhhiu, Thes. 133, the 36 Dekans.

Ba-qet-t, the 29th Dekan; Gr. ΠΙΚΩΤ.

ba-t, illumination, light, splendour.

ba, with N. 677, to pay homage (?)

ba (babá), to wonder, to admire;

see, Rev. 13, 28, quality, characteristic.

Ba-meht, A.Z. 1902, 98, leopard of the North.

Ba resu, A.Z. 1902, 98, leopard of the South.

Bai, Hh. 439, the Leopard-god.

Baba, B.D. 17, 44 (Nebsoni), Hh. 240, 253, 270, first-born son of Osiris, who took the form of a typhonic animal; he presided over the phallus, and devoured the dead; Gr. Βερε, Βεθερa (Plutarch, De Iside, § 62).

Babai, the eldest son of Osiris.

ba, to mock, to sneer, to scorn.
to plough, to break through, to force a way, to hack, to mince, to cut up.

to dig out foundations for a house.

to work a plough or some other digging tool, to wield a battleaxe in fight, to lay about one with weapons.

to use force.

a cutting, hacking.

in the phrase B.D. 172, 36

field labourer, ploughman.

workmen, ploughmen, field labourers.

workers in mud, brickmakers (?)

hole in the earth, den, cavern, cave; plur. sepulchres, tombs.

ground, earth, cavern (?)

Thes. 1200, , Israel Stele 57, meadow land.

tomb; perhaps = house.

holes in the ground, caves.

cave, cavern, den, lair of an animal, abode in the earth, hole in the ground; Copt. ; plur.

Rev., household servants, house-dwellers.

honey (?)

matter (?)

some white substance

kohlstick, or “needle,” an instrument for applying eye paint to the eyelids.

fruit of some kind;

see

fruit of some kind, a kind of grain or seed.

a kind of grain.

a grain measure = hen.

a measure for liquids, contents half a hen.

, T. 78, , T. 331, M. 232, N. 621, , P. 615, , M. 783, N. 1142, , Rec. 31, 171,
Peasant 14,  a digging tool.

Bai, a form of Osiris and Ra.

bai, Rec. 23, 198, a priestly title.

bai, B.D.G. 214, the two nobles, i.e., Horus and Uatchit of Pe-Tep (Buto).

bai, boat.

bai-t, mantis.

Bai-t, B.D. Nav. 76, 1.

Babait (?), Hb. 468; var.

bai-ut, marvels, wonders.

bai-ärq, A.Z. 1877, 32, mat covering.

bain-t, Rev. 14, 11, harp; Copt. KOIU.

bain, Jour. As. 1908, 287, wretched, miserable; Copt. ehihui.

bairi, basket-shaped boat; plur.

bairi, Rev. 13, 59.

bairi, basket; plur. Rev. 16, 99; Copt. RAP.

bairriu, Koller Pap. I, 3, 4, a kind of wood used in making chariots.

bait, house; Heb. NH.

baba, bush, thicket, branch, undergrowth; Copt. kw.

baa, staff, stick.

baa, paved walk, path; see

baba-t, Berl. 6910, stream, source of a river.

baba, drink, liquid; see beb.

baba-t, pectoral.

babaa, necklace of beads, pectoral; see

baa, canal, stream; Copt. so.

baaa, a moist substance of some kind, honey (?)

baaa, bands, cords, palm-fibre, tendrils of a plant or tree (?)

baaa-t, Rec. 18, 183, a cake, loaf, food =

baau, evil word, curse.

Baäur, Baal; Heb. אב.

Baäbu, P. 568, god of the breast.

baärut, wells, pools; Heb. וָמִּים.

baäit, Harris Pap. 500, 2, 4, clubs, maces, Sûdân cudgels, palm sticks; Copt. slal.
baiti, king of Lower Egypt; Gr. Brwy (?)

bau, boat.

Bau, U. 565; see Bakhu.

baun (?), to bay (of a dog).

Bautcha, Denderah IV, 60, a warrior-god.

Babau (?), Rec. 14, 175.

baba to fly.

babaga, Mar. Aby. I, 8, 97, to scrutinize, to examine carefully.

Babá, Babi, U. 532, 644; see Baba.

Baabi, the eldest son of Osiris.

Babi, 610, 644, Hh. 446; see Baba.

Babun, a fiend in the Tuat; see Babuá.

Babuá, P. 604, a god with a red ear and dappled haunches; a name of Set (?)

ban, Rec. 14, 21, herd of cattle.

ban-t, a pair of breasts.

banban, to overflow, to flood.

ban, Rev. 11, 138, 12, 15, Rev. 13, 26, bad, evil, enemy.

ban, Rec. 5, 90, date palm; see bnr; Copt. Îritë.

ban, mosaic; see Jâ.

bann-t, Rev. 14, 34, pill, bolus.

bann, box, chest, harp (?)

Banaathana, Mar. Aby. II, 50, a Semitic proper name.

Ban-Ántá, Alt. K. 343, a Semitic name of a man.

banpi, Rev. 11, 141, 12, 18, iron; Copt. âenune.

Bant-Ánt, Alt. K.

bar (bal), L.D. III, 175, a Semitic name of a woman; compare Ëàmînâ.

bant, to tie, swathing.

banqí, a vegetable garden.

bar (bal), Rev. 12, 31, Baal; Heb. 644.

barrâ, a kind of cake.

Barást, a name or title of Bast (?)

bari, Rev. 13, 4, to swallow; compare य.

bari, Rec. 17, 147, a fish, mullet (?)

plur.
barián  spotted mullet (a Tanis fish).

bari  Rec. 21, 77, boat, ship; Copt. ḫa₂pt.

bari  Rec. 12, 17, Rev. 12, 30, chariot; Copt. ḫepe₂e.

barit  Düm. H.I. I, 15, 30, cage of wickerwork.

cypress wood (?)

barbar  Rev. 13, 20, grain; Copt. ḫḥi₂le.

barbar-t  Rev. 5, 88, the knob of the crown of the South, grain, seed, berry, any rounded thing; compare Copt. ḫḥi₂le.

barbar  Rec. 16, 139, to soak, to macerate, to boil; Copt. ḥp₂ep.

[baj]rbár  Rev. 11, 189, to empty (?) lay waste; Copt. ḥoɭb₂₂a.

barbas  a pot, vessel of some kind.

Barhm a Nubian tribe which lived on the eastern and south-eastern borders of Egypt; Gr. Βαρθάρες; see Strabo XVII, Pliny V, 8, Pomponius Mela 1, 4, etc.

[barek]-t  Rev. 11, 146, pool; Heb. ḫrb₂₂.

[bareka]  to bless; compare Heb. ̱r₇ in Piel.

baraka  Düm. H.I. I, 28, 29, to bow the knee in homage; compare Heb. ̱r₇.

[bareka]  , Thes. 1199, gift, present, tribute; compare Heb. ̱r₇ in Gen. xxxiii, 11.

barekatá  pool, pond, lake; Heb. ̱r₂₂.

Barkatáthua B.D. 162, 7, a name of the body of Rā in Anu.

barga  to illumine, to give light; compare Heb. ̱r₂₂, Arab. ʾr₇.

bargtá  a name of the body of Rā in Anu.

barta, Barth  covenant, contract; Heb. ̱r₂₂.

bah  to snuff, to inhale.

bahaiu  , fans.

baht (?)  a kind of precious stone, emerald (?) ; compare ̱n₂₂, Esther i, 6.

bah  the phallus of man or animal, member; Copt. q₂₂.
The text is a page from a dictionary or a reference book, containing entries for various Egyptian words and their meanings. The page is divided into two columns, with the left column containing the Egyptian hieroglyphs and the right column providing translations and explanations. The entries include words such as "bahu," "baa[h]ut," "bah - m bah," "bahit," "bash," "basta," and "Bast." The page also includes references to ancient texts and locations, such as "Bakhau," "Bastt," and "Bast." The text is written in a clear, informative style, providing readers with a comprehensive understanding of the words and their meanings in the context of ancient Egyptian language and culture.
baq-t, U. 170, M. 773, P. 652, M. 773, the olive tree of heaven.

Baqt, 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. ḫori.

baq, to beat (?) to slay (?)

baqr, stairs, steps.

baqs-t, jawbone, cheek (?); Copt. ṭoṣeq (?)

bak, Rev. 12, 65, hawk; see bak; "hawk of gold," an amulet; Copt. ṣeb.

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)

bak, work, labour in the field, service; plur.

bak, Rec. 20, 40, products; IV, 665, product of Syria; the best of the products.

bak-t, gift, tax, tribute, burden, assessment, vassalage.

bak, Rec. 21, 86, Amen. 6, 16, manservant, slave, workman, labourer, member of the corvée; fem.

bak, maidservant, slave woman; plur.

bak-korii, Mar. 55, 65, tax-paying subjects.

bakāu, servants, people attached to the service of the god.

Bakā, "worker," a name of the Sun-god.

bak, Rev., reward, price, wages; Copt. ḫekē.

Bak, Denderah, one of the 36 Dekans.

Baktiu (?), Thes. 133, a name of the Dekans.

bak, ladder = , frame, woodwork.

bak, city; Copt. ḫaki.
**Bak** 
\(\text{to bless; compare Heb. } \text{טב} \text{.} \)

**Bak** 
\(\text{olive oil.} \)

**Bakbak** 
\(\text{IV, } 506, \text{ a mineral substance (?)} \)

**Baka** 
\(\text{to be pregnant; Copt. } \text{סק} \text{.} \)

**Bakaut** 
\(\text{pregnant women.} \)

**Baka** 
\(\text{morning, sunrise; } \text{אזע, IV, } 943, \text{ morning and evening.} \)

**Baka-t** 
\(\text{A.Z. } 1905, 27, \text{ place, region, precinct; plur. } \text{אצ, Mar. Aby. I, 19, 3, } \text{Heruemheb 24.} \)

**Baka, Bakait** 
\(\text{a common name for settlement, inhabited district, place, region; Copt. } \text{בktop} \text{.} \)

**Bakaa** 
\(\text{the sacred bark of Horus.} \)

**Baka** 
\(\text{Anastasi I, 23, 7, cleft in a rock, gorge, a kind of tree; } \text{Heb. } \text{עב} \text{.} \)

**Bakaàà** 
\(\text{a kind of plant, or tree (olive?).} \)

**Bakàà** 
\(\text{platform, foundation, base.} \)

**Baki** 
\(\text{Rev., shipwreck; } \text{Copt. } \text{סק} \text{ı.} \)

**Bakr** 
\(\text{stairs, steps; see } \text{בקר} \text{.} \)

**Bag** 
\(\text{hawk; see } \text{בגר} \text{.} \)

**Bag** 
\(\text{rec. } 36, 157, \text{ irrigation } = \text{בגר} \text{.} \)

**Bag-t** 
\(\text{breast, the two breasts.} \)

**Bag** 
\(\text{Rec. } 36, 78, \text{ to be weak, to be tired, to be feeble, helpless, inactive, wretched, needy, empty of strength.} \)

**Bag** 
\(\text{Rec. } 31, 30, \text{ laxity, slackness, exhaustion.} \)

**Bagá** 
\(\text{T. } 346, \text{ P. 689, inactive, immovable.} \)

**Bagi** 
\(\text{helpless one, exhausted man, dead person; plur. } \text{כ, } \text{Hh. 350, the dead, } \text{Hh. 552.} \)

**Bagi** 
\(\text{an inactive god; plur. } \text{כ, } \text{Copt. } \text{שק} \text{.} \)

**Baga** 
\(\text{Rec. } 17, 147, 8, \text{ a kind of fish.} \)

**Bagasa** 
\(\text{Rec. } 21, 14, \text{ revolt, rebellion, riot.} \)

**Bagas** 
\(\text{the name of an animal.} \)

**Bagrthá-t** 
\(\text{Israel Stele } 11, \text{ Rec. } 20, 31 \ldots \)

**Bags-t** 
\(\text{collar, necklace.} \)

**Bags** 
\(\text{P. 246, } \text{M. 468, } \text{N. 1058, the god of the lily, or lotus.} \)
bagsu, dagger; var.

bat, bait, Rev. 11, 167, palm branch; Copt. šḥṭ.

bat, stalk; dual

bat, Rec. 3, 57, spelt; see bet-t; Copt. šṭве, šwṯ.

bat, IV, 785, house; Heb. בַּתּ.

bat-ar, Bethel; Heb. בַּתּ.

bati, Rev. 13, 25, horror, abomination; Copt. šwṭe.

batiu, A.Z. 1908, 121, B.D. 146, 38, fiends, red-haired devils, filthy and abominable creatures; Copt. šṭве, šṭṯ.


Bata, A.Z. 1880, 94, P.S.B. 27, 186, a god of war and the chase.

Bata-āntā-t, L.D. III, 172, IV, 786, a Semitic name of a woman; compare Heb. בַּתּ.

batauā, evil, wickedness.

batanā-t, Rev. 12, 62, plate, dish, stew-pan; Gr. βατάνυ.

batā-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.

batgeg, to be strong, to cut, violent.

Batgeg, Denderah III, 8, a hawk-god.

batgā, a kind of stone.

Bathit, Rev. Arch. 1874, 287, a title of Isis-Hathor.

Bathah, Alt. K. 393, a goddess.

Bathresth (?), Tuat V, a crocodile-god by the River of Fire.

bat-t, spelt (?) ; Copt. šṭве.

batn, Anastasi I, 28, 3 = to be wrapped up or involved in some matter.

Batr, Rec. 21, 77, king of Thakasas.

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.
bā 𓊣, pavement; var. 𓊣

bā 𓊣, flower, palm (?) garland, plant (?)

bāa 𓊣, plants, thicket, bushes, a kind of herb.

bā, bāa 𓊣, Hearst Pap. 2, 9

bā 𓊣, grain.

bāa-t 𓊣, cake, loaf, a tablet of incense; plur. 𓊣

bā-t 𓊣, a cry.

bā-t 𓊣, cry, speech (?)

bābā 𓊣, a cry of joy (?) to mutter spells or incantations.

bā-t 𓊣, sack, bag, chest, baggage.

bā-t 𓊣, IV, 637, a drinking vessel.

Bā-t 𓊣, B.D. 41, 4, a city in the Tuat.

bā-t 𓊣, IV, 994, 903, character, quality, disposition, characteristic, moral worth, reputation; plur.

bāa-t bān 𓊣, evil-natured.

bāa-t nefer-t 𓊣, Gol. 14, 145, well-disposed.

bāai 𓊣, Rec. 20, 43, to wonder, to cause wonder, to do a wonderful thing, to be amazed, to be astonished, to consider marvellous or wonderful.

bāa-t 𓊣, A.Z. 1905, 100, wonder, wonderful, something to be amazed at, a marvellous act or deed, a surprise; Copt. efr; plur. 𓊣, P.S.B. 21, 3

bā-t 𓊣, Hymn Darius 7, 𓊣, Mar. Karn. 54, 47.

bāa 𓊣, to rebel, to revolt.

bāa-em bāa 𓊣, extraordinary; 𓊣, bon à merveille; 𓊣, truly wonderful [ointment].

Bāaítī 𓊣, A.Z. 1905, 32, "wonderful one," a title of a god.

bāa 𓊣, to work a mine, to dig out ore.
Báa], I, 55, the sky, heaven, the material of which heaven was supposed to be made.

Báa, P. 789; , Shipwreck, 23, , the mine-region in the Sudán and Sinai; , P. 789; , mines.

b[áa]-t, mine (in Sinai).

Báau III, Rec. 31, 169, , B.D. 80, 14 = , a sky-god.

báa, A.Z. 71, 141, capital of a pillar.

Báa-heri-á-b-pet , the weight of the magical net.

Báa-ta , Tuat IX, a monster serpent with a head at each end of his body.

báa , tooth.

báak , Hymn Darius 1, 6, hawk; see |

Báak-t the hawk-god of iron (?)

báu , Peasant 223 =

báuk , grains, seed, vegetables (?)

báuk , hawk, the hawk-god of heaven, a name of Ámen-Rá; plur.

bábá , Rec. 29, 159, to kill, to slay.

Bábá B.D. 93 (Saite), 2, a title of Set; see Baba.

bábá , Hearst Pap. VI, 8 ,
báb-t $\overline{\text{133}}$, B.D. (Saite), to see, to look; see bab-tjy.

báf $\overline{\text{133}}$, to be evil, to be wicked; Copt. ḫwwn.

báná $\overline{\text{133}}$, a bad man.

bán-t $\overline{\text{133}}$, evil, wrong, sin, misery, wretchedness; plur. bántjy, most wicked, or evil, wholly bad; Copt. eḏỉỉn.

Bán $\overline{\text{133}}$, evil personified, the devil.

bán $\overline{\text{133}}$, sweet, pleasant = $\overline{\text{133}}$, harp; Copt. ṣḏḏn, ṣḏḏn.Ⅱ.

bán-t $\overline{\text{133}}$, to play a harp.

bán $\overline{\text{133}}$, javelin, spear.

bán-t $\overline{\text{133}}$, palm = $\overline{\text{133}}$.

bánr $\overline{\text{133}}$, to be sweet, gracious; see $\overline{\text{133}}$.

bánr-t $\overline{\text{133}}$, sweetness.

bánr $\overline{\text{133}}$, dates.

Bánr-ra-t $\overline{\text{133}}$, Ombos III, 2, 131, a goddess.

báh $\overline{\text{133}}$, flood, inundation.

báh $\overline{\text{133}}$, IV, 998, lion.

báhes $\overline{\text{133}}$, a young fierce lion (?)

báqor $\overline{\text{133}}$, excellent, good = $\overline{\text{133}}$.

bák $\overline{\text{133}}$, Rec. 27, 59, to twitter, to cry (?)

bák $\overline{\text{133}}$, M. 183, $\overline{\text{133}}$, $\overline{\text{133}}$, hawk; fem. $\overline{\text{133}}$; plur. $\overline{\text{133}}$, U. 525, P. 173, N. 684, $\overline{\text{133}}$, Rec. 26, 79, $\overline{\text{133}}$, B.D. 42, 101, $\overline{\text{133}}$, U. 209; Capt. ḫḥṣ, Gr. Baḏ ṭ, Horapollo, I, 7.

Báku (?) $\overline{\text{133}}$, living hawks.

Báku (?) $\overline{\text{133}}$, B.D. 64, 4, the double Hawk-god.

Bák $\overline{\text{133}}$, B.D. 110, 15: (1) a hawk-god, 1000 cubits long, in Sekhet-Āaru; (2) a god of letters, one of the Seven Wise gods, Dūm. Temp. Inschr. 25; (3) a hawk-god in Tuat III.

Bák $\overline{\text{133}}$, Tuat III, a hawk-goddess.

bák $\overline{\text{133}}$, L.D. III, 65A, 17, $\overline{\text{133}}$, Rec. 16, 57, $\overline{\text{133}}$, IV, 897, the hawk-boat of Horus, barge, boat in general.

Bákt $\overline{\text{133}}$, U. 578, N. 966, a town in the Tuat.

Bát, Báti $\overline{\text{133}}$, T. 352 = $\overline{\text{133}}$, king of the North (as opposed to $\overline{\text{133}}$, nesu, king of the South), king of Lower Egypt; Gr. Brhyς; plur. $\overline{\text{133}}$, P. 684, $\overline{\text{133}}$, M. 477, N. 1245, $\overline{\text{133}}$, P. 266, $\overline{\text{133}}$, IV, 85, $\overline{\text{133}}$, IV, 169, $\overline{\text{133}}$, Tombos Stele 14, $\overline{\text{133}}$.Ⅱ.
báti 𓊅𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, a title of two priestesses.

báti — 𓊅𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, IV, 1015, the "two ears of the king of the North," title of an official.

báti khâ 𓊅𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, the festival of the king of the North.

 Báti 𓊅𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, B.D. 41, 4, a dweller in Amenti, king of the North (?)

 Báti Báti 𓊅𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

 Bátiu 𓊅𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, N. 1245, III, Tuat VI, the deified kings of the North.

 Bátiu 𓊅𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Tuat VI, a group of four gods in the Tuat.

bât 𓊊𓊂𓊍, the title of a very high official, meaning something like "bearer of the seal of the king of the North"; plur. 𓊀𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏.

 Báth (istory) 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, a god.

báth 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, to carry off, to seize.

báth 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, evil, destructive, the name of a devil.

 Báth 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Nesi-Ámsu 32, 45, a form of Aapep.

báth 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Berl. 3024, 113, a sick man, one vexed with the devil of a disease.

báthi 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Northampton Rep. 11, profession.

báthiu 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, professional men (?)

bát 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, a disease of the eye.

bā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, A.Z. 42, 107, Koller Pap. 4, 8.

bā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, to shine, be bright.

bábá 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Mission 13, 143, to shine, to give light, splendour; Copt. ḫuḥu Śwāy.

bā, bāāā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, sticks of palmwood; plur. Rec. 16, 97; Copt. kā ḫuḥu.

Bā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Nav. Lit. 82, the name of a god.

bāā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, contradiction.

bábā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Rec. 4, 121, to converse, to speak in a contradictory manner.

bāā (?) 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, a kind of disease.

bāā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, to sip, to lap, to moisten (the lips?)

bāā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, to make wet, to moisten, to sip, to lap; Copt. ḫeḵeḵ.

bāā-t 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, stream, canal, river.

bāā-bāā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Rec. 2, 15, smelter.

bāā 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Amen. 16, 19, 21, 2, 27, 1, ḫuḥu, Tomb Ram. 111, 79, 10, to explain (?)

bāhuhé 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, flood; see bāh.

bān 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, P. 277, M. 521, N. 1102, stream (?) lake (?) pool.

bān-t 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, Rec. 30, 72, T. 26, P. 389, N. 165, 268, neck, throat, bosom.

bān 𓊊𓊂𓊍 𓊂𓊂𓊏, 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. מַעַשֶׂים.
Bār  Baal, a Syrian god of war and the chase, sometimes identified by the Egyptians with Set; Heb. בָּל.
Bārm'hr  a judge in the Harim Conspiracy; compare באלמ'רים (Devéria).
Bārtá  Ba'latath, the consort of Bēthtis (Exod. xiv, 2, Numb. xxxiii, 7, Asien 315).

bāḥ, bāḥā  T. 368, P. 47, 548, N. 996, מַעַשֶׂים, N. 33, מַעַשֶׂים, M. 335, מַעַשֶׂים, M. 334, מַעַשֶׂים, P. 708; מַעַשֶׂים, Rec. 21, 14, irrigation officer.

bāḥ  T. 243, P. 608, water-flood, abundance of water.
Bāḥ  "Waterer," a title of the Nile.

bāḥ  B.D. 64, 26, 1368, 7, the god of the Nile-flood.

bāḥ  to be abundant.

bāḥ  Pap. 3924, 87, a man overwhelmed with misfortunes.

bāḥ-t  T. 82, M. 236, N. 613, I. 34, an abundant food supply, bounty, abundance; מַעַשֶׂים, an abundant harvest.

bāḥ, bāḥā  N. 1326, מַעַשֶׂים, P. 81, N. 25, giving meat and drink in abundance, to feed full.

bāṭha  Nástasen Stele 39, vessel, pot.

bi  Lacau ....

bi  IV, 612, to make a wonder of.

bi-t  A.Z. 1905, 14, a wonder; plur. מַעַשֶׂים, IV, 340, 347.

biu  B.D. 138, 7, "wonderful" (?)

Bi  the name of a fiend.

Bit  B.D. 1458, a form of Hathor.

bina  A.Z. 1908, 85, the phoenix bird; Gr. φοῖνιξ.

bu  Amen. 9, 7, מַעַשֶׂים, a sign of negation, not; Copt. מַעַשֶׂים.

bu ār  do not = Copt. מַעַשֶׂים.

bu pu  Rec. 21, 79.

bu pu-uā  no one.

bu pu-t  Copt. מַעַשֶׂים.

bu pu-itu  A.Z. 1908, 73 ff., not; Copt. מַעַשֶׂים.

bu ān  ungracious, unpleasant, malignant.

bu  place, house, site מַעַשֶׂים, B.D. 818, 6; Copt. מַעַשֶׂים, place of wine;
bu áakhu, Col. 14, 144, the best, excellence.

bu áquer, 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, 126, I, 79, 14, 977, Rec. 35, 73, place of truth, i.e., truth.

bu menkh, Rec. 16, 56, perfection.

bu neb, every place, everywhere.


bu nefer, Peasant 197, place of happiness, i.e., happiness, felicity; Peasant 288, happy folk; the happiness caused by plenty of food.

bu bu nefer, P. 174, N. 942.

bu nér, P. 174, N. 942.

bu huru, Peasant 167, 263, badness, wickedness, shameful.

bu her sekheru, Gen. Epist. 68 . . . . . .

Bu ḫeḥ, 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. . . . . . .

bu kiu, A.Z. 1906, 160, 1907, 99, foreigners, strangers, foreign (?)

bu ga, Anastasi 1, 7, 2; var. ; see beg.

bu tem, perfection, completeness, conclusion.

bu ṭu, 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 \( c \), Amen. 3, 5, 17, \[ n \]
\[ y \], T. 344, abomination; \[ y \], Gol. 12, 97, loathsome thing; Israel Stele 9.

butti \( c \), Tombos Stele 4, hateful persons, abominable beings or things.

but ka \( c \), a hateful person.

But-Menu \( c \); see Besu-Menu.

but (bes-ut ?) \( c \), to come forth (?) place of issue (?)

but (?) \( c \), some kind of workman.

bu \( c \), beams, rafters.

bubu \( c \), a seed or grain offering.

bubu \( c \), rings, annular ornaments.

bua \( c \), place; see \( x \).

bua-t, buai-t \( c \), Berl. 3024, 92, \[ y \], high ground, high place, hill, high rock.

bua \( c \), to be great, to be wonderful, or marvellous, to hold to be wonderful, to magnify; thou art more wonderful than those who are in thy train.

bua-t \( c \), Rec. 14, 97, Kubbân Stele 31, marvels, wonders.

bua \( c \), A.Z. 35, 17, \[ n \], Rhind Pap. 54, \[ n \].

\[ n \], Amen. 3, 5, 26, 14, \[ n \], chief, mighty one, magnate, lord, overlord, nobleman; plur.

\[ n \], Leyden Pap. 13, 14, \[ n \], Hymn to Nile 3, 14.

Bua-tep \( c \), Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 42).

buāait \( c \), wonders, marvels.

bun \( c \), P. 425, M. 608, N. 1213, claw, nail, talon.

Bun (?) \( c \), B.D.G. 1194, a serpent-fiend and form of Set.

Bun-ā, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

bunes \( c \), to eat, to devour; see \[ c \].

burqa \( c \), Verbun 14, to shine, to lighten, to glimmer, to sparkle, bright, shining; Copt. \[ c \], \[ c \], Heb. \[ c \].

buha \( c \), fugitive, he who flies, coward.

buńhra \( c \), Love Songs 2, 11, to mock at, to laugh at; Heb. \[ c \].

busu (?) \( c \), cheeks (?)

busa \( c \), 1, Demot. Cat., some silver object given in dowries.

bug-[t] \( c \), Rev. 14, 107, pregnant woman.

but \( c \), barley; Copt. \[ c \], Gr. \[ c \].

but \( c \), a kind of offering, incense (?)

butčiu \( c \), those who are burned or scalded.

bob \( c \), to be violent.
bebu, B.D. 161, 4, strong man.
beb, to go round, to revolve, to circulate.
beb, a metal pectoral or breast-plate, collar; uraeus headress (?)
beb, geb-t, Rec. 27, 86, cave, cavern, cavity, hole in the ground, hiding-place, den, lair; Copt. beb-t.
beb-t, the deep part of a stream, source; Berl. 19286, depth of the Nile; see bebe, bebe-t, IV, 464, B.M. 374.
Beb, B.D. 17 (Nehseni), II, 6, Rec. 27, 84, the first-born son of Osiris who ate the livers of the dead; see Baba, Babai, Babi; Gr. بِبُبُو.  
Bebi, the eldest son of Osiris; see bebe.
Bebi, B.D. 18, I, 1, a dog-headed god of the dead.
Bobti (?), B.D. 17 (Nehseni), 44, the guardian of the Bend of Amente.
Beb-ti, Mar. Aby. 1, 45, the god of evil.
beb-t, Rec. 31, 14, a kind of herb or flower.
bebait, B.D. 104, 5; see bebe.
bebuit, IV, 1164, a kind of wig.
bebuit (?), arrows.
bebith (benbenth ?), U. 539.

bebi, 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.
ben, Amen. 27, 1, not; Copt. be
benâ, not.
ben, N. 799 = ben, P. 152.
ben, evil, wickedness, wretchedness; see ben, Copt. be
ben-t, Metternich Stele 35, evil.
benu, evil one, wicked man;
ben, Rhind Pап. 18.
benâ, Rev., be
Rev. 13, 9, badness, evil, wickedness, sensual, bad; varr. benâ, Rev.; Copt. be
ben ha-t, IV, 1075, evil-hearted, rebel.
Ben, 26, 233, a god of evil.
ben-t, be
benben-t, Rec. 58, 59, a kind of wood, palm-stick.
ben, to escape, to flee, to pass away, to be dissolved, to go on.
benâ, Jour. As. 1908, 262, to go, to come.
benben, B.D. 39, 11, to copulate.
benu, male, man.
benben, Nesi-Ámsu 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. kswit.
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, 39, 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]; , N. 663.
Benben, Mar. Aby. I, 44, a solar-god (?)
Benben, N. 971, a light-god in the temple of Seker.
Benbeniti, Tuat I, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No, 74).
benben, ; see
benau, L.D. III, 194, 12
bená, IV, 1183, e, Rev. 12, 62; see
bená-t, sweetness; see
bená ári, well-doing, gracious.
bená, young palms, palm shoots.
bená, date wine.
bnaná, B.D. 134, 7, to bathe (?)
bní, swallow; Copt. šnne, šnmu.
benu-\(\text{t}\)  \(\text{t}\), IV, 831, a kind of stone, pebbles, flints;  \(\text{t}\), 81, the ore of copper (?) a stone used in medicine.

benuit  \(\text{t}\), corn-grinders, querns.

benu-\(\text{t}\)  \(\text{t}\), cakes, loaves.

benu  N. 757, claws, nails, talons; see bun.

benu  N., Nástansen Stele 38, bowl, vessel.

bennu  \(\text{t}\) to set something in metal.

benu  \(\text{t} 29, 146, \text{t}\), Metternich Stele 92, the benu bird;  \(\text{t}\), Rec. 30, 72.

Benu  \(\text{t}\) B.D. 17, 25, a bird-god sacred to Rā and Osiris, and the incarnation of the soul of Rā and the heart of Osiris; Venus as a morning star was identified with him; Benu was self-produced, and the bird appeared each morning at dawn on the Persea Tree in Anu; the Greeks connected it with the Phoenix; see Herod. ii, 73, Pliny N.H. x, 2, Pomponius Mela iii, 8, Tsetzer, Chil. v, 397.

Benuf  \(\text{t}\) P. 662, \(\text{t}\), M. 774.

Beneb  \(\text{t}\) Rec. 16, 150, a native of Beneb.

benpi  \(\text{t}\) = Copt. \(\text{t}\).

benpi  \(\text{t}\)  \(\text{t}\), Rev. 12, 25,  \(\text{t}\), Rev. 13, 41, iron; Copt. \(\text{t}\).

benf  \(\text{t}\), A.Z. 1892, 29, \(\text{t}\), Rec. 31, 31, exudation or emission from an animal or reptile.

Benf  \(\text{t}\), Metternich Stele 58, one of the seven scorpions of Isis.

benr  \(\text{t}\), IV, 651, 661, \(\text{t}\), with \(\text{t}\) and \(\text{t}\), outside, exit; Copt. \(\text{t}\);

see bun r \(\text{t}\).

Benr  \(\text{t}\) B.D. 142, III, 25, a town of Osiris.

benr  \(\text{t}\), “sweet water,” a name of the Nile.

benrā  \(\text{t}\), T. 345, \(\text{t}\), dates;  \(\text{t}\), fresh dates, IV, 171; Copt. \(\text{t}\).

benrā-\(\text{t}\)  \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), date palm; Copt. \(\text{t}\).

benrāu  \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), Rec. 32, 178, date wine;  \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), new date wine.

benrā-t  \(\text{t}\), date wine.

benrāti  \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), Rec. 19, 92, \(\text{t}\), labourer in a palm grove.

benrā  \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), to be sweet, sweet, to be grateful to the senses;  \(\text{t}\), nice;  \(\text{t}\), N. 799,  \(\text{t}\), P. 152, sweet things.

benr-nos-t  \(\text{t}\), sweet-tongued, speaker of fair things.

benr-re  \(\text{t}\), sweet-mouthed.

benrā benrā  \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), \(\text{t}\), very sweet, very nice.
benrit, benriti
Leyden Pap., confectioner, sweetmeat-maker; plur.

bennhu
, to turn away, or aside; Copt. 10(t2) (?)

benkh
, Rec. 15, 127, to make an incision in bark;
, to cut.

bensch
, bolt, part of a door; plur.

beng
, a kind of bird.

beng

bent, benti
, Tuat II, a singing ape-god; plur.

Benti
, 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, 
, M. 747, two fiends in the Tuat.

ben-ti
, the two breasts; varr.

ben
t
, to copulate, phallus.

bent
, Rec. 11, 62, to tie, to bind, to bind with spells.

ben
, A.Z. 1905, 39, to groan, to moan.

ben
t
, Thees. 1202,
Israel Stele 10, an exclamation of grief, woe! alas! 

bentch-t
, Mission I, 159, Rec. 29, 157, vineyard, pergola.

bentch-ut (?)

ber
, outside, exit, gateway; Copt. 10(0(0.

ber
, Rev., eye; Copt. 10(0; dual

brr (?)
, to become hard, to ossify.

berber
, pyramid, stone with a pyramidal top; see

berber
, a loaf of bread of a pyramidal shape.

berber
, to cast out, to wreck, to overturn; Copt. 10(0(0p.

brá
, Rev. 2, 351, basket; Copt. 10(1p. 10(1p.

berkaru
, Herusátef 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. 10(0px.
**J**, B, IV, 711, Statistical Tab. 39, to flee, to run away.

**behau**, he who runs away, coward.

**beh**, earth, ground, place.

**beh**, some odoriferous substance, incense (?)

**beha-t**, Koller Pap. 4, 6, Rec. 16, 69, Anastasi IV, 16, 5, 0, 1, , , fan; plur.

**behen**, to cover over, cover, covering, coverlet, veil.

**Behthu**, Rec. 36, 169, a class of gods (?)

**beh**, hand, IV, 1081, a part of the body.

**beh**, produce; Copt.  

**beh**, what is in front.

**beh**, a measure.

**beh**, Rec. 4, 32, shrubs among which Osiris was buried.

**beh-h**, a kind of shrub.

**behu**, teeth, tusks = , , , Copt. 6.

**beh**, B.D. 39, 12, , to cut, to kill, to hack, to carve, to hew stone.

**beh-t**, P.S.B. 17, 198, , “the tearer,” a kind of bird.

**beh-t**, P.S.B. 17, 197, , P.S.B. 10, 48, a class of servants or workmen.

**beh-hu (?)**, , , hyena.

**beha**, Rec. 1, 49, to break or tear in pieces.

**beha**, , , to set (offerings), a kind of fish.

**beha**, ; see bah.

**Behus**, B.D. 109, 9, the calf of Khera (?) a soul of the East, the calf star, the morning star.

**behus**, a kind of stone.

**Behuka**, Mar. Aby. 1, 49, Sphinx I, 88, , Abbott Pap. 2, 10, 11, the name of a swift Libyan dog of Antef-aa.


**Behutit**, the city-goddess of Edfu.

**behuthth-t**, mast, pole, flag-staff.

**behut-t**, Stele 8, , , , , Kubbân, a shrine in Lower Egypt.

**behut-t**, Rec. 29, 196, a shrine, altar.

**behu-tti**, the Sun-god of , whose form was that of a beetle.

**behu-tt**, to spread out the wings.

**behen**, U. 455, , T. 17, Thes. 1481, , IV, 969, to slay, to cut in pieces, to stab, to pierce, to perforate a body.
behoten — baleful, deadly.

Behoten-t, Tuat I, a light-goddess.

Behotenu, Rec. 31, 31, deadly serpents in the Other World.

behen — P.S.B. 13, 412, to bark.

behenu — B.D. 24, 2, fighting dogs.

behes — U. 20, calf; plur. M. 63, P. 45, several.

behes — a sucking calf.

behes — A, IV, 893, to hunt, to follow the chase.

behsau — a hunt, game.

behqa — P. 11168, 57

beht-ti — Rec. 12, 211, two thrones, or double throne; see beh.

beht — seat, throne.

beht-t — quantity, amount.

bekkhh — U. 611, N. 643, Hh. 414, Rec. 31, 168, to be hot, to burn, flame, heat, fire, fiery; T. 336.

Bekkhhi, Tuat VIII, the name of the 7th Gate.

Bekkhhit, Tuat X, a light-goddess of dawn.

Bekhbekh, B.D.G. 453; var. Bekh, to give light, to light up, to illumine.

Bekh — B.D.G. 200, a black-haired bull-god of Hermontis, the Living Soul of Râ, the Bull of the East, and the Lion of the West; Gr. Bekhv, Macrobius, Sat. I, 26, Aelian, De Nat. An. XII, 11.

Bekh — to give birth, to produce.

bekh-t — what is born, produced.

bekh[ekh]? — a kind of tree.

bekhen — to cut, to saw.

bekhen — a kind of stone from Wâdi Ham-nâmât, basalt, diorite; plur. Rec. 20, 41.

bekhen-t — Thes. 1286, IV, 167, gate-house, pylon; plur. Berl. 7262; Rec. 8, 9, 111, the two towers of a pylon; Rec. 20, 40, IV, 365, two great towers.

bekhnu — Rec. 20, 85, a fortified town; plur. Rec. 19, 16.

Bekhen — B.D. 165, 1, a proper name (?).

bekhes — bread, cakes.

bes — A.Z. 1908, 17, an amulet.

bes — T. 321, P. 398, M. 568, N. 475, to flame up, to be hot.

besit — flame, fire, blaze.
Besu- Menju, B.D. 125, III, 35; see Besu-Ahu.

bes, besi, Rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

bes, besi, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes, besi, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

besu, bes, P. 797, doors; see besi.

bes, besi, Rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

bes, besi, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

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besu, bes, P. 797, doors; see besi.

bes, besi, Rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

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besu, bes, P. 797, doors; see besi.

bes, besi, Rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

bes, besi, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

besu, bes, P. 797, doors; see besi.

bes, besi, Rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

bes, besi, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

besu, bes, P. 797, doors; see besi.

bes, besi, Rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

bes, besi, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

besu, bes, P. 797, doors; see besi.

bes, besi, Rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

bes, besi, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

besu, bes, P. 797, doors; see besi.

bes, besi, Rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

bes, besi, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

besu, bes, P. 797, doors; see besi.

bes, besi, Rec. 31, 162, 171, Amen.

bes, besi, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

bes-t, bes-tu, IV, 157, to induct a priest.

besu, bes, P. 797, doors; see besi.
besbesiu

bes-t, Rec. 26, 168, chisel; chiselled objects (?)

bes, bas, besu, basha

leopard; leopard of the South;
leopard of the North.

bes-t, female leopard.

Bes, dwarf god; a god of Sàdàni 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. $\text{Δ} \text{κ} \text{ε}$.

besbes

besbes, a kind of goose.

besa

besa, a kind of goose. V. 31, N. 700, emission, flow, issue; what flows from the breasts, i.e., milk.

besa

besa, a short tunic, waistcloth, loin band.

Besa

a corn-god.

besb[es] (?), Rec. 30, 188

besn

besen, Rec. 26, 168, metal tool, graver; tha besen

besen

besen, a kind of goose.

besen

besen, a kind of seed, some substance burnt at the inauguration of a temple.

besek

besek, intestine, gut; plur. T. 246, T. 119, N. 456.

besek

besek, T. 295, Amen.

besh, boshá

besh, boshá, T. 295, Amen.

besh-t


beshu

beshu, spittle, excessive saliva, vomit.

beshsh

P. 661, 775.

beshsh-t

P. 661, 775, M. 771, flow of water from the eyes.

besh

besh, dust; Copt. ००० (?)

beshsh

beshsh, sticks of incense.

beshu (?)

B.D. 108, 5 metal scales or plates.

besh

besh, Annales V, 34, to slay, to kill.

beshha

beshha, millet, crushed or ground, millet flour, dhrura for making beer.
besht \( \equiv \), to rebel, to revolt.

besht-t \( \equiv \), IV, 614, Pap. 3024, 102, revolt, rebellion, resistance, opposition, troubled (of water).

beshtiu \( \equiv \), Rec. 15, 178, 175, 123, 61.

beshtu \( \equiv \), Rec. 8, 124, 123, 57, 121, 59.

beshthu \( \equiv \), Rec. 11, 59, Mar. Karn. 52, 18, rebels, revolters.

beshtth \( \equiv \), to revolt, to rebel.

besht \( \equiv \), to revolt, to rebel.

beshtu \( \equiv \), rebels; see \( \equiv \).

beq \( \equiv \), Rhind Pap. 28, to see, to be bright, to shine.

beq \( \equiv \), the shining, or bright, Eye of Horus.

beq-t \( \equiv \), heaven, sky.

Beq \( \equiv \), Tuat XII, a dawn-god, who towed Af through the serpent Ankh-neteru, and was reborn daily.

Beq \( \equiv \), B.D. 145, 19, 74, a god.

Beq \( \equiv \), B.D. 146 (Saite), the doorkeeper of the 3rd Pylon.

beq-t \( \equiv \), olive tree.

beq \( \equiv \), IV, 688, olive oil, unguent compounded of olive oil.

beq-t \( \equiv \), Ebers Pap. 90, 7.

beq uatch \( \equiv \), IV, 699, fresh olive oil.

beq netchem \( \equiv \), IV, 699, sweet olive oil.

beq tesher \( \equiv \), red olive oil, i.e., old olive oil (?)

beq ha-t \( \equiv \), "oily-hearted," to be deceitful, to flatter, to be insincere.

beq \( \equiv \), IV, 62; see baq \( \equiv \).

beq \( \equiv \), chief, overseer.

beq \( \equiv \), Metternich Stele 7, to cry out.

beq \( \equiv \), to be with child; see \( \equiv \).

beqa \( \equiv \), to shine, to be bright, to flourish.

beqa \( \equiv \), light, sunrise, shimmer.

beqi \( \equiv \), to flow, to descend.

beqbeq \( \equiv \), to pour out, to flow; compare Heb. \( \equiv \).

beqen \( \equiv \), IV, 640, a kind of altar.

beqengen \( \equiv \), an object carried in a procession.

beqen \( \equiv \), a kind of plant.

beqenu \( \equiv \), warrior, armed soldier.

beqer \( \equiv \), steps, stairs, staircase.

beqes \( \equiv \), a Nubian precious stone.

beqs-t \( \equiv \), A.Z. 1900, 20, B.D. 31, 4, 133, 4, lower part of the body, tail, bowels, belly; plur. \( \equiv \), Ebers Pap. 65, 10, 16, \( \equiv \), Rec. 26, 230; \( \equiv \), "eye in his belly," a god; \( \equiv \), Rec. 30, 68.
beqsu  

beqsu  
(?), B.D. 149, I, 5, a part of a grasshopper; scales, balance.  

Beqsu (?).  

bek  
U. 362, hawk; see  ; Copt.  

Beku  
U. 570, N. 752, hawk-goddesses.  

Bekut  
U. 209, hawk-goddesses.  

bek  
Rec. 12, 36, ladder, steps, to work, to labour.  

bek  
Rec. 27, 56, a cow pregnant with young.  

bek-t  
the breasts when swollen with milk.  

Beka-t  
N. 159, a part of a grasshopper, beqsu (?), the name of a god.  

bekau  
one of the Dekans; Gr. BIKOT.  

beka  
weak, feeble = .  

beker  
steps, stairs.  

beg  
Rec. 30, 6, to see, to shine, to be splendid.  

beg  
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.  

begaau  
place of helplessness, the grave.  

beg  
to cry out.  

bega  
morn, cry, weeping, lamentation, sighing, groaning.  

begau  

beka-t  
morning, morning light, light of dawn, as opposed to darkness, night; compare Heb.  

beka-t  
morning, to-morrow morning; compare Heb.  

beka  
, Mar. Karn. 44, 42, Annales V, 95, to bulge out, to swell (of the belly of a pregnant woman); Copt.  

bega  
, a kind of fish; var.  

begarthat  
, Israel Stele 11, cave; compare Heb. היער.
begas  
feeble, weak, little, diminutive; plur.  
B.D. 147, IV, 8.

begas-ha-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.

beges  
to be weak or miserable, to be in want, empty; var. 
IV, feebleness, helplessness; 
O' 470.

begsu  
trouble, misery.

beges  
neck (?) a part of the body.

begs-t  
A.Z. 1908, 17,  
B.D. 136b, 8, necklace, collar, an amulet; var.

beges  
dagger, poignard.

beges  
a kind of shrub.

bet  
to be an abomination, to be regarded as loathsome.

beta  
Amen. 4, 19,  
Amen. 11, 6,  
Amen.

betbet  
see  
ore.

betá  
Rec. 3, 48, a mould.

beti ha  
Rec. 3, 52, the back of the mould.

beti her  
the front of the mould.

beti senu  
Rec. 3, 50, the two halves of the mould.

betu  
Rec. 12, 145, a sacred tablet (?)
Betnu  
foreign rebels.

Betenh  
IV, 969, disaffected, discontented, hostile in intent, rebellious.

Betnu  
dog-headed apes.

Betnu  
swift, agile.

Betht (?)  
IV, 893, the tusk of an elephant.

Betsh  
to be faint, to be feeble, weak, or helpless; see betek.

Betshu  
helpless but evil-disposed beings, both men and spirits.

Betek  
to fall, to drop, to fall.

Betektek  
to fall.

Betek  
rebel, foe; plur. betek,

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.

Bethen ha-t  
Rec. 17, 44, disaffected, disloyal, rebellious.

Bethesh  
and bett; see betek.

Bett-t  
a heap of dhurra.

Bett-hetch-t  
Rec. 12, 85, white millet.

Bett-tosher-t  
red millet.

Bett  
to burn, to burn incense; to illumine, to shine.

Bett  
U. 359, to smell of incense.

Bett  
U. 102, P. 125, natron, saltpetre, incense;

Bett  
icense chamber.

Betá  
censing, one who censes.

Betu  
P. 469, M. 533, N. 1112, betu incense deified.

Bett-t  
a kind of plant or herb used in medicine.

Bettkka  
water-melon;

Bettkka  
Heb. דַּשָּׁנָה, Copt. Betške,

Betške  
Arab. בֵּטֶשֶׁק.

Bet-ti  
B.D. 31, 3, the opponent of the Crocodile-fiend.

Betbet  
B.D.G. 1064, a goddess.
beṭ  
, Rec. 43, 48, Ġ, the mould in which the figure of Osiris was made at Denderah.

beṭ  
Nastasen Stele 29, throne of gold (ān) with steps.

beṭi  
abominable person or thing; Copt. ṭote.

beṭen  
B.D. (Saite), 40, 3, Ġ, to compress, to bind.

beṭen  
tie, to bind, fillet, bandlet.

beṭen  
foe, enemy, fiend, evil spirit.

beṭniu  
enemies, foes.

Betn  
Annales, 3, 177; a star-god.

beṭesh  
P. 241, to dissolve, to be dissolved, poured out like water.

Beteshet  
T. 85, Ġ, M. 239, N. 616, a god who presided over burnt offerings.

Betsh-āui  
Rec. 30, 67, a god.

beṭsh  
×, Ġ, to be weak, helpless, exhausted, powerless, impotent.

beṭsh  
Ḡ, to be angry.

beṭshu, betshut  
im-
p □; Heb. p.

p, pi □, □ = Ⲱ ⲱ, demonstr. pron. masc. sing.; p + n (pen) □ ⲯ ⲯ, what belongs to; p + ä □ Ⲱ, IV, 143, what is mine.

p, pā □, M. 289, □ = □ Ⲱ, P. 182, N. 895 = □, this.

p □ Ⲳ, □, an article of furniture, base of a stand.

pe-t □ Ⲳ, T. 399, □, M. 409, □, the sky, heaven, Rev. 13, 2, □ Ⲳ ⲯ ⲯ, Rev. 13, 40; plur. □ Ⲳ Ⲳ Ⲳ, heaven, earth, and the Other World; □ Ⲳ Ⲳ Ⲳ, all heaven; Copt. ṇ麑.

pe-t pe-t □ □ □, T. 34, □, U. 514, □, □, the two halves of heaven, the day and the night sky.

pet-ti temtā □ □ □, U. 514, T. 326, the two heavens or skies.

pe-t □, □, sky, the four quarters thereof:

petiu □, South, □, North, □, West, □, East.

pa □, □, □, □, □, demonstr. pron. sing. masc; Copt. ṇ寮, ṇ屆.

pa-ā □, □, □, Nāstasen Stele 27, my.

pai ṣ, ṣ, demonstr. pron. masc. sing.; Copt. ṇ寮, ṇ屆. With suffixes:

pai-ā ṣ, ṣ, my, mine (masc.), ṣ, ṣ, (fem.); Copt. ṇ寮.

pai-k ṣ, ṣ, thy, thine (masc.);

pai-t ṣ, ṣ, thy, thine (fem.).

paituk ṣ, ṣ, III, 143, thy.

pai-f ṣ, ṣ, Amen. 6, 3, his; Copt. ṇ寮.

pai-s ṣ, ṣ, hers; ṣ, ṣ, Rev.; Copt. ṇ翯.

pai-tuk ṣ, ṣ, III, 143, thy.

pai-n ṣ, ṣ, III, 143, Rec. 26, 153, our; later ṣ, ṣ, ṣ, ṣ, ṣ, ṣ, ṣ, ṣ, ṣ, Rev. 11, 141, 12, 46; Copt. ṇויד.

pai-ten ṣ, ṣ, your; Copt. ṇ xxxx.

pai-sen ṣ, ṣ, their.

pau ṣ, ṣ, those.

pa-un ṣ, ṣ, a particle, = then, in that case.

Pa-ārī-sekhī ṣ, ṣ, a title of Khensu of Thebes.
Pa-ah-nersmen, Rec. 31, 36, the owner of a town.

pa-aa-n-ursh, Rec. 21, 22, guardian; Copt. πανοπλυς.

Pa-ium'-t Åsår, the port of the sacred boat of the Busiric Nome.

Pa-bår, i.e., "busiric"; see Bär.

Pa-Bekhennu, B.D. 165, 1, a title of Amen.


Pa-nemmá, B.D. 164, 9, a son of Rā.

pa Rā, the Sun; Copt. ФРу.

pa ḥa-t, Ebers Pap. 14, 3, a kind of medicine.

pa, ḫa, transcribed in the Tanis papyri by ⲥⲪ; see per.

pa, pai, P. 164, M. 327, N. 858, louse; Copt. IIII.

pai, pai, Rec. 12, 39 = Copt. στέφανοι.

pai, louse; Copt. IIII.

paît, feathered fowl, birds; Rec. 32, 67, water fowl.

pa-t, N. 952, a kind of garment, or apparel.

dead, dried, louse, louse, dry, from the oldest time, i.e., never before; Thes. 1285, the first beginning.

paut, to fly; later ⲥⲥ, to be, to exist.

paut, beings, men;

paut, women.


pa-t, primeval time (?)

pau-t, primeval time, remote ages; not from the oldest time, i.e., never before; ▲, Thes. 1285, the first beginning.

paut ta, primeval time, remote ages.

pauti taui (?)
IV, 1168, the beginning of time, the creation, primeval time; since the creation.

Pauti taui (?) Rec. 32, 63, A.Z. 1900, 31, a title of Amen-Ra as the representative of the primeval god of Egypt.

Pau Rec. 27, 224, the primeval god. This name perhaps means "he who is," "he who exists," "the self-existent."

Pauti U. 437, T. 259, B.D. 15, 10, B.D. 79, 3, N. 67, P. 97, M. 67, Berl. 2293, B.D. 15, 11, B.D. 15, 7, B.D. 85, 9, B.D. 145, 84, B.D. 39, 18, Rec. 26, 77, B.D. 58, 11, B.D. 58, 10, IV, 867, the primeval god, the god who created himself and all that is. The dual form of the name refers to his rule of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Pauti (paut) en neteru N. 709, "company of the gods."

Paut-then-ta Rec. 27, 221, a god.

Paa-t P. 417, M. 597, N. 1202, a lake in the Tuat.

paathaḥ (?) B.D. 125, 11, a kind of cake.

paash, a kind of bird, pigeon (?)

paāt-t various kinds of woods, or barks, used in medicine; see B.D. 125, 11, a kind of cake.

Pai Tuat XII, Demot. Cat. 422, a god.

Paat Metternich Stele 96, the consort of .

Pain a lake in the Tuat.

pair Nāstasen Stele 34, the river, the stream; Copt. mūop.

Pais Metternich Stele 96, a Hitite proper name.

pait B.D. 125, III, 30, a part of a boat.

pait house.

pait Pap. IX, 13, a kind of seed used in medicine.

paur Rechnungen 17, 1, 12, Hearst Pap. XI, 6; O, new wine.

pafi, that; see .

pant Jour. As. 1908, 265 = nent.
a beetle-headed throne-bearer of Harmakhis Temu.

Panntu (?), Berg. II, 9, the ibis-headed guard of the 11th hour of the night.

parän, i.e., Nāstasen, Stele 40, 44 = XII.

Paru, B.D. (Saite) 162, 1, 165, 1, a Nubian god, a form of Rā.

Pariukas, B.D. 165, 1, a title of Amen.

Parhaqa Kheperu, B.D. 164, 3, the consort of Sekhmit-Bast-Rā.

Parhu, IV, 324, a prince of Punt.


parthal, iron, iron weapons; compare Heb. חרב.

pahu, to-day; Copt. tfoot.

pahrer, to run, to revolve, to circle; see ḫer.

pakh, U. 551, to attack.

pakh, a kind of herb.

Pakhit, Rec. 26, 229, a cat-goddess, or a lion-goddess. The chief seat of her cult was at Beni Hasan in a sanctuary now called the Speos Artemidos.

pakhar, to go about, to run.

Pakhenmet, A.Z. 1901, 129.

Pakhst-t, a kind of plant or vegetable.

Pakhet, Tuat III, a mythological boat with ends in the form of lions' heads.

pakhet, T. 314, to overturn, to capsize, to be upset or overturned.

pas, the name of the object ḫ.

pas, the little pot for water attached to a painter's palette.

pasa, cakes, loaves.

pasasa, Edict 15, Rec. 1885, 43, 15, toil (?) labour (?)

pasef, U. 109, N. 418, to bake, to cook; see ṣf.

pasen, cake, loaf; plur. ḫ.

Paseru, B.D. (Saite) 165, 1, a title of Rā or Amen.

paskh, T. 311, ḫ.

Pasetu, B.D. (Saite) 112, 1, a god, a divine title.

Pashakasa, B.D. 164, 2, a god, son of Parhaqa-Kheperu and Sekhmit-Bast-Rā.

paq 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, cake, loaf; plur. 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, P. 161, 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Rec. 31, 172.

paq 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Rec. 31, 162

paq-t 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, N. 937, ladder.

paqit 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, shard, shell; tortoise-shell, turtle-shell.

paqru 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Peasant, 23c, a kind of fish.

Paqrer 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Dream Stele 36, "the Frog," a proper name = Copt. Ṉekrōp.p.

pakaka 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Nastasen Stele, 48 = netkwk (?)

Patheth 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, U. 615.

Patheth 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Tuat I, a singing ape-god.

pa†(paut) 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Hh. 460, cake, loaf, bread; plur. 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, III.

pa†, salve, ointment.

pa† 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, a kind of dove; Copt. enof.t.

pa† 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, foot; Copt. n.a.t, ϕατ; see 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥.

pa† 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, fountain.

pa†enu 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, 𓂆𓊢𓊤𓊕𓊣, Herusâtef Stele 52, a metal vessel.


matter, substance, ball or tablet or cake of incense, cake of bread, a fruit (?); plur.


pâpâ 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Amen. 12, 16, 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥.

pâpâ-t 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Rec. 26, 47, to make bricks; Copt. na.nw. φαφε.

pâpâ-t 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, part of a ship.

Pân 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Tuat II, a god.

pâs-t 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, cake, loaf.

pât 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Rec. 30, 201, cake.

pât 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, he who; Copt. net.

pâtha (?) 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Amen. 24, 9, moulder, smiter (?)

pâ 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, ancestor.

pâit 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, a mortal man; plur.

pâit 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, the face of a man, a human face.


people, a class of people or spirits.

Pât 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Denderah III, 77, a group of beings in the Tuat.

pâpâ 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, Rec. 36, 79, 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, to bring forth, to bear, to give birth to; 𓊡𓊢𓊤𓊥, born of.
Pāpā[ it] Denderah, I, 6, a birth-goddess.

pā flame, fire, spark; plur.

pāpā to shine, to illumine.

pā-t I.D. III, 229c, Rec. 14, 166, a kind of farm land.

pā-t Rec. 31, 169, a knife.

pā-pāit furniture, seats (?) chairs (?)

pā-pāit, a kind of grain or seed with a pungent odour or taste.

pān M. 127, . . . . . . . . . . . (play on the name Rañān, the chief of the gods).

Pānāri Tuat IX, a god.

P-ānkhi Tuat X, a form of Kheperā.

Pāhāaref Rev. 11, 184, a god; Copt. nē. poq.

pāt loaf, bread, food.

pāt dove; Copt. enop var.

pāt-t dove; see pāt.

and

pātch a circular object, disk, cake, round tablet, loaf.

pi Rec. 15, 175 = ne.

pi , belonging to: Nāstasen Stele 44, my; nāstasen Stele 44, my; nāstasen Stele 44, my; nāstasen Stele 44, my; pi, pi-t Rev. 11, 141, pi, pi-t, Rev. 13, 31, heaven; see.

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. iti, pi; plur.

pi-t pill, globule.

pif Rev. 14, 36, tablet; Gr. πῖνος.

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 .

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.

puāa, cake, loaf; plur.

pui a demonstrative particle, a weakened form of .
pui [Bird; to fly; see, Amen. 10, 5, 13, 8, 22, 22, to fly.]

pui [Birds, feathery fowl.]

puki [Fleas.]

pup [To mould, to make; to make bricks; Copt. ΠΕΙ, ΦΑΦΕ.

pünen [Rec. 26, 47, Π, ink jar; see.

pur, purá [Beans, peas; Heb._, Arab._.]

pursh [To separate, to divide, to split; compare Heb. אָּסְר, Copt. ΠΥΡΣ.

pus [A cake, a kind of bread.

pusasa [Anastasi IV, 14, 10, to divide, to separate, to distribute, division.

puga [Stick, staff, a piece of wood; plur.

puga [To divide, to open, to be opened; see.

puga [A measure for honey equal to one quarter of a hin.

puga [Love Songs 1, 8, camping ground, encampment, camp, compound.

puga [To spit.]

pugas [Amen. 10, 20, 23, 16, to spit; see.

put [A name for the dead.

Putukhipa [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.

Pebaf [Tuat III, a god with horns on his head.

p-b-maáí (?) [Rhind Pap. 12

pep [To go, to march.

pep [A plant or herb used in medicine, pepper (?)

pepá [A boat.

pepi, pip [To make bricks; see.

pup [A chair of office or of state.]

P-pestit-neteru [Oil Hathor.

Pef [A demonst. particle, that; fem. ; plur. . In the Pyramid Texts it is sometimes placed before the substantive, e.g., , P. 615, M. 783, N. 1143; and see P. 674, etc.

pfa [That.

pefi [That damned one, i.e., Aapep.

pefi-qa-her [A title of honour.
Pefes  pefes  pefes  pefes  B.D. 727, to boil or roast, to
cook; Cop. nice, nec.

Pefss  pefss  B.D. 172, 34, oil-boiler.

Pefss-t  a roasting, cooked
food.

Pefsit  something roasted, cooked food.

Pefsu  baked cakes.

Pefset-akhir-f  B.D. 145a (Nav. II, 156), a god.

Pen  a demonst.
particle, this; fem.
plur. masc.

together

Pen, peni  this, as
opposed to ; that.

Pen, penn  Ebers
Pap. 60, 11, to overthow, to thrust together;
Cop. nwmch.

Pen  B.D. 98, 6, a god; Saite
var.

Penpen  Chab. Mél. II,
262, a kind of stuff or garment.

Pen  B.D. 149, III, 3 . . . . .

Penu  B.D. 33, 2, a mytho-
logical mouse or rat.

Penu  ratsbane.

Penu  Tombos Stele 5 . . . . .

Penpen  a kind of fish.

Penāp-t  A.Z. 1901, 129,
1906, 137, the month Paopi;
Cop. msm, neoii.

Pen-Amen-ḥetep  A.Z. 1901, 129,
1906, 137, the original form of the name of the month
Pha-
menoth; Cop. nwmch, nwmch-
nef-t, nwmch.

Pen-ant  A.Z. 1906, 137,
the original form of the name of the month
Paoni; Cop. nwmch.

Penā  Peasant 112, the going
back of a crop of grapes;
Rec. 27, 85;
to balance the tongue,
P.S.B. 10, 49.

Penā-t  Amen. 3, 14,
overthrow.

Penā-t  Tuat III, a mythological
boat.

Penāit  a portion of a river
with rocks in it.

P-neb-taui  Morgan, Ombos
156, 181, a god, son of Heru-ur and Ta-
sent-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 Pharamuthi; Copt. 𓊉𓊊, 𓊉𓊊, 𓊉𓊊, 𓊉𓊊, 𓊉𓊊, 𓊉𓊊, 𓊉𓊊, 𓊉𓊊, 𓊉𓊊.
pennäerner (?)

Penhuba

Nav. Lit. 29, a name of Rā.

Pen-neseb (?), B.D. 189, 15, 17, etc., a god of offerings.

Penn-Khenti-Amenti

Cairo Pap. III, 3, a serpent-headed god of the Mesqet.

pens

(?) to burn, to roast, to cook.

pensu, Rec. 9, 93, joint of meat.

pens-t, pensit

pill, globule, bolus.

pens

a kind of ground.

pens

to eradicate.

Pensu-ta (?)

B.D. 62, 4

pensa

Anastasi IV, 2, 10, Koller Pap. 2, 8, to cut off.

pensa

fans for the kitchen fire.

pensh

Ebers Pap. 65, 4, a kind of seed used in medicine, juniper berries? compare Heb. 𓊊𓊊.

peng

Peasant 278, 𓊊𓊊

Peasant 220, 𓊊𓊊

Peasant 222, 𓊊𓊊

Peasant 220, 𓊊𓊊

P. 184, M. 294, 𓊊𓊊, N. 897, 𓊊𓊊, 𓊊𓊊, Anastasi I, 13, 5, to bale water out of a boat; Copt. 𓊊𓊊, 𓊊𓊊.

peng

to split, to divide, to separate; compare Heb. 𓊊, Copt. 𓊊𓊊.

penti, Rec. 15, 175, he who.

Pentaura

Rev. 6, 24, a famous scribe, or perhaps author.

Penti, Peti

B.D. 504, 5, 50b, 5, a god.

pent

worm, snake, serpent; Copt. 𓊊𓊊, 𓊊𓊊.

Pent, Pentch

the name of a god.

Pent-tā

T. 337, 𓊊𓊊, P. 816, N. 644, a title of Rā.

Penten

U, 280, a bull-god (?)

Penter

Tuat XI, Hh. 154, a ram-god who prepared offerings for Rā.

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. 𓊊𓊊, U. 431, P. 401, N. 1180, 𓊊𓊊, IV, 1095, 𓊊𓊊, double house, B.D. 159, 2, 𓊊𓊊, I, 81;

neb-t per

mistress of the house, i.e., a legally married wife.

perit

house, the land about a house, corn-land (?) pl. Metternich Stele 8, 𓊊𓊊, A.Z. 1900, 30, 𓊊𓊊, B.D. 15, 34.

perit

Mar. Aby. 1, 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-a-ha, Tuat X, the gazelle-headed fire-stick that supplied Ra with fire.

Per-Ámen  Rev. 11, 178, 143 = nepetemont.

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  I, 149, Pharaoh's man.

Per-áa  "great house," a name of the Necropolis.

per-ánkh  Thes. 1254, "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-aq-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 = , 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-maau (?)  Rec. 6, 12, 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  Mar.

Aby.I, 6, 34; A.Z. 1906, 124,
L.D. III, 184, 27, library, registry, chancery.
Per-en-bakh-t  
Rec. 31, 35

per-en-per-ânhk, 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. liiiuwak.

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. 205, 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-âhatu, B.D. 26, 1, "house of hearts," the Judgment Hall of Osiris.

Per-âhu, Rec. 30, 4, the temple of the Sphinx.

per-hemt, the house of women, i.e., harim.

Per-âhenu  
Henu 9

peru-heru, Berl. 2266, "houses above," i.e., celestial mansions.

per-her-âhetep, Décrets 19, offering chamber.

per-âheh, "house of eternity," i.e., the tomb.

per-âhesb, the office in which slaves and goods were taxed, e.g.:

perui-âhetchi, B.M. 174, IV, 1030, a double storehouse (?)

peru-âhetch, IV, 1072, houses in which silver was worked.

per-kha-reuput, 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, harim.

Per-Sâh, 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, 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 refreshment in the Tuat.

Per-Kemkem, B.D. 75, 4.

Per-Keku, B.D. 78, 4, a region of darkness in the Tuat.

Per-šu-tuat, Rec. 36, 1 ff., (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. 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 (?)

Per, coming out and going in.

Perr, P. 633, M. 504.

N. 1908, Rec. 26, 229.

U. 343, see .

Per, peru, what comes forth from the mouth, i.e., word, speech.

Perà, peri, U. 12, Rec. 31, 177.

Peri, fighting man, soldier (?)

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.

Per-t, battlefield (?)

Per-t, vigour, strength, attack.

Perti, B.D. 134, 5, M. 36, U. 13, mighty one, might, strength, a professional soldier.
per-á  | Rec. 15, 150, 154.  | power, strength, violence, struggle, contest, activity, war, bravery.

per-á  |  | hero, mighty man, warrior, fighter, soldier, a high-handed man; plur.

per-á ḫa-t  |  | hero, brave man; words of boldness or courage.

per ḫa-t  | Amen. 22, 14,  | a bold, brave man.

per-tem ḫa-t  |  | bravery, pride.

peru ḫa-t  |  | Rec. 16, 57, thoughts or emotions of the mind.

per-em-bah  |  | to appear in the presence of someone.

Per em hru  | Pyr. § 226, | a journey into the open country.

per ha  |  | Leyd. Pap. 6, 12, to be crowded, thronged.

per ħer 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 Ra.

Perru  |  | U. 418, T. 239, a group of gods.

Perimu (?)  |  | Tuat VIII, one of the nine bodyguards of Ra.

Perit-em-up-Ra  |  | Tuat XII, a fire-goddess, a foe of Aapep.

Peri-em-ḥāt-f  |  | "he who proceeds from his body," i.e., the self-produced, a title of Ra.

peri-em-khetkhet  |  | B.D. 125, II, 8, "coming forward and retreating," used of the Flame-god Nebâ, who alternately grew and diminished.

Peri-m-khet-maa (?) - em-ḥer-f  | Berg. I, 3, one of the eight watchers of Osiris.

Peri-em-qem-b-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 Epiphanes gods.

per-ter-kheru  |  | the offerings which appeared in the tomb when the deceased uttered their names with his voice; Thes. 1252, to recite prayers for sepulchral offerings.

per, funerary offerings.

per $\text{pery}$, to rise (of the sun).

per $\text{per}$, splendour, to shine; Copt. $\text{neipe ehe}$.

per-t $\text{per}$, 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 $\text{per}$, the “great appearance,” or the great festival; a ceremony in the miracle play of Osiris; $\text{per}$, the great day of grief, i.e., the day of the death of Osiris.

per-t $\text{per}$, appearance, festival.

Per-t $\text{per}$, a festival held on the 26th day of the month; $\text{per}$, a festal procession.

Per-t Up-uuatu $\text{per}$, the appearance of the god Up-uuatu, or his festival.

Per-t Bars-t $\text{per}$, a festival.

Per-t Menu $\text{per}$, the festival of Menu on the 30th day of the month.

Per-t Nu $\text{per}$, the festival of Nu, the Sky-god.

Per-t neterui $\text{per}$, the festival of the appearance of the two gods; var. $\text{per}$.

Per-t Sept-t $\text{per}$, the appearance of the star Sothis.

Per-t Sem $\text{per}$; see $\text{per}$.

Per-t Setem $\text{per}$, a moon-festival on the 4th day of the month.

Per Shu $\text{per}$, a festival of Shu.

Per-t tep-t $\text{per}$, the “chief festival.”

Perit $\text{per}$, Ombos I, 1, 90, goddess of the 2nd season of the Egyptian year.

cerror, sprout, plant, vegetable.

cerror, grains of any substance, e.g.,
cerror, grains of myrrh; cerror, grains of cassia.

Per-t seshu $\text{per}$, Precepts Ämenemhat 1, 13, the produce of the scribe, i.e., literary productions.

Per-t shemä-t $\text{per}$, grain of the South, dhurra (?)

Per-t shen $\text{per}$, the aromatic seeds or fruit of a plant; Copt. $\text{heru}$, coriander seed (?)
per-t sheshp, 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-neferu-en-neb-set, Thes. 28, Berg. 11, 8, the goddess of the 12th hour of the night.

per-t, Excom. Stele 5, to run swiftly, to leap about, to be agitated; compare Heb. יָרָד, יָרָד.

perá, I.D. III, 654, heroes.

pera, Metternich Stele 192, to run swiftly, to leap about, to be agitated; compare Heb. יָרָד, יָרָד.

perá, IV, 890, 938, fighting, battle, field of battle.

perá, warrior, hero; plur.

per-a b.d. I, Israel Stele 23, unstopped (of wells).

perā = a bird; Copt. nipṣa (?)

peri, bandlet, turban, strip of linen cloth.

perri, Rev., wild ass; compare Heb. יָרָד, 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 = Ἴπαμις (?)

perh, to march about; see

perkh, Rec. 11, 167, Rec. 5, 95, to divide, to separate; Copt. ἱππαζε.

perkh-t, cloth, napkin; Copt. ἱππαζε.

perkh, A.Z. 1905, 19, flower, bloom; Heb. נָרָד.

persh, Rec. 7, 113, Rec. 15, 107, Hearst Pap. 8, 8, coriander seed; Copt. ἱππαζε.

persh-t, destruction, ruin.

persh, to stretch out; Copt. ἱππαζε.

Perqasatus, Rec. 33, 3, transcription of the Greek name Perqasodos.

pertcha, to split, to divide, to separate; Copt. ἱππαζε.

pertchan (?), a kind of stone.

peh, to rend (?); U. 534, T. 294.

pehsa, Rev., prey; Copt. ἱππαζε.

Pehites, Sphinx 1, 89, Mar. Mon. D. 49, a dog of Antef-aa; the word means "black," , Rec. 36, 86.
peh — 产区，U. 469, N. 860, p. 379, Berl. 3024, 41, 3024, 50, p. 379, to arrive at the end of a journey, to attain to a place or object, to reach; Copt. nub.

peh remu — Chab. Pap. Mag. 170, to work magic.

peh ḥa-t — to attain the heart's desire.

peh, peh-t — the end of anything; Copt. nuqot; 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. enuqot.

peh — IV, 1129, beyond.

pehua — 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. nuqot.

pehuiu — Thes. 1484, IV, 974, back (of a man), the end.

pehuit — hinder parts of a man or animal, back of the neck, back, rump, fundament, anus.

peh — A.Z. 45, 133, rump-steak.

pehuti — the last comer.

pehuiiu — the rear-guard of an army.

peh-ḥa-t — IV, 1116, "remanant of the navy."

peh — the ends of leaves, tops of plants.

peh — bolts of a door.

pehuit — IV, 1077, 30, 20, 40, to towing rope, tackle used in the stern of a boat or ship; "tow-rope of the North," title of an official.

Peḥui-uchait — Denderah II, 19, Seti I, Rameses IV, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. φωτήρ.

Peḥui-her — one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. φωτήρ.

Peḥ-khau (?) — Annales I, 84, one of the 36 Dekans. 22nd day of the month.

pehu — swamp, marsh, low-lying land;

pehu — A.Z. 1907, 13, II, PV, 1203, swamp, land of reeds, swamps;

peh pa ta en Uatch-t — the swamp land of the town of Buto.

pehu Sati — the swamps of Eastern Egypt or Asia.
pehu ta, IV, 648, the swamps of the earth (Egypt?).

pehu taui, IV, 617, the swamps of all lands.

Peh-äm (?) Ombos I, r, 236, a lake-god.

Peh-äröti (?) Ombos I, r, 335, a lake-god.

Peh-ustt (?) Ombos I, r, 334, a lake-god.

Peh-reṭui (?) Ombos I, r, 335, a lake-god.

Peh-Herui Ombos I, r, 336, a lake-god.

Peh-kharui (?) Ombos I, r, 335, a lake-god.

Peh-sekhet Ombos I, r, 336, a lake-god.

Peh-t lion (?) strength (?)

peht M. 144, A.Z. 1909, 128; P. 525; Jour. As. 1908, 277, strength, might, power, bravery, renown.

pehti T. 271, P. 343; N. 122, Rec. 27, 59, II, Rec. 26, 66, strength, might, power, strength, might, glory, renown, fame; weak; Cop. ΠΑ in Λ-ΠΑΤΕ.

pehti exceedingly mighty, or glorious; Cop. ΠΑΤΕ.

pehti A, to restrain, to turn back.

Peh-ka-am-Qebeh P. 169, P. 789, a region in the sky.

peh P. 706 . . . .

pehn or . . . .

pehert P. 164, A, M. 328, N. 860, to run, to traverse, A, N. 788.

pehre Mar. Karn. 82, 14, a kind of soldier, scout (?)

pehrehi — the circuiting of the Apis Bull (Palermo Stele), the ceremonial running of the bull before capture for sacrifice.

peh, pehtch to cut through, to split, to divide; Cop. ΦΩΧΙ.

pekh U. 144, T. 115, N. 452, a kind of grain.

pekhkh Hearst Pap. 8, 13, a plant used in medicine.

pekh-t a kind of seed used in medicine.

pekh to split, to divide; Cop. ΝΕΩ, ΝΟΕ, ΝΟΕ, ΦΩΕ.

pekh piece, bit, slice, morsel, portion, ration, bread-offerings.

pekh a part of a ship.

peh-t a death-trap, snare; Cop. ΝΑΩΙ.
pekhl (?) curse, spell, imprecation, incantation; plur. Amen. 4, 15, hurricane, thunderstorm.

Pekhit, Nesi-Âmsu 30, 25, a goddess of destruction who took the form of a cat or lion.

pekha, Amen. 18, upright, sincere, prudent.

pekha met'tut, Anastasi I, 28, 3, the splitting of words.

pekha-t, Love Songs 1, 12, ibid. 4, 6: (1) splinter, shoot, bud; (2) trap, snare; (3) peg, clamp, bolt, floor of a chariot; plur. Amen. 18, 2, Rev. 11, 141, IV, 1081.

Pekhat, B.D. 164 (Saite), a vulture-goddess, a form of Mut.

Pekhat, a cat-goddess, or lioness-goddess.

pekhaâau, cleaver of the water (applied to the Abtu fish).

pekhar, U. 437, T. 249, M. 114, 621, A, Rec. 27, 217, to revolve, to go round about, to encircle, to make a circuit, to traverse; var.}

pekhal, T. 338, to go round, to circuit; var. N. 625.

pekhar - pekhar, T. 316, P. 307, to revolve, to circuit.

pekhar-t, U. 400, 1077, circuit, journey.

pekharut, methods of procedure, changes, vicissitudes.

pekhar em-sa, 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, 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-âmiu-po-t, T. 326, U. 514, beings who assisted in the boiling of the gods.

Pekhar-ânhk, Tuat VIII, a serpent deity in the circle Aâetekau.

Pekharer, B.D. 141, 148, the name of the rudder of the western heaven.
pekharit, 33: 5, 33: 6, revolution (of time), the course of time, circle, the rolling year, Rec. 3024, 20, “a circle is life.”

pekharu, P. 416, M. 596, N. 1201, 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, ground, territory, a kind of land; plur. (?), IV, 902.

pekhar-pekhar (?), vortex, eddy (?)

pekhar ur, IV, 613, 697, Rec. 27, 190, A.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 T pc.

pekhat, Rev. 11, 179, to incline, to cast down; Copt. n2 T, n2 T, T, n2 T, n2 T.

pekhes, to split; see.

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 T, n2 T, n2 T, n2 T.

pes, B.D. 175, 8, a kind of plant.

pes, a kind of plant.

posi, poss, Hearst Pap. 11, 6, to boil, to roast, to cook, to light a fire for cooking purposes; Copt. n2 C, n2 C.

pes-t, pes-t, roasted or boiled meats.

pesit, cooked food.

pes, cake, loaf of bread.

pessa, Rechnungen 78, cooked food.

pessa, baker, confectioner who made. 

pessi ansi, Rec. 19, 92, hot-presser of flax (?)
pessa 𓊕 𓊝, flower-basket, flower-stand, fan for the kitchen fire, sack; plur. 𓊕 𓊝, Koller Pap. 4, 3.

Pesi 𓊐, Rev. 14, 68, a tax (?)
Pesi[t] 𓊑, Tuat XI, a goddess of the desert.
Pesi[t] 𓊑, Tuat XI, a fire-goddess in the Tuat.
Pesiu 𓊑, Excom. Stele 5......

pesag 𓊍, to cleave, to split.
pesag 𓊍, spittle.
pessu 𓊍, Rev. 14, 73, liability.
pesut 𓊍, IV, 749, Anastasi I, 5, 7, backs of men, helpers, assistants.

P-seb-uâ 𓊑 Zod. Denderah, the 19th Dekan.
pesef 𓊑, Peasant 246, to cook, to boil, to roast;
and 𓊑, to gnaw, to sting, to devour, to cat; 𓊑, Nav. Bubas. 34A.
pesefu 𓊑, Rec. 15, 15, cook.
pesh 𓊐, U. 314, 𓊐, T. 335,
M. 246, N. 637, 𓊑, 𓊑, 𓊑, 𓊑, 𓊑, 𓊑, 𓊑, 𓊑, to bite (of an insect),
to gnaw, to sting, to devour, to cat; 𓊑, Nav. Bubas. 34A.
pesh-t 𓊑, bite, sting of an insect or reptile.
peshk 𓊑, to split; see 𓊑.
peshkh 𓊑 𓊑, Rec. 27,
pesesh-t  mat, carpet.

pesesh-t  bandlet, bandage, strip of linen.

pesesh-kef  the name of the principal instrument used in the ceremony of Opening the Mouth; see peshen kef.

pesg  to spit with the intent to heal, or to curse, e.g., when reciting incantations against Aapep; Copt. P T.

pesg  spit, saliva, rheum, any matter ejected from the body.

pesg  to bite, to prick, to perforate.

pesg  a log, a kind of timber.

pest (pest-t)  backbone; see B. D. 136a, 10.

pest  ray of light; plur. B. D. 17, 133.

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.

Pest-em-nub  a name of a god.

Pest  the festival of the 1st day of the month.

Pestit-khenti  one of the 12 Thoueris goddesses; she presided over the month B. D. 19, 19.

Pest-taui  the name of the sacred boat of the Nome Busirites.

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  aP^,°P°^S'
pestch  N., Dp^o,

pestch  D

pestch  p-63,
to shine, to illumine.
pestch  , back, backbone, vertebrae; plur.

pestch  IV, 373, the back part of the skin of a leopard.

Pestchet  U. 419, Rec. 31, 170, a god.

pestch  , nine;
fem.  P. 79, M. 100, N. 5, T. 308, P. 456, nine; Pl.: ψικ, ψιτ, etc.

pestch nut  III 9, ninth.

[pestch . . . ]  ninety; Copt. ψικ, ψιτ.

pestch — hebenti pestch  III 9, 111

pestch  , IV, 657, var. 111, the new moon festival.

pestch (?)  111, nine-thread stuff.

pestch-t
It is probable that the true reading is Pauti, which is the name of a very ancient god; see

pestch-t  U. 443, T. 253, B.D. 125, I. 12.
The reading pestch-t is due to the confusion of the signs pestch and paut.

pestch-t (?)  the first and greatest nine gods. Late forms are , Sphinx 4, 123, and

pestch-t aat  , U. 251, the little nine gods.

pestch-t notches-t  , U. 251, 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-ti (Pauti)  the very great twice nine gods.
pestch-t, etc., up to the 9th nine gods.

Pestch-t Āakbit B.D. 168, the nine weeping goddesses.

Pestch-t āmiu-khet Āsār B.D. 168, the gods in the train of Osiris.

Pestch-t āmiut Sar the nine gods of Osiris in the 6th Gate.

Pestch-t āmeniu Āsār B.D. 168, the nine gods who hid Osiris.

Pestch-t āmeniu āu B.D. 168, the nine gods of the hidden arms.

Pestch-t ārit pe-t P. 298–300, the nine gods of heaven.

Pestch-t ārit ta P. 298–300, the nine gods of earth.

Pestch-t nāk-t Āapep B.D. 168, the nine gods who slew Aapep.

Pestch-t resit B.D. 168, the nine watchers.

Pestch-t ḫeq Āment B.D. 168, the nine gods of the governor of Ament.

Pestch-t sau āmiu 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. ḫash.

pestch-t, part, portion, share, division.

pest-ti, the two halves of heaven, the South and the North.

peshā, Rec. 21, 15, part, lot.

pesh, rations, offerings, products.

peshut (?), Israel Stele 25, rebels (?)

pesh-en-kef, an instrument used in the ceremony of "Opening the mouth." Read peshen-kef.

Pesh-f-ḥetepu, Den-derah IV, 84, Berg. II, 8, a guardian of the 3rd Pylon.

peshsh, M. 69, P. 103, A, T. 279, P. 61, M. 156, N. 89, 989, to spread out the legs; to spread out the arms, to divide.

pesh, to spread out the wings, to fly.

pesh-t, the bending or stringing of a bow.

peshen, U. 444, T. 253, N. 755, Amen. 13, 18, to cleave, to divide, to split, to separate from.

peshen-t, divisions, shares in an inheritance.

Peshna, T. 311, a town in the Tuat (?)

peshen-t, Ebers Pap. 84, 3, a seed used in medicine.

pesher, U. 260, M. 787, P. 96, N. 661, N. 625, to revolve, to make a circuit, to turn the face round; see ḫesher.
pesher-t, P. 254, a circuit.

M. 475, N. 1064, a circuit.

to divide, to cleave, to split.

to divide, to cleave, to split.

division, share.

flax; Heb. 

to pour out.

Copt.

portion, lot, share, fragment (?) ;

food, O' P. 161.

a seed or fruit.

potsherd, earthenware, crockery.

shell of an animal or of a fish.

a holy temple (of Osiris?) at Abydos; see , IV, 98, the festival of Peqa.

an object made of peqa-wood in the tomb of Osiris.

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.

a tree, or group of trees, that grew at Abydos by the tomb of Osiris.

sesame seed, poppy seed ; Copt.  .

Hearst Pap. 15, 3, intestinal worms.

Amen. 23, 11, thy, thine ; Copt. 

to spread out, to separate ; Copt. 

to be timid.

cowardice, Copt;  

mourning apparel.

spittle; Copt.  

a garment made of fine linen, fine linen, byssus.

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.

Rhind Pap. 48, N. 792, T. 202, a god.

part, piece, portion.

B.D. 145, 79, to unfold, to explain.

to set at rest, to quiet.
peg D , D, IV, 755, A.Z. 45, 133, a bowl, a vessel, a measure; plur. D

peg 9, Herusatéf Stele 27, A.Z. 1890, 24 ff., a measure of weight = 1/3 of the , or 1/2 of the , or 1/8 of the , or 0,7106 grammes.

pegg-t 9, Hearst Pap. 13, 6, a kind of insect.

pega 9, a vessel of some kind.

pega 9, a metal object.

pega 9, Rec. 11, 69, dust, earth (?)

Pega 9, B.D. 169, 18, a town or city.

pega 9, a kind of cake or bread.

pegas 9, to spit, spittle, saliva; Copt. na-sce.

pegs 9, tied round with something, girt about with.

pegsu 9, Rechnungen 76, pot, vessel.

pet 9, cake, bread, food.

pet 9, to break open; varr. 9

pett 9, to crush, to break; see 9 x .

pet 9, Rev. 11, 125, to pursue; Copt. nwT.

petá 9, Rev. 13, 29, runner.

petpet 9, T. 35, N. 133, M. 116, to bruise, to beat down, to trample down, to smite, to crush in pieces; Copt. nToTnT.

pet 9, footstool, footboard, socket, plinth, pedestal, stand.

pet 9, Rec. 15, 17, sceptre, staff.

pet 9, U. 584 9, M. 796; see petr

pet 9, flood, inundation.

Petu 9, Edfu 1, 81, a title of the Nile-god.

Pet 9, III, 141 = Ptah 9.

Petit 9, Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

pet-á 9, Herusatéf Stele 5, what is to me, my; var. 9

petá 9, see petrá 9

petá-t 9, Rev. 14, 5, bow; Copt. nI Tc.

peti 9, what?

peti eref su 9, B.D. 17, "what is it?" literally, shew (or, explain) what it is (i.e., means).

Peti 9, 9, B.D. 504, 5, a god.

pet-u 9, Herusatéf Stele 96, what is to them, their.

petef 9, Rec. 2, 32, this.

peten 9, a demonstrative pronoun, this; see 9.

pet-ná 9, Herusatéf Stele 110, what is to me, my, mine.

petr 9, an interrogative particle, what? 9, what is the matter?

petr, petrá 9, to explain, to say, to declare, to show, to reveal.

petr — Later forms are:

petrā, N. 656, M. 381, those who have sight, those who see.

petrá-t — A.Z. 76, 100, a lookout place, watch tower.


Petrāt  P. 332, M. 634, a lake in the Tuat.

Petrā  N. 662, Rec. 31, 13, B.D. 68, 3, a sky-god.

Petrā  Tuat XI, the name of a fiend in the Tuat.

Petrā-ba  Nav. Lit. 28, a name of Rā.

Petrā-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. a prayer.

Koller Pap. 3, 2 ; Heb. יִנְבֶּשֶׁה

pteḥ  Rev. 14, 13, to beg, to ask, to pray; Copt. ṭḥ, ṭḥ, ṭḥ, a prayer.

pteḥ  , to open, to make open-work, to engrave; var.

Pteh  Rec. 31, 16, P. 672, 807, N. 618, 634, 1277, Pteh, 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-āa-resu-āneh-f  Pteh the Great, South one (?) of his wall.

Pteh-ur  Pteh the Great, the heart and tongue of the gods,

Pteh-Nu  Pteh, creator of the sky.

Pteh-neb-ānkh  Pteh, lord of life.

Pteh-neb-qet-t  Pteh, lord of the artist’s designing and painting room.

Pteh-nefer-her  Pteh of the beautiful face.

Pteh-re  B.D. (Saite), 47, 15; see Hept-shet.
Ptah-res-aneb-f
Ptah, south of his wall: one of the forms of Ptah of Memphis.

Ptah-res-aneb-f
, the god of the month Paophi.

Ptah-Hap
Ptah united to the Nile-god.

Ptah-kheri-beq-f
Ptah united to the Nile-god.

Ptah-men-Maat
Ptah stabilizer of law.

Ptah-Seker (Sekri)
Ptah united to Seker, the old god of Death, lord of the necropolis of Memphis, i.e., Saqqarah. He symbolized the dead Sun-god.

Ptah-Sekri-Asar
the triune god of the resurrection.

Ptah-Sekri-Tem
a triad of Memphis.

Ptah-Tanen
Ptah and the primitive Earth-god Tenen, or Tenen, ; varri

Ptah-tet
Ptah and the god of the Tet pillar.

Ptah-tet-sheps-ast-Ra
B.D. 152, IV, 26.

Ptahi

Ptakah
P. 604, N. 1155, P. 11168, 31, ; to cast down, to fall.

Ptakah sa
Leyd. Pap. 8, 14.

Petsh
Rec. 27, 84, ; to fail (?)
pet setu, Mar. Aby. I, 7, extent of a coast or land.

Pet-she, B.D. 141-142, 92, a sanctuary of Osiris.

Petu-she (?), M. 699, P. 442, a mythological town.

pet-sheser, Thes. 1285, IV, 837, Palermo Stele, etc., to mark out the size and extent of a proposed building with the builder's cord.

pet-sheser, IV, 169, Thes. 1287, the festival of stretching the cord.


Petit abut, P.S.B. 25, 18, a title of Sekhmit.

Pet-á, he of the extended arm, i.e., Osiris.

Pet-áhat, Tuat III, a god.

Pet, Pet-ra, B.D. (Saite) 125, 40, see Hept-ra.

pet, IV, 977, A.Z. 1905, 27, to bend a bow.

pet-t, petch-t, bow; plur. ; see Hept-ra.

pet-ti, the double bow.

pet-t, A.Z. 1908, 20, the bow and arrow amulet.

pet-t Khar, IV, 712, a Syrian bow.

pettiu, foreign bowmen, barbarians.

pet-t, a measure for cloth, or incense, IV, 756.

pet, incense, unguent.

pet, see Ebers Pap. 93, 20; Hearst Pap. 11, 10, pustules (?)

pet, P. 307, goose, duck.

[Petapara], Potipher, Heb. πητάμπαρα, Gr. Πητάμπαρα.

pešer, a basket made of plaited reeds or cords, lamp wick; var. ; compare Heb. לאמץ.

peškh, Thes. 1198, 1201, to throw down, to be brought low.

peškh-t, defeat, overthrow.

peštes, a covering, wrap, bag (?); IV, 630, wrap for clothes, holdall; , IV, 31.

peštes, Rec. 8, 171, box, chest.

pešsut, Gol. 12, 82, tracts of land, marches of country.

peštes, to lay waste, to destroy, to attack (?)

pešsu, opener, breaker, destroyer.

pešs-t, ball, globule, bolus, pill; plur. , Rec. 19, 19.

Pešsu, B.D. 62, 4, a magical name.

pešesh, (?)

Pešthi, Tuat X, a bowman-god.

pitch, to sharpen (?)

pitch, P. 704, M. 205, N. 666, to spread out, to stretch out, to bend a bow.

pitch-t, something flexible.
petch-t ha-t, N. 408, expansion of heart, joyful;

petch nemtt

petch-t, bow, bowman; plur. T. 308

petchtu

Petchtiu, bowman, archer, foreign soldier; Copt. petch-taui

Petchtiu

Petch-taiu

Petch-ha

Petch-tau

Petch-hu

Petch-tau

Petch-tui

Petchhu

petchtiu pesetch (?)

Harris Pap. I, 4, 5, Metternich Stele 160, var. of preceding.

petchtiu menshu

naval archers.

petchtiu shu (?)

Mar.

Karn. 53, 24, Rec. 19, 18, bowmen, or hunters, of the desert.

Petch-aha, Lacau, a god.

Petch-tau

Hh. 332, a title of the Nile.

petchhu

P. 607, N. 757, 797, 849, 1126, canal, stream, lake; plur. P. 76, P. 73.

petchtiu

P. 204, 442, canal (?)

Petchhu, U. 557, a district in the Other World.

petch-t

P. 340, T. 314, perfume (?)

petchpetch

Rec. 17, 18, U. 25, perfume, incense.

petchpetch

U. 356, N. 70, 233

petcha

Rev. 13, 28, to copulate; compare Arab. m^.

petchu

an offering.
f = Heb. יה and י.

P.S.B. 14, 141, he, his, its.

form of pron. 3rd pers. sing. when following a noun in the dual, e.g.,

fla-a-t (?) = כְּפָלָה or כְּפָלָה.

with כּ to feel disgust, nausea.

fu (ף) = 4, four.

cordage, tackle; , U. 537 (?)

M. 359, T. 8, N. 910, 1382, P. 347,

M. 648, I. D. III, 229; 14, to carry,

to bear, to lift up, to get up from sleep, to start a journey; Copt. כְּפָלָה.

fa-i, fa-āu P. 347,

bearer, carrier, carrying.

fa-i to lift up the feet in flight,

c. g., מְלֹא to lift up the hand and arm.

bearer, carrier, support, supporter; plur.

Rec. 32, 98, Peasant, 324, weighers.

support, supporter (fem.).

Rev., support.

something carried or borne or lifted up; Rec. 36, 157, weighings.

interest on money.

Rec. 14, 160, a raised seat.

a litter, a kind of sedan chair.

the bearer-in-chief who carried the king's stool.

N. 900, Décrets 27, forced labour, corvée.

IV, 1031, to lift up the hand and arm.

Rec. 36, 160.
fa-āku
| to kindle fire on the altars.

fai-m’rka
| 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.

fa-t kheft her
| N. 277, a presentation of an offering to the deceased.

fai-senter
| Rec. 33, 3, "carrier away of the prize of bravery"; Gr. ἀθλόφορος.

fai-t-tep
| the rearing of the head of a serpent before striking.

fa-tena
| Rec. 33, 3, "bearer of the basket [of sacred offerings]"; Gr. καρφόφορος.

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
| B.D. 168, the eight gods who carried the boats and Tuat III.

Fai-ār-tru
| Tuat III, a god of the seasons, or year (?)

Fai-Āsār-mā-Heru
| Ombos I, 1, 64, a jackal-god.

Fai-ākh
| B.D. 149, a god of the 2nd Aat.

Fai-pet
| B.D. 149, a god of the 7th Aat.

Fai-m’kha-t
| Tuat VI, B.D. 105, 6, a god whose body formed the pillar of the Great Scales.

Fai-Heru
| "carrier of Horus," a name of Osiris.

fa-t
| cake, loaf.

fa-t
| U. 417, U. 92, N. 369, an offering.

fai
| loads of food, provender, etc.

fa (?)-t
| a kind of seed.

fai
| Harris Pap. I, 168, 5, a kind of plant, a net made of palm fibre.

fai
| a kind of precious stone.

Fai
| Rec. 13, 27, a mythological serpent.
Fau, riches, things that are broad or wide; “doors, great, high, broad.”

Fau, Rec. 32, 179, gladness (?)

Fau, Rec. 32, 176, 

Rec. 32, 179, gladness (?)

Fatu, 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. qwi, qwi.

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.

Fâ, to bear, to bring, to carry; Rec. 13, 26 = qfi & qfi; Copt. qfi.

Fiu, bearers, carriers, porters.

Fi, garment, covering.

Fitr, fat, grease; Heb. râd. 

Fua (?), Rev., stone, mountain.

Fefâ, Amherst Pap. 1

Fen, Peasant 232, Rec. 29, 164; Tutânhk. 9, weak, helpless, weary of heart.

Fennu, tired or feeble man.

Fennu, P.S.B. 13, 412, worm, serpent; see 10000, 10000.

Fenui, T. 302

Fenuh (fenh), to create, to propagate.


Fenkhì, E.T. 1, 53, B.D. 125, I, 12, offerings [for the spirits].

Fenku, B.D. 125, III, 23, E.T. 1, 53, Rec. 31, 31, A.Z. 1908, 85, L.D. III, 16A, foreigners, IV, 807, the lands of the Fenku; Gr.OUTHES.

Feng, to evacuate, to make water; see

Fent, Annales 9, 156, some metal objects (?)

Fent III, Anastasi I, 23, 8, nose; see and Copt. qgqc.

Copt. qgqc.

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 Thot.

F-**hes-em-tep-ā (?)**  a crocodile-god, god of the 2nd day of the month.

fekh  , U. 285, 362, P. 539,  
U. 180, B.D. 178, 8, to break, to break through.

fekhfekh  , N. 656, to break, to destroy, to ruin.

**Fekhu**  characteristics, distinguishing marks.

**Fekh-ti (?)**  Mar.

Aby. I, 44, two sacred objects in

fekhā  P. 11168, 61, to seize,

to grasp; see  (U. 176).

**fekhen**  to refuse, to fail.

fekhen-t  Rec. 5, 95, twisted or plaited fibre-work.

**Fent**  worm, serpent; see

**Fentch**  U. 565,  
Rec. 30, 200,  nose; see

**Fentchi**  a name of Thoth; var.

**Fentchtli**  Sphinx, II, 8r.
feqa
Peasant 301, manure for fields.

feqa
M. 695,
IV, 891, to reward, to endow, to subsidize, to bribe.

feqa
reward, gift; plur. Thes. 1122,
Amen. 21, 3.

Anastasi IV, 2, 10, Koller Pap. 2, 8, to pull off, to pluck, to cut; Copt. qowt.

Hymn Darius 38.

feqn
IV, 1082, to be paid or rewarded.

pek
to destroy; Copt. qox.

fekti
Rec. 5, 96, a priest of the resurrection of Osiris.

fekti ámi sehti
Rec. 15, 173, title of the high-priest of Tanites.

fekk
to drive away.

fekat
N. 891, turquoise, malachite, mother-of-emerald; see N. 170, lakes of turquoise.

N. 700, the stars.

feka
Rec. 12, 47,
see.

fekth
a shaven man.

fekthu
the high-priests of Abydos.

fega
B.D. 1538, 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. qotet, qwt.

fet-tá
Koller Pap. 1, 7.

fettet
Hymn to Nile 4, 9, to be tired out (in body), wearied (in mind), to feel loathing or disgust.

fet
Anastasi I, 24, 8, loathing, disgust.

fettet
De
Hymnis 39, A.Z. 1905, 15, Ebers Pap. 108, 14, to leap (of fish), to wriggle, to crawl (of insects, worms, etc.); see

fettu (fettetu)
fish.

fettet
worm.

fetu
worms.

fettit
see

fettfeth
sweat; Copt. qotet.

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.

fet, 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.

fet to feel disgust or nausea.

fet ha-t despair, disheartened.

fetit Rev. 6, 22, loathing, disgust.

fet to sweat.

fet-s sweat of Hep, i.e., Nile-water.

fetfet some sweet-smelling ointment.

fet a kind of plant.

fet box, coffer.

ftu four; III is often used as mark of the plural, e.g., Rec. 27, 225; Copt. qtoxy; four;

U. 577, N. 966, four horns;

N. 964, the four gods;

a god with “four faces on one neck.”

ftu-nu P. 659, 768, N. 761, fet, U. 452, fet, Rec. 31, 24, fourth; fem.

Ftµ aakkhu U. 473, 475, P. 115, M. 96, N. 102, the four spirits of Anu.

Ftµ neteru mesu Geb P. 691, four gods who ate figs,

drank wine, and used perfume, etc.

Ftµ neteru khentiu he-t aa-t, N. 964, the four divine chiefs of the palace.

Ftµ neteru tepiu Mer-Kenstá P. 337, M. 639, the four gods of the lake of Nubia.

Ftut netherit T. 206, a group of four goddesses.

Ftµ rutohu U. 553, four divine servants of the sandals of Osiris.

Ftµ hāau P. 281, M. 525, a group of four singing-gods who sat under the fort of Qat.

Ftµ heru P. 419, N. 1206, M. 601, the god of four faces.

fetx to rub away; Copt. qwte (?)

fetq Peasant 129, 257, fetq Peasant 173, Thes. 1199, fetq to cut, to cut off, to hack at, to destroy, to be destroyed, to rip up.

fetq Jour. E.A. 3, 98, slice, portion.

fetqu destruction, damage.

fetk to reap, to cut, P. 439, M. 655.
**M**

\[ m = \text{Heb. ה, ב.} \]

\( m' \), probably represents the peculiar sound which is often given to “m” by the natives in many parts of the Soudan and East Africa; the sound of \( m \) must have been different from that of \( m' \), and the \( m', m' \), or \( m' \) in it represents some blurred vowel-sound.

\( m \); \( m' \) or \( m' \), 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

Décrets 9, \( m \), everlastingly, eternally.

\( m \) ámenit

perpetually, daily.

\( m \) ásu

in return for, as payment for, as a reward for.

\( m \) áb

together with, facing, opposite to.

\( m \) áquu

B.M. 138, with, opposite.

\( m \) uah

\( m \) besides, in addition to.

\( m \) uáh

alone.

\( m \) unu-t

at the moment, immediately.

\( m \) uhem

\( m \) repeating, a second time.

\( m \) uhem á

a second time.

\( m \) bah

U. 7, 321, U. 353, Shipwreck 67, \( m \), Junker, Stunden 51, \( m \), literally “at the presence of,” i.e., in the presence of, before; Copt.

\( m \) bah á

of old time, before.

\( m \) paitu

endwise, rearward.

\( m \) pehui

endwise, rearward.

\( m \) pekhar

round about.

\( m \) mm

U. 194, 571, T. 396, P. 308, Rec. 32, 85, IV, 157, Treaty 31, \( m \), Treaty 32, among; \( m \), Sanehat 23, 9, B.D. 83, 4.

\( m \) mat

\( m \) mat, anew; refresh.

\( m \) mätt

Rec. 3, 49, likewise, similarly.

\( m \) má 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.

\( m \) mer

therewith, in order that; varr.
M meh, Rev. 11, 38, 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 rekh, knowingly, wittingly.

M hau, in the neighbourhood of.

M hâ, behind, near, close.

M hâ-t, at the front of, at the point of, in the bows of a boat.

M hâ-t â, B.D. 92, 5.

M âher, Rec. 36, 78, opposite, in the face of someone or something, towards.

M âheri, above.

M âher ab, within.

M âhetep, successfully, satisfactorily.

M khem, ignorantly, unwittingly, without, not possessing.

M khen, T. 250, M. 569, P. 411, Rec.

M khen â, forthwith.

M khet, at the head of.

M kher, among.


M kheti, 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 watchmen.

M khetiu, divine followers, those who are in the train of the god.

M sa, Rev. 11, 38, at the back of, after, behind.

M sep, at once, forthwith.

M sep, at one time, at once, unanimously.

M sen-t, round about.

M sehet, evident, evidently, plainly.

M sekhan, suddenly; Copt. cgyne.

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 in the belly of, in the midst of.

m shes maā, Mar. Aby. I, 9, 107, rightly (?) conformably (?)

m qab in the belly of, in the midst of.

m qeṭ round about, in the circle of.

m tep upon, on top of.

m thut Rec. 36, 216 = within.

m ṭet since, when.

m tcheb (ṭebu) in payment for, in return for.

m tcher by the hand of.

M (Amit)-āgeb Ombos 2, 133, a goddess.

M (Amit)-up-tef Ombos 2, 130, a goddess.

M (Amit) - Ḥāp Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

m, má, mi, N. 300, T. 268, M. 201, N. 679, T. 342, λ, Rev. 14, 111, come; later forms are λ; Capt. ḫemiah.

mm λ, to come.

m = to grasp.

m death; see mut.

maa U. 39, 213, P. 187, 170, P. 170, Hymn Darius 17, Rev. 11, 140, to see, to examine, to inspect, to perceive, to look at;

maa-t sight, vision, something seen, tableau;

maa-t things seen, visions.

maa-t an inspection.

maaā, U. 180, seer.

maau, seer, watcher, he who keeps a look-out on a fort; plur. T. 42, P. 89, M. 51, N. 37, 584, M. 795, Rec. 30, 190.

Ma-ur Palermo Stele, the title of the high-priest of Anu.
maa  a place for keeping watch.

mau-her thing by which one sees the face, i.e., mirror.

Maa  the “Seer,” a divine title.

Maait (?)  Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

maau-ti  the two divine eyes.

Maa-âb(ḥa)-khenti-âh-t-f  Tuat VI, a god.

Maa-ântu-f  B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris; varr.

Maa-ântu-f  B.D. 99, 23, a bolt peg in the magical boat.

Maa-âri-f (?)  a title of the Sun-god.

Maa-ât-[f-kheri-beq-f  B.D. 17, 60, one of the seven spirits who guarded the tomb of Osiris.

Maa-âtht-f  B.D. 149, 23, a god of the 14th Aat.

Maa-â  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-u-m-herui (?)  U. 606, a god (?)

Maa-m-gerḥ, etc.  Ombos II, 1, 108, a lion-goddess, a form of Sekhmit.

Maa-neb-Tem-Kheper  Tuat I, a goddess, one of the 12 who guided Ra.

Maa-neferu-neb-set  Tuat XII, goddess of the 12th hour of the night.

Maa-en-Rā  Tuat I, an ape-god door-keeper.

Maa-ñeter-s (Ar-t-ñeter-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-Ḥer  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 (Ar-t-sa-s?)  B.D.G. 735, a form of Hathor of

maaiu-su (?)  B.D. 125, III, 12, beings in the Other World.
Maa-set (Maa-setem) the festival of the 13th day of the month.

Maa-setem (?), Nesi-Ámsu, 18, a god.

Maatet (Ár-ti) Metternich Stele, 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

Maa-tuf-her-a', B.D. 17, 142, name of the storm-god

Maa-tepu-neteru XII, Tuat, a singing dawn-god.

Maa-tef-f (Ár-ti-tef-f) Berg. 1, 7, an ape-headed god, a grandson of Horus; he presided over the 7th hour of the day and the 8th day of the month.

Maa-tef-f, the god and festival of the 8th day of the month.

Maa-tcheru (Árít-tcheru) Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

Ma, Maa, antelope, gazelle; plur. ma, maa, Rec. 11, 180, lion; plur. Maa, N. 541, 140, III, 143, Shipwreck 30, 66; Copt. maa.

Maa, Metternich Stele 81, lion.

Mai, Rec. 26, 229, lioness; Copt. ma-t, ma-t, mai.

Ma-nes 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, mawt, part of a ship or boat; Rec. 30, 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, IV, 666, spear handle, stalk of a plant, staff; plur. maa, IV, 732.

Ma-t, safflower (?); two other kinds are distinguished: one of the hills (or, Copt. maa, and the other of the Delta; Rec. 16, 8 ff., 27, 219, maa, one of the hills; two other kinds are distinguished: one of the hills

Ma-t, maut, 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, maā, 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.

mau-t, IV, 894, something new, new.

ma, like, as; like, likeness, the like.

mama (mm), Décrets, 14, conformably to.

mama, to give light.

mama, to fan, to make air.

mama en khann-t, a kind of fruit tree.

mamá, date-grove gardener (?); plur. Rec. 15, 18.

maáu, De Hymnis 28, lion, cat; plur. the lion or cat of the god.

Maáu, Nesi-Ámsu 32, 48, a lion-headed serpent, a form of Aâpep.
maāu-ňetch  N. 26, N., Koller Pap. 3, 6,
\[\text{antelope, oryx, gazelle; see} \]

maā, the name of a star.

maā, a metal object; see

maāui, Rev. 11, 133, 154, 157, Rev. 15, region, island; 

maār, IV, 1139, Berl. Pap. 3024, 128,

maār, 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.

maās, a part of a crown.

maās, to slay, to kill.

maāu, to give, to present, to offer, to make an obligatory or statutory offering, an offering, sacrifice in general;

maāmaa, Decrets 19, order, will, wish, command.

maā, a legal rite or ceremony; plur.

maā-t, to be true, to be upright, true, truthful, veritable, real, actual; Copt. c, c.

maā-t, truth, integrity, uprightness, justice, the right, verity, genuineness, law; Copt. c, c.

maā-t - un maā-t, very truth: a well-doing god indeed; in very truth the heart of Osiris hath been weighed; indeed I fought strenuously.

maā-t - shes maā-t, "regularly and always," or a very large number of times.
maā-t áb (or ha-t) [true or righteous of heart.]

maāti [righteous; Copt. "EENT."

maāti [a righteous, just and truth-speaking man; plur.]

maā-t [the righteous dead.]

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. "XIII.C."


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.]
Maäti, the region where the Maäti-goddesses administered the affairs of heaven and judged the souls of men.

Maäti, B.D. 125, III, 24, the place where the deceased buried the flame of fire and the crystal sceptre, etc., varr.

Maäti, Nile swamp, marsh in general.

Maäti, Nastasen Stele 61, place, court of a house or temple.

Maä, Thes. 1251, salt water.

Maä, current of a stream.

Maä, Rec. 16, 129, Hymn Darius 8, Berg. II, 8, the guardian of the 4th hour of the night.

Maä-her, Berg. II, 8, the guardian of the 4th hour of the night.

Maä-her-Khremu, Den-derah IV, 84, the guardian of the 4th hour of the night.

Maäti, Anastasi I, 3, gods of truth.

Maä-äb, Tuat VI, a keeper of the 5th Gate.

Maä-äb-kenti-äh-t-f, Tuat VI, a god.

Maäti-ämiu-Tuat, the souls of the truthful in the Gate Saa-Set.

Maä-uatu, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rá (No. 48).

Maä-ennuh, Thes. 31, the god of the 11th hour of the day.

Maä-her-pesh-ḥeteput, Mythe 3, a defender of Osiris.

Maäti-khenti-ḥeḥ, Cairo Pap. III, 3, a goddess of Mesqet.

Maäti-kheriu-maät, the gods who possess Truth.

Maäti, P. 567, N. 171, the boat of Truth.

Maäti, the name of the 1st field in the Tuat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maā</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>Kubbân Stele 31,</th>
<th>Amen. 10, 11,</th>
<th>Hymn Darius 6,</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to sail, wind, breeze;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a fair wind;</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>puffs of wind.</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rec. 31, 21, cordage of a boat;</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
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<td>Rec. 31, 161, cordage of the bow of a boat;</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
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<td>Leyd. Pap. 3, 11;</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
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<td>Rec. 30, 67.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maā</td>
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<td>Rechnungen 77, hook, clasp.</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
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<td>bronze fastenings, staples, ring-fastenings;</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
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<td>the temples of the head, forehead (?)</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
<td></td>
<td>to kill, to slay.</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
<td></td>
<td>boat.</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
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<td>to fetter.</td>
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<td>Maā</td>
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<td>to be oppressed, bound, miserable; see</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maā</td>
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<td>to see, to keep a look-out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maā</td>
<td></td>
<td>watch-tower, look-out place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maā</td>
<td></td>
<td>onyx stone.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maāsu-t | | liver. |

Maāstiu | | Rec. 33, 32, the gods of the northern constellations. |

Maāshqu | | Annales IV, 130, 9, a piece of armour. |

Maāk | | to protect, protector. |

Maātartá | | a kind of fruit. |

Maāt | | the boat of the rising sun; see Māntchit. |

Mai | | T. 254, new, once again. |

Mai | | metal fastening; see |

Mai | | island; Copt. |

Mai-t | | abode, dwelling, workshop. |

Mait | | reed, flute. |

Mau | | cat; Copt. |

Mau | | a lion-god, or a cat-god; see Māu and Māi. |

Mauu | | Tomb of Amen-emhat 56. .....

Mau | | softness, gentleness. |

Maut (?) | | Hymn to Nile 3, 8, dead fish. |
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. ेेेेेेेेेेे.

mau-t: the part of a story to be remembered, the sum, or total, or conclusion of a matter, the moral of a tale.

mau-t: P. 424, M. 607, N. 1212, club, staff.

mau-t: staff, pillar of a balance; plur. 111.

maui(?): the leg bones of a bird.

maut: Theban Ost. C. 1, anus (?)

maur: Amen.

19, 5 .........

mauhi: Rec. 14, 20

maut: P.S.B. 27, 186, to load, to be laden.

maut: bearing pole, yoke, staff for carrying objects; compare Heb. יָנֵי.

maft: a kind of tree.

Maft: B.D. (Saite) 34, 2, 39, 3, the Lynx-god (?)

maft: to spring up, to jump, to leap.


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.

munn: Rec. 28, 163, to twist, to turn round, curved, bow-shaped.

manu: a monument, pillar, stele.

Manu: P. 506, a town or city (?)

Manu: B.D. 15, 168, Circle XII, the land of the setting sun, the West.

maanra-t: Leyd. Pap. 37, watch-tower, beacon-tower; compare Heb. יַנְיָר.
mar, see, the two eyes.

mar-ti, Rec. 20, 41, watch-tower, chamber for watching star risings.

Mar-t, Berg. II, 13, the region where certain stars rose,

marâa, Anastasi I, 25, 9, to hasten, to flee.

mahet, doorway, gate chamber, door, gate tower, vestibule; see

maht-t, gate chamber; see

mah, A.Z. 1880, 94, to beat the hands together, to clap.

mah-t, plaudit, clapping of hands.

mah, T. 363, N. 179; see

mas, to cut.

mas, bull.

mas, to be shut in, to be kept in restraint.

mas-t, U. 486, M. 668,

mâha, the back of the head and neck.

mâhn, Rec. 13, 12, lair, den, a filthy place.

mahêch, white gazelle, antelope; plur.

makh, IV, 614, to burn, to smelt; Copt. "\le\".

Makhi, Tuat II, a god of one of the seasons of the year.

makhan, slime, mud (Lacau).

masu, P. 710, N. 1353, knives, daggers, weapons.

mas, to cut.

mas, bull.

mas, to be shut in, to be kept in restraint.

mas-t, U. 486, M. 668,

makhan, slime, mud (Lacau).

masti, thigh, a disease of the thigh; var. \(\le\), U. 419, T. 239.

mastiu, pair of thighs, the two hip bones.

Mastiu, Rec. 33, 32, the gods of the Thigh (Great Bear).
Mast-f
a god of the Thigh.

mas-t
sandbank, shallow of a stream, shoal water.

mas-ti
the supports of a seat, a part of a boat or ship.

Maskhemi(t)
Rec. xii, 40, a goddess.

masher
U. 1907, 123, fire, flame, torch, brand.

maq-t
A.Z. 1907, 123, fire, flame, torch, brand.

Maqet
U. 493; P. 576, 645, 182, 471, 804, M. 537, 777; N. 975, 965; Rec. 29, 148, the supports of a seat, a part of a boat or ship.

Maqaqa-t
Anausti IV, 2, 10, to proclaim, to declare.

Maqt
Koller Pap. 2, 8, ploughed land; Rec. 15, 16, stick, staff; Heb. נְקָר;
Eth. תָּקָר:

Maki
a mineral from the Södän, haematite (?)

Mag
B.D. 149, 11, a kind of precious stone.

Magsu
 ignored, stupidity.
matu  Prisse 13, 2, Rec. 19, 95, staff, stick, cane.

matpen  A.Z. 1908, 17, a kind of amulet.

matchu  U. 557

mà — as well as, by the: gods like men, gods as well as men; by the million; by the ten thousand.

má  P. 656, M. 761, like, as, according to, inasmuch as, since, as well as, together with; early forms are:— M. 626, T. 365, N. 856, N. 71, N. 956, Hh. 351; A.Z. 1900, 128; Hcrusátef Stele 79, 86.

mà — mà enn  N. 1096, like this, in this wise; P. 636, M. 513.

mànti  Lit. 73, like him who, like that which, or the things which.

màr  in proportion to; Gr. kata λόγον.

màqet, màqet-t  Rec. 29, 153, after the manner of, in the form of.

màcher 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  T. 270, similar in form or nature, likeness; similitudes.

máti  Thes. 1297, similitude, likeness, copy, resemblance; likeness, I, 139; statue, image, likeness; divine type; his divine companions.

mátt  Rec. 3, 50, the like, likeness, copy, similitude; with likewise; Rec. 6, 8, like them; Rec. 35, 204, repetition of an act; Rev. 13, 10, 14, 10.

mmáu (máu)  take a mould for making a copy or cast of something.

má  metal rings.

má  cat; fem.

mát, màit  Jour. As. 1908, 265, way, path, road; path of the two hands, i.e., rectitude; course of action; Copt.  ꙃ  ꙃ  ꙃ  ꙃ  ꙃ.

máam  Rev., misery.
māahā-t, tomb, grave; see Copt. מֵאָהַת.

māāsh, abundance, many; Copt. מִׂאָש.

māi, part of a ship.

māi-t, Rev. 13, 27, 14, 8; Rev. 13, 6, place; Copt. מִָאָי.

māi, māi-t, Koller P. 4, 3; B.D. 23, 2, "little cat," a woman's name, "pussy"; Copt. מִּאָי.

Māi B.D. 145A, the door-keeper of the 12th Pylon.

māu, T. 315, lion.

māu, B.D. 145, lion; plur. מַּאְוָה, Copt. מִּאָוָה.

māu, she-cat.

māu-t, he-cat.

Māu, the cat sacred to Bast of Bubastis. It is probable that the sacred cat possessed certain distinguishing marks, as did the Ram of Mendes and the Apis and Mnevis Bulls.

Māu, B.D. 17, 20; 33; 145, 8, 32, a cat-god, a form of Rā who lived by the Pevera tree in Anu, and cut off the head of Aapep daily; for his converse with the Ass, see B.D. 125, III.

Māu-āā, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 56).

Māuti, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 33); see Rurutā.

Mātī, Lit. 33, a cat-god or lion-god.

Mātī, Tuat XI, a cat-god who guarded his Circle.

māb, P. 427, M. 611, N. 1215, a plant.

mām (?), T. 365, P. 85, 160, 163, 193, N. 921, as, like; see מ and מ, N. 856.

māmr, a kind of seed, or herb.

mān, to-day; מַּאָנֶּר, daily; Copt. מַּאָנֶּר.

mān-t, daily food or provisions.

māna, A.Z. 1912, 103, daily intercourse, familiarity, daily work.

mān-t, Rev. 6, 29, Rec. 29, 7, land which is worked by forced labour.

mān, a bandlet.

mānu, speckled, streaked, variegated, pied.

mānb, axe, weapon.

mānkh-t, tassel, part of a collar; see מָנַקְחּ.

mára

Rev. 11, 187, abyss; Copt. ἱκῆ.

máhu

Rec. 30, 185, paddles, oars.

mák

A.Z. 1905, 108, thou; Copt. ἴκθοκ.

máka

some strong-smelling substance.

máka-t

Rec. 16, 93, a kind of grain, or seed, aniseed (Loret); Copt. ἱκθοκ.

mát

a bandlet, a tiara or crown.

máta

P. 705, jaws, bones (?) of a bull.

má

A.Z. 1884, 86, P.S.B. 13, 562; and see P.S. B. 24, 349.

má (ma (?) mi ?)

who? Heb. הַּ, יָּי.

má (ma (?) mi ?)


má (mi ?)

see, behold; see thou; varr.

má

a preposition:—by the hand, or arm, of, from, through, by means of, because; together with; Copt. ἱκθοκ.

má-ti (mi-ti ?)

Rosetta Stone 9, inasmuch as.

má (mi ?)

a conjunction; also used as an imperative, grant, give; Copt. ἱκθοκ.

má (mi ?)

prithee, let me, grant, permit, O let, would that, give; grant us; grant thou; grant ye to me.

má (mi ?)

Rhind Pap. 38, ἱκθοκ.
| Māā-t | māā-t | salt or soda water (?); var. māā-t. |
| Māa | māa | to strike, to beat the hands or feet with a stick, bastinado. |
| Māui | māui | the two sides of a ladder. |
| M'ai-t-āuí | M'ai-t-āuí | B.D. 125, III, 34; the name of a god. |
| Š'ā'ā-t | Š'ā'ā-t | A.A. 1905, 25, water, a collection of water, sea, lake; Heb. מים. |

| Māi (mi) | Māi (mi) | (mi, mu) | Copt. (mi, mu) | a proper name; Gr. Μεσκρατεία. |
| Māi (mi-t) | Māi (mi-t) | (mi-t) | C-D (mi-t) | the seed of men, essence. |
| Māi (mi) | Māi (mi) | (mi) |  | divine seed, royal seed. |

| Māmā | Māmā | (mimi) | Copt. e...e...e... | fountain; Copt. e...e...e... |
| Mā-t (?) | Mā-t (?) | (mi-t) | C-D (mi-t) | right feeling, rectitude; see maa-t. |
| Mā-t (?) | Mā-t (?) | (mi-t) | C-D (mi-t) | B.D. (Saite) 125, 61, a god. |

| Māu (?) | Māu (?) | (mi) | C-D (mi) | a proper name; Gr. Μεσκρατεία. |

| Māa (?) | Māa (?) | (mi) | C-D (mi) | a proper name; Gr. Μεσκρατεία. |

| Māā-t (mā-t) | Māā-t (mā-t) | (ma-t) | C-D (ma-t) | place, house. |

| Māā (mai) | Māā (mai) | (mai) | C-D (mai) | ring, handle (?) |

| Māātu (māaut) | Māātu (māaut) | (maaut) | C-D (maaut) | some kind of wooden objects in the sanctuary of Horus. |


| M'inikhsa | M'inikhsa | (mnikhsa) | C-D (mnikhsa) | Pap. Koller, 4, 1, a kind of wood. |

| Māiha (miha) | Māiha (miha) | (miha) | C-D (miha) | Rev. r3, 26, hesitation. |

| Māitut (mitut) | Māitut (mitut) | (mitut) | C-D (mitut) | Rev. r4, 12, places. |

| Mūṯ | Mūṯ | (mvt) | C-D (mvt) | path, road; Copt. e...e...e... |

| M'ui | M'ui | (mui) | C-D (mui) | stinking fish; var. m'ui. |

| M'uai-ā | M'uai-ā | (muaia) | C-D (muaia) | fight, struggle. |

| M'usqian | M'usqian | (usqian) | C-D (usqian) | a proper name, Moschion. |
M'uit, a water-deity, a name of the heavens personified as a woman; see m'uf, helper, ally, servant.

máunfu (m'unfu)

Anastasi I, 5, 5, "those who are with him," i.e., allies, auxiliaries, guardians, protectors.

Māri (Mari?)

Israel Stele, r8, a defeated Libyan king.

Māresar (Mursar?)

Treaty, a Hittite king.

māuhi

Hh. 311, oar, paddle.

Māuthenre (Muthenr)

Treaty, a Hittite king.

māba

Rougé, Chrest. II, 110, thirty, Copt.

mābiu (?)

Thes. 1202, Rev. 2, 12, the 30 judges, human or divine; nnn, one of the 30 judges.

mābiu — president of the Thirty; mam, to destroy.

mābit

P.S.B. 8, 238, Hh. 718, Rec. 16, 129, the court in which the Thirty sat.

māba


Nesi-Amsu, 31, 17.

mābti

spear maker (?)

Mābiu

Berg. 72, the harpoon-gods (?)

Māpu (M'pu)

a title of honour (?)

māfekh (m'fekh)

place of unloading a boat, landing-place; see

māfesh (m'fesh)

A.Z. 1879, 20, to land, to unload a boat.

māfqtā (m'fqta)

vase, bottle, jar, vessel.

māfka-t (m'fka-t)

Palermo Stele, real turquoise, as opposed to the paste imitation.

mām

Tuat VII, a monster serpent-god, from whose body 12 human heads appeared; he was also called Kheti.
m'maam, balsam, unguent.

māmā (mimi), Ship-wreck, 164, giraffe =, IV, 948.

mān (m'n), Rec. 21, 14, 82, 88, Amen. 19, 18, 22; 26, 20, A.Z. 1876, 121, without, there is not; Copt. see Māntchit.

mānn (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-ānkhtī, Tuat IV, a form of Osiris.

Māngabtā, 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'ntai, out of danger (?)

Māntit, U. 293, the 'boat of the rising sun. Later forms are:—

Māntet; see Māntchit.

m'antī, 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. 658, T. 293, M. 176, Rec. 32, 81, Hh. 399, the boat of the morning sun.

m'ntcheqtā, P.S.B. 13, 411, pot, flask; Heb. -opacity.

mār, mārt, yonder; Copt. see Māntchit.

mār, 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.
mār-t A.Z. 35, 16, favour.
mār, a shrub or tree.
mārr, a cake, loaf.
mārāau (?), a Libyan king who attacked Rameses III.
mār (m'ri), metal fitting of a door.
māri-ghāri, Rev. 11, 181 = Ṣa′frēn, "May I rejoice!"
mārina, lord, chief, officer; Syr. א (?), plur.
māratā, Demot. Cat. 354.
mārrāa-t, cudgel, stick for beating animals with.
mārhu, mārkh, lance, spear; Heb. יִרָּה.
m'rkh-t, ointment.

Mārsar, a king of the Kheta.
mārsh (?), red ochre, cakes (?) Copt. Ṣepūq, Ṣepūq.
mārqah (?), booty (compare Heb. הַּם), flight (compare Heb. הַּם)
Mārqata (M'reqta), a name of Amen.
m'ralau (?), Rec. 21, 86, gifts, tribute.
m'rkabtā-t, chariot; Copt. Ṣeptāt, Heb. יִרָּה, a thin piece of wood.
m'rtā, kind, value.
m'rt, success (?)
m'r, food (?)
m'ha (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, tribe, clan, family, kith and kin, tribesmen, relatives, mob, crowd of people, generations (?)

m'ha-t, pot, vase, vessel, milk-can; plur.

m'hani, milkman.

m'hani, milkman (?)

m'hanu, pot, vessel for holding medicine.

m'hari, milkman (?)

m'har, the title of an officer, a skilled or clever man.

M'har-bár = Mahar-Baal, מַהְרֵבָא.

m'hasun (?), Annales VIII, 56.

m'hatti, fire, flame, burner.

m'há-t, a seed or grain.

m'hui, vessel for holding milk, pot; plur. ^ Hearst. Pap. 9, 2.

m'hua, Rec. 33, 121, relation.

m'hen, vessel for milk, milk-pot.

m'hen, milk-vessel.

m'henu, Amen. 3, 13, treasure-house.

m'her, Wört. Suppl. 563, to be skilled, expert.

M'her, a title of Aapep.

m'her, vessel, pot; plur.

m'her, 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 (m'hi), flax; Copt. .

máh, P. 169, staff, cudgel (?)

máh, T. 199, P. 786, paddle, oar.
māḥa (?)   T. 170,   M. 179,   N. 689,  

māḥā, standard.

māḥā-t  grave, tomb, sepulchre;  plur.

Late form  to direct, to supervise.

mḥutchartá  pool, lake.

mḥenk  Peasant 170, friend, client, benefactor, associate.

Mākh  Denderah IV, 68, a funerary coffer of Osiris.

mḥkht  metal objects.

mḥkh-t  Ebers Pap. 13, 14, a beating, a pounding.

mḥhai  to weigh, to measure, to ponder, to judge.

mḥkha-t  Peasant 312, Amen. 17, 22,  

Mkhāa-t  Late form mḥhi to supervise. w L=Z1, to direct.

mḥhutcham(?)  pool, lake.

mḥhenk  Peasant 170, friend, client, benefactor, associate.

Mākh  Denderah IV, 68, a funerary coffer of Osiris.

mḥkh-t  Ebers Pap. 13, 14, a beating, a pounding.

mḥhai  to weigh, to measure, to ponder, to judge.

Mkhāt-ent-Rā  the Scales of Rā.

Mkhā-tent-Rā  B.D. 12, 2, Rechnungen 63, scale-room (?)

mḥkhaiu  to strike, to fight, to contend;  Copt.  ḫyge.

mḥkhaiu  fight, foes.

mḥka  Thes. 1200,  Thes. 1210, to burn up, fire, flame.

mḥkha  to tie, to despoil (?)  trappings of a chariot, or part of the chariot itself.

Mkhait  B.D. 1, 29, the sledge of the Hennu boat.

mḥḥaq-t  neck;  Copt.  ḫq.

mḥkhu  IV, 671, a kind of animal.
m'kham'khaut

Love Songs, 7, 3, purslane, a succulent herb; Copt. "George."

M'khan  B.M. 32, 470, a goddess.

mákhat (m'kht)

intestines; to turn the stomach, to make one sick; Copt. "George."

m'khat-ti  strife, striver, fighter.

m'khtá  Demot.

Cat. 356, northwards =

mákhiu  fire-altars, braziers on stands filled with fire.

Mákhiu  B.D. 141, 63, the gods of fire-altars.

M'khiár (?)  the word from which was derived the name of the month Mekhir.

M'khiár (?)  the god of the 6th month, whose name is preserved in the Copt. "George."
M's-t  a, passage.

M'su  A, bearer;  IV, 1007, offerings-bearer.

Ms  bouquet, bunches of flowers, garlands.

M's  hair (?)

M'sak  pot of oil, unguent, to anoint (?); compare Heb.  2 Kings xxiii, 13.

M'sak-t  Rec. 21, 77, 96, wine-jar, wine-skin.

M'saqa  Koller Pap. 1, 7, to work in bronze, wrought metal work, sculpture.

M'satâh  Alt. K. 503 ; compare Heb.  2 Kings xxiii, 13.

M'sua  I, 127, a product of the Sûdân.

M'seh  Nastasen Stele 12, 52, to march, to go.

M'sha  Demot. Cat. 391, to go; Copt.  m'shakabu  mighty men, overseers, inspectors, tax-gatherers; compare  m'shaken  Thes. 1203, a Libyan king.

M'sha  evening; see  m'sha  m'shu  IV, 894, sword, dagger.

M'sha  to gut fish, to draw game, to split open.

M'shaâb  place for drawing water; compare Heb.  Judges v, 11.

M'shau  Anastasi I, 26, 6, Koller Pap. 2, 1, traces of a chariot (?) bindings of a bow.

M'sha (m'shasha ?)  Amen. 27, 17......

M'shauaasha  a Libyan tribe or people.

M'shap  Amen. 16, 13, 19, 19, 20, 12, 27; 3......

M'sharar  Koller Pap. 2, 1, part of a waggon (?)

M'shashar  a Libyan name.

M'shaq  Amen. 9, 14......

M'shakabu  Rec. 15, 143, 17, 147, ......

M'shakabi  great or mighty men, overseers, inspectors, tax-gatherers; compare  m'shaken.

M'shaken  Thes. 1203, a Libyan king.

M'shâti  joiner, table-maker, cabinet-maker.

M'shâ  Thes. 1202, Israel Stele 6, Rec. 8, 134, ......

M'shâ  to march, to go, to travel; ......  II, III, 144, to march at the double; Copt.  m'shâi  traveller, envoy; plur.  Koller Pap. 5, 2.
m'shā-t, journey.

m'shāu, soldier; plur. m'shāu, 1, 101, army, host, troops; m'shāu, cavalry soldiers.

m'shā, m'shā, m'shā, unguent, spice, incense.

m'shā re, a kind of unguent.

m'shāflu, Amen.

m'shep n-t, a kind of disease.

m'sheshm-t, a kind of disease.

m'sheru, Rec. 29, 155, 31, 15, Berl. 3024, 8r, 7, 4, evening, night; Copt. e'uyh.

M'sherr, Rec. 29, 155, 31, 15, Berl. 3024, 8r, 7, 4, the City of Night in the Tuat.

m'shtau, B.D. (Nav.) II, 108 = m'shtau.

m'shetit, A.Z. 17, 4, Rec. 13, 21, ford; compare Copt. e'uyt (?), the ford of the Orontes.

m'shēt, to travel, to go about, to inspect; Copt. e'uyt.

māq (m'q), to slay, to hack in pieces, to chop up, knife.

m'q-t, Rec. 36, 78; Copt. e'uyt, ladder.

m'qāar, a baker's fire shovel.

m'qar-t, a kind of onion (?) portulaca, purslane, sedum (?); a, water onion.

m'qahā, m'qahā, see m'kha,

m'qurāu, Rec. 11, 96 (in cartouche) = Lat. Magnus.

m'qnas, Rec. 27, 58, saddle-gear, loads for a beast, pack-saddles (?)

m'qna, Rec. 27, 58, protection, protectress.

m'kiu, to protect; Koller, Pap. 3, 4, protector of the people.

m'kī, m'kī, protectors.

m'kit, Rec. 5, 88, a covering.

m'kīti, protector.
m'kit | Ebers Pap. 101, 13, A.Z. 1908, 116, support of the heart.
m'kit | 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 | Thuat I, a goddess, guide of Rā.

M'k-neb-set | Thes. 31, Denderah III, 24, Berg. 11, 9: (1) goddess of the 3rd hour of the day; (2) goddess of the 17th 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, 40, linen, bandlet, a kind of cloth.

Mák (M'k) | the name of a crocodile.
m'ka | see! behold!
m'ka-t | base, place, seat, stand, bench, bed, bier, couch.

M'katu | a boundary god (?)
m'ka | Shipwreck, 29, 99, brave, bold.
M'kam'rá | Rev. 21, 98, a Syrian.

m'karbutá | chariot; see
m'katáu | charms, amulets, protective talismans.
m'kí | Rec. 16, 93, dung, excrement (?)
m'kfitiu | turquoise.
mäkmártá (m'km'rtá) | Amen. 7, 6, cloth, a garment.
m'kr | Tanis Pap. 15
mäkrálú (m'kriu) | merchants; Heb. Heb.
m'kha | Amen. 24, 5, Thes. 1482, Mar. Aby. 1, 9, to turn the back on, to turn away from, to neglect, to put behind one, to set aside, to disregard, to be negligent or careless.
m'kes | a sacred stone object held by Osiris.
m'ktál | tower; Heb. Copt. 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 ii, 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'agaar  oven, fireplace, fire (?)

M'ga-t  sadness, grief, affliction.

M'gartâ  cave; plur. Rec. 11, 69; Heb.  

M'gas  armlet.

M'gâtir  tower, fortress; Heb.  

M'gâ  B.M. 138, child (?)

M'gi  to be in despair.

Mât  way, road, path; Copt.  

Mât  a kind of cloth.

Mât  Rev. 13, 32 = Copt.  

Mât  a river boat.

Mâtt (Mutt)  Berg. II, 11, a name of Amenti.

Mâti (M'âti)  the boat of the morning sun; see Mântch-t.

Mâti (m'ti)  steersman, boatman.

M'ta  to fetter, to bind to stakes.

M'tâ  fetter, a staff to which prisoners were tied.

M'tait  chief of a tribe.

M'tâtcha  Anastasi I, 26, 8, leather thongs.

M'ti  grief, bitterness.

M'ten  IV, 898,  

M'tonu  Rec. 5, 96,  

M'ten  Rec. 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'ton  to cut, to engrave, to be cut or inscribed; varr.  

M'ton  L.D. II, 11, leader, guide.
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. "OTen.

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’ten  way, road; plur. , IV, 729, road along the sea coast.

m’ten  road-man, guide, chief of a tribe, shēkh.

M’tenu  Tuat VIII, one of the bodyguards of Ra.

M’thra  Mithras (in the name Mitrashamā, A.Z. 1913, 122).

M’at-t  the boat of the morning sun; see Māntchit.

Māti (M’ti)  a title of Set.

m’t  Mar. Aby. I, 6, 41,

m’ta  , Amen. 3, 18 =  

m’ten  to equip (?) to bestow (?)

m’ten  Rougé I.H. 158, to listen, to obey, to accept, to agree to, to be content; , Rev. 13, 15; compare Copt. XH.

m’tennu  , Amen.

17, 14, inscribed, written; plur.

, Amen. A. 2, 1.

m’təb  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 ārui (?)  Edfū 1, 10, Berg. I, 3, , a group of "sharp-eyed" gods who watched over Osiris.

M’tes-sma-ta  Tuat IV, the door of the 2nd section of Rastau.
m'tcha  a, phallus, male.
m'tchaá  a, phallus.
m'tchaáu  to hunt.
m'tchai

Koller Pap. 2, 4, Anastasi IV, 2, 6, IV, 996, hunter of the Western Desert, soldier.

M'tchau

m'tcha

15, 2, a kind of husbandman.
m'tchaá  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'tchará  a plaiter of crowns.
m'tchaqatá  Amen. 26, 11, pot, vessel.
m'tcheqtá  a pot or bottle.
m'tchet  the extract or juice of something, something squeezed or pressed out, decoction, solution.
m'tchet  a salve, ointment, unguent.

M'tchet  B.D. 17, 34: (1) a bull-headed god; (2) a lion-headed god; (3) an invisible god in the House of Osiris who burned up the enemies of Osiris.
m'tchetjet  a tool or instrument.

mi  Rec. 11, 178; Copt.  

mi  an optative particle, O that! Would that!
mir-ti  Rev. 11, 168, Copt.  

miha  Rev. 12, 112, 13, 32, wonder, admiration; Copt.  

mikh  Rev. 13, 1, fight; Copt.  
Mi-sheps, B.D. 172, 11.
mit, A., Jour. As. 1908, 264, way, path; Copt. mwt.
mit, T. 290, N. 167, N. 129, Hh. 344, to die.
mitiu, L.D. III, 654, 5, the dead, defeat, slaughter.
mui, to flow.
mui, water.
mui, Peasant, 220, 279, essence, seed, urine.
mu, IV, 649, on the water of someone, i.e., dependent upon someone; xexx, Dream Stele 30, who was on his water, a dependant, a follower; xexx, of one water, i.e., of the same kidney; xexx, "knowing my water," i.e., knowing my position of vassal.
mu, Rec. 14, 97, xexx, Rec. 27, 83, 85, water, any large mass of water, water-supply, stream, canal, lake, liquid, essence, seed, sap; xexx, De Hymnis 41; xexx, the things that live in the water; xexx, the brow of the water; xexx, stars of the water; xexx, flood of water.
mu-t, lake, pond; xexx, Rec. 27, 84, river bank.
mui-t, seed, urine; var. Copt. miit.

Mu, Berg. 29, the divine essence of Osiris.
Mu, the Water-god, the personification of the celestial waters.
Muit, U. 181, xexx, (1) the goddess of the primeval waters; (2) the consort of Uatch-ur.
mu Amentt, the water of Amenti.
mu āā, great water, flood.
mu uru, high Nile-floods, full Inundations.
uhā-t (?), Rec. 21, 97, water with fire [in it], i.e., boiling water.
mu nu ār-t, Peasant B 2, 119, waters of the eye, i.e., tears.
mu nu āā, water from a vase.
mu nu ānkhāmu, solution of ānkhām flowers.
mu nu ānti, myrrh water, liquid myrrh.
mu nu pet, water of the sky, i.e., rain.
mu nu māsten, a kind of solution used in embalming.
mu nu ēnnu, water of the Inundation.
mu nu Rā, water of Rā, celestial water, the water on which Rā sails.
mu nu Ḥāp, water of Ḥāp, i.e., Nile-water.
mu nu ḫesmen

A solution of natron.

mu nu khnem-t

From a well or cistern; water of the 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

Edfu I, 77, M. 40, "Water of rejuvenation": (1) a title of Osiris; (2) a title of the Nile-god and his flood.

mu ḥai

Rec. 31, 39, rain water (?); Copt. μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

mu ḥit

Tombos Stele 8, a raging rain torrent.

mu ḥua

Rain water; Ξ, a beneficial rain; Copt. μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

mu Kher-āha

The canal of Kher-āha.

mu khet

The current of a stream.

mu setchit

A medicinal solution.

mu qet, etc.

Tombos Stele 13, water that turns round as one descends the river in going south.

mu ṭu

Foul water, foetid liquid, pus.

mu (?)

B.D. 110, 35, a kind of woven stuff.

mu

Jester, buffoon.

muu

Dwarfs.

mu

Edfu I, 77, N. 769, 770, 778.

mu (?)-t

Anastasi I, 23, 3.

mumu (?)

U. 417, 554, T. 238.

mu-t

P. 301, the two vulture mothers; the two mothers Isis and Nephthys; U. 500, E., U.


mu-ten ḫemt

Father's great grandmother; Copt. μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

mother's mother, i.e., grandmother; IV, 1054;

mother, mother of mothers; μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

mother of mothers; μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

mother, mother's mother, i.e., grandfather;

IV, 1054; μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

paternal grandmother; μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

his father's great grandmother; Copt. μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

mu-t

P. 301, the two vulture mothers; the two mothers Isis and Nephthys; U. 500, E., U.


μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

mothers, ancestresses in general;

μωτ ωτ. ωτ.

divine mothers or ancestresses.

mu-ten ḫemt

Mother of the wife.
mu-t, 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; Mu-t, Mut in the horizon of heaven; Gr. Moēō, Moēōs.

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, a goddess of the Natron Valley.

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.

muā, Rec. 5, 90, vase, pot, vessel.

muḥu, paddles, oars.

mukha, Jour. As. 1908, 272 = to burn, to blaze; Rev. 14, 10, fiery-[eyed].

mukharer, Rev. 13, 13, scarab, beetle; Gr. καῦμπος.

mukhen-t, ferry boat;

m'khent-t, Tuat IV, a goddess of food.

mushmush, to beat, to strike; Copt. ḫeq, ḫeqy, ḫeqy.

mukes, Rec. 15, 17, a kind of sceptre.

mut, mit = U. 224, 491, N. 914, P. 85, Mar. Karn. 53, 21, Copt. ḫeq, ḫeqy, death; Berl. 3024, 130, "death is in my face daily"; Copt. ḫeqy, Heb. ḥeq.

muti, miti (?), U. 96, =, dead, dead person or thing; plur. P. 453, 650, P. 374, M. 206, 361, N. 667, III, the dead, the damned.

muti-t, miti-t (?), a dead woman.

mutmut, contagion, a deadly disease.

Muti-khent-Tuat, Tuat IX, a hawk-god of offerings.
Muthenith

Mumtah, a goddess.

Mbenai

Rev. 11, 163, hither; Copt. [134x663].

Mbenitiu (?)

the apes in the 1st division of the Tuat.

Mput (?)

disaster, trouble (?)

Mefak

turquoises, emeralds.

Mefkaitiu (with [296]), 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

O, Rec. 31, 172, goddess of the turquoise land, i.e., Sinai.

Mefg

turquoise, malachite; see [134x663].

Mm

T. 268, M. 423, Thes. 1295, a preposition: with, among, etc.; var.

Mem (P)

Mem

Coriander seed, caraway seed, cummin.

Mem

Mar.

Mem

IV, 948, hyena.

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.

Memiah (Meht)

B.M. 32, 169, an associate of Ptah and Neith.

Memkh

Lateran Obel. = unkonwn.

Memsher

evening, night.

Men

Rev. 11, 149, 12, 48, good! perfect!

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; everlasting inscriptions; Copt. [134x663].
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.

men-t, permanent one (fem.).

menmen, Ptol. I Stele 18, stable, permanent, abiding.

men-t, men-tá, P. 183, N. 876, regularly, consecutively.

menu, firm, permanent, stable one.

men ab (or ha-t), IV, 616, firm of heart, bold, brave, resolute.

men retui, 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-ab, Tuat VIII, a member of the bodyguard of Rā.

Mon-ā, Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.

Men-āh-hetch-tt, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

Men-urit, Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

men-t, Rec. 21, 80, daily; Copt.

men-t ent rā neb, IV, 490, 491, 754, 904, regularly, every day.

meni, with, Rev. 13, 2, daily; Copt.

menu, Amen. 24, 15, O. Herusātef Stele 67, daily.

men, daily gift or offering; plur.

menu, P. 373 = N. 1149, daily offerings or ceremonies.

menit, daily offerings.

men, Rechnungen 45, calculation, statement.

men, Rec. 36, 90, "profondeur dans le sens horizontal."

men-t, such and such a woman.

men-t, place, abode, habitation; plur.

menu, menu, Rec. 13, 11, Tombos Stele 10, IV, 1120, Israel Stele 23, IV, 739, camp, fort, station, fortress, caravanserai, stronghold; plur.

men en Abu, B.M. 169, fort of Elephantine.

menu, Tombos Stele 6, boundaries.
meni 𓊔𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, to set up a memorial.

menu 𓊔𓊠𓊥𓊢𓊠, U. 605, Rec. 34, 117, shrine, pavilion.

menu 𓊔𓊥𓊢𓊠, Palermo Stele, 𓊔𓊠𓊥𓊢𓊠, 𓊔𓊠𓊥𓊢𓊠, monument, monuments, temples, commemorative buildings of colossal scale, obelisks, palaces, walls, etc.; 𓊔𓊠𓊥𓊢𓊠, monuments made of basalt (?); Copt. 𓊔𓊣𓊢𓊠, 𓊔𓊣𓊢𓊠.

men 𓊔𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, a colossal statue of a god or king; plur.

meni 𓊔𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, image, statue; plur.

men 𓊔𓊥𓊢𓊠, a kind of stone, block of stone, slab; plur. 𓊔𓊣𓊢𓊠 bases of statues, large pedestals.

men, meni 𓊔𓊦𓊠𓊝, mountain, stone hill; dual, 𓊔𓊦𓊠𓊝, Rec. 27, 84.

Menmentt 𓊔𓊦𓊠𓊱𓊠, Rec. 36, 81, mountain, necropolis.

Ment 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊝, P. 665 = 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊝, the West.

men 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, to set down.

menmen 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥, IV, 1105, Rec. 34, 15, to move, to move towards or away, to quake; Copt. 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥.

menmen 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥, A.Z. 1900, 30, 1905, 37, 1908, 6, to remove, to set aside, to carry off, to steal.

menmen ta 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊝, Rev. 11, 141, earthquake.

Menmenit 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥, 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥, Tuat IV, a three-headed serpent-god bearing six stars and 14 human heads.

Menmen[it] 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, B.D.G. 259, a form of Hathor adored in the Fayûm.

Menmenu-ä 𓊔𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, a title of Menu.

Men-mut-f 𓊔𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, Pap. Mag. 54, a form of Amen.

men 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, the pinion or leg of a bird (?)

men-ui (?) 𓊔𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, the two shoulders; 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, Tuat XI.

menu 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, a kind of priest, ministrant; plur. 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠.

Menui (?)-her pet 𓊔𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, Annales III, 177, a goddess.

men 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, seat, buttocks.

meni 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, Rev. 11, 167, leg, thigh.

men-t 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝, thigh.

men-ti 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, P. 389, P. 253, 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, P. 201, 611, N. 812, 937, 1063, 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, Metternich Stele 156, 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, the two thighs, and the part of the body above them, the buttocks.

men-ti Nut 𓊔𓊠𓊡𓊦𓊠𓊝𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠𓊠𓊠𓊪𓊥𓊠, P. 401, M. 572, N. 1179, the two thighs of the goddess Nut.

menmen 𓊟𓊸, to meet together.

Men-t 𓊟𓊠, a god.

Meni 𓊚𓊠, Thuat VI, a god.

men-t 𓊚𓊠, Thes. 1202, plant, shoot.

menit 𓊚𓊠, roots, stalks, stems.

meni-t 𓊚𓊠, a kind of wood; varr.

menu 𓊚𓊠, Amen. 6, 11, Rec. 15, 162, IV, 687, 730, 1104, 1165, grove, avenue of trees in a garden, plantation, shrubbery.

men 𓊚𓊠, domestic animal; plur. menut, 𓊚𓊠, Nastasen Stele 40, Rev., cattle, sheep and goats.

men-t 𓊚𓊠, Rev. 12, 70, cow.

menmen 𓊚𓊠𓊠, bull; 𓊚𓊠𓊠, Menu-Amen, the bull of his mother.

menmenu-t 𓊚𓊠𓊠𓊠, flocks and herds, cattle in general.

Men-t, B.D. 86 and 147, the swallow, sacred to Serqit, the daughter of Rā, 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.

Men-t, P.S.B. 13, 412, Rec. 17, 145, pot, vessel, a wine measure; plur. vessels to hold medicine.

Men, a tool (?)

Menu, a club, a weapon (Lacau).

Menu, a kind of drug.

Menu en Tchah, Annales IX, 155, manna from the country east or north-east of the Delta.

Menen, an eastern drug from Phoenicia or Arabia, used in mummification.

Men ḫetch-t, white manna, a kind of drug.

Mennu en Tchah, the mummification chamber.

Men, a piece of cloth or stuff, sheet, garment; plur.

Men kam, black cloth.

Men, an offering of cloth, a bundle of linen; linen for sacred purposes.
men-t (a landing; Copt. 40one.)
mén-t, a post, boundary mark; plur.

mená-t (Rec. 30; 68), Shipwreck 4, mooring post; two stakes for tying up a boat.

menau, stakes to which prisoners to be executed were tied.

mená, meni (P. 180), A.Z. 1968, 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.

mená-t (M. 709, ligature, bandage, wrapping; Rec. 30; 185, funerary swathings (?)

Mená (P. 155), N. 785, a god (?)

Mená-t urit (N. 949, M. 396, N. 811, N. 7, a goddess (?)

Menánt-urit, M. 415, a goddess.

men (P. 684, division of word doubtful).

men (Tur. Pap. 19, to offer (?)

mená, menau aputu (P. 604, to herd cattle, shepherd, herdsman; A.Z. 1905, 119, gooseherd.

mena-t, menit (IV, 917, 1059, an amulet worn to give physical happiness, ornaments worn on ceremonial occasions; plur. it was made of 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. ṣəa.
menā (?), box, draught box, writing tablet.

Mena

227, P. 181, N. 892, a lake or canal; T. 171.

menā-t, P. 615, M. 781, N. 1139, nurse; T. 23, P. 739, two sister-nurses; Metternich Stele 246, 247; Copt. 1200.

Menä-t

Lanzone 112, the Nurse-goddess Isis.

Menä-t urit

IV, 920, 921, great nurse, a title of several goddesses.

menäut

milch cows.

Men-ankh Nefer-ka-Rā

the name of the pyramid of King Nefer-ka-Rā.

meni, P. 537, a proper name (?),

Meni, Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

meni, soldier.

meni, to kill men in honour of a chief.

meni-t, foc, enemy.

meni, to plough, to till the earth, to cultivate, to break up.

meni, Anastasi I. 1, 8, ploughman, labourer, peasant; plur.

Menju

a dog belonging to Set.

Mennum, Tuat X, a pair of serpent-supporters of the solar disk; var.

Menur

Stunden 44

tenur, to asperge, to pour out a libation (?)

menur (?), a kind of incense, bitumen (?)

menur

ci, a kind of incense, bitumen (?)

menusa

papyrus, water plants.

menhu-t (?), U. 462, firmament.

menusa

Wört. 657

menpeh-t

Rec. 24, 164,

menpeh-t

nipple of the breast; dual

menfêt (?), rings, jewellery.

menfôt

bracelets, armlets, rings, jewellery, etc.

menfêt (?), rings, jewellery.

menfôt

ring, a kind of ornament (of the feet ); plur.

menfôt

rings for the arms and feet.
Men-nefer Meri-Rā is the name of the pyramid of Meri-Rā.

Menfti, a kind of soldier who was armed with a shield; plur. menft-ti (?), soldier; menfet, soldier; menfet-ti (?), rings, bracelets, jewellery.

Menmu-t urit, the name of the pyramid of Meri-Rā.

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 .

Menhesau, P. 673, M. 664, N. 1280, P. 94, M. 118, N. 56, a group of gods who watched over the South, Ta-shemā.

Menhet, IV, 509, register, writing tablet.
Menhetch, P. 185, M. 200, N. 899, A.Z. 1908, 47, register, writing tablet.

Menh, Rec. 13, 10, boy, youth, young man.

Menh-t, girl, maiden (?); Rec. 15, 142, young sow.

Menh-t, belonging to the corvée (?)

Menh, IV, 480, wax; Copt. οθξωλγ. Menhιu, Rec. 16, 110, things made of wax, wax figures.

Menh-t, Rec. 29, 148,

Menhut, common soldier.

Menhu, to sacrifice, to offer up an animal.

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 𓊦ários, IV, 479, a lioness-goddess, consort of Shu.

Menhi-khenti-Setetch 𓊦𓊥𓊦𓊥𓊥𓊦𓊥𓊥𓊦𓊥𓊥𓊦𓊦, Piankhi Stele 83, a god.

Menhá 𓊦𓊥𓊥𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, P. 311, a kind of bird (?)

Menhité 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, Rev. 6, 24, a king's gift; compare Heb. מְשִׁיָּהוּ.

Menkh 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, 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, beneficient; in a proper or becoming manner;

Menkh-t 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, Amen. 19, 14, 22, Rec. 21, 79, something that is correct, perfect, excellent, good, solid (of buildings), beneficient, excellence; perfect for ever, good to last for all time; the two beneficient gods (Euergetai).

Menkh-t áns 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, IV, 1071, a piece of cloth or stuff of any kind, bandlet, veil, a ceremonial girdle or fillet, a change of raiment; plur. Menkh-t áns, IV, 1147.

Menkh-t árun (?) 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, the red bandlet.

Menkh-t átma 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, or 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, a bandlet made of átma cloth (damtfr?).

Menkh-t ša-t 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, the great bandlet.

Menkh-t ūatch-t 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, or 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, the green bandlet.

Menkh-t ñetch-t 𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦𓊦, the white bandlet.
Menkh, B.D. 96, 5, a god.

Menkh, a god who presided over the 2nd month; Copt. II2.OII.

Menkh, Tuat IX: (1) a god who swathed Osiris; (2) an object worshipped in Per-Neteru (Mar. Aby. I, 44).

Menkh-qa-haśetep 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. e.e.uce.

mensa (?), U. 31A, N. 259A, sour milk (?)

mensa, jar, vase, jug; two jars or jugs.

mensas, Rev. 13, 91, after, afterwards; Copt. e.eucwc.

mensub (?), spear, javelin, weapon.

mensh, excellent, good, sound, solid; see.

menshu, Rev. 13, 5, benefactor.

mensh-āb, generous, beneficent; 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. , Hearst Pap. 11, 9, minium, a substance used by painters.

menq, Rev. 13, 37, to complete.

menq, Rev. 11, 160, 167, to bring to an end, to finish, to complete, to make an end of, to destroy; Copt. e.e.unk, e.e.upt.

mennq, Rev. 13, 37, to complete.

Menqit, Ombos I, i, 53, 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, 166, a man-headed hawk-god; var. (Sans) Menqebā, 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.

menqerit, Rec. 34, 124; var. of menqebit.

menk, Jour. As. 1908, 313, end, finish; Copt. 

menk-t, see.

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-ti, the two breasts of a woman; see and .

menti, ment-ti, an amulet.

ment, menti (w), the two eyes.

ment, ment-ti, Excom. Stele 1.

Mentiu, IV, 200, 1.


Mentiu nu Satt, IV, 372,

, the thievish nomads of the Eastern Desert and Southern Syria.

Ment, Edfû I, 20, 5, the War-god of Thebes; Gr. Mervhē.

Mentit, Edfû I, 20, 5, a goddess of Edfû.

Ment-saf (?), a proper name (Menthesiphis?).

mentá, N. 850 =, P. 204 + 4 (Pyr. 1015).

mentai, Rev. = Copt. + el.

mentar, Rev., ascent; Copt. .

menti, Rev. 13, 19, 15, 16, compatriot (?)

ment, a Typhonic animal of the wolf species.

mentef, he, it; Copt.

mentnakh-t, Rev. 13, 13, 20, strength, power; Copt. .

mentek, thee, thou; Gen. Epist. 67, 68, .

menth-ti, the two breasts; see and .

Menthu, IV, 808, nomad hunters and robbers of the Eastern Desert and Southern Syria. They were famous for their beards— T. 353, N. 174, "like the beards on the Menthu."

Menthu, P. 241, .

M. 784, B.D. 149, 6, 171, an ancient war-god of Hermonthis near Thebes.

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; Nastasen Stele 33, the left breast; dual ment-tl, Rec. 4, 122; Copt. exit.

mentiti, the two breasts.

ment-āb (?), Rec. 11, 65, of bold intent.

ment-ti, the pupils of the eyes.

Mentef-t, N. 1228, P. 204, a god.


teach of a cow, N. 802, 1387, 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. ATELEXX (?)

mer, a particle of prohibition; Copt. ㅠㅠㅠㅠ (?)

mer, Rec. 3, 50 = , like, as.

copy, likeness.

mer, a sea-going ship.

mer, P. 485, 484, P. 484, 485.

mer, Fest-schrift 117, A.Z. 1905, 19, any collection of water, lake, pool, cistern, reservoir, basin, canal, inundation, flood, stream; plur.


mer, swampland.

mer, IV, 630, libration tank.

mer, Rec. 21, 78, the basin of a harbour, port, quay, harbour.

mera, IV, 1077, flood, bodily excretion.

merit, celestial lake, heaven, sky.

Merit, Mareotis.
merit, merut, Rec.
33, 30, boats, shipping in port.

merit, Berl. 3024, 75, crocodiles which bask on the river bank.

meriti, Love Songs 3, 7, canal, quay.

mer-t, beyond, on the other side; Copt. ḫp (?)

Mer a, 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 shema, 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, a lake in Sekhet-Aaru.

Mer (She?)-āārut, P. 180, M. 282, N. 892, a lake in the Other World from which the blessed drank.

Mer-en-āmu, B.D. 98, 7, a fiery lake in Sasa.

Mer-en-āakhuti, the lake of the gods of the Horizon.

Mer (She)-en-ānhkh, Tuat IV, the bath of Ra which was kept by 12 jackal-gods.

Mer-en-māātiu, the lake of the gods of Truth.

Mer-en-Māāt-t, B.D. 17, 46, a bath of the gods in the Tuat.

Mer-en-Heru, B.D. 13, 1, the lake of Horus in the Tuat.

Mer-en-ḥesmen, B.D. 17, 46, the natron lake in the Tuat.

Mer-en-ḥetem, M. 552, N. 1132, the lake of destruction.

Mer-en-Kha,
Mer-Sëheh

Mer-sekhnit

Mer-shesh (?)

Mer-Kenstä

Mer-Tuattà

mer

mer—mer

mer—mer

mer

mer

mer

mer—t àb

merr

Meru-smen-à
merriu, those who love, lovers, friends.

merr-t, P. 69, N. 36, IV, 1045, love, desire, wish, something longed or wished for; plur.

merrut, love, desire, wish.

merut, beloved woman, sweetheart; Metternich Stele 87, L.D. III, 1408, wishing that, so that; wishing that not.

meruti, P.S.B. 25, 218, beloved; Copit.

merā, 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; Copit.

meri, beloved one, loving mankind; Gr. φιλάνθρωπος.
Mer-en-āui-f — Tuat XI, a form of Af.

Mer-ent-neteru — Tuat XI, a goddess seated on two serpents, a wind-goddess of the dawn (?)

Merit-erpā-neteru — Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

Mer-segrit — Lanzone 127, Rec. 2, 32, "lover of silence," a serpent-headed goddess, whose cult was common in the hilly cemetery of Western Thebes.

Mer-setau, etc. — B.D. 145, 146, name of the 18th Pylon.

Mer-tet — Ombos 2, 131, a goddess.

mer — funerary chest or coffer.

Rec. 12, 12, servant, peasant, dependant.

merā — a female slave.

mer-t — Palermo Stele, Rec. 26, 236, Rec. 31, 26, A.Z. 1908, 45, chief of the caravan, chieftain of caravans; see Sphinx XIV, 172, and supra p. 1064.

mer a en set (?) — N. 1002, chief of the mountain tract.

mer abu (?) — Anastasi IV, 3, 1, Koller Pap. 3, 1, inspector of horned cattle (?)

mer abu shu — inspector of horn, hoof, and feather, i.e., overseer of all the cattle and feathered fowl;

mer ant — overseer of the storehouse.

mer u (?) — IV, 1081, P. 149, Peasant 193, district inspector.

mer uāau — A.Z. 45, 124, overseer of the boats, captain of the fleet.

mer unut — Rec. 17, 149, a kind of priest (?)

mer — Rev. 11, 124, 12, 29, overseer, chief officer, head, superintendent, director, foreman; plur.

mer aau-t — IV, 1118, inspector of dignities of the highest kind.

meru auaaūt — heads of families, sheikhs of tribes.

mer aḥ-t — IV, 1110, overseer of the estates, land superintendent.

merāḥu — inspector of cattle.

merā (?) — A.Z. 1908, 45, chief of the caravan, chieftain of caravans; see Sphinx XIV, 172, and supra p. 1064.

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mer unut — Rec. 17, 149, a kind of priest (?)
mer per 𓊮𓊝𓊣, chief of the house, steward, major-domo; plur. 𓊮𓊝𓊳.

mer per ur 𓊮𓊝𓊳, chief steward.

mer per nub 𓊮𓊝𓊳, overseer of the gold foundry; 𓊮𓊝𓊳, IV, 421.

mer per ḫetch 𓊮𓊝𓊳, overseer of the silver foundry.

mer per ḫetch 𓊮𓊝𓊳, governor of the treasury; 𓊮𓊝𓊳, IV, 421; 𓊮𓊝𓊳, IV, 1071.

meru mau (?)
Rec. 6, 6, 𓊮𓊝𓊳, IV, 1071.
Rec. 33, 3, overseers of sacred property.

mer mau 𓊮𓊝𓊳, overseer of the servants on a temple estate or on private property.

mer m'khen 𓊮𓊝𓊳, chief of the royal cabinet.

mer menmen 𓊮𓊝𓊳, Rev. 11, 180, overseer of cattle.

mer mer[it] 𓊮𓊝𓊳, Rec. 21, 81, port-master, harbour-master.

mer mesentiu 𓊮𓊝𓊳, overseer of the blacksmiths.

mer m'shāu 𓊮𓊝𓊳, P.S.B 21, 271, general, commander of an army; Copt. 𓊮𓊝𓊳. Of the high-priest of Mendes.

mer m'shāu ur 𓊮𓊝𓊳, commander-in-chief.

mer met 𓊮𓊝𓊳, a captain in charge of ten men.

mer metcha-t 𓊮𓊝𓊳, overseer of the keepers of the books.

mer nu-t 𓊮𓊝𓊳, governor of the town, mayor.

mer resu 𓊮𓊝𓊳, overseer of the South.

mer ḫet urt VI 𓊮𓊝𓊳, IV, 1118, overseer of the six courts of justice.

mer ḫet ka 𓊮𓊝𓊳, keeper of the Ka-chapel.

mer Hanebu (?)
Rec. 28, 25, governor of the Greeks.

mer ḫem nesu 𓊮𓊝𓊳, inspector of the royal slaves.

mer ḫem neter 𓊮𓊝𓊳, IV, 927, inspector of the servants of the god; 𓊮𓊝𓊳, inspector of the priests of the South and North.

mer khent (?) IV 𓊮𓊝𓊳, I, 100, the four overseers of the pleasure gardens.

mer khert neter 𓊮𓊝𓊳, overseer of the cemetery; 𓊮𓊝𓊳, overseer of the cemetery workmen.

mer khetem-t 𓊮𓊝𓊳, IV, 1106, keeper of the seal.

mer khetemu 𓊮𓊝𓊳, overseer of the keepers of the seal; 𓊮𓊝𓊳, keeper of the seal of the palace.

mer sau resu 𓊮𓊝𓊳, Décrets 18, chief of the classes of the South.
mer sunu, Amherst Pap. 42, archiatros.

mer seba, an officer on a boat.

governor of the eastern deserts; governors of deserts.

mer sekhtiu, chief of the peasant field-labourers.

mer sesem, chief officer of cavalry.

mer sesh(?)/nesu, keeper of the king's correspondence.

mer shen-t, chief of enquiry; Copt. λεγωντε (?); Rec. 24, 189 = Gr. λεγωντες.

mer shen-ti, chief of the double granary.

mer shen-ar, chief of a temple storeroom.

mer shent, Peasant 192, overseer of a class of servants (?)

er kkat, director of public works, clerk of the works.

mer thethu, inspector of the .........

mer tcheb, Décrets 18, chief of payments, chief accounting officer.

mer, to see, to look at.

mer-t, dual, eye; the two eyes; many-eyed, "full of eyes"; "all eyes," i.e., everybody, people in general; Copt. ηλια.

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-àakhu, etc. Thes. 18, one of the 36 Dekans (?)

Merti seti, the name of the 13th day of the moon.

mer, Rec. 5, 88, to bind up, to tie together, to bind on a crown, to fetter, to be fettered.

mer-t, Rec. 12, 34, 174, Love Songs 2, 6, band, bandage, girdle, fillet, tie; plss.

mer-t, bundles of clothes; Copt. παπα.

mer-t, house, palace.

mer-t, Metternich Stele 72, 119, a quarter in a town or village, street or lane in a town, market-place; plur. Rev. 11, 110; house to house.
merr-t ٣٤٩٩، Peasant ٣٠٠،
، a quarter of a town or village, street
corner, market; plur. ٣٤٩٩٩، ٣٢١.
mer-ti ٣٤٩٩، the two halves of heaven.
mer-t ٣٤٩٩، cow (?)
Mer-ur ٣٤٩٩، B.D. ٣٩، ١٩،
، Rev. ١١، ١٣٠; see Nemur.
mer, merá ٣٤٩٩، ٣١،
Rec. ٤، ٣٠, to guide (?)
mer ٣٤٩٩، Palermo Stele, ٣٤٩٩،
، IV، ١١٤٩، the morus tree.
merit (?) ٣٤٩٩، Rec. ٣، ٤٨،
، U. ٦٦٤، ١٣، ٣٤٩٩، ٣٤٩٩،
، Rec. ٥، ٨٨، ٣٤٩٩،
Love Songs ١، ١٢، ٣٤٩٩، ٣٤٩٩،
staff, plank, etc., of the wood of the morus tree; plur.
٣٤٩٩٩، ٣٤٩٩،
Merit ٣٤٩٩، B.D. ١٦٩، ١٨، a
mythological mulberry tree.
mer-t ٣٤٩٩، ٣٤٩٩، a writing instrument.
mer ٣٤٩٩، N. ٢٥٨، milk pot.
merrit ٣٤٩٩٩، Shipwreck ١٦٤، vessels
or pots.
mer ٣٤٩٩، hero, brave man;
، Rev. ١٢، ٤٥،
mer ٣٤٩٩، U. ٦٠٧، P. ٢٨٦،
، Amen. ٢٥، ٢١،
، ٣٤٩٩، to be sick, to suffer pain, to grieve,
to be sad, to feel sympathy for someone.
meru ٣٤٩٩٩، Pap. ٣٠٢٤، ١٣١، a sick man.
mer ári ٣٤٩٩٩، a sick
man.
mer-t ٣٤٩٩٩، P. ٨٣٠، M. ٤٤٨، N. ٤٦٥، ٧٧٣،
، Rev. ١٤، ١٢، sickness, illness, pain, sorrow,
cruelty, grief, fatal disease;
، Rev. ٣١، ٣٠، ٣٠٢٤،
، P. ٨٣٠، M. ٤٤٨، N. ٤٦٥، ٧٧٣،
sickness.
mer (mut) ٣٤٩٩， Amen. ٢١، ١٠،
، to die, dead, death.
merti (miti) ٣٤٩٩، ٣٤٩٩،
، the dead, the damned.
Mer ٣٤٩٩، A.Z. ٤٩، ٥٥، the damned
one, a name of Set.
Mer ٣٤٩٩، B.D. ٦٥، ٩، a
protector of the dead.
Mer[it] ٣٤٩٩، Denderah IV، ٨٤،
، ibid. III، ٢٤، name of the goddess of
the ٨th Pylon.
Merit-neser-t ٣٤٩٩، Thes. ٢٨، the
goddess of the ٨th hour of the night.
Merit nesru ٣٤٩٩، ٣٤٩٩، ٣٤٩٩،
، Tuat ١، a fire-goddess.
mer ٣٤٩٩، M. ٢٠٢،
، N. ٦٨١، ٥٨٢، ٥٨٢،
، Amen. ٢، ٩، pyramid, tomb; plur.
، ٣٤٩٩، ٣٤٩٩،
méra ٣٤٩٩، ٣٤٩٩، Rev. ١١، ١٥١، ١٧٤، ١٢، ١٩، ships, fleet;
، Rev. ١٢، ٨، sailor (?)
méra-t ٣٤٩٩، Rev. ١٤، ١١،
fullness; compare Heb. ٣٤٩٩٩٩٩٩٩٩.
Mera  an ancient name of Egypt; Pa-ta-Merā

meri  a kind of stone.

merina  IV, 665, captive chiefs; compare Heb. מֵרָה (?)

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.

meruḥ-t  "measurer," a name of the left eye of Horus, i.e., the moon; var.

Merbāa  a king of the 1st dynasty.

mermer  title of an official.

Mermer  B.D. 75, 3, a god.

Merna  IV, 691

merh  to anoint, to rub with oil or fat.

merh-t  U. 61, N. 313, Rec. 4, 30, oil, unguent, grease, suet, fat of any kind; Copt. ἑφέ, ἑφή.

merh-tā  ungual or perfume maker.

Merhi  Mar. Aby. I, 79, a bull-god, a form of Osiris (?)

Merhu  the god of perfume (?)

Merhuit  T.S.B.A. III, 424, a cow-goddess of .

merh  Tutānkhamen 7,

merh  A.Z. 35, 19, to destroy, to wipe out, to delete or obliterate, to perish; A.Z. 35, 19, ineffaceable.

merkh  U. 420, T. 240, to measure (the day).

merkh-t  A.Z. 1870, 156, 1899, 13, Rec. 15, 141, a measurer of time, water-clock (?) ; Gr. ἐφέλατον.

merkh-t  Mythe 24, 107

merkh  Rev. 11, 124, 138, 140, to fight, to wage war; Copt. ἑφάλας.

merkhá  Rec. 13, 42, war, strife, fight.

Meres  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.

Mehát  P. 160, a group of cow-goddesses.
mhu, Rev. 12, 8, Rev. 12, 118, Rev. 12, 108, Rev. 11, 124, IV, 648, tribe, clan, family; see mhu-t, milk vessel; plur. Thes. 1288, IV, 172. mehri, milkman.

Mhettut, Tuat I, the ape-gods who sang to Rā at dawn.


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, to fill, to fill full, to be full, filled, to be occupied with;

meh-t, M. 412, N. 708, meh-t, Amen. 14, 17, meh-t ra, Amen. 14, 5, to fill the heart, to satisfy, to be content, content; meh, a person who fills the heart, beloved one, darling.

meh-āb, Anastasi I, 14, 5, to fill the heart, to satisfy, to be content, content; meh-āb menkh, IV, 1001, perfect filler of the heart, a title.

meh ānkhui, IV, 1040, filling the ears of Horus.

meh 5, A.Z. 1912, 33, Rechnungen 34, poultry yard; Copt. meh, 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, 5, to fill the ear, to listen attentively.

meh rełu, to use the legs to good purpose.

meh seka, to occupy oneself with ploughing.
meh qenā, Shipwreck 133, to fill the bosom, i.e., to embrace.

meh qet-t, Rev. 13, 3, to act with great prudence; Copt. meh-t (?), U. 261, abundance.
mha, addition, increment, increase.

Mehiu (?), B.D. 180, 18, a god (?)

Mehi, B.D. 168, a serpent-god.

Mehit, a goddess associated with the god An-her.

Mehit, B.D.G. 1268, goddess, the goddess of the North.

Mehit, Ṭuat IV, Pap. Ani 20, 9: (1) a goddess, warder of the serpent Nehep; (2) a uraeus on the brow of Rā.

Meh-f-meht (?)-f, the god of the 16th day of the month.

Meh-maāt, Ṭuat III, a god.

Mehit-Tefnut, Edfu I, 20, 6, a double-goddess of Edfu.

meh, Rev. 5, 95, to be inlaid with precious stones; covered with flowers of all kinds.

meh, a kind of stone, agate (?)

meh, stones for inlaying.

meh-t, a plaque.

meh, something captured, prisoner.

meh, Rev. 12, 37, to have power over, to have possession of; Copt. mehit, to be submerged, drowned.

meh-t nub, the washing out of gold from quartz or mud.

mehu, a drowned man.

mehiu, Ṭuat X, the drowned.

meh, submerged land.

Mehi, Ṭuat, the canal of the Nome Metelites.

mehuiu, the flood that destroyed mankind.

mehi, Rec. 10, 136, flood.

mehit, Metternich Stele 202, Pap. 3024, water-flood, rainstorm, a mass of water, essence.

mehit 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.

Meht-urit — T. 245, N. 623, Rec. 26, 64, an ancient sky-goddess.

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.

mehiti — the northern quarter of earth or sky; Copt.

Mehtiu — those who live in the North.

Mehtiu — P. 829, IV, 612, Dream Stele 41, northern tribes, gods of the North.

mehiti (?) — grain of the North.

mehiti — fleet of the North; Palermo Stele, North-house;

mehti-amenti — lords of the North, Greeks (?)

mehti — north-west.

mehit — T. 81, M. 683, N. 1075,

mehut — Rec. 33, 36, the north wind.

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.

mehut — offerings.

mehti — oil, unguent, salve.
meh-t — 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. ees e e.

Mehanuti (Meñnuti)-Ra — B.D. 180, 31, a god (?)

mehi — shining one.

mehuar — pigeon tower; Copt. ees e e (?)

Mehun — a harvest-god.

meh-f (?) — a kind of stone.

mehn-t — Rec. 3, 50, house of the North.

mehn-t (?) — north winds.

mehen — a covering.

Meñen — Tuat VII, a serpent-god who protected Afu-Ra in the Tuat.

Meñnit — B.D. 131, 9.

Meñen-apni (?) — 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 Hetepet-neh-per-s.

Meñen-ti — Denderah IV, 60, a guardian of a cofffer.

mehonk — one to whom things are given or offered.

Mehni — Tuat XI, one of 12 gods who carried Meñen.

Meñen-apni (?) — 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 Hetepet-neh-per-s.

Meñen-ti — Denderah IV, 60, a guardian of a cofffer.

mehonk — one to whom things are given or offered.
mehra (meha) Rev. 12, 38, clan, tribe; U. 296, N. 534, store chamber of tomb.

mehs, mehs (?), IV, 266, IV, 296, N. 534, store chamber of tomb.

mehs, N. 759, IV, 72, to turn to, to run towards.

mekha-t, Rec. 30, 67, intestines; Copt. ENEPT.

mekha, Rec. 32, 78, Rec. 30, 189, , Rec. 13, 31, pillar-scales, balance; Copt. 662.

mekhai, Carpenter; Copt. 662.

mekhaut, Barshah 1, 14, 11, shelters (?) on the river.

mekhar, Rev., war, fight; Copt. 662.

mekhar-t, Rev. 13, 59, army.

mekharr, Rev. 12, 79, scarab.

mekhi, Verbum I, 396, Rev. 12, 34, to beat, to strike, to fight; Copt. 662.

mekhen, N. 293a, club.

mekhnu, A.Z. 1868, 38, saw.

mekhn-t, T. 220, P. 615, U. 468, M. 786, , Rec. 26, 64, , N. 913, 1172, 1287, 1894, 119, ferry boat; plur.

mekhent, mekhenta P. 183, , N. 896, 913, P. 396, T. 190, M. 296, 571, , N. 565, , Rec. 26, 64, , Hh. 379, , Hh. 425, , U. 556, , N. 1184, god of the divine ferry, ferryman; var. 662, P. 405.

M-khenti-ār-ti, N. 660: (1) a form of Horus; (2) B.D. 168, a crocodile-headed god.

M-khenti-ur, Rec. 37, 59, a form of Ptah.

M-khenti-Tefnut, Rec. 37, 61, a form of Ptah.

M-khenti-Sekhem, U. 532, a title of ,
mekhsefu, P. 642, M. 677, N. 1239, a kind of ceremonial staff or weapon.

mekht, Rec. 27, 77 aki, khet, subordinates.

mos, Pap. 3024, 142, a conjunctive particle: yet, moreover;

mos, an amulet worn by women to obtain easy labour.

mesi, 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. eccw.

mes-t, U. 197, genetrix: , bearer of a man child.

mess-t, a woman who brings forth, something which is born or produced, birth.


mesti, Rev. 14, 19, childbirth.

mes-t, Rec. 27, 219, 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,
Mesti $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{n}}$, the two divine parents of Ra ($\underline{\text{m}}\underline{\text{n}}$).

Mesut $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, children of Osiris, divine beings.

Mesu $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, the gods who begat their own fathers, divine beings.

Mesu beṭesh-t $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, children of revolt, i.e., the rebels who followed Set.

Mes-pet-āat-t-em-ḥer-f $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, Denderah I, 30, Ombos II, 2, 134, a lion-goddess.

Mes-ḥet $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 2nd Pylon; var. Mes-Ptah.

Mes-t pekh-t $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, the warder of the 2nd Arit, B.D. 145.

Mes-Ptah $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, B.M. 32, ll. 499, 495, a mythological bird of prey.

Mes-pest $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, the producer of [his] children, a title of Ra.

Mesu Nut $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, N. 960, B.D. 175, 1, children of Nut, i.e., Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys and Horus.

Mes-en-Ḥeru-neb-t-hefiu $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, Denderah IV, 63, a hawk-headed god.

Mesui neterui $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, the two divine children.

Mesu Ḥeru $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, P. 599, $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, P. 600, T. 281, N. 131, $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, Mar.

Mesi mesu $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, Hymn Darius 2, producer of [his] children, a title of Ra.

Mesu, (Hymn Darius 3, a lion-goddess.

Mesu Nut $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$, N. 960, B.D. 175, 1, children of Nut, i.e., Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys and Horus.
Aby. I, 44, the four sons of Horus, viz., Mesta, Hapi, Tuamutef and Qebhesenuf.

Mesu Heru, Edfu I, 15A-1H, the four sons and four grandsons (Arimauai, Maatetef, Arireneftchesef, and Heq) of Horus.

Mesu Heru, Tuat XI, four chains that fetter Aapep.

Mes-sepkh, B.D. 145, a god.

Mesu-serat-beqt, B.D. 172, 6, a group of gods.

Mesu Set, children of Set, i.e., fiends.

Mesu-qas, Tuat X, a title of the four sons of Horus as fetters of Aapep.

Mesu Temu, N. 960, i.e., Shu, Tefnut, Geb, Nut, Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys.

Mesi 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. \textit{mess}.


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;
mes-t, grain (?), U. 138, a kind of loaf or cake; var. mes-t, mes-t, cake; var.

mes A.Z. 1900, 37, a kind of disease (?)

mes I.D. III, 219, 19, to drag.

mes to lead, to bring, to transfer.

mes-t U. 132, N. 449, a bird (?)

mes A., to walk.

mesmes P. 254, M. 475, N. 1064, to journey, to travel.

mesmesu c, steps (?) stridings (?)

mes-t Journal As. 1908, 250, usury, interest; Copt. race.

mes (?) A, to slay.

mess Rev. 4, 24, leather band, belt, girdle; plur. Anastasi i, 25, 5; Copt. owl.

mess, leather armour, buckler, shield; a fighting coat made of leather.

mesa-t, mesat, a kind of goose, or powerful waterfowl.

mesit Pap. 3024, 93, birds, waterfowl (plur. of preceding?).

msah Rev. 12, 67, Rev. 13, 14, crocodile; Copt. cow.

mesantf(?), a portion of the lower part of the body.

mesanf Pap. 3024, 58, to cause trouble.

Mesanuit (?) Oumbos 2, 132, a goddess.

Mesit B.J. (Saite), 136, i, a god.

Mesu A.Z. 1905, 104, a man's name, Moses (?)

mesur a drinking bowl.

mesut (?) clothes, apparel.

mesbeb(?) plated, banded with metal, framed.

mesbeb(?) Love Songs 4, 10, i, 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 the 2nd mesper, i.e., the 16th day of the month.

Mesperit Taat I, the goddess of the 6th hour of the night; varr.

mеспertiu coppersmiths.

msef Rev. 2, 43 = Copt. ωcωq.

mosen (?) U. 421, T. 241

mesen Amen. 12, 19, to defend, to protect.
mesen

Mesen, Berg. I, 34, an ape-headed fire-god.
mesen

Mesen, Rec. 16, 116.

Mesen, Rev. 14, 69, to form a properly or estate.

mesen

Mesen, Rec. II, 66, to turn oneself round.

mesen-t

Mesen-t, Berg. II, 34, a foundry, baby's cradle (?)

mesent

Mesent, Nav. Mythe 7, the blacksmiths of Horus who made harpoons, spears, etc.

mesenti

Mesenti, the title of the high-priest of Apollinopolis (Edfu).

mesentiu

Mesentiu, Rec. 19, 95.

mesentiu

Mesentiu, the title of the high-priest of Apollinopolis (Edfu).

mesenti

Mesenti, Rec. 27, 223, the Blacksmith-god; his associates were the

Mesniu, Mesentiu

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Mesentiu, Rec. 19, 95.
meskhet-  forearm, thigh (?); var.

Meskht, Meskht  Tuat XI, a form of Aft-Ra.

meskhet  ribbons, veils.

meskha  Rec. 14, 119, to rejoice, joy, gladness.

meskha-ti  a mistake for the two nostrils.

Meskha-t kau  U. 220 .

meskhā  diadem, crown.

meskhāu  P.S.B. 15, 32, 33, splendour (?)

meskhen-t  an instrument in the form of a thigh used in religious ceremonies.

meskhen-t , tablet of destiny.

Meskhen-ti  IV, 227, the birth stones or tablets (?). In Pap. Anhai one is called Shai and the other Rennit.

meskhen-t  P. 393, M. 56, N. 1167, Rec. 27, 88, birthplace, cradle.

Meskhen  B.D. 110, 16, the birthplace of the City-god in Sekhet-Hetep; B.D. (Saite) 31, 7, the birth-chamber of Osiris.

meskhatnut  the four chief birth goddesses; their names were:—,

Meskhen  Aait; Menkhit; Nefrit; Sebiqti; the birthplaces in Abydos.

Meskhenit  P. 397, the goddess of the birth-chamber.

Meskhenit  M. 566, N. 1172, the goddess of the birth-chamber.

Meskhenit-Aait  B.D. 142, a goddess of childbirth.

Meskhenit-Aait  a hippopotamus-goddess who presided over the 1st egagomenal day (the birthday of Osiris).

Meskhenit-Aait-Nut  Denderah IV, 74, one of the four goddesses who presided over birth.
Meskhenit-Uatchit
a hippopotamus-goddess who presided over the 5th epagomenal day (the birthday of Nephthys).

Meskhenit-Urit-Tefnut
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-Sebqt
B.D. 142, a goddess of childbirth.

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, Berg. II. 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-sehntu
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.

Mesqatt
Berg. II. 12, the region of resurrection in the Tuat.

Mesqen
B.D. 58, 2; see Mesq-t.

Mesk-t
IV, 671, armlet.

Meska
N. 976, the skin of an animal, the bull's skin in which the dead man was wrapped in order to effect his resurrection; plur.
Décrets 29, leathern objects,
P.S.B. 16, 132.

Meska-t
a leather tent, the chamber in the tomb, or Other World, in which the deceased was revivified.
meská 𓊏𓊓𓊙, Prisse 8, 16, 10, 1, 5, perhaps, a guess (?); Copt. 𓊓𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐, Prisse 16, 16, 10, 1, 5, perhaps, a guess (?); Copt. 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐, Rev. 13, 20, 14, 11, fault (?) mistake (?)

Meskt١, the boat of the setting sun; see Semkett 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐, and Sekt١ 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐.

mesq-t 𓊘, a bull’s-skin bier, or the skin of a bull used in funerary ceremonies.


mestti 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, thighs; see 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, T. 335.

mest 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐, Rev. 13, 39, 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐, to hate; Copt. 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐.

mest 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, a hateful object, hatred = 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐; see 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐.

Mest 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, son of Horus; see Mestá.

Mest Ásár 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, Tuat II and IV, the name of the crook of Osiris.

Mestet 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

mesta 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, Hearst Pap. 16, 12, 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, Hearst Pap. 14, 14, 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, a medical solution, a decoction of herbs, a kind of medicated wine.

mesta, mesta 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, Mar. Karn. 54, 46, a herb used in medicine, a bouquet of flowers (?)

mesta 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊑, Rec. 21, 91, 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊑, a measure (for fish).

mesta 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊑, a boat, or part of a boat (?)

mesta 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊑, palette of a scribe.

mesta (gestá) 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, B.D. 175, 8, the writing palette of Thoth; see gestá.

mesta (gestá) 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, a palette furnished, i.e., fitted with colours and reeds.

Mesta (Gestá?) 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, 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 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐, altar table, seat (?) bench (?)

Mesti 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, B.D. 99, 22, bolt of a plank in the magical boat.

Mestetf 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, Metternich Stele 51, one of the seven scorpion-goddesses of Isis.

mestem-t 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐𓊑, eye-paint, stibium; Copt. 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐𓊑.

mestem 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, Love Songs 7, 4, to smear the eyes with stibium.

mesten 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, a liquid used in embalming.

mester-t 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, stuff, cloth.

Mesth 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, the god of the 12th day of the month; he holds a lizard in each hand.

mest 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, to hate, to be at enmity with; Copt. 𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊏𓊐𓊐.

mest neter 𓊑𓊐𓊙𓊑𓊓𓊐, Excom. Stele 5, a person or thing hateful to the god.
mestet (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; var. metsi.

mes-t-t, Love Songs 1, 2, breast; Copt. eskete.

mest-t, leg, high.

Mes-tt, B.D. 125, 3, 22, the mystical Leg in Sekhet-Aaru.

mest-t, U. 528, garment, apparel.

mest, Rec. 8, 9, a kind of grain, or seed, or stone.

mesti, Nastasen Stele 36, a kind of vessel.

mestem-t, eye-paint, stibium; see mestem-t and mestchem-t; Copt. eche, echhe.

mesetch, P. 689, T. 347, Hh. 238, to hate; Copt. eskete.

mesetchtch, U. 387, T. 347; var. mesetch, U. 1, to hate.

mesetch-t, B.M. 797, hatred.

mesetchtchu, hater, foe, enemy.

Mesetchtch-qt-t, B.D. 174, 5, a god.

mestchem-t, eye-paint, stibium; see mestem-t and mestem-t.

mestcher-t, ear; dual.

mestcher-ti (?), a title of the high-priestess of Tanis.

Mestcherui, Ombos 1, 1, 186, one of the 14 Kau of Osiris.

Mestcher-Sah, Tomb Scii, one of the 36 Dekans.

mesh, Mar. Karn. 55, 71, to advance, to flow like a waterflood.

meshsh, to clean, to polish (?) to rub (?)

meshsh, IV, 1121, a log of wood.
msha  Rev. 11, 143, to march, to go; Copt. msha.£ 53,
Rev. II, 187, to march, to go; Copt. msha.£ 53,
£53, 257, soldier, warrior; plur. msha  Rev. II, 323,
i, IV, 157, 401, soldier, warrior; plur. msha  Rev. II, 323,
i, IV, 157, 401, soldier, warrior; plur.
Rec. 22, 2, 15.

msha  Pap. 3024, 137, warship.
msha  a bird.
msha-t  Rec. 30, 67, cakes, bread.
mshi  Jour. As. 1908, 275, to wound; Copt. mshi.
mshit  Rev., scales, balance; Copt. mshit.

meshmeshm-t  Hearst Pap. 12, 6, a kind of herb used in medicine.

meshen-t  P. 400, 676; N. 1177, meshen-t

meshnui (?)  meshnui (?)

meshr  Annales IX, 156, a plant.
Rec. 31, 23, 1177, meshru.

meshrut  U. 511, evening

mshet  passage, ford.

meqmeq  Rev. 14, 10, to consider, to ponder, to cogitate; Copt. meqmeq.

mequer-t  A.Z. 1908, 15, an amulet in the form of a serpent's head.

meqeh  sorrow, grief, anxiety, mental pain; Copt. meqeh.

Meqetet  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 (?)  Rev. 11, 174, 12, 30, 42, camel cloth; Copt. mekuti.

meka-t  station, place.

meká  Annales IX, 156, a plant.

mekerr  blue; Copt. meker.

meker  liar; Copt. meker.

mekes  U. 207, P. 701,Rec. 35, 192, sceptre, staff of authority.

mekta  Rev. 12, 36, to mix, mixture (?) ; Copt. mekta.

mektár  tower; Copt. mekta.

megs  Heb., tower; Copt. mektár.

mgi  , bravery (?)

meg  Hymn to Nile, 2, 13, crier.
mega, crocodile.

Mega, B.M. 32, 91, a fiend who carried away the arm of Ra.

mgahu, afflicted; Copt. "gahu.

mgat ... mi, Herusæf Stele, 49, a vessel used in a temple.

meger, "de sorte que" (Revillout).

megru, things pounded (?)

megerg, the name of a vase or vessel.

met, "sorte que" (Revillout).

met er, U. 190 = , T. 69, between.

met n, ten; Copt. " ; , the ten-day week.

met-tua, fifteen; Copt. " ; ,

= , Rec. 5, 95, eighteen; , a house of ten at Abydos; , M. 92, P. 123, ten chiefs of Memphis; , M. 92, P. 123, ten chiefs of Heliopolis; , chief of the Ten of the South.

met-nu, tenth; fem. , tenth.

met-tua, the festival of the 15th day of the month.

Met-sas (?), a name or title of Hathor of Lycopolis.

met, death; see mut.

met, Herusæf Stele 70, male, man; , phallus.

metu, U. 629, man as a begetter; , N. 812.


metut neter, N. 1093, , P. 635, the emission of the god ; , Rec. 16, 132.

metut heh, seed of eternity ; , the generations of men and women.

metmet, a room in a house, sleeping apartment (?)

met en ast, I, 102.

met (mut), mother, wife; see mut; var.

met hent, concubine; plur.

met, milch cow.

met, chief, governor, president.

met en sa, president of an order of priests; var.

met ta, governor of a district.

met, vein, artery; plur.
met-t, inundation, the emission of the Nile-god; var. ēmēn,
met ēmēn, Amen. 7, 2, 18, 22, 26, 18, canal bank.
meti, Rev. 13, 40, abyss; Copt. jetō. 
met-t, the middle of anything; Copt. jetē.
meti-t, Rev. 13, 41, the middle.
meti, Rev. 11, 137; Copt. jeté.
met-t, noon, midday; Copt. ēmepe; see ēmēn.
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, 994, Rec. 31, 147, righteousness, integrity.
metu (metru), Amen. 17, 12, right order, correct arrangement;
met-ti āb (?), Rec. 20, 41, Col. 12, 105, right disposition, suitable, conformable.
met-ti ēr, coinciding with; see meter.
met-ti ħāti, true hearts, right dispositions.
met-t (meter-t) attestation, testimony, declaration, evidence.
metiu (metriu), Amen. 20, 11, witnesses.
met-ti (meter-ti) maāt, 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 maat, a kind of Sūdān cloth or linen, rope, cord; var. ēmēn, P. 611, a kind of Sūdān cloth or linen,
met, IV, 1122, ēmēn, IV, 1148, ēmēn, a kind of Sūdān cloth or linen,
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met, IV, 1148, ēmēn, a kind of Sūdān cloth or linen,
metauhu — tools, implements, staves.

meta — Rev., to be pleased, content; Copt. "mote".

meta — Rev. 31, 119, cord, rope.

metā (?) — house, abode (?)

meti — Rev. 12, 41, to call; Copt. "moyte".

meti — Rev. 11, 157, Rev., to be content, satisfied; Copt. "mote".

meti — Rev. 13, 67, to occupy, to take possession.

meti — Rev. 12, 39, 31, Nubian guardian, soldier, policeman; Copt. "toil".

Meti — the name of a fiend.

mtu — Copt. "nte, nta", with.

mtutu — the impersonal "one."

mtut — M. 122, N. 646, "one."

metu — scabbard of a sword (?)

metu — Stele 103 ...

mtui — Rev. 12, 31, "e.".

mtuf — Jour. As. 1908, 267 = Copt. "ntaq."

mtun — Rev. 11, 163 = Copt. "nten", we.

metun (?) — a lassoed ox.

metun — Sallier II, 1, 8.

Rec. 36, 16, arena, place where the sacrificial bulls were hunted, or made to fight (?)

mtuten — Rec. 21, 98 = Copt. "nte, ye."

metpen-t — dagger, poignard.

metf-t — poignard, dagger.

metmet — Rec. 32, 67; see "hemmemet."

meten — way, road, path; path of heaven, i.e., courses of the heavenly bodies; Copt. "mit; var. IV, 863."

metenu — A.Z. 1905, 103, right, correct.

metenu-t — IV, 202, reward.

meten — Rec. 24, 185, 186, to decorate a stone with designs.

metnit — A.Z. 1870, 171, battleaxe.

・ metenu — knife.

meter-t — IV, 39, noon, mid-day; Rev. 6, 26, time of mid-day; Copt. "cecep."

meter — presence, the being present or in front of; Copt. "eto."

meter — to be right, right, correct, exact, just.

meter — P. 185, M. 296, N. 898, U. 454, 470, 471
meter-t  Koller Pap. 7, 1

meter  Rev. 14, 12

marsh (?) swamp (?)

meteh (?)  Jour. As. 1908, 253.

Rev. 13, 25, to bear testimony, to give evidence;

Anastasi I, 215, “I beg you to inform me”; Copt. ẹẹọẹpe.

meter  P. 185,

M. 296, N. 898, IV, 974, witness; plur.

Thes. 1297, A.Z. 1906, 29,

many witnesses; Copt. ẹẹọẹpe, ẹẹọẹpe.

metru  Mar. Karn. 52, 11, spices, scouts.


meter  ḫ  ḫ, bad (false?) testimony, damning evidence.

metrit  ḫ  ḫ, integrity, uprightness.

Metrit  a goddess.

Metru  ḫ  ḫ, Tuat VIII, one of the bodyguard of Ra.

meter  ḫ  ḫ, staff, stick, weapon.

metri-t  ḫ  ḫ, Koller Pap. 2, 8, part of a boat’s tackle.

metes  ḫ, knife, weapon.

mètre  bakery; Copt. ẹẹọọẹẹẹẹ.

metgi  ḫ, Rev. 12, 55, part, portion; Copt. ẹẹọẹẹẹ.

meth-t  , mother; see mut-

meth  ḫ, to die, dead; see mut.

metha  ḫ, Rec. 32, 230,

IV, 840, to make a claim, to demand a thing insolently, to flout, to insult.

methpen-t  ḫ, an amulet made of ḫ.

methen  P. 185,

way, road, path; plur.

methni  ḫ, guide, conductor of a caravan.

Methen  ḫ, N. 898, the Road-god.

methsu (?)  ḫ, Rec. 31, 21.

metu  ḫ, P. 676, ḫ, U. 632.

IV, 968, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ.

 setbacks
to speak, to talk, to say; U. 632; Copt. Motre.

metu  
N. 1078,  
T. 245, 342,  
U. 631 (=||,  
306,  T. 307),  
745, M. 754,  
plur. J.  
word, speech, command, order; a lie.

met-t  
U. 209,  
IIII, 141,  
word, speech, maxim, proverb, decree, verdict, sentence, business, affair, things, talk, opportunity; plur. III', word, speech; Copt. xnt.

met  
Rec. 16, 57, lie, falsehood.

met-t  
Rev. 14, 35,  
Rev. 11, 178, a foreign speech.

met-ti  
a talkative man, chatterer.

metut aaiut  
@ III', high sounding words, boastful words.

met-t ban-t  
evil word, speech of ill omen, curse.

metu pet  
I, 304, word of the sky, i.e., thunder.

met-t per nesu  
IV, 1031, palace affairs or gossip.

met-t mut  
word of death, condemnation, death sentence.

metut en per-á-áb  
words of pride.

metut ent maát  
words of truth or law, legal affairs, or matters, or business.

metut en hap  
words of hiddenness, i.e., crafty or deceitful words or actions.

metut en sa en At'h, 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-áakhut-f  
Litanie 57, a form of the Sun-god.
Meťu-āakhut-f, Tomb Seti I, a ram-headed god, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 57).

Meť-en-Asār, Tuat II, a serpent-god.

Meť-ḥer, Tuat VI, a benevolent god of the dead.

Meťu-ta-f, B.D. 189, 8, the name of a god.

met, stick, staff; plur. p. 342.

met Ḡunu, "staff of Ḡunu," the name of an amulet.

met, Rec. 30, 66, parts of a boat or ship.

met, A.Z. 1867, 105, to strike.

meṭiu (?), nubu, gold workers (?) tools for working gold.

metu, Denderah III, 63: (1) the sceptre of Isis-Hathor; (2) the holy sceptre of Ḥeru-Behuti; (3) the holy sceptre of Osiris (Tuat II).

Meṭi, Tuat I, a hawk-headed god with a serpent staff.

meṭ-t, salve, unguent; see .

Meṭ-t qa-utchebu, the name of the 10th division of the Tuat.

mṭa, a preposition = ʾiṭ[e], ʾiṭ[a].

Meṭā, p. 695, a god (?)

Meṭiu, Medes; Pers.

(met) (the country), Babyl.

Mṭiṭi (?), Rougé I.H. 144, 47, the name of a Libyan rebel.

mṭun = Copt. ḫtōwyh, in any case, at any rate, by all means, certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly; Gr. στὶς.

Meṭni, a hippopotamus-god, a god of evil.

meṭeh, the name of a crown.

meṭeh, Amen. 13, 19, to tie (?)

meṭeh, to work in wood, to cut, to saw wood, to work as a carpenter.

meṭes, U. 510, 553, a knife, something sharp; var.

Meṭesh, Tuat XI, a doorkeeper-god.

Meṭes, Hh. 423, a god; plur. , U. 420, T. 240.

Meṭes-āb, Berg. I, 10, an ibis-headed god

Meṭes-mau (?), Tuat IV, the door of the 3rd section of Rastau.

Meṭes-en-neheh, Tuat IV, the door of the 4th section of Rastau.

Meṭes-neshen

metes, U. 510, a knife, a doorkeeper-god.

Meṭes-ḥer, Tuat VII, a lynx-goddess, a defender of At.

Meṭes-ḥer-āri-she, B.D. 144, the herald of the 6th Arit.

Meṭes-sen (?), the name of the doors of the 7th Arit.

meṭsu, distinguished.
metch-t
U. 56, 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. 
metch
U. 418, and see P. 453, two caverns; Cop. W.TW.
Metch-t
Tuat VI, a gulf in the Other World.
Metch-t-nebt-Tuat
*, the name of the 6th division of the Tuat.
Metch-t-qa-utechebu
the name of the 10th division of the Tuat.
metch-t
cattle pen, byre; plur. 
stalled oxen.
metchut
N. 1386, shelters for cattle in the fields, stalls for cattle.
metch (?)
(reading unknown), a measure of capacity = 160 to 165 henu, or 78.78 litres = the old Ptolemaic medimnus.
metchu
I, 77, cord, rope; see @, P. 611.
metcha-t
Rev. 14, 49, a measure.
metcha-t
chisel, a cutting tool; Cop. MMX (?)
metcha
Gol. 13, 113, to destroy, to slay (?)
Metcha
N. 956, the name of a god.
metcha-t
U. 601, book, written roll, decree, writing, manuscript, edict, order, liturgy, document, deed, draft, letter, epistle; plur. xovxov (?)
metcha-t may be the reading of v
Thes. 1295, divine literature; book of destruction.
metcha-t
letter, writing, book; plur.
A.Z. 1908, 114.
U. 524, T. 331; W
Book of the 75 addresses to Ra;
A.Z. 620, Book of traversing Eternity;
B.D. 162, 13.
metcha-t ent tua
*
Book of Praise.
metcha-t ent tua Ra
*
"Book of the praise of Ra," the title of the great Solar Litany.
metcha-t neter
I, sacred book or writing; A.Z. 1899, 72,
Coronation Stele 4, men of books, scribes.
metchaau...
A.Z. 1899, 94, the title of a priest.
metchami (?), Rev. 14, 16, devourer.

metchab, to restrain, to fetter.

metchab-t, Hh. 479, Rec. 30, 67, vessel used for baling (?)

metchah, to hew, to chop, to fell a tree.

metcher, U. 607, U. 458, T. 282, Rec. 29, 78, to press, to urge, to be strenuous; IV, 208, 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, Amen. 11, 17, I, 14, pressure, urgency.

metcher-t, Décrets 15, 48, impost, tax, charge, burden.

Metcher, the name of a fiend or devil.

Metcher, a walled district; compare Heb. נזר. The name may have been given to Egypt in respect of its double wall; see Spiegelberg in Rec. 21, 41.

metchera, Mar. Karn. 15, 6, tower, fort.

metcheh, to bind; Copt.

metcheh, N. 1217, P. 428, M. 612, girdle; Copt.


metchehu, IV, 707, tools or weapons.

metchet, P. 187, M. 348, N. 901, (later form of metcher), to press, to urge, to be strenuous, to strike.

metchet-t, violence, strength, zealous, strenuous.

Metcheť-t-át, N. 956, a god.

metchețtef-t, a tool.
n nbn, Heb. 2; n = n in Spanish and Amharic.

n pers. pron. 1st plur.: we, us, our; Copt. nit.

n, Spanish and Amharic.

n, a mark of the genitive, sing. and plur.

n, often placed before the infinitive: while, as long as, because, since, as, on account of, in respect of.

n, a conjunctive particle: for, then.

n, a preposition: for, to, on account of, in; Copt. nit, ita.

n, opposite, facing, along with.

n, in addition to.

n, like.

n before, in the presence of.

n daily; Copt.

n, Rec. 3, 116, so that, in order that.

n (for nit)

n, a particle of negation.

n (for nti)

n, without, destitute of, not possessing.

nti, Amen. 16, 3, 27, empty of, destitute of, not possessing, without; Copt. A.T.

nti, a man of nothingness, worthless, poor man.

ntiu (plur. of nti)

ntiu = Tuat V, the non-existent, a name of the wicked.

nn áabu = Copt. ece, ceaselessly.
nn áu = faultless.
nn áu mà = IV, 1073

nn áu gert nn ári-ntu = most assuredly there cannot be done.
nn ás, nn ás = Rec. 31, 31,

nn un, nn unt = non-existent; Copt. 3; later

nn un mtáf = Copt. 3; see Rec. 21, 42.

nn urt = resting, unceasing.
nush = Rev. 14, 16, without; Copt. 3.

nti uteb = immutable.

ntt begg = unceasing.
nn paut = A.Z. 1907, 58, never, at no time.

nt per = unseen, invisible.

n petrá = unobserved, invisible.

n maa = unseen, invisible, sightless, eyeless, blind, unseen.

n maa-t = unrighteousness.

n mu = waterless, arid, desert.

ntt mut = motherless.

n meh = Copt. 3; see Rec. 21, 42.

nn nu = unseeing, blind.

nn nefu = airless.

nti nen = Copt. 32, 177, unfailing.

n netchnetch-t = incontrovertible, indisputable, not to be gainsaid.

nn re = numberless, innumerable.

nn rut-f = growthless, barren land.

nn rekh = unknown, unknowing, ignorant; plur.

nn ertat = not allowable.

nti ha-ti = senseless man, fool.

nti khet = destitute, indigent, possessionless.

nn kheper = uncreate.
n khemu, U. 322, unknowing.

nti khesef, irresistible; plur.

nn sep, no time, never; (or ) never before.

nn smá, untold, indescribable, unimaginable.

nn smen, unstable, instability.

nti sen, without second, unique.

nn sekh-t, unseamed, without join.

nti sesh, intransient, impassable.

nti sek, unstable, defiant.

N-sek-f, IV, 366, the name of a star.

nn stut, unusual, wonted.

n setem, disobedient, deaf (?)

nn set, unslit, unsplit, intact.

nn shena, unrepulsed.

nn kat, unemployed, idle, workless.

nn tenu, without division.

Nna-rutf-t

Nurtf

Naa-rutf, see Nurtf

N-ert-f, "He who rests not" — a title of Osiris.


Nn-rekh, the name of a serpent deity.

N-ert-nef-besf-khenti-hehf, B.D. 17, 103, one of the seven spirits who guarded the body of Osiris.

Berg. I, 3, Edfû I, 100, one of the eight sharp-eyed custodians of the body of Osiris.

N-heri-rtit-sa, B.D. 69, 15, 70, 1, a god.

N-ger-s, B.D. 149, the god of the 8th Aat; var.

Ntishe-f, B.D. 64, 14, a title of a god.

N-tcher-f, P. 64, M. 745, a god, son of Hetepi and Urrtā.

na = not.

na = Copt. nC.

na = Copt. nC, prefixed to words, ες, Coptic, nC, many, etc.

na, a demonstrative particle: this, these,
naa 1, U. 196, these = T. 75, N. 607.

nau 1, T. 75, M. 229, these, these who are; these are they who are behind.

na  wind, air, breeze; plur.  var.

naa  Rev. 11, 132, 174, their; Copt. NeT;

naâ  Rev. 11, 149, our; Copt. NeT;

naâhêrf  Rev. 11, 141, Rev. 11, 134, your; Copt. NeTêT.

naât = Copt. NeT, those who.

naâ-t Metternich Stele 48, abode, house, prison (?); Heb. Ne, Jeremiah xlvi, 25, Ezekiel xxx, 14.

naâ herf Rev. 11, 186, with him; Copt. Neâ-par.

Naâb Berg. 1, 10, a bird-headed fire-god.

naâb  Rec. 19, 95, part of a shrine; Copt. Naâ-hâ.

Naârik  B.D. 165, 3, a name of a god; var. Naâ-rut.

Naâ-rrut  a name of the shrine of Osiris at Hensu (Khânés); var. Naâ-r-rut; see N-rût-f.

naânu Rev. 11, 185, good, beautiful; Copt. Neâ-nor, Enâ-nor;

Rev. 13, 78 - Copt. Enâ-norâc.

naârana  young soldier;

naâsha  Rev. 13, 29, many; Copt. Neâ-ge, Enâ-ge, Enâ-wwor.

naâsha  Rougé I.H., 11, 125, to be strong, to be great; the late form is C; Copt. Neâ-ge.

nai  = Copt. Nor-, Ne-.

nai  Israel Stele 11, this, these; Copt. Ne-li. With suffixes: Neâ, Rev. 11, 179, my; Neâ, Amen. 5, 9, his; Neâ, thy; Neâ, hers; Neâ, our; Neâ, Rec. 21, 97, Neâ, Rec. 21, 97, Neâ, Neâ, Israel Stele 23,

nai  Rev. 11, 184, their.

nai  P.S.B. 12, 125, house, abode; plur. Hymn to Nile, 2, 10,
naiāru  

canals, rivers; compare Heb. יָנָא.

nau  
gift, present, largesse.

nau, nāau  
ibex; plur. יַנָא, IV, 741.

nau, nu  
Koller Pap. 3, 6, 4, 30, ostrich; var. יַנָא.

nau  
Koller Pap. 1, 6, weapon (of Kheta יַנָא).

nau-t  
Israel Stele 23, Libyan soldiers.

nau-t  
U. 323, plant, leaf, foliage; plur. יִנָא, T. 311, herbs, pasture.

nauatha, nauathan  
Champoll. Mon. 223, 

nauatha  
Thes. 1204, to move quickly, to tremble, to shake; compare יָנָא.

naur  
Rev. 13, 6, great.

nab-t  
Litanic 53, lock of hair, tress; plur. יִנָא, T. 240.

nabenu  
, to be bad, evil, wicked, hostile.

Nabkhun  
Demot. Cat. 422, the temple of Sebek at Gebelén; Gr. Ναβχύνου (?) .

nabhnu  
to bark, to bay (of a dog); Heb. יָנָא, Arab. יִנָא.

Nabti  
Tuat I, a pilot of the boat of the Beetle.

Namart  
Nimrod; Heb. יָנָא, 'Nimrod.'

namenkh  
beneficent.

namesmes  
, to overflow; see יָנָא; the true reading is יָנָא.

nan  
to proclaim; see יָנָא.

nanaiu  
foreigners.

nani-t  
Rev. 13, 21, honeycomb.

nanu  
Rev. 14, 10 = grains.

nanefru  
the benevolent.

nanefr-t  
Jour. As. 1908, 308, goodness; Copt. חָנָא.

Na-nefer-āri-Shetit  
amental period).

Nanefršeti  
the name of a goddess.

nar  
B.D. 137, 20, 23 . . . .

Narih  
Tuat II, a god.

nahama  
, a plant or twig used in medicine.

nahra  
Thes. 1202, to flow away; Heb. יָנָא.

nâhēh  
, eternal.

naha  
Anastasi I, 237, foul, stinking, bad; יָנָא, Koller Pap. 2, 6, Anastasi IV, 2, 8, contrary winds, head winds, stormy winds.
Naha, Anastasi I, 243, a strong-smelling plant, thorny growth, scrub, bush.

nahi, to make a sign with the eye, to wink (?)

nahin, to proclaim, proclamation.

Nahsu, IV, 716, the Blacks of the Sūdān.

nahsha, a seed or grain used in medicine.

nasaq, to cut, to stab, to prickle, to separate.

Nasaqbu, Nasaqubu, B.D. 165, 7, a name or title of Amen.

nask, disturbed, distorted.

Nashutnen, U. 559, a serpent-fend.

nasht, 13, 22, strength; Copt. nayte.

naqi, great, exalted; Copt. poss.

naaq (?), Israel Stele, 7, grain.

naqetit, Anastasi I, 25, 7, Sphinx III, 211, sleep; Copt. ıkotık.

nakāiu, I stone-cutters.

Natkarti, B.D. 165, 1, a Nubian title of Amen.

nathakhhi, castanets, clappers.

naatch, unjust; compare Copt. ozi.

natchar, Demot. Cat. 408, to be grown up.

nā, Hh. 302, to be grown up.

nā, Hh. 302, I, me, my.

nā, a mark of the genitive masc. sing.

ná, U. 549, T. 304, P. 421, 672, M. 661, 740, N. 1276; Rec. 27, 54.

nā, U. 97 (= N., N. 375), of; fem. dual: P. 9; plur. 9, 9.

nā, ni, Peasant B. 2, 106, to turn away, to set aside, to reject; varr.

nā, a kind of stone or gem.

ná, nu, ostriches; var.

Nāu, U. 576, N. 966, a mythological ostrich.

nāa, Rec. 31, 180, ibex.

nāa, a running at the nose.

nāaa, mint of some kind, calamint (?)

Nāa-rruṭ; see N-ruṭ-f; varr.

nāasqa, Ebers Pap. 66, 12, to be shaven, baldness; varr.

nāash-t, an instrument of some kind.

nāu, to see; Copt. ḫay.

nāu, a pot, a vessel.

nāu, A.Z. 1908, 115, air, wind, breeze.
| Nau | U. 557 = , sort of |
| Nâu-t | , T. 358, |
| Nâuáu | , Hearst Pap. 8, 11, mint, calamint (?) |
| Nâuus (?) | A.Z. 1899, 95, some metal object. |
| Nâb | , flame, fire. |
| Nâb-her | , a god in the Tuat. |
| Nâm | , the lowing of cattle. |
| Nâm [n]âm | , P. 63, M. 85, to walk, to stride; var. , N. 92. |
| Nâmef | Nâstsen Stele 40 ff. = Copt. |
| Nânâ | , P. 609, N. 807, to welcome, to salute joyfully. |
| Nárta-t | meaning unknown (Lacau). |
| Nâh | , injury, harm, evil. |
| Nâkh | B.M. 32, 27, a serpent-fiend. |
| Nâs | , to cry out numbers, to tally, to reckon. |
| Nâs | , 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. |
| Nâs-t | , Metternich Stele 125, invocation, a calling. |
| Nâs | , N. 1074, “caller,” title of a god. |
| Nâs-Râ | , B.D. 148, an intercessor with Râ for men. |
| Nâs-t-tauisi, etc. | , etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 12th Pylon of Sekhet-Aaru. |
| Nâsut | , Ebers Pap. 94, 2, turtle-meat (?) |
| Nâs-betch (?) | , ancient writings, old documents or title deeds. |
| Nâk | , to copulate; compare Arab. |
| Nâk | , N. 1231, to be injured, to be doomed, damned; , invulnerable. |
| Nâk-t | , a deadly thing; var. |
| Nâkiu | , cutting weapons or tools, the slain. |
| Nâkut | , knives. |
| Nâk | Pap. Nektâ 21, , a serpent-fiend slain by Râ; , B.D. 180, 22, the associates of the same. |
| Nâki | , enemy, foe, devil; pl. |
| Nâkit | , Tuat VII, a goddess. |
| Nâkiu-menâ-t | , Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 8). |
| Nâtât | A.Z. 45, 60, 61, to be kept back , N. 1159. |
nātāt, Shipwreck 17, to stammer.

Nāṭnātu, Hh. 522, a group of gods.

nātchu (?), belly; Copt. nēxī.

nā, Thes. 1322, paint on walls.

nā, nāā, Ebers Pap. 108, 20, to rub down to a powder, to scour, to clean.

nāā, to draw a coloured design, to paint, to depict in order, to be painted, striped, or variegated; IV, 690, painted things; IV, 660, variegated stuffs; list, catalogue.

nā-t, IV, 717, a painted thing.

nāu (seshu?), Hearst Pap. X, 1, colours used in painting, ink.

nā (n + 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 = 11 (?)


nā-t (?), Rec. 21, 96, P. 641, M. 674, N. 1237, A.Z., M., A., Rev. 13, 39, T. 336, A., to come, to go, to arrive, to journey, to travel, to sail; Copt. nūt, nūt.

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. nūma, nūma, nūma, Tuat XII, a serpent-god.

Nāi-t, U. 317, a serpent-goddess, consort of nā-t.

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. nā, 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. nāa.

nāa-t, Mar. Aby. I, 7, 56, graciousness.

nāau, wind, air, breeze; see 26.

nāatch-t, Ebers Pap. 42, 15, some strong-smelling drug (?)

Nāāu, 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.

Nāit, Pap. Mag. 90, a goddess; see Nāi and Neqeb.

Nāi-ur, Denderah IV, 59, the guardian of a coffer.

Nā-shep, Metternich Stele 85, a blind serpent-fiend.

nāi-t, Rev. 11, 146, house, abode.

nāit, Rec. 35, 57, stave, pole, post, part of a ship.

Nauta, P. 811, N. 639, a god.

nām, Anastasi I, 23, 5, pleasant, by your favour or courtesy; compare Heb. ידוע.

nār, Rec. 28, 153, baboon.

nār, writing reed.

nār-t, Rec. 15, 102, sycamore tree (Laurier Rose); Copt. ṣḥp, Gr. ἱππωρ, 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. @, Peasant 27, a bird.

Nāri, Tomb Rameses IV, 30, an attendant on the Disk.

Nārit, Rec. 6, 152, 153, a group of goddesses.

nār-t, T. 93, spittle, saliva.

nāru, Peasant 27, a bird.

Nārti-ānkh-em-sen-nu-f, the name of a mythical serpent.

nāruna, youth, young soldier; Heb. נ并不意味; plur. , Mar. Karn.

nākhu; see ל.

nākh, to tie, to bind together, bundle, bunch.

nākh-t, to strain, strainer.

nāsh[t], to be strong, mighty, great; Copt. ḫ👓.

nāshá, Amen. 4, 5, strong one.

nāsha, to be strong, able; Copt. ḫ👓.

nāshati, Thes. 1206, strong man.

nāsht, nāshth, Rec. 13, 80, strong, strength; Copt. ḫ👓.

Nāq, Tuat VII; see Qan.

nāg, to break open a door, to force a way, to crush, to reduce to powder.

nāgu, dust, powder; var. (p)
Nāgga  

Nātai, Nāṭi  B.D. 125, II, a god; see Aaṭi.

ni  belonging to = Copt. ιτ.

ni  B.D. 113, 2, 189, 24, Shipwreck 131.

ni a mark of the genitive masc. sing. =  

ni P.S.B.A. 40, 1918, 6, a particle: whereby, thereby, through which.

ni to see; Copt. ττ.  

ni (neni) , N. 86c, 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. ττ.

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. ττ (in ττ, Revil.).

niu (? ) Leyd. Pap. 2, to turn away from.

niut things cast aside, waste, refuse.

nib IV, 672, Rec. 16, 152, styraz 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. ιυγκ.

nifa-t Rec. 14, 21, breath.

nifau Rec. 4, 31, those.

nim Berl. 2081, Metternich Stele 175, 204, who? Copt. τττ.

nin crane (?)
Ninárrutf

N-rut-£

nu  "  T. 325; plur. of nu-

nu  15  a mark of the genitive plur.; the old forms are: nu  "  and nu  "  U. 319,
M. 392, N. 658, Rec. 31, 162, I. 36,
M. 557, 1  P. 391;
U. 513,

nui  "  a mark of the genitive (dual).

nu  "  Amen. 10, 2, 21, 17, Rev. 11, 134,
"  they, them, belonging to them.

nu  "  U. 171, 556, Thes. 1287, Rec.
26, 75, 31, 27,  "  a demonstrative particle: this, these;

1  these gods;

1  these abominations;  "  this is it;

1  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 =  1
P. 345, a particle of negation: no, not.

nu  "  child, son, babe; plur.

1  children.

nu  "  Rec. 27, 86, new flood, inundation.

nu-t  "  Westcar Pap. 12, 13,
a mass of water,
lake, pool, stream, canal.

nui  "  Thes. 1289, the sacred
lake of a temple.

nuit  "  inundation.

Nu  "  Shipwreck 35, lake, pool, stream, canal.

nui  "  Thes. 1289, the sacred
lake of a temple.

Nenu  "  B.D..27, 2,
the deified primeval
water whence everything came.

Nenu  "  a name of Æapep.

Nu (Nenu?)  "  B.D..27, 2,

Nu (Nenu)  "  T. 258, M. 548,
N. 585, 1134, 1229,  "  T. 77, P. 204;
M. 231, 395, 455,  "  U. 200,  "  M. 231, 395, 455,
N. 609, 756,  "  M. 231, 395, 455,
N. 766, 1151,  "  M. 231, 395, 455,
M. 397, N. 792,  "  P. 653,
M. 756,  "  "  B.D. 17 and 24, the
Sky-god.

Nunu  "  Tuat XII,  "  B.D. 17 and 24, the
Sky-god; see Nu.
Nunu, Berl. 2082, a title (?). Berl. 2312, the Sky-goddess.


Nu, Tomb Seti I, a ram-headed water-god, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 20).

Nu, Ombos I, 62, with the title Nu-menāa, Denderah IV, 15, a god who gave water to the dead.

Nu-t, Berg. I, 19, a goddess who supplied the deceased with water.

Nu-t, 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-turit, P. 602, the Sky-goddess in woman's form with pendent breasts.

Nuiu, Berl. 2312, the Sky-goddess.

Nu-t, Rec. 16, 57, to drink beer with companions, to swell.

Nu, overflowing or brimming pots of beer.

Nu-t, village, hamlet, town, city, community, settlement; plur. III, 

Nu-t, Nastasen Stele 9.

Nutui Rec. 18, 181,

IV, 1160, citizens, townsmen, townfolk, natives.

Nutā, Nuti, belonging to the town or community, urban.

Nu-t, towns of the South and North.

Nu-t, the city of the god [Osiris].

Nu-t, Tuat VIII, a god of the Circle Hetemit-Khemiu.
Nu-ti * 4, Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Nu-t urt * N. 994, a town in the Elysian Fields.

Nu-t urti * 4, a district in the Tuat.

Nu-t ur-[t] * B.D. (Saite) 110, a lake or settlement in Sekhet-Aaru.

Nu-t enth-heutt * Berg. II, 12, the "Everlasting City" in the Tuat.

Nu-t Shesit * a goddess.

nu-t * 4, a pyramid town, i.e., the temples, etc., built about a pyramid; dual 4, A.Z. 1905, 5.

nu 6, P. 162, T. 229, P. 618, 619, N. 1303, X, time, hour; Copt. "nu," plur. 4, 6, P. 697, 4, Rec. 27, 218; 4, de bonne heure, early; 4, Rec. 5, 92.

nuit 4, a moment of time, interval of rest.

nen (nunu ?) 6, to rise (of a celestial body), to shine.

Nenit 6, Thes. 3, the goddess of the first hour of the day.

nen 6, Thes. 408, Wört. 1621, the winter solstice.

nu 4, 6, 4, Thes. 1201, to tie, to bind together.

nu-t * 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, Rechnungen 17, 2, 11, 12, cord, thread, rope, material for making cord or twine, bast; plur. 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4.

Nut hru 6, B.D. 1534, 22, the cordage of the net used in snaring souls.

nu (nui ?) 6, Amherst Pap. 24, to shake, to rub down into powder, to rend asunder, to grind.

nu ra 6, to work the mouth, to mouth, to dribble at the mouth.

nui 6, herdsman, shepherd, lassoer, drover.

nuit 6, Rev. 6, 26, shepherds, cattlemen.

nu 6, Nastasen Stele 38, stall-fed oxen.

nu 6, to move about, to go about, to walk, to come, to depart; 6, Rev. 6, 26, IV, 1221.

nuu 6, IV, 966, 1080, 6, Thes. 1479, guide, leader, director.

nu 6, 6, Amen. 17, 11, 23, 17, Rec. 21, 81, 6, 4, IV,
nuit (\textit{?})\textsuperscript{1} \textit{Rev. 14, 10, eyes, glances.}

\textbf{nu} \textsuperscript{2} \textit{Koller Pap. 2, 4, Anastasi IV, 2, 6, hunter; plur. \textit{Amherst Pap. 26.}}

\textbf{nu} \textit{hunter, huntsman; plur. \textit{Amherst Pap. 26.}}

\textbf{nuit} \textit{Metternich Stele, 64, to see, to look, to observe; Copt. n\textit{u.t.}}

\textbf{nu} \textit{Ebers Pap. 1, 7, to acclaim, to beseech, to adore.}

\textbf{nu} \textit{ibex.}

\textbf{nu (nut?)} \textit{Annales III, 109, unguent, salve.}

\textbf{nu} \textit{crime, wickedness, failure, weakness in judgment, vacillation, hesitation to do right.}

\textbf{nuu} \textit{feathers (?)}

\textbf{nu Rā} \textit{Lit. 15, solar products; var. \textit{Lit. 15.}}

\textbf{nuu} \textit{a tool or instrument, a weapon; tool of Anubis; M. 824, N. 1316.}

\textbf{Nua} \textit{N. 1316, a jackal-god in the Tuat.}

\textbf{nua} \textit{a herb used in medicine.}

\textbf{nuau} \textit{Rec. 35, 196, 36, 217, to be terrified; Rec. 36, 215.}

\textbf{nuaua} \textit{T. 178, P. 522, M. 160, N. 651, to tremble, to quake.}

\textbf{nuan} \textit{a herb; var. \textit{}}

\textbf{nuar} \textit{L.D. 4, 748, cord, rope.}

\textbf{n-uá} \textit{A.Z. 45, 125, me.}

\textbf{nuá} \textit{U. 189 = T. 69, this.}

\textbf{nuába (\textit{?})} \textit{T. 106}

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\textsuperscript{1} \textit{N. 785, D, P. 154,}

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Ebers Pap. 1, 7, to acclaim, to beseech, to adore.}

\textsuperscript{3} \textit{nu-t \_ Rec. 31, 27, \_ Leyd. Pap. 3, 11, wooden objects.}

\textsuperscript{4} \textit{nu-t \_ Ebers Pap. 78, 10, root (?) Copt. no\textit{vuii (\?)}}

\textsuperscript{5} \textit{nu \_ Jour. As. 1903, 284, adze, axe, sword, weapon, any cutting tool or instrument.}

\textsuperscript{6} \textit{nu-t \_ M. 172, N. 690, 1, U. 451, \_ any sharp tool or weapon, claw of a bird or beast, nail; plur. \_ P. 68, \_ T. 259; \_ the instrument with which Anubis "opened the mouth" of the gods.

\textsuperscript{7} \textit{nui \_ dagger, spear, pike, tool, weapon; plur. \_}
nub **1**, U. 536, T. 294, P. 164, **1**, P. 471, M. 537, N. 1115, **1**, gold; **1**, gold of the water, *i.e.*, alluvial gold dust; **1**, gold of the mountain, *i.e.*, gold dug out of a mine; **1**, Nubian gold; **1**, gold of Apollinopolis (Edfū); **1**, gold of Ombos; **1**, gold of Coptos; Copt. **1**.

**nubu** T. 39, 200, golden.

**nubu** pieces of gold, gold ingots (?) ; **1**, golden grain.

**nubiu (?)** IV, 1149, gold objects.

**nub áāu** gold washed out of the beds of torrents.

**nub uatch** "green gold."

**nub en áakhu** gold of light, *i.e.*, shining gold.

**nub en** ... **1**, gold of **1**.

**nub en ḫesut** IV, 1139, 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** **1** "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** **1**, good gold, *i.e.*, fine gold.

**nub her ḫetch** gold on silver, *i.e.*, silver-gilt.

**nub ḫetch** 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** "Golden One," a name of the Sun-god.

**Nubit** "Golden Lady," a title of several goddesses.

**Nubit** A.Z. 1106, **1**, B.D.G. 102, a title of Hathor as lady of **1**.

**Nubit** **1**, consort of Amen and mother of **1**.

**Nubit-áith (?)** B.D.G. 1105, **1**, a cow-goddess.

**Nubá-nébs-áms** **1**, 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-ḥeh** "gold of eternity," a title of Osiris.

**Nub-ḥetepit** **1**, a form of the goddess Tait, **1**.

**nub** to smelt metals, to work in gold, to form, to fashion, to model, to mould, to plate with metal, to inlay metal.
nubnub [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\) to defend, to protect; var. [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

nubi [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Rec. 31, 12, [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), smelter, foundryman, goldworker, goldsmith; plur. [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

nub-t [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), metal working, gold working, to exercise the goldsmith's craft.

nubit [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), the craft of the goldsmith; var. [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

nub-ti (?), a metal pot.

nubâu-ti (?), goldsmith.

Nub [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), see Nebâperem-khetkhet.

Nubnub (Nebneb) [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Mission 13, 127, a god.

Nubti [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), B.D. 65, 19, 125, II, U. 479, Set of Ombos.

nubi [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), to swim; Copt. néeše; var. [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

Nubi [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Tuat VIII, the "Swimmers" in the Tuat.

nubb-t [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Rec. 33, 6, basin, quay, shore, coast.

nubut [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Hh. 382, baskets.

nubi [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Rec. 33, 6, to sail a ship, a ship.

nubit [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), part of a plant, seed, kernel.

nubu [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), plant.

nub [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), the stalk of the balsam plant or tree.

nubheh (?), blossom, a kind of flower (?)

nubt [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), see nub [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), and nib [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

nun [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Hh. 451, these.

nunu (nen) [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), a demonstrative particle: this.

nun [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), B.D. 68, 35, to do homage to, to greet, to welcome.

Nun [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), B.D. 179, 3, a god.

Nunu [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Rec. 27, 53, a group of gods—functions unknown.

nun [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), gentle wind, zephyr.

Nun [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), a god.

Nunun (?), [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), a form of Heru-ur or Shu.

nun [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), to roam about.

nun-t (?), [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), harm, injury.

nunb [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), see nub [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), and nib [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

Nuru [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), N. 110, 994, [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

T. 175, P. 186, N. 607, [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), N. 900, [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

[\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), P. 396, [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), M. 565, [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

[\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), N. 1172, a ferry-god in the Tuat.

nur [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Hh. 358, [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\)

[\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), B.D. 149, 8, 4, [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), N. 1339, a bird, vulture (?)

nurit [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Rev. 14, 4, 20, vulture; Copt. nortpl.

nura [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Rev. 13, 10 = [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), victory.

Nurkhata [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), Tuat III, a god of spells and guardian of the 3rd Gate of the Tuat.

nurta [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), T. 175, P. 121, M. 157, N. 110, [\(\text{\textcircled{\textasteriskcentered}}\), a mythological tool or weapon.
nuh, to diminish.

nuháti, sycamore tree, or the wood of the same.

nuh, to bind, to tie, to tie on, to fasten.

nuh, a kind of plant or shrub; plur. Amen. 7, 13

nuh, a roll or bundle of papyrus.

nuh, a kind of plant or shrub; plur. Koller Pap. 27, outer rope (?)

nuh, Rev. 13, 35, chicory (?)
nus  

Stat. Tab. 48, ring, earring, ring-weight, weight; Copt. λεος (?)

nus (nest)  

Rev. 11, 185, in the name, glossed by Copt. ΠΑΣΤΟΡ.

nusen  

curse, evil.

nuqer  

to scrape, to polish; Copt. πορκεφ.

nuk  

IV, 807, I; I, this Osiris; I, this I; Copt. ΑΙΟΚ, Heb. מים.

Nukar (Nenkar)  

Asien 316, A.Z. 1906, 97, the Babylonian goddess Ningal.

nut  

to boil, to roast, to cook; see nuti.

nuti  

cook, messman.

nutá  

Rev. 11, 180, divine.

nutiu  

A.Z. 1900, 67, enemies.

nuti  

confectioner, sweetmeat seller.

nuti en Shu  

A.Z. 1908, 115, air, wind.

nuti  

Heresat 102, strong; perhaps = nutuí.

nutu  

T. 269, M. 429.

Nuth (Nunuth)  

Tuat XII, the Sky-goddess; see Nut.

nutha  

Greene 2, to shake, to quake, to tremble, to be lame (?)

nut  

Peasant 100, 262, to move out of place, to slip, to yield ground.

nuth ha-t  

wickedness.

nuțu hatu  

IV, 1076, rebels.

Nuțiu  

B.D. 78, 8, (Saite), a group of gods—functions unknown.

nuț-t  

T. 41, boat.

nuț  

to dress, to drape, to clothe.

nuț-t  

A.Z. 1908, 91, swaddling band.

nuț  

A.Z. 1905, 15, to melt.

nuț-t  

IV, 347, a squeezing, a pressing.

nuț-t  

Thes. 1290, unguent, prepared oil.

nuț-t  

unguent pot.

nuțu sheps  

a kind of plant.

nutch-t  

N. 798, cord, rope.

nutch  

M. 72, N. 75, flour; Copt. ΝΟΥΤ.
nutch-t

Nutchi

Tuat V, a monster-serpent.

neb, all, any, each, everyone, every sort or kind; fem. neb-t

M. 77, N. 79, P. 111; Copt. II.22.

nebu, everybody, all people.


neb-t

Rec. 31, 171, Hh. 404, lady, mistress; plur. Metternich Stele 53.

nebtâemt, Rev. 12, 77, the status of a married woman.

neb atpu, IV, 1076, lord of a load, i.e., laden one.

neb ámakh, "lord of service," i.e., a loyal follower of Osiris; var.

nebári khet, the Lord Creator.

nebástem Âmentt, the possessor of a seat in Âmentt.

Neb-ä A.Z. 35, 17, P. 1116, 1354, a royal title.

neb aa, overlord, as opposed to vassal-lord.

neb ânkh, i.e., coffin, sarcophagus.

neb per, N. 708, "lord of the house;" Neb 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.

nebmeshma (?), Israel Stele 27, rebel.

neb netches, a vassal lord, as opposed to the overlord,
nub-thi, possessor of a husband, married woman.

nub khe-t, possessor of property, a rich man, a spirit provided with sepulchral offerings, a title of a god; fem. nub khabes, the crown of Upper Egypt.

nub ser (?), the name of the sacred boat of the Saite Nome.

nub seshu (?), lord of books, author, scribe, librarian.

nub qet, master of design or drawing, draughtsman.

nub kesu, he to whom homage is paid, i.e., Râ, Osiris, the king, etc.

Neb, Thes. 818, 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 = Nephtys.

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-áb, 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] Æa-t, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] Æa-t-Then, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t Amamu, a title of Uatchit.

Neb áakhut, Metternich Stele, a title of Horus and Râ.

Neb áakhut, Tuat XI, a serpent dawn-goddess.

Neb áakhut, lord of the horizon—Horus or Râ.

Neb Áaat (?), Tuat IX, a god.

Neb-t áat-t, etc., B.D. 145 and 146, the name of the 16th Pylon.

Neb-[t] ááshomt (?), Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] áaur, Ombos II, 130, the goddess of the river; compare ḫâ, 8, the stream of the Nile.

Neb ábu (hatu ?), B.D. 149, 4, lord of hearts, a title of Ahi.

Nebt am (?), Tuat XII, a wind-goddess of dawn who helped to tow Áf through the serpent Ankh-neteru.

Neb-t ánemt, Ombos I, 61, a goddess of offerings.

Neb ámakah, Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who towed the boat of Áf through the serpent Ankh-neteru; he was re-born daily.

Neb Âmentti, lord of Âment—a title of Osiris; the gods with Osiris in Âment.
Neb[t] Án $\text{Denderah III, 29, a cow-headed serpent—a form of Hathor.}$

Neb[t] Ánit $\text{Ombos II, 130, a goddess.}$

Neb[t] ári-t-qerr-t $\text{Ombos II, 133, the goddess who made the Nile sources (?).}$

Neb[t] árit-tchetflu $\text{Ombos II, 133, the goddess who created reptiles.}$

Nebui ást $\text{Cairo Pap. 22, 5, a pair of gods in the Tuat.}$

Neb[t] ást-ur $\text{Ombos II, 132, a goddess.}$

Neb[t] ást-enti-mu (?) $\text{Ombos II, 130, a goddess.}$

Neb[t] ásh-hatt $\text{Ombos II, 133, a goddess.}$

Neb[t] ákeb $\text{Ombos II, 130, a goddess.}$

Neb[t] Áter-[Meh] $\text{Ombos II, 131, a goddess.}$

Neb[t] áter-Shemā $\text{Ombos II, 133, a goddess.}$

Neb-t Átu $\text{Peasant 120, a goddess.}$

Neb áui $\text{a title of a god.}$

Neb[t] áāu $\text{Ombos II, 133, a goddess.}$

Neb ábui $\text{, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 judges in the Hall of Osiris.}$

Nebt Annu $\text{a goddess.}$

Nebánkh $\text{“lord of life”—a title of Osiris.}$

Neb ánk$\text{Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god connected with Sinai.}$

Neb ánk $\text{, Tuat IV,}$

Neb-t ánk $\text{Tuat I,}$

Neb-t ánkhiu $\text{Tuat XI, a dawn-goddess (?) with two serpents.}$

Neb ánk-h-em pet $\text{IV, 1105, “lord, life, strength, health [be to him],” i.e., to the king.}$

Neb ánk-h-tau $\text{a title of Isis and of other goddesses.}$

Neb[t] ánk $\text{Tuat XII, a serpent fire-goddess.}$

Neb[t] áremuāa (?) $\text{Tuat XII, a serpent fire-goddess.}$

Neb áha $\text{Goshen 2, a form of Sept as a war-god, hawk-headed, and hawk-and-lion-tailed.}$
Neb-t ēhāu  the name of the 9th Gate in the Tuat.

Neb āq-t Tuat X, a jackal-god who destroyed the dead.

Neb-t uaaau Tuat IX, a blood-drinking fiery serpent.

Neb Uast, Tuat II and III, a god of the boat of Pakhít.

Neb-t uu-t (?) Ombos I, 86, Ombos II, 130, goddess of the fields and their produce—a form of Hathor and Isis.

Neb-un, Metternich Stele 87, a god.

Neb[ ] 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[ ] ugat, 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[ ] baiu Neb[ ] ēakhu (?), Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[ ] Bāa-t Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t Pe, a title of the goddess Uachtet.

Neb-t pet-ḥen-t-taui etc., B.D. 145 and 146, the name of the 2nd Pylon.

Neb[ ] petti, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb Pai, Rec. 14, 40, a title of Sebek.

Neb pāt Tuat IX, a god who swathed Osiris.

Neb[ ] peru (?), Ombos II, 131, a goddess.

Neb[ ] Per-res Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[ ] pehṭi Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb pehṭi-ḥepḥep-ḥebāu B.D. 142, IV, 18, a title of Osiris.

Neb pehṭi-ḥesu-menmen-t, Pap. Ani 29, the name of one half of the door of the Hall of Maātī.
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, P. 193, "lord of the ladder"—a title of Horus.

Neb-t mat, Tuat IX, a goddess in the Tuat.

Neb-t mket-t, a city in the Tuat.

Neb-t mket-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 meht 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 Nebu, N. 165, a fire-goddess of the Crown of the North.

Neb nefu B.D. 125, III, 15, a name of the Atfu Crown of Osiris.

Neb nemm-t, lord of the long stride—a title of a god.

Nebu en meht, B.D. 110, 20, the "lords of the North," i.e., the inhabitants of the northern sea-coast and islands of the Mediterranean, Greeks; see Meht-nebu.

Neb[t] nerit, Ombos II, 130, consort of Neb-neru.

Neb neru B.D. 17, 46, a title of the heart of Osiris.

Neb neru-ash-kheperu, Cairo Pap. 22, 5, a serpent-god with five pairs of human legs from whose body five human heads project.

Neb nerau, Cairo Pap. 22, 5, a gazelle-god of Abydos.

Neb-t Neh-t, Lady of the Sycamore—a title of Nut or Hathor.

Neb[t] Nehemt, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb-t ent-he-t, Ombos II, 132, Nephthys (?)

Neb-t en-sheta, Denderah IV, 61, a jackal-goddess.

Neb neheh, a title of Osiris.

Neb[t] nehep, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[t] Nekhen, Ombos II, 132, the goddess of Nekhen.

Neb nekht-khenen, Ombos I, 45, a form of Horus.

Neb[t] neser, Ombos II, 168, a lion-headed goddess, a form of Sekhmet or Bast.

Neb[t] Neshá, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.
Neb net [362], Tuat III, a form of Osiris.

Neb-t Netit [362], Ombos II, 132, goddess of the place near Abydos where Osiris died.

Neb neteru [362], the 10th hour of the night.

Neb[t] Netchemtchem [362], Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb-er-ari-tcher [362], Rev. 11, 108 = Neb rephut, a lord of years—a title of Osiris.

Neb rekhit [362], Tuat VIII, a god in the Circle H tepet-nep-pers.

Neb Rasta [362], a title of Osiris that originally belonged to Seker the Death-god; the beings who lived in Rasta.

Nebt rekeh [362], Tuat IX, a blood-drinking fiery serpent-god.

Neb[t] retui [362], Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb-er-tcher [362], 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 [362], Tuat VIII, one of the nine gods of the bodyguard of Âfu in the Tuat.

Neb-t-er-tcher-t [362], (1) consort of Nebertcher; (2) a name of the Eye of Horus.

Neb[t] Hen [362], Ombos II, 134, the goddess of the bier.

Neb-t hê-t [362], U. 220, T. 177, P. 133, 519, M. 159, N. 651, T. 198, Rec. 3, 116, the goddess Nephthys, daughter of Geb and Nut, sister of Isis, Osiris, and Set; Copt. nekau. Later forms are:

Neb-t hê-t [362], Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Neb-t hê-t [362], Tuat II, a uraeus in the boat of Âfu.

Neb-t hê-t [362], Denderah IV, 81, an ibis-headed goddess.

Neb-t hê-t [362], Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 18).

Neb hê-t-ä [362], Cairo Pap. III, 2, a serpent-god.

Neb-t hê-t Ânqit [362], a fusion of the Nubian goddess Ânqit with Nephthys.

Neb[t] ha-Râ [362], Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] huntt [362], Ombos II, 131, a goddess.

Neb[t] heb [362], Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] hep (?) [362], Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb[t] hep-neteru (?) [362], Berg. II, 9, warder of the 10th hour of the night.

Neb-t hên-t [362], Ombos I, 91, a goddess of agricultural produce.

Neb-heru [362], B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Neb-heru [362], Denderah III, 24, the goddess of the 1st hour of the night.
Neb her-uā, B.D. 71, 3, 5, etc., a form of Horus.

Neb héh, “possessor of eternity”—a title of Osiris; the beings who live with Osiris.

Neb[t] ḫekau, Ombos II, 130, the goddess of spells.

Neb-t ḫetep-t, P. 92, M. 191, N. 699, a title of Hathor.

Neb khe-t, B.D. 96, 3, “lord of creation”—a title of several great gods.


Neb-t khaut, etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 3rd Pylon of Sekhet Aaru.

nebu khau-t, lords of altars loaded with offerings.

Neb[t] Khasa, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb khāu, lord of risings, lord of coronations—a title of Rā who ascended his throne daily.

Neb[t] Khebit, B.D.G. 571, Ombos II, 131, the goddess of Chemmis.

Neb-t Kheper, Cairo Pap. 22, 3, a serpent-goddess of Heliopolis.

Neb Kheperu, a being who can change his form at will.

Neb Kheper-Khenti-Tuat, Cairo Pap. 3, 6, a Maāt-god of the Mesopotamian.

Neb khepesh, a title of the warrior-gods.

Nebt Kheriu, Ombos II, 108, a goddess, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmit.

Nebu Khert, Tuat III, a group of gods who bewitched Aapēp and repulsed Aē and Sebā.

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] sau-ta, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb[t] sam, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb Sakhb, a form of Horus and Osiris.

Neb[t] Sāf (?), 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 Rā (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 Ht Berber.

Neb\( [t] \) s-res
Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb\( [t] \) Secher
Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

Neb\( [t] \) Seht
Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb sekht
M. 236, T. 83, the master of the Elysian Fields.

Neb sekhut-\( u \)atch-t
T. 334, N. 704, lord of the fields of emerald—a title of Horus.

Neb sekhab
Denderah III, 36, a form of Horus and Osiris.

Neb\( [t] \) Sekhemu
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb ses
B.D.G. 1000, a 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\( [t] \) sessheshu-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.Z. 1908, 118: (1) a title of Osiris; (2) the name of a figure placed in the tomb.

Neb\( [t] \) Seger
"lady of silence"—the goddess of the necropolis.

Neb settut
lord of rays—a title of \( \text{Ra} \).

Neb\( [t] \) se\( \tau \)au
Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.

Neb\( [t] \) se\( \tau \)au, etc.
etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 1st Pylon of Sekhett Aaru.

Neb\( [t] \) setchefu
Tuat III, the 3rd Pylon of the Tuat.

Neb\( [t] \) Shas
Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb\( [t] \) sh\( \text{\alpha} \)t
Tuat IX, a singing-goddess of slaughter.

Neb shuti
possessor of plumes—a title of \( \text{Amen-Ra} \).

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\( [t] \) shem\( \text{\alpha} \)s-urt
Ombos II, 130, the goddess of the crown of the South.

Neb shesa-t
U. 645, a title of \( \text{Horus} \).

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 Thouveris; 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, UU UU, P. 788, T. 191, UU UU, N. 1288, UU UU, P. 429, UU UU, M. 614, UU UU, 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, goddess of Buto.

Neb-t taui, B.D. 110, a lake in Sekhet-Áaru.

Neb[t] Ta-ámen, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Neb Ta-ánkhtt, a title of Osiris.

Neb-t taui-em-kara, B.D. 99, 10, the tying-up post of the magical boat.

Neb Ta-tesher, Tuat I and II, a singing jackal-god with for a phallus.

Neb ta-tcheser-t, "lord of the holy land," i.e., the Other World, a god in the Tuat.

Neb tau, Cairo Pap. 22, 4, a serpent-god of Pa-urt.

Neb-[t] Tep, B.D.G. 699, a form of Hathor.

Neb-t tep-áh, B.D.G. 183, a form of Isis worshipped near Lake Moeris.

Neb[t] Tom, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

neb temu, "lord of mortals"—a title of Osiris.

Neb-t tehen, 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 thafui, B.D. 71, 11; see Thafui.

Neb Êtuatiu (?), Tuat XII, a singing-god connected with Sinai.

Neb Êebui, var. of

neb têma-t, IV, 617, lord of the wing, i.e., hawk.

Neb têma-t, Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.
Neb[ti] Tennu ⫬ ⫬, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb[ti] Tens ⫬ ⫬, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Neb-t Tenen, etc. ⫬ ⫬, etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 14th Pylon of Sekhet-Aaru.

Neb ātesher ⫬ ⫬, Berg. I, 18, a crocodile-god who befriended the dead.

Neb ātesher-t ⫬ ⫬ "lord of blood"—a title of Rā.

Neb ātesheru ⫬ ⫬, Duüm. T.I. 25, ⫬ ⫬, Thes. 818, Rec. 16, 106, a hawk-god, son of Melqart, and one of the seven wise lords; see Tchaasius VII.

Neb tchefa ⫬ ⫬, ord of celestial food, i.e., Osiris.

Neb tchefau ⫬ ⫬, Peyte Ét. 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 Aḥ through the serpent Ankî-touteru.

Neb[ti] tchet ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.


Neb-t ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, basket; plur. ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬.

Neb ⫬ ⫬, P. 460, ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, N. 1179, ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, P. 524, ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, M. 162, ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, to swim; Capt. ḫehec.

Nebā ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, T. 180, swimmer.

Neb-t ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, swimming, swim.

Nebb ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, to swim.

Nebneb ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, to walk, to journey, to mount up, to overflow.

Nebâtut ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, 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 ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, var. ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, to build.

Nebneb ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, to defend, to protect; var. ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬.

Nebā ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, the divine maker of eternity ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬.

Nebi ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, protector, supporter, friend.

Neb-t ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, a kind of metal.

Neb ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, Rec. 4, 29, stick, staff, club, lance.

Neb, Nebt ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, Metternich Stele 71, ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, fire, flame.

Nebit ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, Rec. 30, 32, ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬ ⫬, flame, fire.
Nebneb 〜〜〜 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Ombos II, 108, one of the 14 forms of Sekhmit.

Neb 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, the name of a fiend.

nebi 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Rev. 14, 56, fault, sin; Copt. ιοσι.

nebu (hu) 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, ornaments in the form of lions or sphinxes.

neb ankh 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, statue, image (Denderah).

neba 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, a kind of wig.

neba 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Ebers Pap. 102, 14.

neba-t 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, stick, staff, peg, club, implement of slaughter; plur. 〜〜〜 〜〜〜.

nebababa 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, N. 510.

Neba-t-s-kheper 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Thes. 31, Denderah III, 24, the goddess of the 11th hour of the day.

nebá 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Rec. 30, 32, N. 969, Hymn Darius 3, 10 burn, to flame up, flamer, burner.

nebá-t 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, N. 208, 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, fire, flame.

nebaut 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, T. 26, fire, flame; 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, IV, 383, flames; 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, flame of fire.

Nebá 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors in the Hall of Osiris.

Nebá 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Nesi-Ámsu 32, 7, ꜰ, Tuat XII, a fire-god.

Nebáui 〜〜〜 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Tuat II, a double fire-god.

Nebá-áakhu 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Tuat XII, a paddle-god.

Nebá-per-em-khetkhet 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, B.D. 125, II, a god of Sheṭen, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Nebá-t-em-reτui-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 Penā.

nebá 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, a carrying pole.

nebi 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, A.Z. 1899, 13, stick, swinging stick, pole, leg of a chair; plur. 〜〜〜 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Mar. Karn. 42, 17, 19, 20, 〜〜〜 〜〜〜.

nebau 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, stool, seat, chair.

nebá-t 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, a resinous plant.

nebau 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Rev. 11, 130, lock of hair, tress.

Nebáu 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, B.D. 55; 3, a mythological bird (?)

nebáná 〜〜〜 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, Rec. 19, 95, poles for carrying a shrine.

nebánau 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, flames.

nebit 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, a seat in a chariot.

nebi, nebibí 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, leopard, panther.

Nebeh 〜〜〜 〜〜〜 〜〜〜, B.D. 55, 3, a mythological bird.
nebs 𓊖, M. 336, 720, P.S.B. 13, 496, 𓊖, a kind of fruit-bearing tree, mulberry (?)
plur. 𓊖, Rec. 31, 24, 𓊖, Koller Pap. 4, 1, zizyphus spina Christi—
the lote tree; Arab. بَعْبٍ.

nebs 𓊖, U. 160, T. 131, 𓊖, the fruit of the nebs tree, mul-
berries (?)

Neb (?), 𓊖, the name of a god (?)

Nebt 𓊖, a cloud fiend.

nebtì 𓊖, Rev. 11, 109, wig, headdress, tress; 𓊖, the hair recently dressed.

nebt 𓊖, 𓊖, to tie up
the hair, to plait the hair, to twist ;
𓊖, IV, 613, to lead captive by the hair; Copt. νοτήτ.

nebt-t 𓊖, 𓊖, twist, plait, a
kind of cloud, tress, lock of hair; Copt. ιης.

nebt 𓊖, a plaited mat, a string bed.

Nebtu qet 𓊖, Tombos Stele 7, 𓊖, Rec. 22, 107, IV, 84, a Südânî people with small round
curls all over their heads—"fuzzy-wuzzies."

Nebt 𓊖, B.D. 21, 4, 139, 36, Nesi-Âmsu 5, 2, 10, 14, B.M. 32, 106, a storm-fiend.

Nebt-âb-f 𓊖, B.D. 39, 15, a storm-fiend.

nebt 𓊖, Rec. 16, 94, 𓊖, to forge, to
hammer.

nebt 𓊖, to plate, to overlay with metal, to put bands of metal on something.

nebtu 𓊖, Rec. 19, 92, a plaister of baskets.

nebtu 𓊖, A.Z. 1900, 𓊖, H. 366, a
"hairy" god; plur. 𓊖, 𓊖, Rec. 36, 216.

nebetchbetch 𓊖, P. 194, M. 367, N. 922, to hover (?) to alight.

nep, nep-t 𓊖, 𓊖, sole
of the foot (?) a member of the body, limb.

nepi 𓊖, 𓊖, to water, to flood, to pour out water, to overflow.

nepu 𓊖, waves (?)
𓊖, Rec. 5, 97.

nep-t 𓊖, land which is regularly
watered, corn-land; see 𓊖.

nep 𓊖, 𓊖, 𓊖, grain, corn.

nepi 𓊖, 𓊖, 𓊖, 𓊖, 𓊖, 𓊖, 𓊖, Rec. 27, 86, grain, corn.

nepit 𓊖, 𓊖, 𓊖, grain, corn.

Nep 𓊖, Rec. 27, 220, the Grain-god.

Nepit 𓊖, Ombos I, 52, 𓊖, 𓊖, the goddess of grain.

nepnep 𓊖, Amherst Pap. 1,
Peasant 50, a kind of cloth.
Nepnep-t    P. 642, M. 678, (vr), n. 1240, a goddess.

nepta    U. 137, grain, corn.

nepa    Rec. 31, 12, cords.

nepā    grain, corn; see .

Nepā    the Grain-god.

nepi    lock of hair.

Nep-meh    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 (?)

neper    seed, grain, corn; Copt. ita, ita.fpe.

neper-t    Gol. 14, 4, corn land, arable land.

neper-t    corn-bin, corn-store, granary.

Nepr, Neprā    P. 219, 1.

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 washest thy feet on a slab of silver studded with turquoises.

nper    N. 88, 95, P. 100.

nepeh    Rec. 17, 176, 18, 176, udder; Hearst Pap. 3, 4, udder and teats.

nept    to strike, to stab, to slay.

nept    Rec. 30, 69, , Hh. 453, to strike, to stab, to shoot down, 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. noce.

nefi    foe, enemy, evil one, evil-doer, sinner; plur.

nefi    to breathe, to blow at; A.Z. 1874, 149, 1877, 34, Mendes Stele 25.

nef    Rec. 26, 12, IV, 1091, Wazir 12, to give breath to, i.e., to set free (a prisoner); Copt. Nice, compare Heb. npe, Arab. , Eth. 44.1:

nef    Rec. 33, 36, air, wind, breath;
nefa

A, Rec. 36, 213 . . . .

nef

U. 609, P.S.B. 20, 325, to drive away (?)

nef

A, to glide (?) to slide (?)

A, Anastasi IV, 2, 12, Koller Pap. 3, 1, a plant, herb.

nef

Edfû I, 78, a name of the Nile-god.

nef

Sphinx 14, 204, rising flood.

Nefner

a serpent deity; var.

nefer

to be good, good, pleasant, beautiful, excellent, well-doing, gracious, happy, pretty, to progress favourably in sickness, to recover; Capt. nœeq.

nefer – em neferu

by the favour of; Israel Stele 6, by the favour of the darkness.

nefer

T. 338, good, material and immaterial, physical and mental; plur. . . . .

T. 338; N. 624, . . . .

nefer

virtues, noble attributes, beauty;

neferui

twice good, doubly good, how beautiful! very good water; very good wine.

nefer

fine gold;

nefer

very great; lucky name; . . . .
happiness, var.  \[\begin{align*}
\text{nefer} & \quad \text{for the best;} \\
\text{nefer} & \quad \text{a good look-out;} \\
\text{nefer} & \quad \text{good luck.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\text{nefer} \quad \text{to succeed, to prosper;} \]

\[\text{nefer} \quad \text{Herusâtêf Stele 15, it shall not succeed.}\]

\[\text{neferu} \quad \text{Rec. 32, 177, splendid.}\]

\[\text{nefer-t} \quad \text{a good or beautiful thing, prosperity, happiness, success;} \]

\[\text{nefer-t} \quad \text{plur., IV, 967, good,} \]

\[\text{nefer} \quad \text{assuredly.}\]

\[\text{nefer n} \quad \text{a strong negative.}\]

\[\text{nefrit er} \quad \text{up to, until; IV, 1107,}\]

\[\text{A.Z. 1905, 31.}\]

\[\text{nefer ha-t} \quad \text{to be of a good or kind disposition.}\]

\[\text{nefer her áb (ha-t) \quad \text{good to the heart, i.e., good in the opinion of someone.}}\]

\[\text{Nefer-ha-t} \quad \text{a kind of crown.}\]

\[\text{Nefer-her} \quad \text{"beautiful face" — a name of Râ; the name for the sun at the 4th hour of the day.}\]

\[\text{nefer-t-her} \quad \text{"pretty face," used of a woman.}\]

\[\text{Nefer-tut (?)} \quad \text{the title of the priestess of Memphis.}\]

\[\text{nefri} \quad \text{good one, beautiful one.}\]

\[\text{neferu} \quad \text{U. 584, T. 42, P. 181, 667, M. 776, 794, those who are good or happy; a title of the dead; fem.}\]

\[\text{nefer-t} \quad \text{Rec. 15, 162, door, gate, portal.}\]

\[\text{nefer} \quad \text{"house of beauty" — a name for the grave.}\]

\[\text{Nefer-t} \quad \text{the beautiful, or good, land, a name of Amentt.}\]

\[\text{Nefer} \quad \text{with}, \text{the "good god" — a title of Osiris.}\]

\[\text{Nefrit} \quad \text{Ombos I, 47, a hippopotamus-goddess.}\]

\[\text{Nefrit} \quad \text{the good, or beautiful, goddess, the virgin-goddess.}\]

\[\text{Nefrit} \quad \text{the goddess of the 11th hour of the day.}\]

\[\text{Nefrit} \quad \text{Ombos I, 47, a hippopotamus-goddess.}\]

\[\text{Nefrit} \quad \text{the 12 Thoueris goddesses.}\]

\[\text{Neferaitâ} \quad \text{a form of Hathor and Nut.}\]

\[\text{Nefer-usr} \quad \text{Berg. 1, 18, a hawk-god.}\]

\[\text{nefer ma (?) \quad \text{tambourine girl.}}\]

\[\text{Nefer-neferu} \quad \text{a ram-god, the god of the 4th day of the month.}\]

\[\text{Nefer-hat} \quad \text{Rec. 4, 28, Dûn. T.I. 25, Thes. 818,}\]

\[\text{Rec. 16, 106, a god of learning and one of the seven divine sages, sons of Mehuít.}\]
Neferit-herit-tchatchat, Tuat XII, a fire-goddess.

Nefer-hetep, a god of Thebes specially associated with Khensu.

Nefer-hetep-pa-aa, Nefer-hetep Major.

Nefer-hetep-pa-neteraa, Nesi-Amsu 17, 20, Nefer-hetep the Great God.

Nefer-hetep-pa-khart, Nesi-Amsu 17, 20, Nefer-hetep Minor.

Neferit-kha, Tuat I and II, a fire-goddess and guide of Afu-Ra.

Nefer-Shuti, Rev. 14, 49, a form of the Sun-god.

nefer shefi, terribly beautiful one.

neferu kau, a class of divine beings.

Nefer-Tem, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Nefer-Tem-Râ-Heru-âakhuti, a triad of solar gods.

Nefer-Tem-khu-tau, a form of 'Tem.

Nefer-Tem-kau, a god worshipped at Abydos.

nefer, seed, phallus; plur. nefer, 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, a virgin; plur.

nefer-t, IV, 1023, 1161, palace beauties.

nefer-t, Thes. 919, young lioness.

nefer, nefer-t, Rev. 14, 65, grain; Copt. ΝΑΦΠΙ.

nefrit, Rev. 14, 65, grain.

nefer-t, IV, 688, a kind of bread.

nefer-t, a plant or tree;

nefer-t, flowers, blossoms.

nefer, nefer-t, a name of the White Crown, or crown of the South.

nefer, a kind of woven stuff; plur.

nefer-t, Peasant 158, cord, rope, tow-line.

neferu, A.Z. 1908, 88, weavers of nefer cloth.
nefer \(\text{\ss{sacred fire.}}\)

nefrit \(\text{\ss{fire.}}\)

nefrit \(\text{\ss{paddle, steering pole.}}\)

nefru \(\text{\ss{B.D. 15, 47, the look-out perch in the boat of Rā.}}\)

nefer-t \(\text{\ss{guitar; Heb. ʪʪ.}}\)

nfekkhfekh \(\text{\ss{to untie.}}\)

neft \(\text{\ss{Famine Stele 21, to bow under oppression, to suffer.}}\)

nem \(\text{\ss{Rev. 12, 8, who? Copt. Ṣ.}}\)

nim-t \(\text{\ss{Rev. 13, 3, who? Copt. Ṣ.}}\)

nem \(\text{\ss{B.D. (Suīte) 101, 5, 163, 15, 164, 10, with; Copt. Ṣ.}}\)

to do evil, to defraud, mistake, error, mean, abased, contemptible.

nemi \(\text{\ss{wrong-doer.}}\)

nemm \(\text{\ss{Rev. 14, 14, to persecute.}}\)

nemá \(\text{\ss{destroyer, evil-doer.}}\)

nemm-t \(\text{\ss{execution chamber, the block of punishment. Later forms are: Ḫ. Amen. 15, 3, Ḫ. Amen. 21, 20, Ḫ. Rev. 11, 185.}}\)

Nemm-t \(\text{\ss{P. 87, T. 332, the slaughter-house of Khenti Amenti.}}\)

nemm-t \(\text{\ss{slaughter-house for cattle.}}\)

nemtiu \(\text{\ss{executioners, headsman.}}\)

nemmá \(\text{\ss{torture, slaughter.}}\)

nemit \(\text{\ss{torture.}}\)

nemit \(\text{\ss{Rev., a sacrifice.}}\)

nem, nemá \(\text{\ss{T. 37, 395, P. 204, Ḫ, A.Z. 1905, 22, to travel or walk about, to journey hither and thither.}}\)

nem-t \(\text{\ss{U. 461, Ḫ, T. 348, M. 122, N. 646, Ḫ, M. 384, Ḫ, N. 657, Ḫ, P. 137, Ḫ, A.Z. 1908, 116, walker, strider.}}\)

Nemáu shá \(\text{\ss{Thes. 1 296, Ḫ, Ḫ, those who traverse the sand, i.e., the nomad tribes of the desert; var. Ḫ, Ḫ.}}\)

nemm \(\text{\ss{M. 81, 436, to walk, to stride.}}\)

nemm \(\text{\ss{Rev. 12, 72, to escape.}}\)

nemmá \(\text{\ss{walk, stride.}}\)

nemmti \(\text{\ss{to walk, to stride.}}\)
nemmti  , walker, strider.

nemnem  , P. 688, N. 88,  , N. 1032,  , U. 497, T. 27, 346, Rec. 31, 27, A.Z. 1901, 45, to run, to hurry one's steps.

nemnemá  , wriggler, applied to a reptile, worm, snake, etc.

nem  , star; plur.  , Leemans Pap. Eg. II, 2, the Dekans (?) a group of star-gods.

Nem  , Rec. 31, 17, a group of gods, wandering stars (?)

Nemát  , U. 544, T. 299, P. 232, a god, son of Nemá-t  .

Nemá  , U. 544, T. 299, P. 232, a goddess, the mother of Nem.

Nemit  , P. 352,  , N. 1068, a cow-goddess in the Tuat.

Nem-ur  , B.D. 206,  , Rev. 13, 74, a bull-god of Aunu (Heliopolis); Gr. Mevýre. Strabo XVII, 1, 22; Diodorus I, 24, 9; Am. Marcellinus XXII, 14, 6; Aelian, De Nat. Animal. XII, 11.

nemá  , P. 306,  ,  , P. 613,  , P. 480,  , M. 413, to travel by boat, to sail, to float;  , P. 706.

nemáu  , boats.

nem  , P. 440, M. 543, N. 1124, lake.

nemá  , Rec. 31, 192, lake.

nem  , to bathe, to swim;

IV, 1031.

nem  , IV, 687, wine press, wine vat.

nem  ,  , cellars, storerooms.

nem (nekhnom?)  , unguent, perfume, perfume pot.

nemu  , large stone or mud vessels for storing grain;  , A.Z. 1904, 91, metal storage pots.

nemt-t  , pot, vessel, vase.

nem  , Rev. 13, 22, tamarisk flowers; Copt.  .

nem  , Rec. 19, 96, part of a shrine.

nem  , Metternich Stele 223, pygmy, dwarf.

Nemmá  , B.D. 164 (Vignette), a man-hawk-god, a form of Menu.

Nem  , B.M. 32, 208, consort of  .

nem  , Thes. 926, to sleep, slumber.

nemnem  , to sleep soundly.

nem  , Rev. 12, 32, 56, to repose, to sleep, to slumber; compare Heb.  .

nem  , Arab.  , Syr.  , Eth.  :

nemm  , Rec. 6, 117, to stretch oneself out to sleep.

nemm  , to sit, to dwell.

nemm  , to lie down, to sleep, bed, couch, bier.

nemt-t  , couch, bed, bier.
nemm-t  ——-  bedchamber.

nemmá-t  ——-  couch, bed, bier, burial.

nemmit  ——-  bed, couch, bier.

nem-ti  ——-  nostrils.

nemai  ——-  Demot. Cat. 352, island; Copt.  ——-  to be new, to bloom afresh.

nema  ——-  to be new.

nema-t  ——-  a new thing.

nematchu (?)  ——-  U. 557

nemá  ——-  to bellow, to roar, to low; var.  ——-  A.Z. 188o, 56, a stone used for making amulets.

nemá (nemt?)  ——-  Hymn to Nile, to move up and down (of the Nile).

nemátta (?)  ——-  to stride, to walk.

nemáti-t  ——-  stride, walk.

nemmáta  ——-  walk, stride.

nemá (nem')  ——-  o, Hh. 431,  ——-  Israel Stele 14,  ——-  Edict 14, poor man, orphan, any destitute person; plur.  ——-  A.Z. 1905, 103.

nemá  ——-  Peasant B. 2, 104, Pap. 3024, 2, 3, to shout down, to overargue.

nemá  ——-  Rev. 11, 174, strong (?)  ——-  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, P. 551, 610, a kind of vase or pot in stone or alabaster, used in ceremonies; plur. P. 333.

nems-t, M. 735, the four vases which were used ceremonially.

nems, to put on a head-cloth, to clothe, to be arrayed, to veil.

nems-t, Metternich Stele 159, a covering for the head, tiara, fillet, a head-cloth worn by the king ceremonially, veil (?); a covering of flesh.

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, c to stride, to walk.

nemmtita (?), to walk, to step out.

nemti, Rev. 11, 124 = Copt.  m .

nemti, Rev. 11, 124, 151, Rev. 11, 160, B.D. 149, V, 6, place of slaughter.

nn, not, no.

nn = Copt.  m .

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. 106.

nen, to smear, to anoint.
nenu (nu?) ḥ📞, ḥ📞, salve, ointment.

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.

nuni ṭ📞, Koller Pap. 4, 8, indolence; ṭ📞 Rec. 6, 7.

nuni, ṭ📞, Rec. 31, 171, ṭ📞, an inert or lazy or helpless man, sluggard, idler; plur. ṭ📞

Noniu ṭ📞, R.D. 7, 2, "the helpless," i.e., the damned.

Nenut ṭ📞, ṭ📞, Rec. 31, 15, ṭ📞, ṭ📞, the helpless, inert wicked.

Neni ṭ📞, evil spirit, fiend, devil (masc.).

Nenit ṭ📞, evil spirit, fiend (fem.).

Neniu ṭ📞, ṭ📞, the allies of Aaep.

nen- t ṭ📞, the place where nothing is done, the grave.

nen ṭ📞, the time of inactivity, the night.

nenu ṭ📞, ḥ📞, likeness, image.

nen ṭ📞 ṭ📞, P. 831, 832, to move, to go, to retreat; ṭ📞 × Rec. 25, 126, to pass by (of the years).

nenu ṭ📞 ṭ📞, U. 450, ṭ📞 ṭ📞, T. 258, he who retreats; ṭ📞 q. N. 774.

Neni ṭ📞 ṭ📞 ṭ📞, T. 395, a serpent-fiend.

nen ṭ📞, a kind of stuff, a bandlet, thread, = ṭ📞.

nen-t ṭ📞, A.Z. 1906, 118, a kind of plant; ṭ📞, rushes.

nen-t ṭ📞, flame, fire.

nenai ṭ📞 ṭ📞, he who tarries or delays.

nenai (?), ṭ📞 ṭ📞, air, breath, breeze, wind.

nenā ṭ📞, ṭ📞, ṭ📞, to do homage.

nenāab-t ṭ📞 ṭ📞, ṭ📞, Rhind Pap. 30.

Nenā ṭ📞 ṭ📞, Tuat II, a god in the Tuat.

Nenā, ṭ📞, see ṭ📞.

nenā-t ṭ📞 ṭ📞, ṭ📞, bundle of reeds, book (?)

N. 838 = ṭ📞, P. 166, M. 320.

Noniu ṭ📞 ṭ📞, R.D. 168, a group of four goddesses who befriended the dead.

neniu (nuiu ?) ṭ📞, beings who observe or keep watch over time, the divine timekeepers in the Tuat.

nenibu ṭ📞 ṭ📞 ṭ📞, the frankincense plant.

neniben ṭ📞 ṭ📞 ṭ📞, frankincense; see niben ṭ📞 ṭ📞 ṭ📞; Heb. ṭ📞.
nenib  – balsam, frankincense; varr.

nenib  – Rec. 16, 152

nenief  – styrax, frankincense; Copt.

nenu (?)  – B.D. 18, 19

nenu (?)  – hours.

nenu  – (Saite) 125, 4

Nenui  – B.D. 17, 77

primeval watery matter.

Nenunser  – B.D. 177, 7, a black-haired cow-goddess.

nenebnit  – styrax.

nem  – bier, coffin chamber.

nenm-t (nem-t)  – Edfu I, 77, a name of the Nile-god.

Nenra  – a god of the Gate Saa-Set.

nenhu (nhu)  – to masturbate.

ner (neser)  – excitement (?)

nensheh  – U. 126

nenk  – N. 435, A.Z. 67, 106

nenk  – spleen, intestines; Copt. nocy.

Nentcha  – B.D. 39, 16, a storm-god, a form of Aapep.

nerit  – P. 815

nerit  – Rev. 12, 119

ner -ti  – P. 302

ner -ti  – A.Z. 1908, 16, the vulture amulet.

Nerit  – the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

Nerat  – name of an uraeus of Ra.

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. 135,

U. 441,

U. 69,

N. 330,

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  – P. 683

Rec. 26, 230, victory.

nerr  – B.D. 181, 23, to rule, to be master of.

nerit  – IV, 362

nerit  – Rec. 36, 210, rule, government.

nera  – conqueror, vanquisher.
nerau-t, Amen. 22, 12, victory.

nerui, Amherst Pap. 20, he who vanquishes.

neru, strength, power, victory, valour, mighty one.

neru, IV, 613, B.D. 146, XVI, 42, strength, might, victory.

nerit, victory, victorious one.

Nerit, a goddess of strength.

Neri, B.D. 145 and 146, the doorkeeper of the 1st Pylon.

Nerit-ābui (?), Tuat XI, a wind-goddess of the dawn (?)

ner, ner-t, opening of the year, i.e., New Year's Day.

ner, P. 396, M. 565, N. 1172, to herd cattle.

neru, herdsmen, cow-keeper.

ner, U. 329, cattle (collective); U. 419, T. 239, 300.

nerāu, bull.

ner-t, IV, 61, Stele of Nekht Menu 11; IV, 888, men and women, mankind.

Nerāu-ta, a god.

ner, Koller Pap. 4, 1, ostriches (?)

ner, Nāstasen Stele 33, staff, stick.

Ner-t, A.Z. 1906, 145 = N-t:

nerau, Koller Pap. 3, 6, ibex, antelope.

nerau, a kind of medicine (?)

uren, Demot. Cat. 366, to praise; Copt. p4.11, piit.

Nerta, Tuat III and XI, a form of Afu-Rā.

Nertānēfnebt, Rec. 4, 28, a god.

nehā, U. 468, P. 657, M. 763,

P. 761,

T. 316, P. 664,

T. 219,

P. 657, M. 763, to suffer loss, to diminish.

neh, nehu, Rec. 30, 72,

Shipwreck 8, Peasant 178, loss, disaster, calamity.

neh sep sen, little by little, by degrees.

nehai, some, a few.

neh-tu, little, diminished, shortened.

nehi, a little of something, a few, a small quantity.

Peanist 47, 48, a little natron, a little salt.

nehhu, poor man, needy one.

nehu, those who suffer, the indigent, the destitute.
Nehet

Neha-t

Neha-teb

Neha-her

Neha-kheru

Neha-ta

Neha-sentra

Nehap

Nehap

Nehamu

Neha-maa

Nehar

Nehi

Nehet

Neha-t

Neha-teb

Neha-her

Neha-kheru

Neha-ta

Neha-sentra

Nehap

Nehap

Nehamu

Neha-maa

Nehar

Anastasi I, 20, 2, tramps (?) wandering beggars (?)
nehās (B.D. (Saite) 145, 38), to awake, to wake up.

nehās-t, a waking up, resurrection.

nehās-t, Rev. 13, 9, to proclaim.

nehīs, outcry (?) uproar (?)

Nehu, Tuat XII, a crocodile-god.

nehpt, Heru-mēheb 25, Metternich Stele 61, 92, to get up very early.

nehpt, to wake up very early in the morning.

nehpt, Rec. 16, 110, dawn, morning light, morning work, early day.

nehpu, N. 925, dawn, early light; morning light.

nehpu, U. 547, 548, yesterday, to-morrow.

nehpt, the sky (?)

Nehp, Tuat VII, a serpent-god with 12 pairs of lion's legs.

nehpt, U. 240, to copulate; compare 49, to commit adultery.

nehpt, 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).

nehpt-t, a hard boil, swelling, tumour.

nehpt, a pastille, tablet.

nehpt, Israel Stele 15, to defend, to protect, to guard, to drive away enemies from someone, to have a care for.

nehpi, to mourn; Capt. negte.

nehem, to rejoice, to praise, to beat a drum or tambourine.

nehem, rejoicings, those who rejoice.

nehem trā, a bandlet (?)

nehem, a musical instrument.

nehem, Rev. 13, 7, roar.

nehemhem, U. 235, P. 304, 710, M. 696, Rec. 29, 153, to roar like an angry beast, or like thunder, or like a raging flood of water, or a storm.

nehemhēma, P. 359, N. 1066, roarer.

nehemnēhem, B.D. 39, 6, to roar, to rage.

Nehem-kheru, Tuat III, a jackal-god.

nehen, to grip, to grasp a spear, to hold a club firmly.

nehnā, U. 473, warrior.

Nehen, Rec. 16, 149, a name of Aaep.

nehen, a kind of tree.

Nehnu (?), Hh. 564 . . . . . . .

Nehenut, Tuat I, a company of singing-goddesses.

Neher, Rec. 16, 108, a name of Aaep.

neher-t, Rec. 16, 110, violence.

nehsá, U. 187, T. 65, M. 221, N. 597, Rev. 12, 110, watcher; plur. încé, to wake, to rouse oneself from sleep.

nehes[â], the look-out man on a boat.

nehsait, Rev. 14, 11, watch, wakefulness.

nehsit, she who keeps watch.

nehs-îu, the two Utchats which were painted on the two sides of the front of a boat to keep a look-out.

Nehes[â], the god of the 30th day of the month.

Nehes[â], the "look-out" god in the boat of Af.

Nehes[â], 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.

nehes, Tomb of Amenemhat, hippopotamus.

Nehes, Tomb of Amenemhat, hippopotamus.

nehes, Denderah IV, 82, P.S.B.A. 15, 437, something foul, boil (?) epithet of a panther.

neheq, Ebers Pap. 108, 16.

nehet, U. 505, T. 321, to need, to lack.

nehet, to complain (?) to command (?); var. încé, to ask, to petition, to request, to pray for, to beseech, to supplicate.


Nehî, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 71).

nehh, IV, 972, Thes. 1482, supplication, request, entreaty, prayer, invocation; încé, petition.

neh-ti, Rev. 13, 14, faith, belief; Copt. încé, C.C.

neh, B.D. 1538, 13, a kind of bird; Ebers Pap. 105, 6, the great neh.

neh-t, Rev. 12, 62, oil; Copt. încé.
Neh-t  "oil, unguent; Copt. "
Neh  B.D. 153, 15, the name of a god.
Nehit  U. 60, N. 748, the mother of the gods in the boat of Rā.

14, 74, oil, unguent; Copt. "

Neha  a mythical crocodile; see Neha-her.
Neha-ḥa  "stinking face"—a title of Set.
Neha-ḥau  B.D. 125, II, a god of Kastau, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Neha-her  Tuat VII and X, a serpent-fiend that was strangled by Serqit, and his body pegged to the ground with six knives.

Nehait-ḥer  Tuat II, a serpent-fiend, consort of Neha-her.

Neha-ḥer  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  Rec. 32, 178, eternity; see ".
Nehu

Neheb-t

Neheb

Neheb-ti

Neheb-nefert

Neheb-kau

Neheb-kau em Seshsh

Neheb-kau em Seshsh

Neheb

Neheb 

Neheb

Neheb

Neheb

Neheb

Neheb

Neheb

Neheb

Nehep

Nehep

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehep

Nehep

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehepsa

Nehepsa
Neḥep, the divine Potter and the table used by him.

Neḥep, A.Z. 1872, 5, one of the seven forms of Khnemu.

Neḥpi, he who prays (?)

Neḥpu, P. 3024, 16.

Neḥem, U. 233, P. 443.

Rechnung 68, Rev. 111, 181, to snatch away, to seize, to remit a tax, to deliver, to rescue, to save; Copt. Ṣ ṭ ṣ, lament, cry.

Deliverer, stealer; plur.

Pha, deliverance, rescue.

Neḥem-ra, to steal the mouth, i.e., to kill.

Neḥem, a “take off” arm of a canal.

Neḥemu, M. 481, N. 1248, the “delivering” god.

Neḥem-tăwąg, IV, 1011, IV, 389, a daughter of Ra and a consort of Thoth; she avenged the oppressed, and was the goddess of Righteousness, i.e., Gr. Δικαστικώπη, Plutarch, De Iside 33.

Neḥem, A.Z. 1906, 159, a particle meaning something like “behold.”

Neḥmen, Wort. Suppl. 691, to praise (?)

Neḥen-ti, repulsor, striker.

Neḥer, U. 107, N. 416,

Dream Stele 2,

to resemble, be like (?)

Neḥer, a kind of sacrificial cake.

Neḥru, a sacred boat (?)

Neḥer-neḥer, N. 1325, to rejoice.

Neḥerher, M. 105,

Sphinx 14, 207, to rejoice.

Neḥer-ți, the name of a star, a kind of light.
Neher-tchatcha (?) B.M. 46631, a god, functions unknown.

Nehsi

Nehset-t

Nehet-ch-t

Nekhi

Nekhu-t

Nekhu

Nekhá

Nekhekh

NekheHK
nekhekh, U. 297, P. 631, M. 780, N. 345, 534, 1377, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), to be old, to grow old, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), 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, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), P. 47, M. 64, 234, N. 33, the "Old God."

Nekhekh Thes. 430, a form of \( \text{\textcopyright} \) Rā, 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.

Nekhekh, to pour out, flux, emission.

Nekhekh B.D. (Saite) 146, 27, title of a goddess.

Nekhekh, Rec. 27, 86, to sharpen (arrows or spears), to thrust with the phallus, to fecundate.

Nekhekh, a kind of whip or flail.

Nekhekh A.Z. 1908, 19, the amulet of the whip.

Nekkhaka, N. 1387, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), P. 701, to beat, to strike.

Nekha, a whip.

Nekha-t, A.Z. 1873, 90, to sharpen, a cutting tool.

Nekha-t, Rec. 16, 110, knife; \( \text{\textcopyright} \), slice of flint.

nekha, N. 756, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), to sprinkle, humours, emissions.

nokhakha-t \( \text{\textcopyright} \), something presented as an offering; var. \( \text{\textcopyright} \).

nekha-t N. 802, pendent, hanging (of a woman's breasts).

nokhakha-t P. 602, pendent (of a woman's breasts).

nekhai, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), to hang, to descend.

nekhau, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), a kind of ornament worn on the body.

nekhabit, Rec. 15, 17, deed, document, title, inscription.

nekhan, cataplasm.

nekhâ, whip.

Nekhâ, 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. \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Babyl. nakhlu, \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), river; Heb. \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Ba.

nekhlu-t, U. 182, flame, fire.

nekheb \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \) to give a name or title to some person or thing, to be named, to be described; Hymn Darius 4, "he gave things names from the mountains to the sky"; \( \text{\textcopyright} \), title, rank, document.

nekhâ-t, Heruemheb 19, title, official title, title of honour, decoration; plur. \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), \( \text{\textcopyright} \), Rec. 27, 224.
nekheb, 27, flat land cleared for building purposes.
nekheb, pedestal of a statue.
ekheb, to kill, to slay, to dig into.
ekhebkheb, U. 269, P. 609, N. 806, to unbolt a door, to open, to break open.
Nekheb, the South as opposed to the North.
Nekhbi-t, P. 446, N. 1133, P. 656, the Mother-goddess of Upper Egypt, having her seat at Nekheb-Nekhen. The Greeks identified her with Eileithyia and Artemis, and the Romans with Lucina.
nekheb-t, plants or flowers of the South.
nekhu-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, 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. ūgūt.
nekht, strength, might, power, force, violence.
nekht, Amen. 21, 3, a strong man; plur., strong men, troops, forces.

nekht-t, Rec. 31, 168, a strong woman.

nekht, nekhta, giant, mighty man.

nekhti, strong, mighty.

nekht, nekhet, nekhta, giant, mighty man.

nekht-t, nekht-ta, strong white, i.e., dead white (of colour); nekht-tu, dead black (of colour).

nekht-a, IV, 1078, strong of arm, i.e., strong man, warrior; plur.

Nekht-a, a god.

Nekhtut-em-Uas, Rev. 9, 28, name of a horse of Rameses II.

Nekht khepesh, Dream Stele I, "strong sword," a royal title.

nekht kheru, "strong voice," i.e., "crier," a title of an official.

Nekht, Rev. 13, 40, Divine Power.

Nekht, Ombos I, 186, "Strength," one of the 14 kau of Ra.

Nekht[it], B.D. 140, 7, a goddess.

Nekht, Nekht-ti, "Giant," i.e., Orion.

Nekht-tu-nti-setem-nef, Ombos II, 134, a mythological being.

nekht, Amen. 8, 19, fortified place, fortress; plur.

nekht-tiu, Hearst Pap. XII, 4, a kind of plant.

nekhtth, strength, strong.

nes, P. 495, 579, M. 681, pronominal suffix: she, it.

nes, belonging to.

nesi, L.D. III, 140c, Amen 19, 29, belonging to, property of (used in proper names).

nes am, A.Z. 1877, 34, belonging thereto;


nes-t, belonging to (used in proper names); things belonging to;

nes-t, attached to the seal, i.e., one in charge of an official seal.

Nesmekhef, Tuat XII, a serpent fire-god.

Nesst-naisu, Methen 15

n sen âmi, A.Z. 77, 34, belonging to them.

Nes-N-t, or = Heb. Asenath, Gr. Aaréiô.

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.
Nes she (?) Ebers Pap. 65, 2, 88, 11, "sea tongues," a seed or plant used in medicine.

Nes \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] to devour, to consume.

Nes \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] to arrive, to approach.

Nes-t \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] Anastasi I, 14, 4, part of an inclined plane.

Nes \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] U. 416, T. 237, Rec. 31, 167, to burn, flame, fire.

Nesu-t \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] flame, fire.

Nesnes \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] to burn.

Nes-ti \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] fiery.

Ness \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] to destroy.

Nesnes \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] Anastasi I, 16, 5, to chop, to mince, to cut up into small pieces (?)

Nes \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] sword, knife, a thin blade.

Nesut \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] weapons, arrow-heads, spears, darts.

Nes-t \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] place of slaughter, shambles.

Nes-t \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] U. 440, T. 251, Hh. 392, B. D. (Saite) 108, 1, a measure.

Nes-ti \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] disease, sickness.

Nesit \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] a kind of skin disease.

Nesiu \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] B. M. 32, 144, a group of fiends in the Tuat; fem. Nesiuut.

Nes-ti \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] a man suffering from the nes disease.

Nesut \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] Nesi-Ámsu 555, 556, cases to hold spells.

Nesa-t \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] knife, dagger.

Nesa \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] T. 40, a town in the Tuat.

Nesa-t \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] IV, 1120, goat's hide.

Nesauli \[\text{\textbullet} \text{\textcircled{A}}\] Rec. 30, 67, two parts of a boat or ship.

nsásá flame, fire.


Nesu N. 131, N. 1137, Rec. 16, 54, king of Upper Egypt, king in general; plur.

Nesuit, nesit , Rev. 13, 45, queen.

Nesu bâti palermo stele, N. 61, M. 129, Palermo Stele, IV, 208, 936, king of the South and North, i.e., king of all Egypt; plur.

Nesu , palace, king's house; I, 51, the king's private apartments; III, 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 (?); Sphinx II, 132, , Decrets 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.
king's children; Décrets 19, the king's chancery; Mar. Aby. I, 6, 47; king's throne, or throne room; N. 974; 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 servants, or royal priests; U. 42, A.Z. 1876, 101, 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.

Decrets 18, king's serfs.

nesu, hast (Fem.); nesb, to eat, to eat up, to devour, to consume.

nesbu, devourers.

nesbit, eater, devourer (fem.).

nesb, to burn up, to consume, to destroy by fire.

nesbi, consumer, fire, flame.

nesbit, consumer, fire, flame.

Nesb-ámen (?) Thes. 31, the goddess of the 5th hour of the day.

Denderah IV, 62, a warrior-god.

Nesb-kheper-áru (?) the goddess of the 11th hour of the day.

nesp, a piece, a portion, a fragment, limb, member; plur.

wounds, slaughterings (?).
Nessf (?) —— Rec. 30, 193, a god (?)

Nesem (?) —— , N. 51, a

divine bull; vart. , T. 287,

nesensenu , N. 842,

, P. 168, M. 332, ...

nesti —— Rev. 11, 185, a

kind of grain.

N-sent (?) —— Thes. 818, ...

Rec. 16, 166: (1) a goose-god; (2) a watcher of

Osiris.

Neser —— to eat (?) to con-

sider, to ponder.

Neser —— U. 433,

, T. 248, to burn, to blaze, fire, flame.

Nesri —— flaming one, blazing one.

Neserse —— to burn, to flame.

Neser-t —— flame, fire.

Nesrit —— , the name

of one of the royal crowns.

Neserit —— U. 269, ...

Rec. 32, 82, , Tuat I,

, Tuat IV, l: (1) a fire-goddess;

(2) a lioness-headed hippopotamus-goddess.

Nesru —— , Thes. 112, one of the seven stars

of Orion.

Nesrit-änkhit —— , Tuat VIII, a serpent-goddess in the circle Aat-setkau.

Nesrem (?) —— T. 287, a divine bull.

Nesermer —— , P. 40, a divine bull.

Nesereh —— Hh. 367, a god.

noseb —— a part of the leg.

to cut, to hack, to dis-
member.

neseq —— throne; see 

nes-th ——

nesh —— I, 100, a kind of garment.

Nästesn Stele 10, to be

helpless; see , in line 18 (?)

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, un-
dressed hair, dishevelled locks.

Neshi-shentiu —— B.D. 58, 4, the oars of a magical boat.

Neshu —— a kind of
disease, palsy, ague.

Nesh —— to hover

over, to flutter, to tremble.

Neshsh —— to hurry, to hasten.

Neshshu —— , Ebers Pap. 99, 16,

storm wind.

Neshsh —— to be

shaken, agitated, disturbed.

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.

nesh, gravel, pebbles.

Nesh-renpu, a divine name.

nesh, neshā, metal pot or vessel.

nesha, metal weapons of some kind, strips of metal; var. , a metal pot (?)

nesha, Peasant 16, Ebers Pap. 83, 14, a plant; there were two kinds:

nesha, Rec. 16, 69 = Copt. , ,

neshua, to threaten, to abuse, to revile.

neshuau, reviler (?)

neshb, lotus, a flower bud.

nshebsheb, U. 98, N. 377, to be fed, satisfied (?); var.

neshp, to snuff the air, to breathe, to inhale; inhaled.

neshpā, A.Z. 1900, 27, inhaler.

neshef, U. 312, moisture (?)

nshefshef, N. 187, Sphinx 14, 209, to eject fluid, emission.

Neshmit, B.D. 40, 3, 123, 125, I, 11, a sacred boat of Rā and Osiris.

Neshem, the god of the Neshem boat.

Neshmit, the goddess of the Neshem boat.

nesmit, neshmut, Peasant 16, Peasant 16, B.D. 172, 3, scales of fish.

neshm-t, a kind of precious stone, mother-of-emerald (?);

neshem, a meat offering.

neshmm, P. 188, M. 352, N. 904, to flourish (a knife), to sharpen.

nshemshem, to sharpen.

nshen, U. 437, T. 250, N. 555, IV, 1078,
nesheset, P. 713
neshet
neshet-ti, Am-hert Pap. 26, sculptor, Hewer; plur. 
nesht, a kind of seed (?)
neshtu, N. 954, a girdle (?)
neg Rev., to commit adultery; Cop. neshtem.  
neg huwt Jour. As. 1908, 302, sodomy.
neg-t Rev. 13, 53, Jour. As. 1908, 278, 713; Jour. As. 1908, 289, things, goods, possessions; Cop. negq to be lacking, or wanting.
neq Rev. 13, 2, goods, things, stuff.
neq to rub down, to grind grain, to polish (?)
neq-ut Ebers Pap. 87, 5, 25, 3, Sphinx 14, 225, what is rubbed or ground down to powder, meal, fine flour.
neq-ut B.D. 27, 1, 175, 25, foes crushed or beaten to death.
Neqāiu-ḥatu B.D. 27, 1, the fiends who tore up hearts.

neq-t something crushed, meal, powder (?)

neq-t see 111, Shipwreck 49, some edible plant.

neqeb Metternich Stele 6, to mourn, to be afflicted.

Neqebit (?) Berg. I, 8, the white vulture-goddess of Nekhen.

neqem T. 12, N. 959, Metternich Stele 3, to be afflicted, to mourn, to grieve, to lament.

neqmu mourners, afflicted ones.

neqma to work in metal.

neqn to bear in mind, to think, to remember.

neqn-t injury, affliction.

neqr Rec. 5, 86, 16, 159, to sift ; Copt. Ṉekep (?)

dust, powder, what is sifted.

neqerqer P. 703 . . . . .

nqehqeḥ to work in metal, to beat out plates of metal.

neqt (?) Ebers Pap. 60, 11 . . . . . .

neqett Israel Stele 23, to sleep.

neqett sleep; Copt. ḤKOTKH.

Nqetqet Hh. 101, a god.

nek, ḫ, ẓ, pronominal suffix: thou, thee; T. 267, M. 402.

nek, ḫ, Inscript. Methen, vineyard, pergola (?)

nek U. 181, 182, U. 324, U. 628, P. 579, Metternich Stele 64, to copulate, copulation ; var. nenk ; he copulated with himself (of Rā) ; Copt. ḫekik.

nekk to commit sodomy, sodomite ; to copulate with violence, to rape (?)

nekākā P. 198, M. 373.

Nekken, Verbum I, 428, swived, fecundated, pregnant.

nek Shipwreck 145, ox, bull ;
(plur. . . .

nek, to smite, to attack, to injure, outrage, crime, murder ; see .

nekit pieces cut off, slashings, hackings.

nekid Peasant 119, transgression (?)

nek-t injury, outrage, some wanton act, crime.

nekt things, property ; Nāstasen Stele 64, certain things ; Copt. ḫk, ḫk.

nekā things, goods, possessions.

Nekeit Denderah III, 24, one of seven solar goddesses.

nek-t ḫ, cord, rope, string, band.
neka, IV, 46, to think, to meditate, to cogitate, to devise a plan.

neka-t, thought; plur.

nekau, bad deeds, offences.

nka, things; Copt. 121.

Nekait, Nekai-t, the goddess of the 7th hour of the day; var.

nekau, bulls, male animals.

neki, criminal, malefactor, murderer; plur.

Neká, B.D. 164, 16, Nesi-Amsu, 29, 21, B.M. 32, 421, a serpent-fiend, a form of Set.

nekpatá, a plant with a gummy juice, a kind of astragalus.

nekpeth, 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; plur.

Neknit, the goddess of the 7th hour of the day.

nkens, Rev. 12, 66, injury, violence; Copt. 10 & 15.

Nekentf, Tuat I, a god in the Tuat.

nekhi, to grieve, to lament, mourner.

nekt, Jour. As. 1908, 505, a bird.

neg, nega, Peasant 277, a smiting, a blow, a breach in a wall or dyke.

neg, nega, Ebers Pap. 39, 7.

neg-t, L.D. III, 654, 10 . . . .

neg, nega, Amen. 12, 4, to lack, to want, to be short of.

neg-t, Rec. 30, 216, 217, to be few in number.

nego, Kubhán Stele 11, want of water.

nego, T. 45, bull; plur.

nego, T. 45, bull; plur.

nego, T. 45, bull; plur.

nego, T. 45, bull; plur.
nega 𓊧𓊧, P. 704, 𓊠𓊠𓊠, bull.

negau 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, Rec. 26, 64, 𓊥𓊡𓊥𓊥, IV, 1124, bull, ox;
𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥, A.Z. 1910, 125, cow.

Neg 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥, U. 577, N. 966, the four-horned (𓊠𓊥𓊡𓊥) bull-god of heaven.

Neg 𓊠𓊥𓊥, N. 955, a bull-god who appeared from 𓊥𓊥𓊡𓊡, A.Z. 1910, 125, cow.

Negau 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥, B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 4th Pylon.

Neg-en-kau (?) 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, T. 45, P. 87, M. 83, N. 69, a bull-god who befriended the dead.

neg 𓊥𓊥𓊥, Hh. 541, to cackle.

negg 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥, N. 749, to cackle, to quack.

negaga 𓊥𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, to cackle, to quack.

nega 𓊥𓊡𓊡𓊡𓊡, to cackle, to quack.

Negg-ur 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, B.D. 59, 3, the goose-goddess who laid the sun-egg.

Negneg-ur 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, Berl. 2296; see 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, to break.

Negneg-en-kau 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, B.D. (Saite) 54, 1, 56, 2, 59, 2; see 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, to be destroyed, to come to an end.

Negengen 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, Hh. 344, to destroy, to break in pieces.

Negnit 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, Berg. I, 14, a goddess (solar?) who befriended the dead.

negeh 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, to be weak, inactive.

neges 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, to overflow.

ngesges 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, to be heaped up full with something, to overflow; varr. 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, to overflow.

net 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊡, pronominal suffix, fem.: thou, thee.

nt 𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, who, which; Copt. 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥.

nta 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, T. 60, P. 185, 310, 641, N. 1238, M. 295, a relative particle: who, which; Copt. 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥, a relative particle: who, which; 𓊡𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥𓊥.
everyone who, like that which.

that which is; everything which is;

this which; N. 1385, the two (fem.) which; Rev. 13, 81 = = Copt. \textit{ntε}.

\textit{nti} \(\equiv\) A.Z. 1908, 120.

\textit{nti ám} \(\equiv\) Pap. 3024, 142, he who is there, \textit{i.e.}, a dead man; plur.

Berl. 7317; Copt. \textit{ntεntεntεntε}.

\textit{nti} \(\equiv\), the thing which is, what is; plur. \(\equiv\) ; var. \(\equiv\).

\textit{Ntiu} \(\equiv\) Tuat V, “those who exist,” \textit{i.e.}, the righteous.

\textit{Ntiu} \(\equiv\) Rec. 32, 78, 79; Rec. 32, 79; var. \(\equiv\).

\textit{Nti-em-sort} \(\equiv\), a title of an official.

\textit{Nti-her-f-mm-masti-f} \(\equiv\), the name of a god.

\textit{nt ḥesb} \(\equiv\), devoted, or attached, to accounts.

\textit{ntu} \(\equiv\) because; opens a letter or a narrative.

\textit{ntu (P)} \(\equiv\), to weave, to bind, to tie; var. \(\equiv\).

\textit{.nt-t} \(\equiv\), cord, band, thread, fillet, bandlet; plur. \(\equiv\), cords, ties, bandages, ligatures.

\textit{Net} \(\equiv\) Lanzon 175, a creation-god who stablished the world.

\textit{Net} \(\equiv\), U. 67, \(\equiv\), T. 207, P. 615, N. 1140, U. 627, \(\equiv\), Rec. 26, 65, \(\equiv\), N. 600, \(\equiv\), Gr. \textit{Nwp}, 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:—

\textit{Net Ḥetch-t} \(\equiv\) Tuat XI, Neith of the White Crown.

\textit{Net Sher-t} \(\equiv\) Tuat XI, Neith of the maiden.

\textit{Net tha (?)} \(\equiv\) Tuat XI, Neith of the phallus.

\textit{Net Ḫesher-t} \(\equiv\), Tuat XI, Neith of the Red Crown.

\textit{Net - tepit-Án-t} \(\equiv\), Tuat II, Neith as lady of the tomb.

\textit{Net Ḥetut} \(\equiv\), the great temple of Neith at Saïs.

\textit{net} \(\equiv\), U. 461, T. 351, Hh. 108, Rec. 31, 26, A.Z. 45, 124, \(\equiv\), the Crown of the North, the Red Crown; plur. \(\equiv\), U. 540, \(\equiv\), Rec. 31, 174.
net  
\(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), to sprinkle; var. \(\uparrow\).

netnet \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), to pour out, to flow, to gush out.

netnet  \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\); fluid, liquid; plur. \(\uparrow\).

netnet \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\); issues, emissions, secretions.

net  \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\); stream, canal; \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), water of their streams.

net-t  \(\uparrow\); secretion, emission; \(\uparrow\).

Netternich Stele 170, foam of the lips.

net  \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\); a collection of water, water in general.

netu \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\); stream, canal.

Netit (?) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), Tuat I, a singing-goddess.

Net \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\); Edft I, 31, a form of the Nile-god.

Netu \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), Tuat V, a river of boiling water, or liquid fire, in the Tuat.

Net-As-t \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), lake of Isis (?)

Net-Asár \(\uparrow\), Tuat III, stream of Osiris in the Tuat.

Net-neb-ūā-kheper-aut \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), Tuat III, a stream in the Tuat.

Net-Rā \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), Tuat I, a river or canal in the Tuat.

net \(\uparrow\), Israel Stele 3, to be suffocated.

neti \(\uparrow\), to vanquish, to overcome.

netnet \(\uparrow\), to cut, to kill, to pour out blood.

netnet \(\uparrow\); joint, slice of meat.

ntt \(\uparrow\); bulls for sacrifice.

net  \(\uparrow\); a vase, pot.

nt \(\uparrow\), rules, ordinances, regulations.

net-t \(\uparrow\); skin, hide, pelt.

neta \(\uparrow\), P. 700, \(\uparrow\); A., n. 1159, \(\uparrow\), P. 41, M. 62, N. 29, to come, to advance.

ntau \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), ibex; plur.

Neta \(\uparrow\), T. 307, the name of a god

= \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), U. 632, \(\uparrow\), T. 306; \(\uparrow\), A.Z. 1908, 122, \(\uparrow\), Trehy 5, Rec. 32, 176, stipulations, ordinances, ceremonies; \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), Rec. 5, 92, the liturgy for the burial of the dead.

ntu \(\uparrow\), Rec. 26, 236, \(\uparrow\); Rec. 31, 173, \(\uparrow\), those who.

ntu \(\uparrow\), N. 607, gods = \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), M. 229; \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), Stunden 49.

Ntu-ti \(\uparrow\); Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 25).

ntu-ten \(\uparrow\), pronominal suffix, 2nd pers. plur.

neteb \(\uparrow\), Rec. 36, 78, \(\uparrow\); Rhind Pap. 14, \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), to hear, to understand; var. \(\uparrow\).

netbit \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\) \(\uparrow\), Rec. 5, 93, leaves (of the sycamore-fig tree).
<p>| ntef | pers. pron. 3rd masc.: he, his, him; Copt. ṼΤΟΤ. |
| ntnf | Israel Stele 6, Rev. 13, 4, to untie, to set free, to loosen, to unharness; ṼΤΟΤ, Amen. 11, 8, 15, 4; Copt. ṼΤΟΤ. |
| netf | Rev. 13, 4, explanation or solution (of a difficulty). |
| netf | Peasant 144, 263, to sprinkle, to water a garden, to pour out. |
| nteftef |; see ṼΤΟΤ (Rev.). |
| netm | Jour. As. 1908, 291, sweet; Copt. ṼΤΟΤ. |
| 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 &quot;god&quot;; Copt. ṼΤΟΤ, ṼΤΟΤ (Rev.) |
| neteru | P. 190, T. 197, P. 678, N. 1293, the gods, male and female. |
| netrit | Rev. 30, 67, goddess; Copt. ṼΤΟΤ. |
| netr | P.S.B.A. 14, 232, strength, force. |
| netri | Rec. 27, 220, Thes. 1284, to be, or to become divine, to deify, divine; ṼΤΟΤ, I deify; ṼΤΟΤ, more divine than the divine ones; ṼΤΟΤ, a divine god; ṼΤΟΤ, a divine youth; ṼΤΟΤ, a divine Power. |
| netri | ṼΤΟΤ, a divine one. |
| netra-t, netrit | Rec. 27, 84, gods; Copt. ṼΤΟΤ. |
| netra | A.Z., 1906, gods, male deities; ṼΤΟΤ, A.Z., 1906, divinity, magic or literature. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>netri-ti</td>
<td>divine (adj.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netrer</td>
<td>power, divinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neterteri</td>
<td>divine, strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neter áab (áab neter)</td>
<td>divine form or image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neteru ábu</td>
<td>valiant (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neter át (átf neter)</td>
<td>&quot;divine father,&quot; or &quot;father of the god,&quot; <em>i.e.</em>, of the king, the king's father-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neter átf (átf neter)</td>
<td>a father who is a god; two divine fathers; the father-gods; the mother-gods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 feť-t (feť-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 mécut (mécut 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 (nemmát neter)**

Rec. 31, 20, the god’s block of slaughter.

**neter hé-t (hé-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 háu (háu neter)**

divine flesh or body, the body of the god.

**neter hem (hem neter)**

servant of the god, priest; plur. see hem.

**neter héteput (héteput 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)**
neter khe-t (akh-t neter) 1. IV, 965, the property of a god, anything sacrosanct; sacred book, book of temple services; plur.

Neter khetmi (khetmi neter) 2, the keeper of the seal of the god.

neter seh-t (seh-t neter) 1, IV, 403, the council-chamber of the god; plur. T. 398, M. 400.

Neter Sekh-t (Sekh-t neter) 1. "the field of the god"—the name of the necropolis of Eileithyiaspolis.

Neter seshu (seshu neter) 1. P. 345, M. 646, the scribe of the god.

Neter seshshit (seshshit neter) 1, a priestess who carried the god's sistrum.

Neter shemsu (shemsu neter) 1, a member of the god's body-guard; plur.

Neter ta (Ta-neter) 1, Inscript. Henu, 14; IV, 329, IV, 615, heaven.

Neter-ta 1, the title of the priestess in Lycopolis.

neter tua (tua neter) 1, Shipwreck 5, to adore, to give thanks, to offer thanksgiving.

Neter tua (Tuaut neter) 1, P. 611, star of the morning—Venus; later forms are: *x, *x*q, *x, T. 93, N. 629, the boat of the god Rā.

neter tcheš (tcheš neter) 1, speech of the god, hieroglyphs (?)

Neter 1, Berg. I, 13, a serpent-god who bestowed godhood on the dead.

Neterti (?) 1, Tuat V, a god in the Tuat.

neter ūa 1, U. 416, Tuat IV, a three-headed winged serpent with two pairs of human legs.

Neter ūa 1, Tuat IV, a three-headed winged serpent with two pairs of human legs.

Neter uā 1, 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 (?) 1, Rec. 4, 28, a god.

Neter peri 1, the god who appeareth = Epiphanes.

Netrit fent (?) 1, Tuat V, an axe-god or goddess.

Neter mut 1, a title of Isis = Termuthis.

neter merti 1, Mar.

Neter tua (Tuaut neter) 1, Aby. II, 23, 16.
Neter nuti ①, N. 859, ②, the god of the town, the local god.

Neter neferu ①, Tuat III, a god.

Neterit-nekhenit-Rā ①, Tuat IX, a singing-goddess in the Tuat.

Neter-neteru ①, Tuat IX, a singing-god.

Neter-hāu ①①, Edfu I, 79, a name of the Nile-god.

Neter-kha ①, B.D. 137 A, I, god of one thousand [years]; compare ①, boat of one thousand [years], ibid., l. 3.

Neter Sept-t ①①, Jour. As. 1908, 290, one of the 36 Dekans.

Neter-ka-qetqet ①, Edfu I, 106, one of the eight gods who guarded Osiris.

Netrit-ta-aakhū (?) ①①, Tuat V, an axe-god.

Netrit-ta-meh (?) ①①, Tuat V, an axe-god.

Neter ūtāu ①①, P. 80; see Tuant neter (p. 403).

Netrit-ta-chai-pet ①①, Annales I, 88, the planet Saturn.

Netrit-Then (?) ①①, Tuat V, an axe-god.

Neterui ①①①, the twin gods.

Neterui ①, U. 558, the two lion-gods, Shu and Tefnut, ①①①, who made their own bodies, ①①①.

Netert-ți ①①①, the two goddesses, Isis and Nephthys (?)

Neterui āāui ①①, P. 311, ①①, U. 575, N. 968, ①①, the two very great gods in heaven.

Neterui ①, the two very great gods of Sekhet-Āaru, ①①①, M. 454.

Neterui perui ①①, the two gods Epiphanes.

Neterui menkhui ①①, the two beneficent gods.

Neterui merui āt ①①, the two father-loving gods, i.e., Philopatores.

Neterui merui mu-t ①①, the two mother-loving gods, i.e., Philometores.

Neterui netchui ①①, the two gods who act as defenders.

Neterui hētēpui ①①, P. 348, M. 649, the two gods who give peace, or satisfaction, by offerings.

Neterui sēnui ①①, the two brother-gods, or Adelphoi.

Neterui sheptui ①①, P. 348, M. 649, the two devouring gods.

Neteru IV ①①, B.D. 135, 2, Hymn Darius 28, the four chief gods of heaven.

Neteru VII ①①①, the seven gods who founded the earth; ①①, the eight gods of the Company of Thoth.

Neteru IX - pestch-t neteru ①, the nine gods, also written ①①①.
1. Neteru 12, 6, the gods who dwell in:

(1) the heavens;
(2) the earth;
(3) the Tuat; and (4) the Nile.

Neteru ámiu áqet ♀ a group of six gods of the Gate Saa-Set.

Neteru ámiu Uáa-ta ♀ Tuat III, the seven gods of the boat of the Earth.

Neteru ámiu Mehen ♀ B.D. 168, the gods who dwell in the serpent-goddess Mehen; var. ♀.

Neteru ámiu-khet Ásár ♀ B.D. 168, the gods and goddesses who were in the train of Osiris.

Neteru ámiu she kheb ♀ Tuat III, the gods of the lake of Fire.

Neteru ámiu qeb Mehen ♀ the gods associated with the serpent-goddess who protected the night sun.

Neteru ámiu karát ♀ B.D. 168, the 14 gods of the shrine of Osiris.

Neteru ámiu ta Tuat ♀ the gods in the earth and in the Tuat.

Neteru-amentiu ♀ B.D. 141, 39, western gods; ♀, gods of the West.

Neteru áru pet ♀ U. 586, M. 805, N. 1335, ♀, P. 298, the gods belonging to heaven.
Neteru áru ta, U. 586, M. 805, N. 1335, P. 298, the gods belonging to the earth.

Neteru átīhu, B.D. 168, 12, the father-gods; fem.

Neteru uatu, B.D. 141, 50–53, the gods of roads; southern, northern, eastern, western.

Neteru Baiu Pu, the gods, the souls of Pu (Buto).

Neteru Baiu Nekhen, the gods, the Souls of Nekhen (Hierapolis).

Neteru pe-t, the gods of heaven; var.

Neteru pauttiu, the primeval gods.

Neter, B.D. 17 (Nebseni), 39, the god with a face like a dog's.

Neteru Per-ur, B.D. 141, 43, gods of the "Great House."

Neteru Per-neser, B.D. 141, 44, gods of the House of Fire.

Neteru Pertiu, B.D. 141, 48, the gods of the exits (?)

Neteru mastiu, B.D. 141, 41, the gods of the Great Bear.

Neteru Mefakitiu, Tuat XII, the gods of the Sinaic Peninsula.

Neteru mehti, U. 572, N. 967, northern gods.

Neteru-du-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 (?), B.D. 141, 49, "the little gods."

Neteru resu, U. 572, N. 967, B.D. 141, 42, southern gods.

Neteru Hettiu, Tuat VII, the eight gods of He-t Benben in the Tuat.

Neteru hau 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.
Neteru Heteptiu  | B.D. 141, 42, the gods who are endowed with offerings.

Neteru khetiu Âsâr  | Tuat IV, a group of gods who ministered to Osiris.

Neteru saiû Khas-t  | Tuat VII, the eight gods who guarded the lake of fire on which Osiris dwelt.

Neteru suû 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 Qertiû  | B.D. 141, 48, the gods of the Circles in the Tuat.

Neteru ta  | The gods of earth; var.  

Neteru tûatìu  | The gods of the Tuat.

Neteru tchaâtiu  | Tuat X, 12 gods who held the fetter of Âapep.

Neteru tcheseriu  | 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.

Neträ  | A name of the necropolis of Coptos.

Netrit  | A name of either eye of Horus.

Netriti  | N. 951, Rec. 32, 178, the two eyes of Horus or Râ, i.e., the sun and moon.

Netrit  | The name of a festival.

Netrâ  | U. 22, 499, Ana-nales III, 110, natron, incense, to cleanse, to purify; Heb. מנק, Syr. mit, Gr. νίτρον, nitratum.

Neter  | Censer; perhaps neter selhetti.

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. ΑΝΗΨΡ.

Neter-ti (?)  | A double tool, or a pair of instruments used in “Opening the Mouth.”

Neter  | Stream, canal (?)

Netrà  | Water house.
neter .JFrame, wine, strong beer.
netri (?) MainFrame, a kind of thread or string.

Nteriush

neth MainFrame, B.D. 110, 13 . . . . .
neth MainFrame

those who appertain to horses, i.e., cavalry, horsemen.

ntes MainFrame, pers. pron. 3rd fem.: she, it; Copt. ῾ΙΤΟΚ.

nt-sen MainFrame, pers. pron. 3rd pl.: they, their, them.

Netqa-her-khesef-ātů
B.D. 144, the herald of the 4th Arit; var.

ntek MainFrame, U. 544, P. 647, M. 745, 25, 6, 5, 744, pers. pron. 2nd masc.: thee, thou; Copt. ῾ΙΤΟΚ.

nt-th MainFrame, pers. pron. 2nd fem. sing.; Copt. ῾ΙΤΟ.

nt-then MainFrame, pronominal suffix 2nd pers. plur.; Copt. ῾ΙΤΥΤ."nit.

neth MainFrame, of.
nth-ḥētr MainFrame, Rec. 8, 134, 136, those who appertain to horses, horsemen, cavalry.
nthu MainFrame, P. 607, I, 61, 6, U. 365, P. 606, 63, thee, thou; Copt. ῾ΙΤΟ.

Nether

Nethereth MainFrame, Tuat X, a goddess associated with Set. Thet.
Netherf MainFrame, title of the ram of Mendes.

Nethereth: goddess; plur. 13, 13, T. 206, 124, 12, Rec. 27, 220, 13.

Nether Rethnu
Tuat X, an ape-god with a star.

Netherit MainFrame, the eye of Rā or Horus.
Netherit MainFrame, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 24).
netherit MainFrame, eyes.
nether MainFrame, nateron; 13, 13, 13, 13, nateron of the North; 13, 13, 13, nateron of the South; Heb. 13, Gr. νηρος.

Nether MainFrame, P. 334, M. 637, the Lake of Nether in Nethru.
nether MainFrame, cloth, woven stuff. Different kinds and qualities are enumerated, e.g., 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13.
Ntheriush | Darius; see Ntheriush.

nthebttheh | P. 349, Sphinx 14, 213, to blow, to spit (?)

nethes (?) | U. 540, T. 296, P. 230

ntheh | thee, thou.

net | P. 97, 684, to tie, to bind.

neft | to tie, to bind.

Nentenet-uhtes-khakabu | Tuat X, a pilot-goddess of Af.

netet | A, to escape.

nefa | P. 97, 186, M. 67, N. 47, to overthrow.

Netaa | U. 279, 291,

N. 719

neta | see n-ta.

neta a | ordinance, precept, regulation.

netit | Metternich Stele 47, bank of a river or canal.

netnau | Ebers Pap. 1, 20, 111, 15, 12

netb | M. 247, N. 638, to drink.

neterbeteb | P. 810,

T. 335, to drink.

neterbet | Peasant 56, part of a sail.

netebut | Tombos Stele 11, territories, lands, domains.

neterbu | Annales III, 109,

nef | to sprinkle, to moisten.

neterof | U. 201, to drop water, to distil moisture.

neterofu | T. 331, N. 621, dropings.

neter | place of rest, couch.

neteru | gods, Dekans, stars.

Netru | Tuat XI, one of the 12 gods who carried Mehen.

Netru | a title of a priest.

Neter | patron; Heb. נטר, Gr. νιτρον.

Nteriush | Darius; see Ntheriush.

neter | she, it; Copt. रोक.

neteres | little, low (of Nile).

neteres | diminution.

neteresi | N. 1201,

P. 416, M. 596,

N. 298

neter | to protect by word or deed, to act as a defender or advocate for some one.
netchnetch


P. 36, N. 66, M. 44, to protect, to defend.

netch-ti

T., protector; fem. Netchnetch.

beings who protect.

netch her

Rec. 31, 170.

the opening words of many hymns, meaning something like “homage to thee.”

Netch-her-netch-her

god of the 9th hour of the day.

netch khet

a guardian of property, to take care of something, trustee, councillor; member of council in the temples; temple councillors.

Netchtì

Tuat VI, a god who fed the dead.

Netch át-f


Netch-át-f

Tuat VI, a god who fed the dead.

Netch-ti-ur

the god of the 11th day of the month.

Netch-baiu

Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 25).

Netch Nu

a title of Ra.

Netchui — neternui netchnetch

the two protecting gods (Soteres).

Netch ui

IV, 1105, to take counsel with someone, to seek advice, to talk a matter over.

netchnetch

Amen. 11, 9, P. 1116b, 64, Rec. 15, 178, to discuss, to debate, to take counsel about a matter, to argue, to disagree, to contradict, to question a statement; varr. —, incontroversible, unquestionable; Copt. pokhnek, nosh reco.

netch aau-t

to exercise or enjoy a dignity.

netch metut

to converse, to exchange speech.

netch ra

to consult about a matter, to take counsel, to discuss, to debate a matter, to be eloquent, to play the orator, to make an order after due deliberation, an address, counsel, consultation.

netchnetch ra

see
netch ren

netch khert

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netch senāā

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to be sweet, sweet, pleasant, happy, glad, jolly, mirthful, delighted, delightful, to have relief from pain or anxiety, convalescence; very glad, very nice, very pleasant; comp. Heb. 𐤀𐤃𐤁, Copt. 𐤀𐤃𐤁. Arab. 𐤉𐤃𐤁.

Netchem-t 甜的, 甜的, 肉蜜的, 甜的, 甜, 可爱的, 令人满意的, 快乐的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。Heb. 𐤀𐤃𐤁, Copt. 𐤀𐤃𐤁, 阿拉伯。甜的, 香的, 可爱的, 甜蜜, 令人满意的, 快乐的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。

Netchem-µ 任何甜的东西, 甜蜜, 幸福, 爱。

Netchemu 甜的和令人满意的; 甜的生活; 甜蜜的气味; 每天快乐。

Netchem-µb (?) 甜的, 快乐的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。

Netchemnetchem 甜的, 令人满意的, 快乐的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。to be happy, to make love, sweet, happy.

Netchemnetchem-µb (?) to rejoice.

Netchemit 甜蜜的, 情人的, 妇女, 情人的, 令人满意的, 快乐的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。

Netchemmemut 甜蜜的, 情人的, 妇女, 情人的, 令人满意的, 快乐的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。P. 466, M. 529, N. 1108, to hold, to hold fast, to constrain, to restrain; to strike the footsteps of. Thes. 1483, to strike the footsteps of.

Netcher-µ 要抢夺, 要紧紧握住。

Netcher-t 一个地方, 被限制, 被囚禁, 被监禁。

Netcherit 甜蜜的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。B.D. 1534, 19, parts of a net.

Netcher top reµ 甜蜜的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。to observe laws, to keep ordinances. Netcherett 甜蜜的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。a place of restraint in the Tuat.

Netcher 甜蜜的, 愉快的, 欢乐的, 欣喜的, 要有解脱痛苦或焦虑, 恢复健康; 甜的; 调谐。a god.
Netcher

Netcher is a god, sustainer of heaven and earth.

Netcherit

Netcherit, B.D. 168, the eight goddesses who were armed with hatchets.

Netcher

Netcher, N. 757, to sharpen a tool or the claws.

Netchru

Netchru, carpenter; compare Arab. ações.

Netcher-t

Netcher-t, N. 975.

Netcherf

Netcherf, P. 651, 68, N. 729, 757, M. 783, the limitless god.

Netcheh-t

Netcheh-t, B.D. 110, 13, with

Netcheh-t

Netcheh-t, IV, 708, a tusk of ivory, a tooth; plur. น่หา, Shipwreck 164, น่หา; Copt. น่หา.

Netcheh

Netcheh, Edfu I, 104, Rec. 4, 28, B.D. 17, 102, Berg. I, 3, one of the eight gods who watched over the body of Osiris; var. น่หา, Hh. 101.

Netchehnetcheh

Netchehnetcheh, one of the eight gods who watched over the body of Osiris; var.

Netchehnetcheh

Netchehnetcheh, M. 649, Sphinx XIV, 214, to be permanent, to endure.

Netchhatchhát

Netchhatchhát, a kind of grain or seed.

Netches

Netches, U. 90, P. 173, N. 939, P. 590, Rec. 31, 147, to be little, to become small, little.

Netchesu

Netchesu, P. 1168, 10, น่หา, peasant, poor man, little person, miserable man, child, underling; plur. น่หา, Rec. 32, 216.

Netches-t

Netches-t, a little thing, small, little; plur. น่หา.

Netches-ti

Netches-ti, little.

Netches

Netches, a "little" god, as opposed to a great and important god; var. น่หา; plur. น่หา.

Netcheses

Netcheses, B.D. (Saite) 146, the doorkeeper of the 9th Pylon.

Netches-ti

Netches-ti, a name of Osiris.

Netches-ti

Netches-ti, Tomb of Seti I, a bearded child-god, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 61).

Netchetctchet

Netchetctchet, M. 146, N. 649, Sphinx XIV, 214, to be permanent, to endure.
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er àsu | er àsu | in return for. |
| er àqer | er àqer | exceedingly, very much. |
| er āa | er āa | greatly. |
| er āa ur | er āa ur | greatly, exceedingly. |
| er āq | er āq | exactly opposite. |
| er bunr | er bunr | outside; Copt. ε Λολ. |
| er ber | er ber | Metternich Stele 167, outside; Copt. ε Λολ. |
| er peh | er peh | to the uttermost, to the end. |
| er em | Nástasen Stele 26, with, near; Copt. ηη | |
| er em | III, 142 = Copt. Nástasen Stele 17, 28 = Copt. ilol, with us; Nástasen Stele | |
| er hé | Nástasen Stele 26, with, near; Copt. ηη | |
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 shaâ, 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.

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., \( \frac{1}{3} \), \( \frac{2}{3} \), \( \frac{3}{4} \), \( \frac{4}{5} \), etc.; (Copt. pe \( \text{p} \text{r} \text{e} \text{t} \text{e} \)).

Copt. pe.

er å, number; they were without number; numberless; according to the amount of, as far as, as much as; in proportion to the offerings; em erâ, most certainly, assuredly, none the less; not having effected it in reality.

er pu, U. 290, or;

Amen. 11, 8, good or bad.

er-ru, Rev. 13, 34 = Copt. e pwo-v; Rec. 4, 21, Rec. 4, 22, the list of them.

er per = ári per, belonging to the house [of God]; see Rec. 21, 47.

er = ári, I, 49, "belonging to Nekhen."

re (ret), Copt. re, a kind of goose; plur.

re (?), a kind of precious stone; compare.

er-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.

re, a single chapter;
Chapters of Coming forth by day; Chapters of Divine rites; Praisings; Chapters of Mysteries, etc.

Re, mouth: Thes. 1480, (at) his words; L.D. III, 1409, mouth to mouth; to mince matters; Rec. 3, 116, wise man; a man of bold, determined speech; by hearsay; by the mouth of every priest's head; to work the mouth overmuch, i.e., talk too much.

Re with un, appearance.

Re en Kam speech of Egypt, i.e., the Egyptian language.

Re, with to set the mouth in motion, to speak against anyone; with to speak scornfully of anyone.

Re-ā, Rec. 26, 236, canal.

Re āti a member of the body (medical term).

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 a mythological locality.

Re Peq Door of Peq, the grave of Osiris at Abydos, "his glorious seat from primitive times."

Re Peqr-t a sacred lake of Osiris at Abydos.

re-petch-t archers, bowmen; compare Copt. paxnute.

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.

reu ātatu 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.
Re-heri

Heruemheb 6, Thes. 1296, chief, commander, overseer, director, headman.

Re-hes

B.D.G. 197, "Fierce mouth," the Crocodile-god of the Fayyûm.

Re ĥetch

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

serpent, reptile; var. Metternich Stele, 81, B.D. (Saita) 164, 16.

rai ua-t (rťa ua-t?)

Rosetta 16, to remit, to set aside.

raia

steel; Copt. laln.

reà

powdered ochre, paint, ink;

eràu

Rev. 11/142 = Copt. epe.

râa-t

Anastasi I, 24, 3,

râaâ

Amen. 6, 7, to go about.

râau

to go away, to be far off or remote.

râu

N. 760, M. 339, N. 865, to drive away, to keep off or away.

râi

Rev. 12, 116, to wish, to desire.

râm

Ebers Pap. 27, 12, a part of the body.

râsha

head, headland, hill; Heb.  ēm: = Heb.  ēm

râut

Mar. Aby. I, 6, 32, steps; var.

reàt

doorway, entrance chamber; var.

Râtât (Râtit)

da goddess worshipped at Philae.

rât

steps; see.

Râ

the sun, the day;

day and night; every day, daily; Copt. Ph.

Râ às-t áb

name of the sun-temple of Saḫurā.

Râ en ëhequ

name of a statue of Amenhetep III.
Rā Nekhen, name of the sun-temple of Userkaf.

Rā shespāb, name of the sun-temple of Userenra.

Rā temāb, name of the sun-temple of Kakau.

Rā, U. 305, 748, Pap. 3024, 60, a name of the Sun-god Rā; Rā the great; or Rā the little; Heb. 77, Copt. ph.

Rā-ur, Thes. 429, Rā, the summer sun.

Rā, Tuat VI, a jackal-headed standard.

Rā Āfu, Denderah III, 78, the night form of Rā.

Rā Ásār, B.D. 130, 18, Rā-Osiris.

Rā Átni, Tomb of Seti I, a beetle-god, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 4).

Rā em-āten-f, Denderah III, 66, a form of Rā with a beetle in disk.

Rā em-nu, the name of the Sun-god in the 2nd hour of the day.

Rā em-ḥetep (?), Denderah II, 11, a lunar form of Rā.

Rā em-ta-en-Ātem, Denderah III, 35, a form of Rā.

Rā nub (?), the golden Rā.

Rā er-neheh, B.D. 140, 6, "Everlasting Rā," a form of the Sun-god.

Rā Ḥeru, Rā Horus.

Rā Ḥeru-āakhuti, Rā Harmakhis, i.e., Rā + Horus of the two horizons.

Rā Kheper, Denderah III, 78, a bandy-legged god with hands for feet.

Rā khenti-ḥe-t-Mesq, Nesi-Āmsu 32, 5, a title of Rā.

Rā sa-em-ākhekh, the god of the 12th hour of the day.

Rā sesh (?), B.D. (Saite) 42, Rā the scribe; var. Rā the scribe; var. Rā sesh, the little sun, i.e., the winter sun.

Rātīt taui, Rec. 15, 162, consort of Menthu.

Rā Tem, U. 216, M. 449, Rā-Tem.

Rā Tem Kheper, a triad of the solar-gods of Heliopolis.

rā, Tombos Stele 2, ruler.

rā aui, Hymn Darius 43, the action of the two hands and arms; Amen. 3, 15, work, act, action, to do;
ri-t (rori-t?)  
De Hymnis 28, IV, 983, 1021, gate, abode, den of a lion, cave.

ri  
, cord, rope, bandage.

ri-t  
, paint, ink;

riu  
, ink or colour of the scribe.

rib  
, emanations, effluxes.

Ribsh  
, Rev. 13, 38, madness, folly, lust, fool; Copt. λίβε.

Ribsh  
, Rev. 11, 145, 170, armour; Copt. λωθγυ.

Rim  
, Rev. 12, 11, , Rev. 14, 10, weeping, tears; Copt. πιέε.

Rim  
, Rev. 13, 2, fish.

Rin  
, Rev. 12, 29, steel; Copt. λείν.

Rirārā  
, Rev. 12, 8, joy, merry noise; Copt. λυγλαι.

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  

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, e A', e", to go away, to depart, to be removed, defaced (of an inscription).

Ru  
M. 402, e e A, to run, to flee, to drive or frighten away, to cease; e e A, P. 1116B, 31; see ruáí e A; Copt. λω.

Ru-khtt (?)  
U. 561 . . . . . .

Rer  
Jour. As. 1908, 274, to turn round.

Rui  
A, journey, traveller.

Ruti  
e e A, e f A, flight, decay, ruin.

Ruu-t  
Peasant 255, separation; var. e A

Ru  
Amherst Pap. 26, x, 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  
P. 1116B, 47, foregin, external; e e e, from outside; e, 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.

Ruáí  
Israel Stele 3, e A, e e A, to flee, to depart, to cease from, to disperse, to be healed; e A, to make away with, to remove, carry off, to steal; e A, to change, to vary, to move from
place to place; Amen. 19, 6; Copt. λο.  

\( \text{ruī-t} \)  

a kind of grain.

\( \text{ruī (renī)} \)  

Amen. 5, 4, reeds (?) grass (?)  

\( \text{ruī-t} \)  

sepulchral stele, the base or frame of a false door of a tomb; plur.

\( \text{ruit} \)  

a disease of the side.

\( \text{rur} \)  

Rev. 14, 18, pleasantness.

\( \text{ruh, ruha (?)} \)  

evening; Copt. po̓rē; compare Heb. "םריה."

\( \text{ruh} \)  

Jour. As. 1908, 308, 312, Rec. 14, 22, mud; Copt. λοίζε.  

\( \text{rush} \)  

Jour. As. 1908, 293, to take care for or about a thing; Copt. pọ̓k̓.  

\( \text{rut} \)  

to grow; Copt. po̓rē.  

\( \text{rut} \)  

inspector; plur.

\( \text{rutāri} \)  

Rev. 11, 180, basin; Gr. "σαρή."

\( \text{ruτ} \)  

Peasant 153, 178, 179, Rec. 26, 67, IV, 974, 980,  

B.D. 153B, 4, the fishing line of the Akeru gods.  

\( \text{Ruτu-nu-Tem} \)  

B.D. 153A, 10, the ropes of the net of the Akeru gods.  

\( \text{Ruτ-t-neb-rekhit} \)  

B.D. 153A, 20, the ropes of the net of the Akeru gods.

\( \text{ruτ-t} \)  

hard sandstone (quartzite sandstone); plur.
overseer, agent, inspector, superintendent; plur. overseers, inspectors, superintendents.

\[
\text{ru} \text{tu} \quad \text{ru} \text{ta} \quad \text{ru} \text{tc} \quad \text{ru} \text{ch} \quad \text{ru} \text{ch} \text{u} \quad \text{reb} \text{aka} \\
\text{rebati} \quad \text{rebu} \quad \text{rebner-khenu} \quad \text{rep, rep-t} \quad \text{repit, repuit} \quad \text{repit alhit} \quad \text{repit Anu}
\]

male and female overseers in a field (?

male and female overseers in a field (?

ruutu, ruuta, ruutchu, cord, band, ligament; plur.

oversees, inspectors.

Nastasen Stele 38, a milk vessel, pot, bowl.

L. D. III, 1641, a Hittite (?) name.

rebasha, to be clothed in armour; compare Heb.

Koller Pap. 1, 7, leather jerkins, cuirasses, trappings; compare Heb.
repit Ast, A.Z. 1908, 20, an amulet made of fine gold in the form of Isis.

repa (reper)  temple, temple estate; plur.

Repa (renpa) to be young, to rejuvenate; see

repa maâ, Rev. 11, 123, prince, hereditary chief.

repa (renpa) prince, hereditary chief.

Repa maâ, I, 118, a real or true prince, a prince or chief by birth.

Repa t, repâti (?) P. 660, 665, 783, M. 769, 775, Rec. 31, 146, IV, 945, chief, heir, hereditary ruler, chieftainness; according to A.Z. 1907, 31, note 13, "mouth of the people."

Repâ, a title of Geb as the hereditary chief of the gods; P. 124, M. 93, N. 99, chief of the ten great ones of Memphis, chief of the ten great ones of An.

Repâ[t]-t B.D.G., a consort of Menu of Panopolis.

repî, Jour. As. 1908, 313, to become young, to be young, flourishing.

repit, repit, young herbs and plants, flowers, spring fruits and vegetables; see

repit, a kind of fish; plur.

repî, temple; plur.

repî, Rec. 33, 128; Copt. epne, ephæi.

repu, Koller Pap. 1, 2, groomed (of a horse).

repent, Ebers Pap. 75, 10, meadow, some kind of land.

repnen pitch, bitumen; Copt. ãpnonon.

ref, to rest (?)

ref, to swell up, be inflated.

refref soft, crumby bread; Copt. ãeqãqì.

Refref, B.D. (Salte) 39, a monster serpent in the Tuat.

remu people, mankind, men; Rec. 27, 85; Copt. ãwe ãwe; see remt, remth, reth.

remmu, people.

remâ, Jour. As. 1908, 268, Rev. 13, 32, great man, rich man; Copt. ãxe ãxe.o.

rem p netér Rev. 13, 33, man of god.

rem em maâ-t, Rev., man of truth; Copt. ãxe ãxe. 
Remi-ur-aa

B.D. 88, 4, a title of Sebek of Kamur.

Remu

B.D. 113, 5, the Fish-city.

Remrem

B.D. 172, 20, studded (with gold).

rem-t

A.Z. 1873, 60, a part of the body, shoulders; plur. B.D. 113.

Remit

Lanzone 190, Mission 13, 1076, a goddess of offerings. She had four forms with the following titles: (1) ; (2) ; (3) ; (4) . Mar. Dend. III, 68.

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 (?)

Wört. 884, a kind of garment (?)

rem' height, elevation, high place; compare Heb. מ evils.
Rem' — a Semitic proper name.

Remtit — Rev. 13, 2 = Zr. O., plur. Tomb I. Tuat carriers, bearers, porters.

Remen — marks a new paragraph in a composition.

Remen — (1) a linear measure = 5 palms or 20 fingers; (2) = 1/2 arura = 5000 sq. cubits.

Remen — T. 362, IV, 968, N. 958, 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, N. 1353, IV, 497, the two upper arms, the shoulders, the arms of a tree; the two sides of a ladder; plur. Remen.

Remen — 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 — a, with tua, to acclaim, to offer thanksgiving.

Remenenu — 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 pillar-scales.

Remen-t — a pot carried on the shoulder.

Remen-t — idleness (?) inactivity (?)

Remen pot — title of the high-priest of Upuat of Lycopolis.

Remen — Tuat XII, a god in the Tuat.

Remenui — Tuat X, a god who had for a head, and who stripped and broke up the dead.

Remenui-Ră — Rec. 26, 233, a god.

Remnu (?) — 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. Penenwpc; Tomb of Seti I.

Remen kheru — Zod. Dend., Tomb of Seti I, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Pep[er]X[ype].

Remen ta — Tuat VIII, a warder of the 8th Gate.

Remen — Thes. 1322, to fall.

Rems — Rev. 11, 157, 173, 12, 9, Rev. 12, 54, — a kind of boat, ship.

P. 274, T. 358,
people, mankind = reth, M. 675.
remth neb, anybody, everybody.
ren, P. 790, divine name; ac-
cursed name; N. 990, imperishable name;
Rec. 30, 201; IV, 174, 1037, names;
IV, 943; Copt. pa.t.
ren, L.D. III, 1408, the full official name of the
king.
rennu, 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.
ren, renn, M. 66, N. 128, L.D. III, 194, to nurse,
to dandle.
Rennit, Anhai Pap. 4, the name
of the object.
Rennit, the World Nurse-mother-goddess.
Rennit-neferit, Ombos I,
75, a hippopotamus-goddess.

Reni, B.M. 32, 477, a nurse-
goddess (?)
Renenti, a nurse-goddess (?)
ren-en-t, IV, 357, child, babe, nursling;
ren, Amen. 9, 11, 21, 16, girl,
virgin, young woman.
rennu, babe, male
child, boy, youth; plur.
ren, renn, Palermo Stele
22, any young creature not full-grown;
rennu, P. 82, M. 112, N. 26, young gazelle.
renn, heifer, calf; plur.
renna, young ox.
renn-t, young cow;
plur.
rennu, L.D. III, 194, 13, harvest,
provision.
rennu-t, joy, rejoicing, gladness.
Renit, T.S.B.A. III, 424, a harvest-
goddess of and

Rennutt, U. 441, 564, T. 251, IV, 1161, N. 133, IV, 1015,
B.M. 1055, Rev. 24, 161, the god-
dess of harvest.
Rennutt, the goddess of the 8th month of the Egyptian year; Copt. ρεπτουτεί.

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, to become young, to be young, to grow;

renpi, to rejuvenate; T. 180, P. 525, U. 270; later forms are:

Renpi, title of the high-priest of Libya-Mareotis.

Renpi, young god.

renp, IV, 663, renp, young horse, young cattle.

renpi, a spring plant or flower; plur. IV, 1165.

renput, P. 189, T. 355, N. 907, IV, 1165, fruit, vegetables; renp, young trees.

renp-t tep renp-t, new year's day; renp-t, festival of new year's day; renp-t tep renp-t, year by year, i.e., each year; renp-t, lean years; renp-t tep renp-t, everlasting years; renp-t tep renp-t, the five days over the year, i.e., the five epagomenal days; renp-t tep renp-t, see snef; N. 977.

renp-t tep renp-t, festival of the great year of 365 days (solar year);

renp-t tep renp-t tep renp-t tep 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, Denderah 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 bitumen; Copt. λέιχαντ.
rer man; plur. Δ, see remth.
rer to nurse, to dandle a child;  ημ, 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;  Δ, Rev. 12, 66,  Α, Amen. 22, 13, to answer.
rer (pekhar) nes-t successor to the throne.
rer-t something rolled, a pill, =
reh \( \text{to walk about, to go, to run (?)} \)
rehon \( \text{to come to a stop, to stand still, to rest.} \)
rehia \( \text{a mineral substance (?)} \)
rehit \( \text{evening; compare} \)
reh \( \text{Rev., evening; Copt.} \)
rehbu \( \text{Rev. 4, 76, flame, heat, warmth; Heb.} \)
rehba \( \text{Rev. 14, 21, flames, fire.} \)
rehen \( \text{Pap. 3024, 127, Metternich Stele 81,} \)
rehenu \( \text{Hearst Pap. I, 4} \)
rehen \( \text{Lanzone 22, a title of the ram of Amen.} \)
rehia \( \text{pot, caldron, kettle, cooking vessel; plur.} \)
reh \( \text{B.D. 38A, 6, to enter.} \)
rehia \( \text{A.Z. 1868, 33,} \)
rehia \( \text{P. 1116B, 6,} \)
rehia \( \text{IV, 327, IV, 1154, men, mankind, people.} \)
rehia \( \text{T. 69, M. 224,} \)
rehia \( \text{N. 601,} \)
rehia \( \text{the Two Men, Horus and Set, the Twin Fighter-gods.} \)
rehia \( \text{N. 1385, Hh. 342, B.D. 80, 2, the Two Women, i.e., Isis and Nephthys.} \)
rehia \( \text{the combatant sisters, i.e., the Merti,} \)
rehia \( \text{or Isis and Nephthys.} \)
rehia \( \text{B.D. 17, 133, a god identified with the phallus of Osiris.} \)
rehia \( \text{Rec. 27, 87, a form of Shu.} \)
rehia \( \text{Israel Stele II,} \)
rehia \( \text{to be burnt out.} \)
rehia \( \text{to burn, to be burned.} \)
rehia \( \text{to kill oneself.} \)
rehia \( \text{a vessel, pot.} \)
rehia \( \text{T. 317, the name of a fiend.} \)
rehia \( \text{crocodile.} \)
rehia \( \text{the entrance to a canal in the Tuat.} \)
rehia \( \text{the name of a town and of a god (?)} \)
rehia \( \text{a kind of cake.} \)
rekh

- to be wise, to know, to be acquainted with, to be skilled in an art or craft;

B.D. 153.A., 29; to know carnally;

he knew his reins, i.e., understood his nature; knowingly, wittingly.

rekh

- opinion; in my opinion; the opinion of men.

rekh-nef

- IV, 971, one known to him, i.e., intimate friend;
a man well known by his master;
a stranger.

rekhit

- knowledge, learning.

rekhu

- science, knowledge.

rekhu

- IV, 972, the known characteristics of a person.

rekha

- Jour. As. 1908, 281, wise, understanding.

rekhiu

- skilled workmen, craftsmen, trained mechanics;

rekhiu

- IV, 1081, men, people, mankind, rational beings; see rekhit.

Rekhit

- Denderah III, 77, a class of human beings in the Tuat.

rekht

- acquaintance (female); a woman well known in her town;

rekht

- Rec. 11, 187, wise woman, i.e., Isis.

rekht-°

- sage, learned man; plur.

rekht

- U. 646,

rekht

- Rec. 27, 225,

rekht

- Rec. 31, 18,

rekht

- B.D.G. 461,

rekht

- knowledge personified.

Rekhit

- Thes. 99, a title of Isis-Sothis.

rekhit

- Palermo Stele,

rekhit

- Tuat XI, the god of knowledge in the Tuat.

rekhit

- P. 11168, 17, wise men of the East.

rekht

- kinsman of.

rekh nesu

- royal kinsman, a formal title;
a man who was actually a relative of the king.

rekh re

- skilled mouth, i.e., wise in speech.

rekht

- cunning of hand, a skilled workman.

rekht

- list, catalogue, statement, summary, account, report, contents of a document.

rekhit

- a detailed statement, an account.

Rekh

- Tuat XI, the god of knowledge in the Tuat.

rekhit

- B.D.G. 461,

rekhit

- mankind, rational beings.
Rekhit Āpit  Ombos I, 46, a hippopotamus-goddess.

rekh , a scribe's mistake for .

rekh  N. 550, to slay = .

rekh , an affliction.

rekh[iu the wicked, foolish.

rekh[t] Rec. 14, 51, basin, pool, washing-place.

rekh (?) , Rev. 12, 22, birds.

rekher (?)  , milk-pot.

rekhes U. 508, 511, P. 204, T. 343, Rec. 29, 159, Peasant 177, A.Z. 1905, 37, to kill, to slay, to offer up a sacrifice;  T. 144, to slay a sacrificial victim.

rekhses  P. 222, to sacrifice.

Rekhsi Tomb of Ram. IV, 29, 30, 1, Rec. 6, 152, a fish-god.

rekht Hb. 459, to wash; Heb.  , Copt.  .

rekhti  , Rec. 12, 93, Peasant 169,  , Peasant 169, washerman; plur.

rekht[i]  , washer of the treasury; Copt.  .

Rekhtti  a pair of goddesses, usually Isis and Nephthys.

Rekhtti Merti neb-ti Maātī  , the two Maātī 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

res , the South, i.e., Upper Egypt.

resi southern; fem.  ,  , plur.  , south, southern;

Resiu  P. 829,  , N. 772,  , A.Z. 1907, 2, 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 (Shemait?) Denderah II, 66, the god of the South and its vegetation.

Resit (Tuat IV, one of the warders of the serpent Nehep.

Res-afu (?), Tuat XI, a dawn-god (?)

Resi-aneb-f, "the southern one of his wall"—a title of Ptah of Memphis.

Resit-neterit-kheper (?), Tuat V, a crowned axe-god.

Resut, to keep good watch; I, IV, 752.

Resu, IV, 656, watchman.

Res, title of the priest of the Nome Metelites; priestess,

Resut, night watches.

Res, watch-tower, sheepfold; Copt. epcw (?)

Resu-khā, IV, 927, IV, 928, a building at Karnak.

Resu, "Watcher"—a name of Ra.

Resit, B.D. 168, IX, the nine watchers.

Res-āb, B.D. 144, (1) the god of the 1st day of the month; (2) the Watcher of the 4th Arit.

Res-utcha, Rec. 37, 62, a form of Ptah.

Res-utcha khenti heh, Cairo Pap. III, 7, an ichneumon-god with $ on his head.

Res-pet (?), Ombos II, 133, a god of offerings.

Res-her, B.D. 144, the Watcher of the 3rd Arit.

Res-tchatcha, B.D. 147, 1, the Watcher of the 4th Arit.

Resi, Rev. 12, 32, Peasant 217,

Resut, Rev. 12, 110, Gol. 14, 137,

Dream Stele 4, 7, two dreams; Copt. pācovi.

Resus, Jour. As. 1908, 302,

to-morrow; Copt. pācete.

Ros, Rec. 36, 79, 81,

tongue; Copt. λάκα.

Resres, to build (?)

Res, Rev. 11, 174.
resep, 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, a, 1, 1, to rejoice, to be glad;

Reshua, a kind of bird.

Reshau, a kind of bird.

Reshitt, Berg. II, 12, a form of Amentt.

Reshpâ, to insult (?)

Reshpu, the Lightning-god (?) ; compare Heb. "Amen.

Reshpui, lightning-gods.

Reshen, kind of speech.

Reshniu, a kind of bird.

Reshet, reshat, scent-pot, pomade.

Reskhu, ferocity.

Reshti, Westcar Pap. 5, 15

Reqi, Amen. 14, 11,

Amen. 14, 11, A.Z. 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. "X, "X.

Reshi, Rev., shameless man.

Resha, Rev., to have a care for; Copt. poxie.

Resha (rushaâ), peak, tip, head, top, summit; chief, governor; compare Heb. "Amen.

Reshaâ (?), to suffice (?) be sufficient (?) ; Copt. poxie.

Reshpiu, lightening-gods.

Reshpu, the Lightning-god (?) ; compare Heb. "Amen.

Reshpiu, lightning-gods.
reqāu-t, A.Z. 1899, 145, revolt, defection.

req ha-t, IV, 910, evil-hearted.

requ, evil-doer, rebel, fiend, foe, opponent, enemy; IV, 612, 938.

reqhā, 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.

reken, mean, wicked, evil.

reqrreqr, Brugsch, Rec. IV, 86, 3 = Copt. λοσ λεσ, λοξλεξ.

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.

Rekit, Tomb Ram. IV, 28, a shadow-god (?)

Reku, Mar. Karn. 52, 1, a foreign tribe or people.

Rekem, B.D. (Saite) 99, 30, a god.

rekeh, a hot-weather festival.

Rekeh āa, festival of the Great Heat.

Rekeh botesi, 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. ροκεχπ.
Rekhit-basu, etc., B.D. 145, 146, the 8th Pylon of Sekhet-Åaru.

Rekheh netches, the god of the 7th month of the Egyptian year; Copt. Φεκέκκο."
Reth, everybody; Amherst Pap. 32, sailor folk; serfs; drunken people;
private soldiers; inscribed wax figures of men; L.D. III, 219E, 17, the servants of Pharaoh's temples.

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 åau, great folk, the rich (?); Copt. peësaq.

reth rekh, Rev. 8, 22, sensible, mild of manner; Copt. peëpaqi (?)

rethp, Rev. 2, 43 = Copt. potne (?)

Rethnu, a part of Syria; Upper Syria; Lower Syria; var. Netu.


t then, IV, 327, "[mind] your feet"; compare Arab. "huwa riglak," the cry of the porters at the railway stations in Egypt.

ret ur, N. 798 . . .

reth, M. 825, P. 258, P. 584, N. 1318, steps, stairs, stairway, terrace; IV, 497, the Great stairs.

Re†tu, B.D. 136A, 4, the stairs of Sebek.

re†u-t, places, abodes.

reth, Rec. 14, 46, agent, officer; plur.

er†a (?), T. 280, P. 61, M. 29, N. 87, to give, to place, to place oneself, to appoint, to establish, to cause, to set; er†a is also used as an auxiliary verb: to give, to place, to place oneself, to appoint, to establish, to cause, to set; Copt. pe under potne.

er†i-t, something given; plur. IV, 425, things given.

er†a pa her, Rec. 14, 11, to pray; Copt. fɔo.

er†a em sa, to set oneself by the side of, to protect someone.

er†a er as-t, to seat oneself on a throne.
erta erta
| Pap. 3024, 109, to establish oneself, to arrive at a place, to land; 
| to set foot on the ground.

erța ruti
| to cast out at the door, to put outside.

erța rekh
| to inform.

erța her khat
| to lay to heart.

erța her ges
| IV, 411, 971, Peasant 268, to set oneself on one side, i.e., to act with partiality, to show favour unjustly, to judge wrongly.

erța sa
| to turn the side or back, i.e., to yield, to put a stop to something.

erța senter
| to put incense on the fire, i.e., to burn incense.

erța gerg
| to give the lie, i.e., to contradict.

erța as a causative:
| etc.

Erța nefu
| “Giver of winds”—a name of Osiris.

Erța-hen-reqaiu
| B.D. (Saite) 146, the doorkeeper of the 5th Pylon.

Erța Sebanqa
| B.D. 146, the guardian of the 3rd Pylon in the Ṭuat.

Reț-ā
| Ṭuat XI, one of the 12 gods who carried Mehen.

Rețau (?)
| Ṭuat X, a god; var. Ṭuat XI.

erțit
| Anastasi I, 23, 8 . . . . .

erțu
| N. 344, 398, 806, P. 609, Rec. 5, 88, humour, liquid emanation, emission; plur. emission of the god.

Rețuk
| B.D. (Saite) 149, 26, a serpent-god (or goddess) = .

rețm-t
| Leyden Pap. 3, 9, a plant or herb growing in the Great Oasis.

rețeh
| to imprison, to catch in a net or snare; see .

rețcha
| to steal, to thieve.

rețchau
| thieves, robbers.

rețcha
| a kind of fish.
h [ ] = generally  ratified, also  but rarely; Copt. 2.

h [ ] in Nubian texts for  .

h-[t] [ ] , , , , hall, habitations, a building (temple or palace), courtyard, roof; see  .

h-t [ ] , 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!"

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.

hau — em hau [ ] , [ ] , close by, near by, near; [ ] , round about him.

hau [ ] , IV, 1024,  , a man's neighbours or contemporaries, family, household; varr.  .

ha, hau [ ] , P. 607,  ,

ha, hau [ ] , Rec. 21, 14,  ,  , Rec. 11, 129,  ,  , Rec. x, 29,  , Rec. 21, 14, to-day; Copt.  .

ha-t [ ] , Rev. 11, 138, moment, time; Copt.  .

ha [ ] — pa-ha [ ] ,

ha [ ] , Rec. 21, 14, to-day; Copt.  ,

hau [ ] , Rec. 11, 187 = Copt.  ,

hau [ ] , Nástasen 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. 丈夫, to act the part of a husband; 丈夫, man; Copt. 丈夫.

**Hai** 丈夫, B.D. 40, 1, 丈夫, a name of 丈夫.

**Ha** 丈夫, 26, 66, 丈夫, to beat, to strike, to do hard work of some kind.

**Ba-t** 丈夫, work, toil, labour.

**Hai** 丈夫, workman, a mover of stone (?); plur. 丈夫, Rec. 17, 146, 丈夫, Rec. 17, 158.

**Ha** 丈夫, Israel Stele 12, to invade a country, to cross the frontier.


**Ha-t, hai-t** 丈夫, P. 409, M. 585, N. 1191, 丈夫, Rec. 8, 136, 丈夫; 丈夫: arrival, fall, embarkation, entrance; 丈夫, things laid aside.

**Hai** 丈夫, Rec. 21, 77, 丈夫, he who enters, oncomer, he who embarks in a boat, or sails; plur. 丈夫, 丈夫.

**Haut** 丈夫, descendant, progeny

**Ha-ti** 丈夫, Rec. 23, 196, the leaps (of an animal).

**Ha-t** 丈夫, Rec. 36, 162, inlaid stuffs (?)

**H[a]hetep** 丈夫, B.D. (Saite) 144, 30, a god.

**Ha-hetep-t** 丈夫, 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** 丈夫, B.D. 145, 147, the herald of the 1st Arit.

**Ha-ser** 丈夫, B.D. 149, the 7th Aat.

**Ha-t Sett (?)** 丈夫, a name of the Tuat.

**Ha** 丈夫, L.D. III, 1408, 丈夫, to fall down, to go to waste and ruin, to be destroyed.

**Hau** 丈夫, things in a state of ruin, things destroyed.

**Ha** 丈夫, Thes. 1209, to burn, to break into flame, heat, fire, warmth.

**Haha** 丈夫, Rec. 25, 197, to flame, to burn up.

**Haiu** 丈夫, birds, insects (?);

**Hahaiu** 丈夫, Tuat VI, the four heads of gazelle in the Hall of Osiris.
haánu [\(\text{Gol. 3, 1,}\) sweetmeat, confectionery (?

Haáker [\(\text{the name of a festival; see Haker.}\)

hai [\(\text{an interjection, O! hail!}\)

haiu [\(\text{an interjection.}\)

hai [\(\text{to rejoice, to utter cries of gladness.}\)

haiu [\(\text{praises.}\)

haihai [\(\text{cries of joy, shouts.}\)

hai, hi [\(\text{Rev., to fall; Copt. e}\)

hai-t [\(\text{destruction, waste, ruin.}\)

hai [\(\text{A.Z. 46, 126, an animal of the cat species.}\)

haiu [\(\text{writing; plur.}\)

hai-t [\(\text{Rechnungen 44,}\)

hai [\(\text{hall, temple, palace, bakehouse.}\)

haina [\(\text{Rec. 18, 183, abode.}\)

hainu [\(\text{wave, billow; Copt. 20e11.}\)

hau [\(\text{an interjection.}\)

hau [\(\text{hall, temple, palace; plur.}\)

hau-t [\(\text{time, period.}\)

hau-t [\(\text{grounds, estate, field.}\)

hauana [\(\text{a kind of fish; plur.}\)

hauati, hauti [\(\text{workman, toiler.}\)

hauathana [\(\text{Anastasi III, 2, 8, a fish.}\)

Ha-Bá-rú (?)[\(\text{Harris Pap. 501, a magical name.}\)

hamen [\(\text{a kind of handwoven cloth or byssus, garment, stuff.}\)

haut (?)[\(\text{Rec. 17, 151, a measure.}\)

hautin [\(\text{III, 14, ceiling.}\)

hab [\(\text{A.Z. 1900, 36, ibis; Copt. 21swi.}\)

Habu [\(\text{the Ibis-god.}\)

hab [\(\text{Amen. 15, 15,}\)

hab [\(\text{despatch, mission.}\)

hab-t [\(\text{a journey.}\)
Tombos Stele 6, Rec. 27, 86, to despatch an armed force, to traverse a country, to invade a country, to make a raid.

**Habit** | mission, raid.

**Hab-em-at (?)** | B.D. 14, 1, a god (?)

**Habni** | Hab-em-at (?), P.S.B.A. 10, 77, men and women (?) a class of spirits; var. P.S.B.A. 10, 77, 89, 94, 25.

**Habq** | Rec. 37, 21, to plough; see Habni.

**Hap** | law, laws, regulations, edicts, restrictions, prohibitions, the Law; see Law; Copt. 2-w-x.

**Hapitrus** | Demot. Cat. 368.

**Hafi** | a hard-baked cake, rusk.

**Ham** | pelican.

**Hamu** | Amen. 27, 5, 6, bird-houses, aviaries.

**Hamu** | blemish, defect, sin.

**Hamemenu** | P.S.B.A. 10, 77, men and women (?) a class of spirits; var. P.S.B.A. 10, 77, 89, 94, 25.

**Hames** | IV, 621, Annales 5, 18, L.D. III, 194, 25, to approach someone with fear; var. P.S.B.A. 10, 31, 41.

**Han** | to approach someone with fear; var. P.S.B.A. 10, 77, 89, 94, 25.

**Hann** | to be bowed, i.e., loaded.

**Han** | B.D. (Saite), 78, 19, a god.

**Hanna** | Rec. 15, 67, stag, gazelle (?), P.S.B.A. 10, 43, Anastasi IV, 2, 8, Koller Pap. 2, 6, the current of a stream (?) wave; Copt. 2-6-6-e.

**Hana** | O that! Would that!

**Hana** | P.S.B.A. 10, 43, Anastasi I, 27, 4, Rec. 21, 79, 89, Festschrift, 117, 8, 12, 6, wave, billow; see 2-6-6-e and 2-6-6-e.
hanu-t  
see  
hanu  
ra  
Amen. 7, 2;

day; see  
Amen. 7, 2;

a liquid measure of about one pint; plur.  
Heb.  

, to praise, to adore, to rejoice.

hanu  
praises, plaudits, men who praise.

hanu  
Rec. 16, 56, friends, intimates.

haru  
Rec. 21, 15,  

, day; see  

, to oppress, to be hard.

haru  
, a kind of soldier.

har  
Amen. 21, 9, a measure.

har  
, Herusâtef Stele 43, Nâstasen Stele 37, a metal milk-vessel; var.

har  
, a kind of tree.

har  
, pond, lake, sheet of water; var.

har  
, mountain; Heb.  

, with  

, to please, to gratify, to rest the heart.

har-t ḥatu (?)  
Rec. 32, 181, joy.

har-t  
, 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  
march, lake.

Harmis  
A.Z. 49, 87, the Roman; Greek 'Pâgradov.

harnatâ  
spelt.

harthatha  
Anastasi I, 16, 4, secretly (?)

Hahuti-ām ... (?)  
the name of a fiend.

hahemti  
murmurs, cries;

see  
Copt.  

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-ḥer  
B.D. XVIII, a god of Abydos associated with the slaughter of the dead.

Haker  
B.D. XVIII, the festival of Haker;  
the night festival of Haker.

Haker ḫeb  
Anastasi IV, 14, 1, a cake, loaf of bread.
hatáhatá to trample upon; see
hatu, B.D. 163, r1, part of the head (?)
hatutu, Stunden ro........
hatr-t, leather band for a bow.
Hatestt, Düm. Rec. 50, 14, Hades; Gr. "Aithy.
hathes, N. 264, 265, a kind of vessel, pot.
hat, Amen. 7, 15, 8, 9, to seize, to attack, to assail, to gore, to pull down a boundary stone or wall.
hatm-t, footstool; compare Heb. "idin:
hatmu, Rec. 19, 96, part of a shrine.
hatn, papyrus cord or rope, vine tendril (?) var.
hatr-t, an arm ornament, bracelet, armlet; see
hatcha, fever (?) weakness.
hatcher-t, an armlet or bracelet (of gold,
há, U. 272, N. 662, N. 704, an interjection.
háha, an interjection, Ha-ha!
há, A.Z. 1905, 36, to copulate.
há, IV, 1078, IV, 972, husband; varr.
háisá, Rev. 12, 62, to immerse, to submerge; Copt. gacie.

háu (?), Rec. 2, 116, family, progeny, seed, posterity.
há-t, illness, sickness; var.
há, Pap. 3024, 132.
há, Jour. As. 1908, 251, Rev. 14, 52, cost, expense, profit; Copt. gnie.
Háu, U. 326, T. 300, Hh. 560, an animal of the gazelle class.
Háu, U. 545, T. 300, Tuat II, a serpent-fiend in the Tuat.
háu-t, Rev. 12, 79, gate, forecourt; Copt. gnie, Gr. πρωιπλοφ.
háu-t, T. 16........
Hári-Au, Rev. 11, 185, a proper name = Copt. τεπι υον.
hám, Pap. 3024, 49, to lead, to drive, to urge.
hámes, with IV, 704, to approach or walk with reverence; see
 hundreds, an interjection, O! Haal!
Hátátábatá shesaháfg-t, U. 325, name of a mythological serpent.
hi [444] Rec. 32, 82, [444], an interjection, O! Hail!

Hirna-  Rec. 33, 120, the Greek name "Irene."

Hige  IV, 1075, to praise (?)

hit  Rev. 12, 68, dog-headed ape; see [444].

hit-t  A.Z. 1878, 49, pit; Copt. "Iriei.

hit  Treaty 14, with over against.

hit  IV, 584, with in the time of.

hit  , district, place.

hu  A.Z. 1906, 123, music, joy, gladness.

Hi  Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

hi (?)  birds.

hi  Rev. 12, 11, a kind of officer = (Revioult).

hit  A.Z. 1906, 123, music, joy, gladness.

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.

hinn  to be situated (of a house or town).

hini  Rev. 13, 39 = Copt. "En, Z.A.N.
Hurma, the Roman; Gr. Ὄρμος; var. Ὅρμως.

huhu, light breeze, puff of wind.

Hu-kheru, B.D. 144, the name of the herald of the 1st Arit.

hushi, Rev. 12, 107, to be in danger, peril, danger; Copt. ḫwyc.

husha, to be in danger; Copt. ḫwyc.

hut, fear, terror (?), Copt. ḫwyc.

hutut, hutut, to burn, flame.

Hutt, B.D. (Saite) 100, 2.

hutem (?), Rev., to question (?); Copt. ḫwyc.

Heb, Rev., to question (?); Copt. ḫwyc.

Heb, the Ibis-god.

Heb, to send out, to despatch a mission; Copt. ḫwyc.

Hebb, Rev., to send.

Hebu, a messenger.

Heb, to make a way through, to traverse.

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, to plough, plough; Copt. ḫwyc, ḫwyc.

Heb-t, Rec. 16, 108, storehouse, magazine, slaughterhouse.

Hebâ, 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. ḫwyc.

Hebar, Jour. As. 1908, 301, anguish; Copt. ḫwyc.
hebar  

hebaq  

hebi  

hebin  

hebu-t  

hebni  

heben-t  

heben-t aat-t  

heben-t netches-t  

hebner  

hebs  

hebq  

hebq  

hep  

hepu  

hep  

hep-t  

hep-tut  

hep  

hephep  

Hepa  

Hepaf  

Hepath  

Hepau  

Hepauu  

Hepenu  

Hepnentá  

Heptes  

hem  

hem  

hem-t  

hem-t  

Hemti  

Hemti  

Just laws; inspector of laws; 

laws laid down by the learned, scientific laws; 

good law, justice. 

to bind, to regulate. 

something seized or snatched. 
to walk, to move, to step. 
to run, to travel. 

a proper name. 

Ombos II, a god of offerings. 

name of a god (?) 

Thes. 112, one of the seven stars of Orion. 

expense, cost. 

hire of a boat; Copt. 

a kind of tax. 

Peasant 172, the ferryman who collects the fares of his passengers. 

the god who carried to heaven the shadows and spirits of the dead.
hem \( \text{to enter into, to fall (?))} \)

hemhem \( \text{fire, heat, hot; Copt. } \)

hemem-t \( \text{a class of spirits, men and women, people; see } \)
\( \text{hemem-t.} \)

hem \( \text{to moan, to utter a cry of pain.} \)

hemhem \( \text{Rec. 16, 109, } \)

hemhem-t \( \text{IV, 162, a cry, roar, bellow, battle-cry; plur. } \)

hemhem-t \( \text{the noise made by a mass of human beings, the roar of the people.} \)

hemem-t \( \text{the roar of the sky, i.e., thunder.} \)

hemhemut \( \text{IV, 1008, peaks of thunder.} \)

hemhemut ta \( \text{"roarings of the earth," earthquake (?)} \)

hemut \( \text{beings who cry out, or roar.} \)

Hem \( \text{Tuat VI, a god of offerings.} \)

Hemhem \( \text{Tuat I and VI, a singing-god.} \)

Hemhem \( \text{Nesi } \)

Hemhemti \( \text{Amsu 32, 17, a title of Aâpêp.} \)

hemhem \( \text{a kind of triple crown.} \)

hema \( \text{to rise, to ascend.} \)

hemâs \( \text{Rec. 30, 72} \)

hemi \( \text{Jour. As. 1908, 279, government; Copt. } \)

hemu \( \text{to butt, to gore with horns.} \)

hemen \( \text{P.S.B.A. 14, 140, to work skilfully.} \)

hemes \( \text{Thes. 1204, } \)

A, Thes. 1198, \( \text{to approach someone in fear; var. } \)

Hemthet \( \text{U. 549, T. 304, a serpent-god.} \)

hen \( \text{U. 532} \)

Hen \( \text{U. 532} \)

hen \( \text{U. 532} \)

hen \( \text{U. 532} \)

hen \( \text{A wooden coffin, a stone sarcophagus, box, coffier, chest; plur. } \)

hen \( \text{U. 601, P. 11168, 15, a scribe's writing box.} \)

hen \( \text{A box for holding the skull; plur. } \)

Henu shetatu \( \text{Tuat VII, the coffins of the dead in the } \)

hen \( \text{Rec. 31, 175, to overthrow.} \)
hen  Thes. 1206,  , Love Songs 3, 13, to bow, 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. eite.

hen  Mar. Karn. 53, 26, to nod.

hen  nod, signal.

hen  skull, brain pan.

hen-t  rest, respond.

henen  Rec. 26, 10 (=  ), IV, 1107,  , , , , IV, 1090, to bow, to bend the head, to agree, to conform to, to assent.

hennhenn  U. 609, bowings.

henhen  Rec. 2, 116, to lull to sleep.

Henen-henen-henen  P. 638, N. 1383, a magical formula (?)

heni  P. 817,  , U. 616, Rec. 26, 224, 36, 211,  , Rec. 26, 234, 34, 177,  , ,  , Rec. 34, 177,  ,  ,  ,  , to praise, to acclaim, to sing to, praise, song.

heniu  those who praise.

henaut  N. 834 . . .

henhen  Nástasen Stele 30, to dance, to praise.

henti henti  Nástasen Stele 2, dance, praise.

Heniu ámiu Tuat  Tuat V, the choirs of angels in the Tuat.

henu  Mission 13, 117, friends, neighbours, household.

henu  whip, flail, scourge.

hen, henu  U. 535,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , a measure, jar, vase, pot for sweetmeats, unguents, etc.; plur.  ,  ,  ,  , U. 539, T. 296,  ; Heb. ; Copt.  .

heni  maker of sweets or jam, confectioner.

heni-t  De Hymnis 52, Rec. 28, 214, wave; see henhen  ; Copt.  .

henhen  a sheet of water with waves on it.

henhenit  the watery abyss of the sky.

henhenu  Rec. 31, 170,  ,  , Rec. 29, 154, a kind of boat.

henn  IV, 718, an animal found in Syria, a kind of stag.

henen  to recommend (?)

Henen  T. 24, a god.

Henit, Hennit  M. 691, N. 797, a goddess.

henn  Rev., phallus = .
henhen  
Rev., order, command; Copt. 20γεν.

hená  
Rev. 11, 179, 187, vase; Copt. 2νο.

henáu  
Rec. 32, 178, praise (?)

henáhen[a]  
to praise.

Henná  
P. 636, O. 514, N. 1096, 1097, N. 1314, a god.

henáná  
N. 102, to sing, to praise.

henánáu  
sweet, gracious, pleasant.

Hennáthf  
a star.

heni  
U. 446, T. 255, to sail.

Hení  
(1) a god; (2) a title of Rá.

henu  
up to (of time), until.

henuh  
Ebers Pap. 109, 6, a kind of animal.

Hennut  

henkheses  
the east wind, the god of the east wind; varr. 5.

hensheses  
Berg. I, 35, the east wind, the god of the east wind; see above.

hent  
Israel Stele 2, to charge (of an animal).

hentcher  
Tomb of Amenem- hat 20, to seize, to capture.

her  
Verbum I, 248 = Heb. הֶנֶר.

heru  
more, addition; Copt. 207α.

heri  
peace, to be at peace, to be content, to rest, to be satisfied, to sink to rest; pleasing; gracious; take care! go softly; Copt. 2πε.

heri with  
to be content, satisfied; Copt. 2επι.

her áb (?)  
Pap. 3024, 126, a man of a contented disposition.

her-t  
rest, peace, satisfaction; soft speech.

herut  
Rev. 14, 15, Rev. 12, 112, repose, contentment, joy, rejoicing.

*herá  
feast, festival; Gr. ἑορτή (?)

herr  
IV, 938, IV, 1156, 1183, to be content.

herr-t  
things that please or satisfy.

Herr  
Tuat III, a mythological boat.

Her-ti  
Isis and Nephthys.

her  
to go away; Copt. 2υλ.

heri  
Rhind Pap., to go up; Copt. 2υλ.

her  
IV, 745, lake, pond, goosepond.

her  
field, plot of ground, mountain.

her ára  
"mountain of god," i.e., a high hill; Heb. בהרים.

heru  
vegetables (?)

her  
a metal pot.
her, Rev., lofty; Copt. 2wl.
her her, Rev., to extend, to prolong; Copt. 2wl. 2wl.
herr, to conceive, to be with child.
her-t, grief, sorrow, lamentation, calamity, evil hap.
her-t, bandlet, fillet.
hrar, day; see.
hera, B.D. 58, 6, a milk vessel.
hera, Rev. 11, 18c, food; Copt. 2pe; e c e = Copt. 2pe-
nozte (Rev.).
hrara, Rev. 12, 111, conception.
hru, A.Z. 1906, 130, day; Copt. 200v; plur.
hru, P. 288, 339, M. 570, N. 1176,
hru, N. 626; e c e = , daily; e c e, to-day; e c e, every day; c e,
mid-day; Rec. 3. 49, , day and night = always, for ever.

Hru, day — the 30 Day-gods were: (1) Tehuti; (2) Herunetcheuf; (3) Asar; (4) Amset; (5) Hap; (6) Tuamutef; (7) Qebh-
senuf; (8) Maati-tef; (9) Arichetef; (10) Arier-
enefchesef; (11) Netchetur; (12) Netchsnäa (?); (13) Teken; (14) Hembä; (15) Armäuai; (16) Mehefkeruf; (17) Heruheriouatchf; (18) Ahi; (19) Änu
tef; (20) Upatu; (21) Änpu; (22) Nä; (23) Naur; (24) Nätgesher; (25) Shema; (26) Maameref; (27) Nut; (28) Khnemü; (29) Utettef; (30) Nehes.

Hru, IV, 693, daily list or register, diary, journal, day-book, ledger = Gr. éphemerées.

Hru up renpi-t, day of the opening of the year, i.e., New Year's Day.
Hru utchä mețtu, day of the weighing of words, i.e., the day of judgment.
Hru mit, death day.
Hru mestu, birthday;
Hru en An-mut-f, the name of the 19th day of the month.
Hru en Ahi, the name of the 18th day of the month.
Hru en Asär, the name of the 3rd day of the month.
Hru en Upatu, the name of the 26th day of the month.
Hru en Utchä mețtu, B.D. 1, 7, the day of judgment.
Hru en Netch snää, a name of the 12th day of the month.
Hru en heb, day of the festival.
Hru en Hem ba, the name of the 14th day of the month.
Hru en Khnemü, the name of the 28th day of the month.
Hru en Smata, 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 tek' =, A.Z. 1907, 46, "day of drunkenness"—a yearly festival.

hru nefu [Image 0x0] Pap. 3024, 134, a windy day.

hru nefer [Image 0x0], a happy day, day of rejoicing, feast-day; [Image 0x0], this happy day; [Image 0x0], Pap. 3024, 68, "follow the happy day," i.e., always be happy.

hru khennu [Image 0x0], day of a water procession.

hru Shef-ef metu-f [Image 0x0] (1), the name of the 16th day of the month.

hru qesen [Image 0x0] an unlucky day, day of calamity.

hru Tehuti [Image 0x0], festival day of Thoth, i.e., the 1st day of the month.

hru šiu heru renpit [Image 0x0] the five days over the year, i.e., the five epagomenal days, or the birthdays of Osiris, Horus, Set, Isis, and Nephthys, [Image 0x0], respectively.

heru . . . . [Image 0x0] III, 141 . . . .

herp [Image 0x0] , to be submerged, drowned, to sprinkle, to make wet; Copt. ḫwpn.

herp with [Image 0x0], to let a matter sink deeply into the mind or heart.

herpiu [Image 0x0] the submerged, the drowned.

Herpiu [Image 0x0] Tuat VIII, the spirits of the drowned in the Tuat.

hern [Image 0x0] , Nav. Litanie, 69 . . . .

hernutā [Image 0x0] field produce, herbs, vegetables.

crush ḫ, Jour. As. 1908, 304, to be slow, patient; Copt. ḫopw.

herqah [Image 0x0] , Alt. K. 662, a correction of Düm. H.I. I, 22, 21A.

herk [Image 0x0] Rev. 12, 25, to embrace, to be girded or embraced; Copt. ḫwst.

herk [Image 0x0] ring, bracelet; Copt. ḫlak.

heh [Image 0x0] an interjection, O.

heh [Image 0x0] T. 34 = [Image 0x0] M. 115, N. 132, heat, flame, fire.

heh [Image 0x0] A.Z. 1905, 39, warm wind, breath, to breathe into.

heh [Image 0x0] , to go, to march.

heh-t [Image 0x0] step; see [Image 0x0] .

heh-ti (?) [Image 0x0] [Image 0x0] [Image 0x0] , hall (?);

see [Image 0x0] .

heha [Image 0x0] Anastasi V, 17, 3-5, to be deaf to good advice, to be inattentive.

heha-t [Image 0x0] inattention (?)

hes [Image 0x0] Rev. 12, 68 = [Image 0x0] , dung.

hes [Image 0x0] Rev. 13, 22 = [Image 0x0] , to march, to meet.

heshes [Image 0x0] Rev. 7, 187, fire, flame.

hesent [Image 0x0] praise.

heq [Image 0x0] , Rev. 12, 18, to oppress, to inflict pain, to diminish.

Heqes [Image 0x0] Tuat VI, a warder of the 6th Gate

heqes [Image 0x0] , Peasant 251, to defraud.

heqsut-t [Image 0x0] , Nav. Litanie, 24, disappearance (?)
Heka = Gr. Mavípes (Brugsch).

Heker, the name of a festival; plur. Hekru, Rev. 13, 3, people of Heker.

Heker-t, U. 541, T. 297, a serpent-fiend.

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.

hethem, footstool; compare Heb. התי.

heter-ten, 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 batter down, to beat small, to crush.

he't-t 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. התי.

heṭen, T. 332, N. 623, a plant used in making incense; var. התי.

Heṭennut, T. 332, N. 623, a deity.

heṭer-ten, A.Z. 1908, 16, a pectoral, a pectoral amulet.

Hetchhetch, P. 173, M. 738, 740, N. 940, a god.

hetchen, incense plant (?)
He, has a sound similar to " in Heb.

\( \text{He} \) = Arab. ٍ، Syr. ١، Eth. ١،

He, Rev. 1, U. 178, 537; see ١٠ strike.

He, Rev. 13, 52, profit; Copt. ١٠.

He-t \( \rightarrow \), lands, estates; see ١٠, U. 78, 537; see ١٠.

He-t \( \rightarrow \), Palermo Stele, ١،

great house, temple; dual ١، T. 305, two temples, double
temple; plur. ١، U. 67, ١٠.

T. 258, ١، Rec. 31, 175, ١٠.

He-t \( \rightarrow \), the hall of a tomb, the
tomb itself; plur. ١، Rec. 13, 38.

Hetu (?) \( \rightarrow \), men attached to the
temple, temple servants.

Hetit (?) \( \rightarrow \), Mar. Cat. 452,
a form of Anqit (?)

He-t åau \( \rightarrow \), "House of the Aged
One," a temple of Memphis;
House of the Aged Prince; see Het-ser.

He-t Auti \( \rightarrow \), a name
of a shrine of Osiris.

He-t Äpti \( \rightarrow \), the temple
and town of Ombos.

He-t Amen-t \( \rightarrow \), "hidden temple," a name of the tomb and of
the Tuat in general.

He-t ânes \( \rightarrow \), B.D. 17, 105, the house of the Änes
bandlet, the temple of Herakleopolis.

He-t åh-t \( \rightarrow \), a sanctuary
of Libya Mareotis containing the right leg of
Osiris.

He-t Äsar \( \rightarrow \), the Serapeum
of Mareotis.

He-t Äsar-hemaga-t \( \rightarrow \), a sanctuary
of Osiris.

He-t åt \( \rightarrow \), M. 207, N. 668

He-t åtu \( \rightarrow \), T. 281, N. 130

He-t åaa-t \( \rightarrow \), U. 598, N. 964,
great house, palace, town, a name of the tomb
and of the sky.

He-t åaa-t \( \rightarrow \), law court;

He-t åaa-t \( \rightarrow \), IV,
1030, director of the Six Courts of Law;

He-t åaa-t ent åert \( \rightarrow \), the mansion of the nobles.

He-t åaa-t Tem \( \rightarrow \), the
mansion of Tem of Heliopolis.
He-t án (1) the temple of Hathor at Denderah; (2) a temple-town in the Delta.

He-t ánkh, U. 550, T. 308, 310, (1) the abode of Hathor at Denderah; (2) a temple of Osiris.

He-t ánkh-t, "house of life"—the college of learned men attached to the temple.

He-t ákhmiu, temple of the statues of the gods; var. of the name ‘house of life.'

He-t ashemu, B.D. (Nu) 141, 142, 16.

He-t áshemtu, 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 unuiti, chamber of the slaughterer, the sacrificial chamber in a tomb or temple.

He-t ur-t, court of law, judgment hall; IV, 1036, 1039, 1071, Rec. 31, 146, the six courts of justice.

He-t ur-t, the goddess of the great temple, i.e., heaven or the sky.

He-t ur-t, IV, 1139, a temple of Amenemhat in Upper Egypt.

He-t Uhem-her, B.D. 123, the temple of Uhem-her.

He-t User Menu, the temple of the goddess Apit at Thebes.

He-t usekh her, B.D. 28, 5, house of the Broad Face—a temple of Ra.

He-t utet-t, temple of the genetrix, i.e., the goddess Apit, at Karnak.

He-t utet-t, the house wherein one was begotten, the ancestral home.

He-t Ba, "house of the soul," Ani 1, 6, a name of heaven.

He-t Baíu, the temple of souls at Mendes; var. A.Z. 1871, 81.

He-t He-t Baíu, the temple of the temple of souls, i.e., the temple of Apit at Thebes.

He-t Benban, Buch. 22; see He-t Benben.

He-t Bast, the temple of Bast at Bubastis.

He-t Báti, house of the king of the North, i.e., the Serapeum at Saïs.

He-t Benben-t, the sanctuary at Heliopolis in which the Sun-god was worshipped under the form of a stone which resembled in shape a truncated obelisk.

He-t Benben, Tuat VII, the temple of the blazing body of Ra.
He-t Benu, the temple of the Benu-bird at Heliopolis.

He-t Berber, see He-t Benben.

He-t beta, the incense chamber.

He-t Mut ankh, IV, 935, a temple in Upper Egypt.

He-t men-t, a sanctuary in Libya Mareotis; var.

He-t menn-t, Buch. 57, incense chamber (?)

He-t menkh, box or chamber for vestments.

He-t menkh, the Serapeum at Sais.

He-t meritit, a temple in the 15th Nome of Lower Egypt.

He-t mesnekhtit, the chamber of the Meskhenit goddess; var.

He-t nub, P. 589, "house of gold," a name of the sarcophagus and of the chamber in which it stood.

He-t nub, "house of gold," i.e., a goldsmith's workshop, the goldsmiths' quarter of the city.

Hetut nub, smelting-houses, gold refineries.

He-t Nefer-t, a temple (?) in Hermopolis.

He-t nemm-t, the Serapeum of Letopolis.

He-t nemes, B.D. 78, 20, the chamber of the Nemes crown.

He-t ent heh en renput, the temple of hundreds of thousands of years.


He-t neter, temple; plur.

He-t neter en Asar Hep, the Serapeum of Sakkarah.

He-t neter enti Hap-res, the Serapeum in the Nome Prosopites.

He-t Renrenui, Rec. 30, 201, a temple of a pair of gods.

He-t rekhes (?), slaughter-house.

He-t eru, temple of the emissions of Osiris.

He-t sma (?) (He-trekhes ?), Rec. 31, 12, the kitchen of Horus.

He-t heb Sept-t, temple of the Sothis festival.

He-t hemag-t, Buch. 52, laboratory.

He-t hem, the linen closet of the temple or palace.

He-t Henu, the chamber of the Henu boat of Seker.

He-t Hor, U. 574, N. 37, 968, T. 43.

He-t ibn, the goddess Hathor; Copt. 2 0wp, 2 0wp.
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 (?), U. 469, T. 220, P. 184, M. 294, N. 897

He-t VI em Athi-tau, B.M. 255, the court of the Six, in Athi-Taui, south of Memphis.

He-t Sap, the temple of Sap.

He-t sutenit en Ra, a temple of Ra 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 sekht (?), Mar. Kar. 42, 39, 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 Râ-kher-âha, Tuat VI, a chamber containing a symbol of Râ in the form of a wing.

He-t shât, 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 ânkh, a temple of Thothmes III at Thebes.

He-t tuau Râ, 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 Râ, Tuat VI, a chamber with an image of Râ 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  

section of a book, chapter, strophe, stanza; plur.

strophe;  

1st chapter;

Amen. 27, 7, thirty chapters; compare Syr. رجح, Arab.  

ha  

L.D. III, 140c, IV, 96, 658, Peasant 36, a particle, O that! Would that!  

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, hau 

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. 50a,   

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.  1W, 102,  

eiwē.

ha, hau 

a dweller on the irrigated land, especially a peasant, farm-labourer, vassal; plur.  

Hh. 378,  

Décrets 73, B.D. 99, 2, B.D. 190, 8,  

peasants in general (?)

hau  

P. 702, followers, servants.

ha  

to go back, to retreat, to set behind.

ha  

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.

haä-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-ha-f, U. 648, T. 279, the god with the back of the neck in front; see. Ha, ha-t, Heruemheb 20, IV, 499, a back hall, a place behind, outside, place to hide behind; outside, Dream Stele 22; er ha, outside.

Ha, 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.

Ha tepre, Tuat III.

Ha, to pluck out the hair; “they plucked out their hair before this god.”

Hau, A.Z. 1906, 28, naked or uncovered man.

Hai, the naked god.

Hau, haiu, a naked man; plur.

Haite, nudity, nakedness.

Ha-tu (haut?), Peasant 243, nakedness.


Ha-t, N. 694, covering, obscurity.

Ha, P. 437, M. 650, cap, bonnet, head covering.

Hai[t], Nav. Lit. 94, head cloth.

Hau, cloth, a covering.

Ha-t, T. 373, a linen cloth or garment.

Ha-ti, a cloth, covering, garment; plur.

Ha-ti, Rec. 16, 110, a spread net, a snare, fishing-net.

Ha, hau, Koller 4, 7, to increase, to become abundant; Copt. 2072.

Hau, Amen. 6, 15, 9, 14, increase, increment, an addition to something, abundance, superfluity, superabundance, something useful or profitable,
advantage, benefit; more than this; Copt. 𓊚𓊟, 𓊠𓊜𓊪.

ḥau with m 𓊚𓊜𓊪, in addition to; there is nothing superior to [Literature].

ḥau 𓊚𓊜𓊪, Rec. 30, 70, a group of gods.

ḥa 𓊚𓊜𓊪, club, mace, battle-axe (?)

ḥa-t 𓊚𓊜𓊪, Rec. 16, 110, lance, spear.

ḥaiuti 𓊚𓊜𓊪, Tombos Stele 8, cuttings, slaughterings.

ḥa 𓊚𓊜𓊪, P.S.B.A. 14, 232, to seize, to strike, to destroy, to fight; Nav. Litanie 53, "fighters" (?)

ḥai 𓊚𓊜𓊪, to fight, to raid, to pillage.

ḥai-t 𓊚𓊜𓊪, Rec. 27, 228, grasp, seizure, war, fight, feud, strife.

ḥaiu 𓊚𓊜𓊪, advantage, benefit, exceedingly.

ḥa 𓊚𓊜𓊪, filth, waste, evil thing, evil; plur. 𓊚𓊜𓊪 III = ḫa-.

ḥaa-t 𓊚𓊜𓊪, P. 477, filth = 𓊚𓊜𓊪, N. 1264.

ḥa-it 𓊚𓊜𓊪, Ebers Pap. 72, 1, 87, 11, 91, 4, 𓊚𓊜𓊪, some foul excretion, pus (?)

ḥa-ḥa 𓊚𓊜𓊪, Ebers Pap. 101, 3, some foul excretion from the body, a kind of disease (?)

ḥa-tt 𓊚𓊜𓊪 III, evil or shameful deeds.

ḥa-tāb 𓊚𓊜𓊪 III, Pap. 3024, 57, grief, sorrow.

Ha-ḥer 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, see Ha-dis.

Ha-ḥer 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, Nesi-Āmsu 32, 16, B.D. 145, XIX, 72, "Foul-face"—the name of a fiend and also of a form of Aapep.

ḥa-t 𓊚𓊜𓊪, a second of time.

ḥa, ḫai 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, Hymn to Amen 7, 22, luminary, the sun, light-giver.

ḥai-t 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, light, radiance, brilliance.

Ḥai-ti 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, the two light-givers, i.e., the Sun and Moon.

ḥa-t 𓊚𓊜𓊪, a diseased condition of the eye, bleared (?)

ḥa-ti 𓊚𓊜𓊪, a man suffering from chronic rheum in the eyes.

Ḥati 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, the tear from the eye of Isis that fell into the Nile and caused the Inundation. The "Night of the Drop," 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, is the original of the Arabic "Lēlat al-Nuṣṭah," which was observed on the 11th of Paoni (June 17).

ḥaui 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, rain, flood, storm; Copt. 𓊠𓊜𓊪, 𓊠𓊜𓊪, 𓊠𓊜𓊪.

ḥa-t 𓊚𓊜𓊪, Rec. 31, 19, 𓊚𓊜𓊪, water from the sky, rain; see ḫa-t 𓊚𓊜𓊪.

ḥa, ḫai 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, Peasant 158, 𓊠𓊜𓊪, to sail, to cross over.

ḥa, ḫai 𓊚𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪 𓊠𓊜𓊪, papyrus.
**Hymn to Amen**

17; see P. 536, a god.

P. 475, N. 1262, a kind of bird.

Rev. 12, 39, face; Copt. 20.

Hymn to Amen; see Rec. 33, 32, heart =  h.  :

plur.  

heart, affection (?) heartache (?)

IV, 650, the front or forepart of anything, the beginning, the breast, the advance-guard of an army; U. 128, the forequarter joint; IV, 1116, first of the boats, head of the navy; your breasts to the darkness; path leading to a door; Rec. 21, 99; Cop. 2H.

ha sep  , the first year of a king's reign; Cop. 2C2, 2C2 of Daniel I, 21; see Beiträge (Sethe) III, 94.

ha-t with m , in front of; IV, 344, those who were in the beginning, ancestors; IV, 617, those who live in front of [their] land; P. 314.

ha-t with r , before; from the beginning to the end.

ha-t with kher , of olden time, in the beginning.

ha a , the beginning, the first part; "the first of the chapters of Per-em-hru"; "the first of the chapters [treating of] divine matters"; existing in the beginning.

ha-ti a , the first one or thing; marching in front.

ha-ti a , A.Z. 1906, 98, the chief of a Nome, prince, archon (in late times); plur.  , Thes. 1483.

hatt a , chieftainess, princess.

Ha a ur , title of the high-priest of Edfu.

ha tep (?), Rev. 11, 146 = nobles.

hati , late form), heart, mind, will, disposition; plur.  , B.D. 28, 7,  

U. 436, T. 246, P. 29, , A.Z. 1873, 62, Israel Stele 4, B.D. 124, 10; see also ; Cop. 2HT.
ha-ti  what is in front, the best, the finest, the forepart.

ha-ti  the foremost man.

hau-ti  , A.Z. 1873, 75, 1905, 27, , Rec. 1, 77, 83, 32, 177, Culte Divin 109, , the first one, the foremost one, the finest or best thing of a class; , the chief captain; plur. , leaders, chiefs, captains.

Ha-khau (P)  , Annales I, 84, one of the 36 Dekans; Copt. H'THT.

Ha-tchat  , Tomb Seti I, Ram IV, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Copt. H'THT.

ha  a kind of bread.

ha  , Nastasen Stele 38, a full-grown ox.

ha  , a kind of very fine linen.

ha-t  an amulet (Lacau).

ha-t  Ämen. 12, 2, canal.

ha-t  , P. 604, , Rec. 30, 68, Shipwreck 4, Rec. 20, 40, , IV, 1077, B.D. 99, 12, the towing rope of a boat, as opposed to , the stern rope; plur. , Rec. 31, 31, , , , , IV, 60, "tower-ropes of the South," a title.

ha-t  Rec. 20, 42, the forepart of a boat.

hatt  T. 382, , oil of the finest quality; plur. , Ebers Pap. 92, 6, , finest anti oil; , finest cedar oil; , finest oil of Manu; , finest Libyan oil.

haá  , enmity, war, fight.

haáu  , calamity.

haáu  back of the neck.

Háas  B.D. 40, 2, 3, a title of Aapep.

haá-t  U. 441, , T. 252, fighting, raid, seizure; , pillaging, raiding.

haáit  , Rec. 27, 228, . Rec. 36, 210, , Leyd. Pap. 3, 11, fighting, war, quarrel, enmity, fighters.

haá-ut  , Rec. 27, 228, fight, fighters.
haaab, Peasant 58 =

haaab (?), to examine into, enquire into, spy into.

hai-t, to fly (of sand, dust, etc.);

Rec. 21, 14, Amen. 4, 13, 10, 10,

the Nile-flood, Inundation; var.

Hai, B.D. 145, 86, a title of a god, the god Bes.

Hait, A.Z. 1873, 75,

a goddess.

Hai, A.Z. 1906, 130, a title of a priest.

hai, to weep, to sorrow, to mourn, to lament, grief, sorrow, crying.

hai-ti, 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, a kind of disease.

hai, to fly (of sand, dust, etc.).

Hai-tenth-Aah, hall, vaulted chamber, sky, the vault of heaven.

Hai-tenth-Aah, Berg. II, 13, a title of Nut.

Haika, a god, form of Ra (?)

hau (?), to fly, wings.

hatt, flight of birds.

hau, Anastasi I, 26, 6, part of a chariot, or a bit of its furniture.

Hau, generator, a title of the Sun-god.

haukh-t, a wine bowl, flask, wine (?)

Hauq, the god of the 9th day of the month.

hab, a fish destined for a feast.

hab, M. 236, N. 614, a goose destined for a feast.

habi, N. 684, to keep a festival, to observe a day of rejoicing.

habi-t, Rec. 3, 54, cup-board, recess.

habati (?), evil doer, a harmful being or thing.

habti, a festival.

hab, Rec. 31, 16, Amen.

hab, N. 614, a goose destined for a feast.

hab, M. 236, N. 614, a goose destined for a feast.
to cover over, to hide, to conceal, to envelop, to shroud; Copt. 2, wn.

hap-t  cover, covering; plur.  things hidden, or covered, or concealed.

hapu  IV, 834, decaying walls.

Hapu-àutitt  Berg. II, 12, the goddess who hid the excrementa of the dead in the Tuat.

Hap-seshemu-s  Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

Hap-tcheser  Denderah III, 24, one of seven divine disks.

Hap-tchesert-s  Thes. 31, the goddess of the 12th hour of the day.

Hap-tchet-f  "hider of his body," the name of a god.

hap  to embrace; see

hap-ti  Rec. 8, 133.  spy.

Haptre  B.D. 125, III, 13, the god in whose temple the Sâhu and Cat talked; var.

ham  to snare fish or birds, to fish, to act as a fowler; see also

hamu  Pap. 3024, 94, fisherman, fowler, hunter; plur.

hami  to shine.

han-t  mistress, lady =

Hâna-àru-her-her  Nesi-Ämsu 32, 50, the name of a devil and of a crocodile-headed serpent.


Stele of Ptolemy I, a very ancient name of the inhabitants of the islands of the Mediterranean, later the Ionians (Tâövev); the Ionian Sea; Heb. 11, Babyl. 3, Pers. 1, Assyr. 1, Sus. 1, (Behist. I, 15, I, 11), Copt. oteîmîn.

Hâ-neb(?)  Rec. 19, 22, a Greek of Naucratis.
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!

hani, to have to care about something, to
be troubled or anxious or disturbed about a matter,
to wish for something, a wish.

hani, to care, anxiety.

hani, to be sorrowful, to care, anxiety.

hani, A.Z.

hani, Rec.

hani, to rejoice; Copt. ṣoṣ.

hani, Anastasi I, 13, 8, to be dismayed.

Ha, Rev. 12, 31, head.

Hār, Berg. I, 7, one
of the four grandsons of Horus.

Harr-t, Mission 13, 50, flowers, bloom; see
Copt. ṣoṣ.

Haruru, Hearst Pap. 13, 4

Harpugakasharshabaiu, B.D. 164, 5, a Nubian title of Ra (?)

Harti, B.D. 163, 2,
a god of

ḥahatu, pits,
caverns, furnaces, ovens.

has, Rec. 6, 151; see ṣoṣ.

ḥasit, a kind of plant.

ḥasmen, natron; Cont.

ḥaq, Gol. 12, 96,
Rec. 4, 130, ṣoṣ.

ḥaq-ḥaq-t, to rob, to plunder, to take
spoil or prisoners, to capture, to seize.

ḥaq ḥaq-t, to seize spoil.

ḥaqa ḥati, to oppress, to afflict; Copt. ṣoṣ.

ḥaq-t, IV, 659, ṣoṣ.

IV, 1094, ṣoṣ. Rec. 20, ṣoṣ.

plunder, spoil, booty.

ḥaq, Mar. Karn. 53, 37,
captured prisoners; Thes. 1296,
best of the captives.

ḥaqu, B.D. 99,
23, (Saite), a bolt-peg in the
magical boat.

ḥaqan-t, stone; compare
Arab.

ḥaqr, hungry man; see
ḥeqr; Copt. ṣoṣ.

ḥak, T. 309 = ṣoṣ., 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, ṣoṣ.; see ṣoṣ.

ḥaq; Copt. ṣoṣ.
Culte 241, to complain (?) make a petition (?)

hagag-t Peasant 58

hag Peasant 58

hatá raincloud, storm, whirlwind, heavy rain.

hatuit rain.

Hatába (?) Rec. 21, 98, a queen of Cyprus.

Hat-ti L.D. IV, 85, a form of Bes.

hatef (?) Rev. 14, 33 = Copt. ḫwτq.

hatsh to cast a net.

hathi rainstorm.

hat fish, fishing net.

hat net, snare, prison, place of restraint.

hat tomb, sepulchre, the hall of a tomb.

Hat-t, a pit of fire in the Tuat.

The names of the five pits (Division XI) were:
Ketit, Hanțus, Neknit-s, Nemnit-set, Sefu-s.

Hat-su Tuat IV, ovens, furnaces; Copt. ȝerf.

Hat-t-nemmtit-set Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the shadows were destroyed.

Hat-t-Neknit-s Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the spirit-souls were destroyed.

Hat-t-hanțu-s Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the enemies of Rā were consumed.

Hat-t-sefu-s Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the heads of the damned were consumed.

Hat-t-kotit-s Tuat XI, a fiery furnace in which the foes of Rā were consumed.

hat Rec. 31, 172, cake, bread.

hat to spread out the wings, to fly.

hatt a flight (of birds).

hat IV, 219, to copulate.

hat-t folk, people.

hat-t sickness, pain.

hatu caverns in the mountains (?)

hatsh to spread a net.

hateg to cut in pieces.

hā grain; see ȝȝȝ.

hā-t P. 156, flame, fire = M. 196, N. 786.

Háit Metternich Stele 79, a form of Bes.

hāā-t members of the body, limbs; see ḫrērē.

hāb-t P. 68, reckoning, counting, summation = M. 196, N. 36.
\( \text{ hàp} \) \( \| \) \( \text{ a kind of plant used in making incense.} \)

\( \text{ hàm} \) \( \| \) \( \text{ T. 121, to catch fish, to snare birds} \)

\( \text{ hà} \) \( \| \) \( \text{ Rec. 6, 6, 13; for hènà and, with.} \)

\( \text{ hà, hà-t} \) \( \| \) \( \text{ a member of the body, a limb; plur.} \)

\( \text{ hà neter} \) \( \| \) \( \text{ IV, 1031, a god's body, i.e., statue.} \)

\( \text{ hà-Sar} \) \( \| \) \( \text{ the limbs, or members, of Sar, i.e., grain, wheat.} \)

\( \text{ hàu} \) \( \| \) \( \text{ IV, 1073, human bodies, persons, people.} \)

\( \text{ hà-t} \) \( \| \) \( \text{ female pudenda, woman.} \)

Hānau (Àfuau?) \( \| \) \( \text{ B.D.G. 1259, a serpent in the Tuat.} \)

Hāu-em-nubit \( \| \) \( \text{ Ombos II, 132, a goddess.} \)

Hāu (?) \( \| \) \( \text{ children, youths.} \)

Hāau \( \| \) \( \text{ Rec. 31, 173, child, boy; plur.} \)

Hāā, hài \( \| \) \( \text{ U. 127, a joint of meat, a meat offering.} \)

Hā, hài \( \| \) \( \text{ N. 127, 948, to rejoice, to be glad; glad.} \)

Hāāu \( \| \) \( \text{ T. 288, N. 1070, to catch fish, to snare birds} \)

Hāā, hài \( \| \) \( \text{ M. 66, 942, P. 356,} \)

Hāā, hài \( \| \) \( \text{ M. 524, those who rejoice.} \)

Hāā-t hà-t \( \| \) \( \text{ joy of heart.} \)

Hāā-t \( \| \) \( \text{ Rec. 19, 22} \)

Hāi \( \| \) \( \text{ Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 46).} \)

Hāā-àkhu \( \| \) \( \text{ Ombos I, 186-188, a god or goddess.} \)

Hāā-âb-Rā \( \| \) \( \text{ Jeremiah xlii, 30; Gr. Óbaphi, Óôaphi, 'Àpìps, Hophra.} \)

Hāā-t-em-sepu-s \( \| \) \( \text{ Tuat XII, a fire-god of dawn.} \)
Hät-em-taus, Tuat XII, a fire-goddess of dawn.

Hā, land as property, estate.

Hā, stake, staff, pole, cudgel; plur. Koller Pap. 1, 6.

Hā, flowers, bloom.

Hā-t, Nātasen Stele 37, a vessel or pot for milk or beer; Herusâtef Stele 49, a temple vessel.

Hāāu (?), IV, 1121, a vessel (?)

Hāir, Rev. 13, 20, dung, filth; Copt. 2oeipe.

Hāu, boat, ship; plur.

Hāutcha; see Rev., IV, 648, to attack, to rob, to strive.

Hāb, Rev. 6, 22, collected, assembled.

Hābu, staves.

Hāp, Hāpi, the river Nile, the Nile-flood; Rec. 20, 40, a high Nile; 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 8, 21, Niles, inundations.

Hām, Tuat XII, a singing dawn-god.

Hān = henâ, with.

Hānsek, Tombos Stele 5

Hāru, filled, swollen (?)

Hātâ, Rec. 15, 141, seat, bed, bedstead, angarel; part of a shrine.

Hātcha, Pap. 3024, 112, Peasant 193, 275, IV, 648, to rob, to plunder, to fight, to attack; Copt. 2hx.

Hātcha, wickedness, depravity, violence.

Hātchaut, Rec. 36, 210, theft, plunder.

Hātcha, Berg. I, 35, the god of the West Wind.

Hī, B.M. 447, to smite, to strike.

Hī (hui), Metternich Stele 55, to rain; Copt. 2wox.

Hī-t (hui-t), Rec. 33, 6, water-flood, rain, a rise of the Nile, the Inundation.

Hī, T. 338, P. 344, M. 645, N. 625, the Water-god of the Mediterranean, Hi, the lord of years.

Hī, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.
hi 𓊂𓊄𓎂, Rec. 27, 86, to rise up, to ascend, to rear (of animals and serpents).

hiu 𓊂𓊄𓎂, T. 340, 𓊂𓊄𓎂, N. 628, those who rise.

hi 𓊂𓊄𓎂, Rec. 33, 6, grain, wheat, barley, etc.

hi-t 𓊂𓊄𓎂, Amen. 14, 19, to discover, to inspect, watcher, overseer, inspector, spy.

hiq 𓊂𓊄𓎂, Rev. 12, 32, demon; Copt. 𓊂𓊄𓎂.

hu 𓊂𓊄𓎂, P. 1116, B. 11, a particle: Would that! (with added for emphasis, 𓊂𓊄𓎂); IV, 1074, I beg thee to do; 𓊂𓊄𓎂, IV, 1074, I beg thee to do; 𓊂𓊄𓎂, I, 38, Would that thy ka would give the order!

hu 𓊂𓊄𓎂, to entreat.

huiu 𓊂𓊄𓎂, IV, 1076, blows, smitters, 𓊂𓊄𓎂, U. 602, 𓊂𓊄𓎂.
P. 204.

huiu 𓊂𓊄𓎂, men who have been beaten or bastinadoed.

hui-ni 𓊂𓊄𓎂, a fighter or beater.

hui-re-ni 𓊂𓊄𓎂, L.D. III, 65A, 7; they clapped their hands; 𓊂𓊄𓎂, to thrust aside the right.

hui 𓊂𓊄𓎂, P. 707, 𓊂𓊄𓎂, to rise like the Nile, to dash water on someone; 𓊂𓊄𓎂, to break out into a sweat; 𓊂𓊄𓎂, rising like the Nile; 𓊂𓊄𓎂, IV, 1116, high Nile.

huit 𓊂𓊄𓎂, IV, 1107, 𓊂𓊄𓎂, Hh. 204, a beating, bastinado, a striking; 𓊂𓊄𓎂, Rec. 30, 𓊂𓊄𓎂.

huit ash 𓊂𓊄𓎂, A.Z. 34, 17, to preach, to announce, to proclaim; Copt. 𓊂𓊄𓎂.
Huit stchēt, Israel Stele 9, 10, to coin a proverb.

Huit, a death-cry, outcries; a death-cry.

Huit Antiu, a title of Sekhmit.

Hu-āhuāa, Rec. 30, 67, a magical name.

Hui-Nu; see Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Hu-nesmit (?), B.D. 168, a group of four goddesses of offerings.

Hu-tepa, B.D. 146, the doorkeeper of the 4th Pylon.

Hu-ab, a kind of sceptre, tool, or instrument.

Hu, dust, powder.

Hu, rain, to rain; inundation; Copt. 2wov.

Hu, Edfu I, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

Hu-hu, B.D. 175, 18, the primeval watery mass whence came everything.

Hu-t, A.Z. 1906, 116, filth.

Hu, a disease.


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, Rev. 13, 6, more, surplus, over-abundance, plenty; Copt. 2wov.

Rev. 13, 21 = Copt. H 2wov e.
excess, greatly; Copt. ecessarily.

declere, to order, to command.

A.Z. 34, 15, Rec. 21, 98, 99, to throw, to drive.

T. 347, 348, P. 505, 608, N. 33, T. 348, Rec. 29, 31, 157, P. 66, 111, 111, Rec. 6, 157, filthy, offal, decay, stink, stinking, dirt, corruption, putrid, putrefaction, falling into decay, musty (of wine); B.D. 33, 3, filthy cat.

(late form), foul, beastly.

, a class of foul devils.

Litanie 63, filth.

moisture, damp, water; Copt. ecessarily.

Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 22).

Rec. 29, 157, a god.

, Rec. 32, 83, club, staff, stick, cudgel, pole.

U. 162, a kind of grain or fruit.

Rec. 15, 122, etc.

Rec. 15, 107, dried carob (Loret); varr. , etc.

P. 609, to work a boat.

, boats.

dwarf, cripple.

, dirty, filthy;

Rev. 11, 157, self; Copt. ecessarily.

Israel Stele 6, illumina

apex of an obelisk.

Tuat I, a doorkeeper-goddess.

Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 74).

the gods of the company of Bes.

, Rev. 14, 40, to cover over, to hide; Copt. ecessarily.

Rev. 13, 2, to hide, to conceal, to be mysterious.

, to embrace.

the Nile.

, Rev. 13, 25 = Copt. ecessarily.
huft, serpent, worm; Copt. творит.
huft huft, to eavesdrop, to spy out.
huft (huft), Rec. 33, 68, to spoil, to rob; Copt. творит.
huft, to faint, to collapse.
huftcha, to hasten, to move with trepidation; compare Heb. творит.
huum, heat, fever; var. творит.
Huuma (humama?), a kind of plant.
carnelians from the Sūdān.
Huqa (hum‘qa), 1 Koller 4, 2, a precious stone, amethyst (?) carnelian (?)
humaka-t, vinegar; compare Heb. творит., Copt. творит.
Humen (Hemen), a god of Letopolis.
Hun, hu, IV, 1032, творит., IV, 939, 1207, творит., to be or become young, to refresh oneself.

Hunu, Hunut, the young of both sexes; the women of Ṣāā.
Hunu neferu, young soldiers.
Hun, Hunu, a youthful god; plur. творит.
Hunu, (1) the name of the sun at the 3rd hour of the day; (2) the name of the spring sun.
Hun, Tuat XII, B.D. (Saite) 46, 1, a singing-god of dawn.
Hun, Tuat II, a god.
Hunit, Tuat I, a doorkeeper-goddess.
Hunit, Denderah I, 6, a serpent-goddess of the North.
Hunit, L.D. 3, 276ft, a lioness-goddess who rejuvenated the dead.
Hunit, 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-uban-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 Ra.

Hun-sahu, Tuat III, one of a group of four gods.

Hunnu-Shu, B.D. 46, 2, the children of Shu, i.e., Geb, Nut, Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys, and Anubis.

Hun-shemā, P. 78, M. 108, N. 22, "boy of the South"—a title of Tetuui.

ʔunt, to castrate.

ʔunt, Rev. 2, 86; see ʔunt, lizard, crocodile, evil.

ʔunta, a kind of plant.

ʔunu; see ʔen, to escape from, be free from.

ʔunugeg-t, throat.

ʔunb, B.D.G. 1364, a serpent-god of Hensu.

ʔunkhekh; see ʔ, to make an offering.

ʔunta, lizard, crocodile; Copt. ʔ underestimate (?)

ʔuntes, Rev. 14, 9, lizard; Copt. ʔ underestimate.

ʔuntheth, Tuat X, a lioness-goddess.

ʔur (ʔer), and, together with.

ʔur, Rev. 14, 9.

ʔur, Amen. 15, 17.

ʔur, A.Z. 1899, 72, to be poor, miserable, weak, wretched, to beg.

ʔuri, Rev. 12, 116, fraud, wrong.

ʔuru, Peasant 169.

ʔuru ʔa-t, poor-spirited, cowardly, timid.

ʔurit urit, N. 1387, a goddess.

ʔurt, seed, grains.

ʔur, Harris I, 7, 12, a flowering plant.

ʔurr-t, Turin Pap. 67, 12, blue flowers; Copt. ʔ under.

ʔurrhur, to cry out with gladness; see ʔ.

ʔurr, Thes. 1200, ʔ, to utter cries, to roar; see ʔ.

ʔur, a mass of water.

ʔurr, ʔ, scorpion.

ʔura, Rev. 13, 2, to fly; Copt. ʔ, Peasant.
huraq, Rev. 13, 13, to be at rest (in a bad sense); Copt. ⲡⲟⲩⲡ.

hurā, Mar. Karn. 52, 18, Thes. 1205, Amen. 4, 4, Amen. 9, 16, to rob, to plunder, to defraud; late forms are:...; Copt. ⲡⲟⲩⲡ.

Hurā, "Robber"—the name of a devil.

hurpu, Koller 1, 5, sword; plur. (?)... A.Z. 1880, 94; Heb. hurh, Rev. 13, 6, to protect, to keep watch over; Copt. ⲡⲧⲣⲓⲧ.

hursh, Rev. 14, 45, heaviness; Copt. ⲡⲧⲣⲓⲧ, ⲡϩⲟⲩⲡ.

hurk, Rev. 14, 19, sweetness; Copt. ⲡⲟϩⲓⲧ.

hurtā, vision, phantom; Copt. ⲡⲟⲩⲡ.

hukhas, some strong-smelling substance.

hus ߤ, 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.

hut, Rev. 11, 185, Rev. 15, 17, male, masculine; plur. Rev. 14, 16; Copt. ⲡⲟⲩⲡ.

hut, first, foremost; Copt. ⲡⲟⲩⲡ.

huta, to sail up the river; Copt. ⲡⲟⲩⲡ.

hutam, officer, chief; plur. Astasis I, 12, 5.

hutes, a kind of animal (?)

hutet, Rev. 14, 12, 22; Copt. ⲡⲟⲩⲡ.

huta, Anastasi I, 12, 5, officer, chief; plur.

hutf, L.D. III, 65a; see ḫuft.

hutem, garlic (?) onions.

hutur, late word, meaning doubtful.

hutha, Dream Stele 19...
to inlay, to plate, to overlay, to make children look well and healthy.

\( \text{hut} \), throne.

\( \text{hut-t} \), winged disk; see Beht, Behut-t.

\( \text{huf} \), to steal.

\( \text{hutch-t} \), to bestow (?)

\( \text{hutchai} \), Rev. 13, 4, 5, cold; Copt. \( \theta \omega \xi \).

\( \text{Hutchai} \), Lanzone 558, the god of the west wind.

\( \text{heb} \), N. 684, \( \theta \) \( \theta \),

\( \text{heb} \), M. 213, \( \theta \) \( \theta \),

\( \text{heb} \), feast, festival, panegyric; plur.

\( \text{heb} \), Rec. 13, 89.

\( \text{hebi} \), N. 684, \( \theta \) \( \theta \),

\( \text{heb} \), M. 213, \( \theta \) \( \theta \),

\( \text{heb} \), to keep the feast.

\( \text{heb} \), to triumph.

\( \text{heb} \), festivity, rejoicing.

\( \text{heb} \), T. 36, \( \theta \) \( \theta \), P. 387,

unguent used on festal occasions.

\( \text{heb-t} \), N. 754, \( \theta \) \( \theta \),

a festal offering.

\( \text{hebit} \), festal offerings; \( \theta \) \( \theta \), P. 608.

\( \text{heb-t} \), N. 513, a kind of drink offering (?) beer (?)

\( \text{hebu} \), festival revellers.

\( \text{Heb} \), T. 312, a god, the son of .

\( \text{Hebit} \), Berg. I, 23, an air-goddess.

\( \text{heb-em ah-t} \), \( \theta \) \( \theta \) \( \theta \) \( \theta \), estates roll.

\( \text{heb-apt} \), the Karnak festival.

\( \text{heb en an-t} \), Rec. 19, 16, \( \theta \) \( \theta \) \( \theta \) \( \theta \), Rec. 20, 40, the festival of the valley.

\( \text{heb akh pe-t} \), festival of suspending the sky.

\( \text{heb ur} \), the great festival.

\( \text{heb em mit} \), P. 609, festival of the dead.

\( \text{heb Nu} \), the festival of Nu.

\( \text{heb nu pet} \), the festival of the 30th day of the month.

\( \text{heb ent sas} \), festival of the 6th day.

\( \text{Heb nefer en pet ta} \), the good festival of heaven and earth, the festival of the 4th epagomenal day.

\( \text{heb nefer tepi tu} \), the good festival of him that is on the mountain, i.e., Anubis.

\( \text{heb Hennu} \), the festival of the god of the Hennu boat of Seker.
\( \text{ḥeb} \ Hensit \), the festival of the goddess Hensit.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ khen \), a festival procession of boats.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ kheru \), a festival of the beings on earth.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ Seker \), Palermo Stele, festival of the boat of Seker.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ Set \), Thes. 1124, the "festival of the tail"; the chief object of this festival was to renew the life of the king; var. Rec. 15, 68.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ tep-t \), Rec. 15, 68, a kind of shrub or plant.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ neb-t \), every matter, everything; Copt. ḫābe.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ aā \), chief fowler.

\( \text{ḥebi} \), the god of fowling and fishing, the Hunt-god.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ I\), a precious stone, turquoise (?)

\( \text{ḥeb} \ |\), a hall, garden-tent, booth, tabernacle.

\( \text{ḥebit} \), L.D. III, 65A, 14, a hall, garden-tent, booth, tabernacle.

\( \text{ḥebit en ḫebasu} \), Rec. 4, 26, Rec. 5, 97, linen-chest, cupboard for clothes.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ q\ ), to play a game, player.

\( \text{ḥeb-t} \), Rec. 12, 84, a kind of land, grounds for recreation; plur. ḫeb-t.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ ), Palermo Stele 5, Sphinx Stele 5, Mar. Karn. 35, 63, target, a mark for shooting at.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ ), Mar. Karn. 42, 12

\( \text{ḥeb} \ ), to grieve, to mourn, to lament; Copt. ḫābe.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ ), lamentation, grief.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ ), Rev. 11, 147 = \ σύχλα, to send.

\( \text{ḥeb} \ neb-t \), Nāstasen Stele 31, every matter, everything; Copt. ḫābe.

\( \text{ḥeb-t} \), stream, flood.

\( \text{ḥebb-t} \), deep water, flood, the deep, source of a spring.

\( \text{Ḥebb-t} \), Edfú 1, 78, a title of the Nile-god.

\( \text{ḥeb-t} \), fish.

\( \text{Ḥeba} \), Rev. 14, 17, Inundation-god.

\( \text{ḥeba} \), P. 64, M. 87, N. 94, a kind of boat.

\( \text{ḥeba} \), Rev., obscurity, shadow; var. ḫa, Rev. 14, 20; Copt. ḫābe.
heba 〔, Jour. As. 1908, 299, grief, misery; Copt. ḫebec.

hebau 〔, Nastasen Stele 19, miserable man, wretched; with ḫ, "poor folk."

heba 〔, Hearst Pap. XIV, 1111111111.

hebabá 〔, Verbum I, 336, to waddle (of a goose).

hebá 〔, Hymn to Amen 41, to bubble up (of a spring).

hebái 〔, A.Z. 1868, 10, to play, to jest, to play a game of draughts; in a jesting manner, playfully.

hebái 〔, to injure.

heben-t 〔, humility, low estate.

hebenben 〔, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 36, to be cast down, to grovel on the ground.

heben 〔, Rougé I.H. II, 115, one who is dejected or cast down.

hebenen-t 〔, a ring, a round cake, a circular object; plur.

hebenen-t 〔, U. 113, 422, U. 152, a sacrificial cake, a vessel full of grapes or wine (?)

heber-t 〔, dirt (?)

heberber 〔, filth (?) excrement (?)

heberber 〔, to bow, to do homage, to grovel; see ḫēpēpē; Copt. ḫēpēpē.

hebs 〔, to put on clothes, to clothe, to dress, to cover over; T. 144; Copt. ḫwēkē, compare Heb. ḫwēkē, Arab. _OBS;

hebá, P. 239, clothed in very best clothes; P. 94, N. 57, those who are clothed; IV, 944, with covered head.

hebs 〔, T. 339, N. 743, clothing, apparel, raiment, cloth, coverings, drapings, IV, 1078, clothes, raiment; P. 592, ḫēmēhē, clothed; P. 894, clothing, five changes or suits; horse-cloth; chariot cloth or cover.

hebs-t 〔, Rev. 11, 167, 14, 34, clothes, garments, apparel.

hebs-t 〔, Rec. 4, 21, a linen strainer.

hebsit 〔, linen (raiment).}

hebs 〔, festival apparel.

hebs 〔, B.D. (Saite) 19, 13, festival; plur.
hebs, Rec. 25, 197, clothing, i.e., a wife.

hebsit, Amherst Pap. 30, sewing-woman.

hebs, IV, 847, to face a building with stone.

hebs nu áner, Rec. 3, 49, a stone covering.

hebs behen, to screen, to protect.

Hebs, Tuat IX, god of raiment and funerary swathings.

Hebsit, Tuat VIII, a goddess in the Circle Hep-seshemu-s.

hebs, a title of the priest of the Nome Athribites.

Hebs-án, Rec. 16, 106, a watcher of Osiris.

hebs beg-t, Thes. 1252, what covers the dead, the Underworld.

Hebs-nes-b-em-shesp-s, Ombos II, 108, a lioness-goddess, a form of Sekhmit.

hebs neter, the apparel in which a god was arrayed.

hebs kheperu, a title of the priest of Up-uat of Lycopolis.

hebs, Rec. 21, 14, a kind of well in the Great Oasis.

hebs, to reckon, to count.

hebs, calf.

hebti, Rec. 12, 84, nome, province.

hebtbát, Rev. 6, 111, the slain, dead bodies, the dead on a battlefield.

Hebtre, see the god of the hidden mouth (?)

Heb-t-re-f, 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.

hephep, Rev., to hide; Copt. 2wn.

hep-t, a hidden or secret place; see .

hepu (?), caves, caverns, hidden places, hiding-places.

Hep, U. 187, N. 955, A.Z. 45, 141, Rec. 27, 217, the Nile-god; see For his nine forms see Denderah III, 25, 26.

Hep-ur, T. 247, the great Nile-god; see B.D. 57, 1, 145, 13, 48.

Hep-em-ḥep-f, Ombos I, 86, a god of offerings.
700, 

Palermo Stele 23, 24, T. 243, P. 571, Rec. 33, 5, (of Sais), the Apis Bull of Memphis; Copt. For accounts of him see Herodotus III, 28, 38, 41, Pliny VIII, 72, Strabo XVII, 31, Diodorus I, 85, Aelian XI, 10, Plutarch, De Iside, 56.

Hepehrer (of Sais), the Apis Bull of Memphis; Copt. A.Z. 1905, 17, runner, traveller, he who slinks along like a wolf or a jackal.

Hept kheru (of Sais), the dropping of the disk, i.e., sunset.

Heptiu (Hh. 331, to paddle.

Heptiu, B.D. 99, 22, a bolt-peg in the magical boat.

Heptu, Rev. 6, 41, paddlers, sailors.

Hept-t, M. 399, N. 949, boat.

Hept-t tep, Tuat XII, a deity in the Tuat.

Hepti-ta-f, Tuat IX, a singing-god who gave drink to the dead.

Hepti, Tuat VIII, a god of the 7th Gate.

Hepti-ta-f, Tuat IX, a singing-god who gave drink to the dead.

Hep, Denderah IV, 7, a bull-god of offerings.

Hep[it], B.D. 69, 7, a cow-goddess who yielded milk in the Tuat.

Hep-ten, a square.

Hep-t, 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 (of Sais), the circuiting of Apis.
Hephep (Hepti) \[\text{Suppl. 812, Buch 71, the god of the Ecliptic (?)}\]

Hep-ti \[\text{the god of the 20th day of the month.}\]

Hephep \[\text{the name of a sanctuary.}\]

fy, the limits or ends of the earth.

Hephep (Hepti) \[\text{Suppl. 812, Buch 71, the god of the Ecliptic (?)}\]

Hep-ti \[\text{the god of the 20th day of the month.}\]

Hephep \[\text{the name of a sanctuary.}\]

fy, the limits or ends of the earth.
Hefau I Tuat VII, the great Worm, or serpent of evil, called Aapep, Seba, etc.

Hefau enti em Restau

The Nine Worms of Restau. Their names are:

1. Hefau
2. Hefent
3. Hefnu
4. Hefnent
5. Hefren
6. Hefrenent
7. Hefnu
8. Hefenu
9. Hefent

Hefnu I T. 309, a mythological serpent.

Hefnenent I T. 309, a mythological serpent.

Hefren I leech (?)

Hefrenent I tadpole (?); plur. Ebers Pap. 65, 15; Copt. 6\(\text{ap\textsc{ae}}\) (?)

Hef I Rec. 12, 45, to overthrow.

Hef I to fly down, to alight.

Hefent I P. 636, M. 512, N. 1095, the "mother of the gods."

Hefenu I eel.

Hef I Metternich Stele 229, to hover, to alight (of birds).

Hef I T. 399, Rec. 29, 156, U. 486, M. 409, 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.

Hef I A.Z. 1905, 24, forty; Copt. 2\(\text{ae}\)

Hem I see 2\(\text{ae}\)

Hem I U. 492, 503, T. 320, I, 78, 2\(\text{ae}\), Decrets 105, Leyd. Pap. 13, 9, 2\(\text{ae}\), Rec. 18, 98, Culte 105, 2\(\text{ae}\), a particle meaning something like but, however, certainly, assuredly; but indeed I am a priest; but certainly Egypt is happy.

Hem I P. 618, 518, N. 1299, a god (?)

Hem I P. 11168, 30, 2\(\text{ae}\), 2\(\text{ae}\) 2\(\text{ae}\), to rub down, to pound, to tread out.

Hemhem I 2\(\text{ae}\), Rec. 16, 153, 2\(\text{ae}\), Rev. 12, 22, to bray in a mortar, to pound, to crush.
hem

hem-t

hem-ti

hem-t (atā?)

hem-tneter

hem-t (atā?)

hem-t peh-t

hem-t nesu

Hem-nenu (p)

Hem-t neter

Hemut

Hemit

Hem-t (atā?)

Hem-til

hem

hem-t

hem-t

hem-t (atā?)

hemu

hem-t

hem-t

hem-t

hem-t

hem-t

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hem-t

hem-t nesu

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to direct the course of someone or something; director of hearts; Copt.  

ḥemi ⤣ ⤣, Peasant 126, 221, steersman, rower; plur.  P. 263.

ḥemit ⤣ ⤣,  P. 174, N. 941, steersman.

ḥemu ⤣ ⤣, Peasant 127, ḫ,t, Rec. 30, 67, rudder, the steering car or paddle; Copt.  ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣, rudder of heaven; dual ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣; plur. ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣, to work a paddle.

ḥemu ⤣ ⤣, Rec. 30, 67, the rudder of the magical boat.

Ḥemu álti ⤣ ⤣ ⤣, B.D. 64, the two-faced rudder of the East.

Ḥemu IV ⤣ ⤣, B.D. 141 and 148, the four rudders of heaven.

ḥem ⤣ ⤣, to cut to pieces, to chop up; Copt.  ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ ⤣ }
hem neter tepi/high-priest, priest; 
office of priest, priesthood; title of the high-priest of Letopolis.

hem-t neter/priestess.

hem ka/high-priest, priest; (IV, 1205), Rec. 29, 77, priest of the Ka; plur. (IV, 1032).

Hem pestchet, U. 305, T. 300, P. 232, T. 312, 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. (IV, 1032).

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/precious stone tool; (IV, 970), Rec. 11, 148, P.S.B. 10, 46, Berl. 6909, Rec. 21, 91, 89, Goodwin, A.Z. 1868, 89.

hemut/artificer, artisan, workman; plur. (IV, 422), chief workmen or artists; Rec. 27, 189, Ptah, creator of skilled workmen.

hem-khet/Rec. 11, 169, carpenter; plur. (Copt. 2D Ja a n).

hemu hat/Rec. 20, 40, skilled or trained mind.

Hem-f-tos-f/Tuat V, a serpent doorkeeper.

Hem-taiu, one of the names of Aapep.

hem-t/workshop, factory; plur. (IV, 1032).

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 (?) (a late form); see hem-ti.

hem-t/re/a handicraftsman, a skilled labourer, workman; plur. (IV, 970), 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.

Hema, Nav. Lit. 70 . . . .

Hema, testicle (?), a circular object.

Hemata, salt land, the shore of a salt lagoon.

Hema, Jour. As. 1908, 275, salt; Copt. Hemf.

Hemait, salt; Copt. Lemf; compare Heb. יִבְשָׁי, Arab.

Hemahu, an illness or disease.

Hemahu, De Hymnis 28, forge, shop in which fire is used.

Hemamu, Rec. 19, 92, Rec. 30, 217, plants, herbs of some kind, lentils (?)

Hemami-t, Love Songs 5, 1.

Hematheth, U. 482, N. 146, cord, rope.

Hem, Methen, flax.

Hemau, Rec. 36, 78 . . . .

hemit  , a disease.

hemi  , a kind of wine from , in 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.

hensi  , M. 120, U. 192, U. 70, U. 51, P. 91, to sit, to seat oneself, to besiege a city, to inhabit a place, to be at home in a place, to dwell; , to sit dressing the hair; P. 309, P. 211, N. 698, M. 457, P. 264, P. 287, N. 1239, P. 642, M. 677; Copi. ①, ②.

Hems-beqsu-ārit-f , B.D. 31, 4, a god (?)

hemi  , T. 277, P. 30, M. 41, phallus.

hems  , to castrate.

hems  , Rec. 25, 158, crocodile; fem. ①, ②; varr. ①; Gr. ①.

hemsut  , B.M. 797, attributes, qualities.

hems  , P. 642, N. 679 = ①, N. 1240, to make to sit.

hemg-t  , IV, 1099, carnelians from the Sudán.

hemt  , D . . . , copper; Copt. ①, ②, copper; Copt. ①, ②, furnaces for smelting copper; ①, ingots of copper; ①, weapons of copper; ①, copper javelin.
Hemt aha (?), 692, “rock copper,” i.e., copper ore.

Hemt her-set-f, 54, 58, copper swords.

Hemt seft, Mar. Karn. 54, 58, copper swords.

Hemt setfu, IV, 708, smelted copper.

Hemt Sett, IV, 817, Asiatic copper.

Hemt kam, Thes. 1286, black copper.

Hemti, Rec. 16, 70, coppersmith; plur.

Hem, Amen. 21, 10.

Hemt, B.D.G. 820, a title of Set.

Hen, IV, 862, and, with, together with; see.

Hen-t, Ebers Pap. 95, 3, Rev. 13, 26, 26, Rev. 14, 16, lady, mistress, queen, goddess; queen of the gods; queen of the South and North, queen of the Two Lands, i.e., Egypt.

Hen-ta, A.Z. 45, 125, queen.

Henit-tesher-t, Rec. 34, 192, a hippopotamus-goddess and regent of the 3rd epagomenal day (the birthday of Set). She was one of the five Meskenhit goddesses.

Hen, N. 709, a scent (?) from Osiris.

Hen, A.Z. 1908, 20, an amulet.

Hen, band, tie, cord, rope.

Henu, N. 660, measure (?)

Henu, A.Z. 1866, 99, pot, vessel, a measure, like the Heb. 17; plur. IV, 665, 111, IV, 1023, 111.

Hen, Rec. 30, 217; Copt. euren.

Hen-t, U. 54, 55, O, pot, vase, vessel; pot, vessel, a measure, like the Heb. 17; plur. IV, 1046, pots of silver, gold, and copper.

Henut, Ebers Pap. 59, 19, a kind of metal.

Hen-t, purification (?)

Hen, Rev. 11, 144, to command, to direct, to admonish, to rule, to administer, to arrange, to keep in order; Copt. ejrit.

Hen-t, affairs, business, functions.
hen-t ḫm, IV, 1148, a command, order, law, ordinance, regulation, a rubrical direction, anything prescribed by authority, legal function.

henu 𓊫𓊥𓊢, Rec. 21, 83, a business mission.

henu 𓊫𓊥𓊨, cries of joy, praises.

henu 𓊫𓊥𓊩, B.M. 657, commanders, directors.

henuti (?), officers.

hen-ti, Amen. 19, 4, labourers.

hen 𓊫𓊩 to provide, to endow, to supply with, to bestow.

henu (?), gift, tribute, offerings, presents.

hen-t ḫm, work, what is produced by toil, products.

hen-t ḫemut ḫm, IV, 933, work of the handicraftsmen.

henu 𓊫𓊥𓊩, products both natural and artificial, things, property, goods, possessions, tools (?) fabrics.

hen-t 𓊫𓊩 M. 301, revenues, income, supplies, equipment, stock, store.

henu 𓊫𓊥𓊩, Rec. 5, 87, 31, 59, bread, cakes.

hen 𓊫𓊩 Edict 18, bread, cakes.

hen 𓊫𓊩, A.Z. 1908, 118, to run, to make haste, to rush forward, to travel; to impede, to obstruct, to drive back, to turn away.

hen-t 𓊫𓊩, a journey, an advance.

hen 𓊫𓊩 to turn back, to retreat, to withdraw.

henhen 𓊫𓊩𓊩𓊩, Rec. 31, 32, to shake (of the body in sickness), to totter, to tremble (of the legs).

henhen 𓊫𓊩𓊩𓊩, IV, 498, to impede, to obstruct, to drive back, to turn away.

henhen-t 𓊫𓊩𓊩𓊩, a turning back.

henhen-t 𓊫𓊩𓊩𓊩, Thes. 1285, to be, or become, or be made, young.

hen 𓊫𓊩 boy, youth, young man; young soldiers.

hen 𓊫𓊩 T. 100, 𓊩, P. 814, flower, plant, branch, seed;

hen 𓊫𓊩, flower, plant, branch, seed;

hen 𓊫𓊩, flower, plant, branch, seed; Cop. 𓊩𓊩𓊩𓊩.

hen 𓊫𓊩, "plant of life" (?)

Henui-Shu (?), B.D.

(Saite) 46, 1, the offspring of Shu (?)
I, blossoms of Shu, i.e., light.

 hen ta, grain, seed.

 hen-t, border, boundary, end, limit, frontier; A.Z. 1865, 26, the eight boundaries of Egypt; the two ends of heaven; 362, the two ends of the river.

 henti, hentu, a mythological locality.

 hen, to be evil, to do evil, to behave in a beast-like manner, to harm, to injure.

 hen-t, U. 401, horn; dual, greed, avarice, hostility.

 henuit, greedy man, bestial person.

 Hen-t, B.D. 67b, 4, a district in the Tuat.

 Hent, the crocodile of Set.

 Henti, (1) a name of Osiris; (2) a crocodile-headed god in the Tuat; (3) crocodile-gods.

 henn, to plough, to break up the ground, to chop.

 hennu, ploughs, tools for tillage.
plough, hoe.

Hennti, Hennuti
ploughman, field labourer, farmer; plur.
henni-t, Henhentiu

Hen-nut-s
Tuat IX, a singing-goddess.

Henn
P. 466, M. 529, N. 969, 1107,
Metternich Stele 153, 216, T. 312,
plur. P. 216, T. 312,
phallus, penis;

Hen-nuth
phallus of Baba;

Hen-ah-t
Tuat VI, a goddess (?)

Hen-nith
Tuat VI, title of the priest of the Nome Prosopites.

Hen-ná
Rec. 29, 148, 1908, 290, a plant.

Hen-ad-á-t

Hen-hentiu
stripes, blows.

Hen-henu
B.M. 32, 134, the butcher-gods in the Tuat.

Hen-heith
Tuat X, a group of gods who slew Aapep with knives and staves.

Hená
Rec. 29, 148, 1908, 290, a plant.

Hen-áht
a goddess (?)

Hen-ua
a disease.

Henáit (?)
Tuat X, a group of gods who slew Aapep with knives and staves.

Henit
IV, 719, a spear; plur. IV, 719; Copt. Heb. šekhér.

Hen-t
Rev. 13, 14, a coffin.

Hen
Tuat III, the hawk-god Seker.

Hen
T. 270, N. 759,

Henit
Rev. 13, 14, a coffin.

Hen
Tuat IV, 719, a coffin.

Henit
T. 89, N. 619, a goddess (?)
Henu
Tuat VI, the name of a standard in the Tuat.

Henu
U. 211, M. 435, the sacred boat of Seker, the Death-god of Memphis. For the oldest picture of the boat, see B.M. 32650.

Henu (?)
the sanctuary of the Henu boat (?)

Henu (?)
IV, 503, barn (?)

Henhu
IV, 746, to fill, to be filled.

Henu-t
a kind of bird.

Henh
Rev. 4, 86, terror, evil.

Hennusu
IV, 746; see

Henb
IV, 746, A.Z. 1905, 27, A.Z. 1905, 21, to measure land, to delimit, to make a frontier boundary, to allot land by measure, to tie, to bestow.

Henb-t
land, field, arable land in general; plur. Tombos Stele 3

Henbit
arable land, estate, domain.

Henbu (?)
produce of tilled lands, provisions (?)

Henb-t
Tuat I, the god of corn-land.

Henb
B.D. G. 1364, Nesi-Amsu 27, 24: (1) a serpent-god of Hensu; (2) a serpent-god in the Tuat.

Henbi
B.D. 180, 29, a god who measured out estates for the blessed in the Tuat; plur.

Henbiu
Tuat V, a group of four gods who measured land in the Tuat.

Henb-requ
B.D. 145A (Nav. II, 156), a jackal-god who guarded the 7th Pylon of Sekhet-Áaru.

Henb
ball, pill, bolus, a ball of unguent.

Henb-t
Ebers Pap. 75, 8, chick-pea, pulse (?); Copt. 207cy.

Henbab
to curse, to anathematize, to exorcise.

Henbaba-t
Ebers Pap. 107, 11, 15, 108, 4

Henbi
fountain, well, spring.

Henbu
P. 603, a kind of boat.

Henbu

Henbethm
Tuat VI, a goddess (?)

Henep
to cast a net, to drag a stream.

Henf
T. 179, P. 523, M. 161, N. 652, to seize (?) to curb (?)

Henf
Rev. 12, 29, to fear; Copt. 207cy.

Henemmit
a goddess.

Henmemit
U. 211,
of a bygone age.

\[ \text{Henemnem} \] to creep, to crawl, to slink away.

\[ \text{Henemnemu} \] B.D. 149, X, 3, those who slink away, cowards.

\[ \text{Henemi} \] to creep away (?)

\[ \text{Henemu-t} \] Rec. 2, 129 = cistern, well.

\[ \text{Henkherth} \] Tuat IV, a lioness-goddess.

\[ \text{Hens} \] Peasant 45, Amherst Pap. I, IV, 649, to be narrow (of a road), restricted, blocked (of a vein or artery).

\[ \text{Hens-t} \] obstruction, soot (?) charcoal (?)

\[ \text{Hensek} \] IV, 83, knotted, tied.

\[ \text{Hensekt-t} \] T. 352, N. 174, lock of hair, tress; plur.

\[ \text{Hensek-t} \] P. 710, M. 649, P. 436, U. 473, locks of Horus; Rec. 30, 67, lock of the Lynx (?)

\[ \text{Hensekti} \] hairy one, a boy or man with side-locks; a woman with side-locks; a god with side-locks; plur.

\[ \text{Hensektit} \] Omos II, 130, a goddess with abundant hair.

\[ \text{Hensektiu} \] the gods with long hair and beards.

\[ \text{Hensekt-t-menat, etc.} \] etc., B.D. 99, 12, the rope of the magical boat.

\[ \text{Hensektit Heru} \] U. 473, M. 649, P. 436, the tresses of Horus; the “four spirits,” who dwelt in them were the four sons of Horus.

\[ \text{Henq} \] Thes. 1204, to squeeze, to press out, to seize.

\[ \text{Henq} \] drink, juice, beer; Copt. \( \text{\ddot{\text{n}}k\text{ke}} \).

\[ \text{Henq} \] Hh. 382, a god.

\[ \text{Henk} \] P. 18, M. 136, IV, 342, N. 647, Metternich Stele 246, to make an offering.

henkit, Rec. 31, 163, 254, IV, 955, a bed, couch, bed coverlet; plur., Rec. 26, 230, Love Songs V, 7, AAAAAAA

Henktt, the Other World.

henkit ankh, IV, 1020, the name of a chamber.

Henku-en-arp, B.D. 125, III, 30, left lintel of the hall of Maati.

Henku-en-fat-maat, B.D. 131, 3, 29, the right lintel of the hall of Maati.

henk, pan of scales; plur. AAAAAAA, Peasant 323.

henk, to cut or pluck fruit and flowers.

henku, 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, lizard;

Copt. ATOOVC.

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,

her, a mark of the infinitive.

her, a conjunction, for, because, with, and, therefore, moreover, gold and silver; Anubis and Usert.

her, T. 312, 361 (with suffixes ), a preposition: on, upon, at, by, by way of, with, by means of, through, in respect of, on account of, besides, away from, in addition to, over; Copt. 21.
heru  Thes. 1296, with * besides, except, with the exception of.
her — em her  opposite, facing.
her enti  because of.
her enti sa  because, through.
her her  because of, on behalf of.
her  face, visage, aspect; dual, M. 480, ; plural, M. 752, ; IV, 718, O, copper facings; crystal face; Copt. 20.
her  Rev. 13, 42
her ant  pointed face (of cattle), cattle without horns.
heru (?) bāku  a kind of seed used in medicine.
her  face to face, opponent; face downwards; to comfort; the four-faced Ram of Mendes;
her neb  Amen. 10, 18, everybody, all mankind.
her en pāt  an amulet.
Her-Āten  Tuat X, the face of the Sun-god.
Her-ua  "One Face" — a title of the Sun-god.

Herui-ī (?)  Tuat IX, the god of two faces, i.e., Horus-Set.
Her-f-āui-f (?)  Tuat II, a two-headed man-god.
Her-f-mm-ḫa-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-ḥa-f  N. 913, M. 589, 752, P. 411, N. 1194, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris;
Rec. 31, 22, "he loveth righteousness, he hateth sin."
Her-f-ḥa-f  U. 489, M. 362, P. 259, M. 752, N. 1002, P. 651, the celestial ferryman.
Her-on-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-uā
Goshen 2, a god with four rams' heads and a pair of hawk's wings.

ḥerui senu
"two-faced," a title of the cow-goddess Bat,

Her-sen (?)
a singing-goddess.

Her-k-en-Maāt
B.D. 31, an opponent of the Crocodile-god Sui.

ḥer
Rev. 12, 95, a term of relationship; fem. ḍi.

ḥeri
Tombos Stele 2,
P. 396, M. 566, N. 1172, čń, čń, čń,
arrears of taxes due on the land.

Heriuat, he who is on the road, traveller.

Heri usekh-t, keeper of the great hall of a temple or palace.

Heri per, house master.

Heri petchetiu, chiefs of the foreign mercenaries.

Heri ema, straightway, forthwith.

Heri m’s, chiefs of the transport.

Heri m'tchau, chief of the Nubians employed as police in Egypt; plur.

Heri mensh, Rec. 21, 77, captain of a boat.

Heri merât, corvée ganger.

Heri-nes-t, the title of a priest or priestess in Apollinopolis.

Heri-sa, a title of the priest of 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,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heri-tchatcha</td>
<td>chieftainess, dominion; the name of a crown or diadem</td>
<td>B.D. 134, 1, a title of the Sun-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heri</td>
<td>Berg. II, 12, goddess of heaven, a form of Nut.</td>
<td>Cairo Pap. III, 7, a lion-god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herit</td>
<td>skull, top of the head.</td>
<td>Ombos II, 130, a goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heri-áa-t-Tot-t</td>
<td>Mythe, 20, a sacred tree.</td>
<td>The name of a lion-god.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heri-áau</td>
<td>B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.</td>
<td>The masters of nets (?) in the Tuat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heri-áb-ár-t-f</td>
<td>a light-god in the Tuat.</td>
<td>A god or divine being at whose altar offerings are made; plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heri-áb-uáa</td>
<td>Zod. Dend., Denderah II, 10, Tomb Seti I, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Pjwnt.</td>
<td>B.D. 17 (Nebeseni), 38, a title of the Eyes of Ra and Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heri-áb-uáa-f</td>
<td>B.D. 134, 2, a title of Kheperá.</td>
<td>B.D. 17, a title of the Tuat IV, a god who towed the boat of Af.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heri-áb-uáa-set</td>
<td>Tuat I, one of the 12 goddess-guides of Ra.</td>
<td>B.D. 71, 3, a title of Horus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heri-áb-kentu (?)</td>
<td>Tomb of Seti I, one of the 36 Dekans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heri-áb-Shai-t</td>
<td>a name of a serpent on the royal crown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heriu-unut
U. 399, the hour-gods.

Heri-uru
one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Heri-utu-f (?), Tuat XI, a god who lived on the sounds made by the shadows and souls of the enemies of Ra.

Heri-ba-f, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 58).

Heri-beh, B.D. (Saite) 39, 6, a god.

Heri-maat, Berg. I, 11, a god.

Heri-meht, Tuat IX, the god of the North.

Heriu-meht-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-nememit-s, Tuat XI, a goddess.

Heri-nest, Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

Heri-nest-f, Tuat X, the doorkeeper of a Circle.

Herit-neqef, a title of Sekhmit.

Herit-neteru, Ombos II, 132, a goddess.

Heri-remen, Rec. 37, 67, a god.

Heri-remen (?), Tuat X, a goddess of the South.

Heri-rephis (?), B.D. 69, 14, 70, 1, a god.

Heri-ret-f, T. 261, the "eldest of the gods."

Heriu-ḫatu
Tuat IV, the gods of the fiery furnaces.

Herit-ḫat-s, Tuat XI, a goddess of the fire-pits in the Tuat.

Heri-ḫerit, B.D. 39, 9, a god or goddess who chained Aāpep; var. (Saite),

Heri-ḫetemtiu, 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 Xovrāp.

Heri-khenf-tu-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 Amāheb.

Herit-sefu-s, Tuat XI, a goddess in the Tuat.

Heriu-ṣennemu
T. 335, P. 1810, gods who gave food.

Heri-serser, Tuat VIII, chief of a lake of fire.

Heri-set, U. 174,

Heri-šā-f, T. 335, P. 808, gods of food.

Heri-shā-f, a title of Osiris.
Heri-shā-f, Tuat III, an ape-god.

Herit-shā-s, Tuat XI, a goddess of the desert.

Heri-shefit, 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-qenbt-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-teba-t-f, Tuat IV, a god with two curved objects, in the place of a head.

Heri-šene-s, 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-tuatius, Tuat II, the chieftainess of the gods of the Tuat.

herit, U. 223, P. 64, N. 95, IV, 843, the sky, heaven, celestial region;

heri, the sky, heaven.

heritu, belonging to the upper regions.

heriu, the upper part, what is above; Copt. ἡςὶ ἐπὶ.

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;

herit, the hall of a hill tomb;

heri, to fly, to ascend in the air; Copt. ἡςὶ ἐπὶ.
Rec. 15, 179, IV, 887, 1081, Leyd. Pap. 2, 12, fear, awe, reverence, terror, fright; Copt. χελλ.

ḥer-e-im’ Rec. 21, 93, fear of the sea.

ḥeru Rec. 4, 134, threats, threatenings.

ḥer-her Love Songs 3, 2, to abash, to put to shame, to confound.

ḥer-her to demolish, to pull down; Copt. ḫepw, ḫoquantp.

ḥer-her to linger, to delay, to hesitate; Copt. ḫpoyp (?)

ḥer, house, abode, dwelling.

ḥer, furnace; see ḫi.

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. ḫii.

ḥer, Rev. 12, 101 =, register, day book.

ḥer-t worm; Copt. χαλλ.

ḥerr-t worm (intestinal), locust (?) serpent; plur. χαλλ; Copt. χαλλα.
Herrit, a monster serpent that spawned 12 serpents.

Ombos II, a goddess.

Rec. 20, 14, IV, 915, flower, blossom; Copt. #phph.

Herit, Heru, U. 83, T. 253, M. 454, a goddess (Tuat XI).

Tomb of Seti I: (1) one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 19); (2) an air-god, Berg. I, 23; (3) a god who hacked the dead in pieces (Tuat VI).

Her, 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-ät, T. 192, P. 677, N. 1289, appertaining to Horus, the opposite of Set-ät, appertaining to Set.

Herui, U. 16, B.D. 172, 17, 183, 11, the two brother Hawk-gods, Horus and Set.

Heru-ää, Rec. 34, 178, Horus, god of travellers (?)
Heru-ami-Sept-t, P. 31, M. 41, M. 149, N. 69, 659, Horus of Sothis.

Heru-Ènut-f, Rec. 17, 119, a form of Horus worshipped at Edfu.

Heru-antch-f-at-f Asár, P. 650; see Heru-netch-äf, N. 1374.

Heru-ätem ... ka-t-f, M. 129, a form of Horus.

Heru-ätebui, Horus of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Heru-aa-äbu, Pap. II, 7, the Bold Horus.

Heru-änkh-heri-serekh (?), Edfu I, 12, 20, Horus, lord of the serekh.

Heru-ähai-sebàu, Tomb of Seti I, Horus, destroyer of rebels.

Heru-ähäi, B.D. 99, 24, Horus the Stander (or Pillar).

Heru-uät-t, IV, 390, a title of Queen Hatshepset.

Heru-up-shet, the planet Jupiter.

Heru-Un-nefer, Horus, god of all Egypt.

Heru-ur, U. 358, B.D. 107 and 1366, 12, Sinsin (Pellegrini) 19, Nesi-Áamsu 26, 1, Horus the Great, or Horus the Ancestor; Gr. 'Αρνέψ, 'Αρνέψ.

Heru-ur, Denderah IV, 60, a warrior-god.

Heru-ur-khenti-är-ti, Horus as master of his eyes (sun and moon).

Heru-ur-shet, Denderah IV, 78, a jackal guardian-god of Denderah.

Heru-ukhakhat-tä, Rec. 30, 67, a form of Horus.

Heru-Usäsit, Denderah III, 58, Horus and the Heliopolitan goddess Usäsit.

Heru-Baát, P. 34, N. 40, Horus of the sepulchral monument.

Heru-Ba-Ṭata, Berg. II, 4, Horus, Soul of Ṭet.

Heru-Behut, 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-Rä, Nesi-Áamsu 17, 13, the great first-born son of Ámen.

Heru-p-Rä, the son of Menthu and Rái-t-tau.

Heru-pa-khart, Harpokrates, son of Osisr and ISIS; Gr. 'Αρποκράτης.

Heru-p-khart, Horus, the Child; Gr. 'Αρποκράτης.

Heru-p-khart-heri-äb-Ṭet, B.D.G. 348, Harpokrates of Busiris.

Heru-p-ka, Horus the Bull, a name of the planet Saturn.

Heru-em-äakhuti, Rec. 3, 38, Harmakhis.

Heru-em-äakhuti-Kheperá-Rä-Tem, a tetrad of sun-gods.
Heru-em-āakhuti, the name of the sacred boat of Athribis.

Herit-em-Ḥetepit
Ombos I, 46, a goddess.

Heru-em-Khebit
Horus of the Delta swamps.

Heru-em-Khent-n-ar-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. (Nebseni) 17, 28, the two-headed Horus.

Heru-m'thenu
, Sinsin (Pellegrini) 20, Quelques Pap. 46, Nesi-Āmsu 25, 24, 26, 7, Denderah IV, 63, the two-eyed Horus, his eyes, , being the sun and moon.

Heru-meriti
see

Heru-meri- nef
Horus, the lover of his father.

Heru-nub
, Br. Relig. 664, Horus of Hierakonpolis.

Heru-nub
, the Horus of gold, which was worshipped at Antaeopolis in the form of a hawk standing on a bull,

Heru-nub (?)
the third title of the king of Egypt, commonly rendered “Golden Horus”; early forms are: — , Pepi I; — , Merenra; — , Pepi II.

Heru-neb-āabtiu
Nesi-Āmsu 25, 24, the Eastern Horus.

Heru-neb-āakhut
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 Boáv (Wadi Halfah).

Heru-neb-pāt
P. 478, N. 216, 1265, Horus, lord of men.

Heru-neb-taui
P. 478, N. 1266, Horus, lord of the Two Lands.

Heru-nefer
, Ombos I, 47, , Horus, the young man.

Heru-nefer-renpi-ta (?)
Denderah IV, 65, Horus as rejuvenator of the earth.

Heru en mābiu
Rec. 2, 118, a form of Horus.

Heru en mehőiu
Tuat X, Horus as god of the drowned.

Heru-nekhni
U. 433; — , T. 248, Horus of Hierakonpolis.

Heru-netch (netchti)-āt-f
, Rec. 27, 227, — , Thes. 643; Gr. Ἀρεφήτης, Ἀροῦτῆς.
Heru-netch-her-tef-f, the god of the 2nd and 30th days of the month.

Heru-netch-at-f.

Heru-netch-tef-f; see Heru-netch-at-f.

Heru-Rā-p-khart, B.D.G. 348, Harpokrates of Hermonthis.

Heru-renpti (?), P. 33, N. 40, N. 355, Horus of the two years.

Heru (?), ha, P. 204, M. 331, N. 850; see Aha.

Heru-ḫu-sti-pes (?), Denderah IV, 79, an ass-god.

Heru-Ḫennu, B.D.G. 348, one of the seven forms of Harpokrates.

Heru-ḫenb, Ombos I, 93, a god of offerings.

Her-Ḥer-—, the god of the 12th day of the month.

[Heru]-ḥeri-āb-āmī-khat, B.D. 294, 3, the unborn Horus.

Heru-ḥeri-āb-ḥemui, Ombos I, 185, Horus between the steering oars.

Heru-ḥeri-ā-f, Berg. I, 35, a hawk-god.

Heru-ḥeri-uatch-f. B.D. 12, 12, Denderah IV, 84, Rec. 37, 66, Horus, master of his sceptre of feldspar.

Heru-ḥeri-uatch-f, the god of the 5th hour of the night and of the 17th day of the month.

Heru-ḥeri-masti, etc.

Heru-ḥeri-neferu, B.D. 15 (Ani 20), Horus on the pilot's place.

Heru-ḥeri-khet (?), Tuat VII, Horus, master of the stars and hours.

Heru-ḥeri-khet (?), Berg. II, 8, a hawk-god.

Heru-ḥeri-she-tuatiu, Tuat IX, Horus, master of the lakes in the Tuat.

Heru-ḥeri-qenb-t-res (?), Rec. 37, 71, a god.

Heru-ḥeri-tchatcha-m'kha[ti], Berg. II, 5, Horus, master of the scales of judgment.

Heru-ḥeri-tchatcha-Tchestches, Ombos 2, 195, Horus of the Oasis of Dakhlah.

Heru-ḥequi (?), Tuat V, Horus of the two sceptres.

Heru-Ḥekenu, B.D.G. 1229, a singing-god in the boat of Ḡf.

Heru-kheper-merti, Rec. 11, 129, a form of Horus.

Heru-khenti, Tuat X: (1) Horus, master of the serpent Thes-ḥeru; (2) one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. χορταρ.
Heru-khenti-āa khu
Horus, master of spirits.

Heru-khenti-āā-ti
B.D. 17, 100, Horus with his two eyes, the sun and moon.

Heru-khenti-āh-t-f
Tuat VI, Horus, master of his field.

Heru-khenti-peru

Heru-khentui-peru
N. 621, the two Horus-gods, masters of temples.

Heru-khenti-per-heh
B.D. 42, 26, the Eternal Horus.

Heru-khenti-menā-t-f
M. 709, Horus, master of his bandlet.

Heru-khenti menut-f
P. 79, M. 109, P. 204, N. 23, Horus, master of his thighs (?)

Heru-khenti-n-ār-ti (?)
B.D. (Nebseni) 17, 16, 18c, 1, 42, 4, 5, Horus without eyes, i.e., the night sky without sun or moon.

Heru-khenti-khatti
Horus in the belly, the unborn Horus.

Heru-khenti-khat-th
see Horus in the belly.

Heru-khenti-khat-il
B.D. 142, 114, Nesi-Āmsu 25, 22, the unborn Horus.

Heru-khenti-khat-il
the god of the 10th month (maww).

Heru-khenti-sekhom

Heru-khenti-heh
B.D. 42, 15, Horus, traverser of hundreds of thousands of years.

Heru-khesbetch-ār-ti
U. 370, B.D. 177, 7, the blue-eyed Horus.

Heru-kheti
Tuat III, Horus as a fire-god.

Heru-khart
Tetá 301, Horus the Child with his finger in his mouth.

Heru-khattá
N. 1265, the unborn Horus; var. P. 477.

Heru-sa-Āst
Horus, son of Isis; Rev. 11, 125; Gr. 'Apopaio, Copt. ṣmχṣέ.

Heru-sa-Āsár
Horus, son of Osiris; ḳrj, Horus, son of Isis, son of Osiris.

Heru-sa-He-t Her
Horus, son of Hathor.
Horus, star of the South, i.e., Jupiter.

Horus-Sept

U. 465, T. 277
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-tau

Horus, uniter of the Two Lands, i.e., of the two Egyptians.

Heru-smai-tau-p-khart

2, Denderah I, 75, ibid. 1, 6, Harpokrates, uniter of Egypt.

Heru-smai-tau-nej-khat

Nesi-Amsu 26, Horus, uniter of the Two Lands, lord of Kha-at.

Heru-Skhait


Heru-seqi-hau

Denderah IV, 59, a warrior-god.

Heru-Set

B.D. 38A, 5, Tombos Stele 2,

Heru-sethe-n-her

Tuat VII, a god.

Heru-shau

T. 287, P. 39, M. 49,
Horus the slaughterer.

Heru-Shu-p-khart-p-aa

B.D.G. 348, one of the seven forms of Harpokrates, 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 EDfû and the beings who assisted in the embalming and burial of Osiris.

Heru-shesta

U. 561, N. 962, P. 196,
P. 631, M. 471, N. 928, P. 249,
N. 1060, 1081, M. 632, a form of Horus.

Heru-Sheta

U. 561, P. 477; var. X, N. 1265.

Heru-Sheta-tau

Jupiter; var. X.

Heru-Shetti

B.M. 32, 409, a form of Horus.

Heru-Sheth-her

Sinsin II, a form of Horus.

Heru-Qebh

IV, 808, Horus of the First Cataract (?)

Heru-ka-pet (?)

a bull-god, the planet Saturn.

Heru-ka-nekht

Denderah IV, 81, Horus the mighty Bull.

Heru-Kefta

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-Teḥuti (Tcheḥuti) B.D. 142, 5, 11, Horus-Thoth.

Heru-thema-ā IV, 1160, Horus, stabber [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. 

Heru-Tuati Tuat IX, the god of the serpent Khepri.

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.

Heru-Tuat, Hh. 195, a form of Horus.

Heru ren (?) Palermo Stele, the name of a temple.

Heru t'ai the Horus-lands, i.e., temple estates.

Heru-taṭa-f, the name of a malicious mythological serpent.

Herā-t some strong-smelling substance.

Herraṭf, U. 323, the west wind; see .

Herā the west wind; see .

Herā-t a beam of a boat; plur. , the planks of a boat.

Herit door of his furnace.

Herur A.Z. 1880, 97, to be weak, helpless.

Herp A.Z. Bd. 45, 141, the Nile, the Nile-god; see .

Heref (hef) bread cake, offering.

Hereh Rev. 11, 164, , to guard, to watch over; Copt. 2Ape2.

Hers (?) 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; hers, to be heavy, burdensome, grievous.

hers-t something hard, or heavy, or unpleasant.

hersa IV, 1126, hornless ox.

hersh Rev. 12, 15, 49, to be heavy, burdensome; Copt.

hertt 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, P. 529 = , P. 135, M. 165.

heh a great but indefinite number; Copt. 282.

heh a long indefinite period of time, eternity, the Eternal; endless or limitless eternity; for ever and ever; 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-rr the "eternal land," the necropolis.

heh (P) a kind of land; plur.

Hehu , Tuat XII, a dawn-god; his consort was .

Hehit the consort of .

Hohu , Tuat XII, a dawn-god; his consort was .

heh, hehi , Rec. 18, 165, the Nile-flood, Inundation.

Heh Edfu 78, a form of the Nile-god.

heh M. 692, to rejoice.

heh oil, unguent.

hehi A, M. 365, N. 919, , P. 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; to cut, to smite off, sword.

hehui (P), the two ears; var.

hehes, a kind of bird.

hes, Sinsin II, 20, to praise, to commend, to honour, to do honour to, to reward, to recompense, to remunerate, to requite, to show favour to; to sing or recite laudatory writings, praises, etc.; Copt. ıcwc.

hess, IV, 972, to praise, to ascribe merit to, to applaud.

hesu, praises, hymns of praise, songs.

hesu, one who is praised.

hes-t, hesu-t, Rec. 31, 166, P. 655, M. 760, IV, 944, IV, 967, the praises of those who are praised.

hesit, I, 139, a personal decoration or mark of favour.

hesutá, P. 424, N. 1212, praised, renowned, famous; said of a weapon, "thou seest thy famous javelin."

hestá, Tombos Stele 10, will.

hes, hesi, to sing, to chant, to repeat laudatory compositions; Copt. ıcwc.

hes, A.Z. 1906, 123, to sing to the accompaniment of an instrument.

hes-t, chant.
hesu, chant, song, any rhythmical composition; the 70 chants or songs of Rā.

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 of Ra.

hesi, to fascinate.

hesi, to pierce with a glance of the eye, to look savagely at someone, to look fierce, to cast a malicious look, to terrify with the eye.

hesi, to repel with a look.

hesiu, fierce-looking creatures, uncouth, savage.

Hes-her, B.D. 153, 4, a god who devoured souls.

Hes-tchefetch, B.D. 163, 10, the god of the fierce eye.

hes, calf; see behes.

Hesit (?), Denderah IV, 86, a scorpion-goddess.

Hesit, M. 480, N. 1247, a cow-goddess, the mother of Hesit.

hes, to submerge, to be submerged; Copt. ḫeš-t, an attack.

hes-t, 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, to thrust forward the face in a threatening manner.

hesiu her, fierce-looking or savage beings.

hes, seat, stool; see ḫeš-a, Tuat I, a singing-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.

Hesát L.D. III, 194, a cow-goddess.

Hesi, 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.

Hesát L.D. III, 194, a cow-goddess.

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Hesaru Hearst Pap. I, 6, a medicine.
### 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, 14, people registered for the corvée.

### hesbu

Assessments, dues, taxes, things taxed.

### Hesbi anu (?)

Thes. 818, a jackal-god.

### Hesbi anu

Berg. I, 12, a protector of the dead.

### Hesbi aha

"he who computes the period of a man's life"—a title of Khensu.

### hesb

B.D. 133, 17, an earthy paste (?) of which the boat of four cubits was made.

### hesb-t

A plaque or tile of the same; plur.

### hesb-t

A kind of worm, tapeworm; Copt. 2WJC (?)

### hesb

To separate, to cut, to bark a tree, to strip.

### hesb-t

Two-croosed bands (Lacau), tallies, sticks used in counting.

### Hesb-t-ent-As
t

B.D. 153B, 7, the knife of the net of the Akeru-gods.

### hesbi

B.D. (Saite) 145, 31; var.

### hesbu

Copt. 2ekcu.

### hesp, hesp-t

T. 66, M. 221, N. 598, a district, a division of Egypt, the Nome of the Greeks; plur. Palermo Stele.

### hesput (?)

Metternich Stele 63.

### Hesp ent tohett

The inhabitants of a Nome.

### hesp

A measure of land = \frac{1}{4} arura (?) or 2,500 square cubits.

### hesp nu ahit

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. 2occ.
hesma "Rev. 12, 109, 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. voces.

hesmen tesher red natron; Copt. voces етρωμένυ.

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


hesqi "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. 1534, 32, the knife of the net of the Akeru-gods.

Hesqit-kheftiu-set Tuat, a fiery serpent-goddess.

hesk "A.Z. 1907, 57, to cut, to sever; with to dismember.

heski "a title (?)

heseg "IV, 641, an ointment pot.

heq Nàstasen Stele 39, 44, to capture, booty; see

heq "Herusátef Stele 69, captive.

heq, heqa "M. 252, , Rec. 32, 86, , to rule, to govern, to direct, to guide, to reign.

heq, heqi "Rev. 11, 138, (Demotic forms), rule, power.

heq-t "rule, authority; sovereignty, dominion, government.

heq-t "the crook, emblem of rule.

heq-t A.Z. 1908, 19, an amulet.
Heqit | P. 570, A. Z. 36, 7, B.D. 26, 224, a goddess who presided over the buttocks.

Heqit | Ombos I, 26, II, 133, a goddess of Ombos; Mar. Mon. D. 1, 6.

Heqtit (Heqit) | B.D. (Saite) 142, 18, B.D.G. 153, a form of Hathor.

Heq-á-r-ti-téf-f | Rec. 37, 15, a god.

Heq-á-néti-mu (?) | Tuat XII, one of the 12 gods who drew the boat of At through Ánh-ntér; he was reborn daily.

Heq-á-néti-ru-f | Tuat IX, a god.

Heq-á-he-si | B.D. 17, 34, a title of Horus.

Heq-sa-néti-ru-f | A. Z. 142, 18, B.D.G. 153, a form of Hathor.

Heq-tau | A. Z. 973, 1108; IV, a measure of capacity equal to ten, the artabe; the double heqt; the quadruple heqt.

Heq-t | fractions of the heqt are: \( \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \), \( \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \), or \( \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \); see P.S.B. 14, 424.

Heq-t | N. 36, 136, to measure grain.

Heq-t | N. 636, 131, beer; beerhouse; plur. N. 285A, beer of iron; U. 145, beer of Sti (i.e., Nubia).
heq-t-akhem-t-åma

T. 288, M. 65, N. 126, divine beer which did not go sour.

heq-t-enth-Maat

"beer of truth"—a kind of divine beer drunk by the 12 gods who guarded the shrine of Osiris.

heq-t-ent-neheh

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 'Eqw ejmu ñástasew.

heqq

box, chest, safe, safe place.

heq-t

misery, want; compare Copt. 4hké.

heqa

Jour. As. 1908, 254, 301, Jour. As. 1908, 308, Rev. 13, 25, hunger; Copt. 2KO.

heqa (P)

hunger; Copt. 2KO.

heknu

want, hunger; see...

Heqenbit (P)

Ombos II, 133, a goddess.

heqr

Rev., hunger; Copt. 2KO.

heqr

hungry man; = Copt. 2koért.

Heqer

Rec. 35, 58, an earthen pot.

M. 652, a god who, with worked the celestial ferry-boat.

heqes

wild goat; Copt. 52é, 52oc, 52éc1, 52cc.

hekes

net, cage, a place where birds are kept, aviary.

heqes

a birdcatcher, a fisherman.

Heqes

rec. 4, 28, 52, 479, B.D.G. 479, P.S.B. 8, 193, the god of fishermen, fowlers, and hunters.

Heqsi

"the fisher"—a title of Menu.

Heqes

the god of the 19th day of the month.

heqes


hekhek (kehkeh)

old age, old man, aged.

hekhe (Rec. 25, 191, 192, gift, dedication.

hekai

Charms, or spells, or incantations, to recite words of power, to bewitch.

hekai

enchanter, magician, sorcerer; plur. 4heki.
hekait, sorceress.

hekā, M. 316, P. 176, N. 874, Rec. 31, 166, the power of working magic, sorcery, spell, incantation, charm, word of power; plur.

hekāu metchau (?), the spells and magical formulae produced by the god Heka.

hekau, the name of a diadem or crown.

Hekau, P. 176, M. 316, B.D.G. 533, a god—the author of spells, incantations, words of bewitchment, etc.; his shrine was Heka.

Heka, Ombos I, 186–188, one of the 14 Kau of Ra.

Hekau, 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-Ra, Nesi-Âmsu 32, 1, a form of Ra.

Hekab-p-neb-tau, Ombos I, 48, a form of Horus.

Hekkâ, a name of.

hekâ, throat, gullet.

hekâ, Rev. 12, 15, to fight; Copt. ÆK.

hekâ, 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 Aheth chamber.

Heknit, U. 323, a serpent-fiend (?) with two faces.


Hekniu, B.D. 168, a group of singing-gods.

Heken-em-änkh, Denderah III, 12, a Horus-god.
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<td>ḫet-t</td>
<td>Hegen</td>
<td>weapon, cudgel, lance, dart, goad, bow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḫet-ā (?)</td>
<td>Hegen</td>
<td>IV, 667, a long stick, staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḫot-ākh</td>
<td>Hegen</td>
<td>IV, 870, vessels or implements for the altar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḫothet</td>
<td>Hegen</td>
<td>U. 539, heart, breast; Copt. 2wHT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḫeti</td>
<td>Hegen</td>
<td>quarry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Heknut-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.

**Heknith**
Tuat VII, a lioness-goddess.

**Heknithth**
Tuat VII, a star-goddess.

**Heken-t**
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**

**Heknu**
a kind of precious stone found in the Sudán.

**Hegargar**
Rechnungen T. 1, 3.

**Hegi**
Rev. 12, 9, to arm oneself; Copt. 2wUK.

**Hegi**
Rev. 11, 171, place for fighting; Copt. 2wUK.
het-t, shaft of a mine; plur. works in a mine.

Hett, a name or title of Osiris (?)

heten, U. 457, an animal.

heten, Rev. 11, 153, horse (?); plur. Rev. 11, 151; Copt. 2OT.

heten, to break, to tear up, wrinkled (of the face) (?)

heten, Rec. 2, 116, dirty rags.

heten[t], Amen. 21, 2, rag (?) bandage.

heten, Peasant 56, Rec. 21, 87, sail, sailcloth, rigging, masts with sails.

heten, to burn, fire, burning incense.

heten, fever, sickness; Copt. 2AX.

heten-t, R. 26, 482, Rec. 29, 155, U. 562, 26, 236, throat, gullet; plur. var.

Hetut, a goddess.

Heti, Rev. 11, 128, moment; Copt. 2OTE.

Hetut[t], Rev. 13, 49, 14, 60, to exercise a right.

Hetu, B.D. (Saite) 78, 38, a god.

hetenb, to come, to arrive.

hetenep, Pap. 3024, 23, 1O, 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. 2UTN.

hetenepu, III, peace, joy, content, satisfaction; soft or gentle winds.

hetenepu, he who sits at home in peace.

hetenep-t, U. 648, peaceful, gracious, applied to the.

hetenepi, Rec. 4, 135, benevolent.

hetenopi, IV, 665, IV, 704, non-combatants in a campaign.

heten, with ab (or hat), IV, 971, contented in mind, satisfied; their hearts were satisfied.

heten, 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.

heten her, Pap. 3024, 108, "peaceful of face."

heten 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.

Heteputi, Tuat VI, a group of gods in the Tuat.

hetepu, offerings, gifts, alms, oblations, endowments; the offerings prescribed by law or custom; a two-fold offering.

hetepit, peace-cakes, offerings; N. 939, the valley of offerings.

hetep-t, U. 39, 508, M. 940, 952, 1075, M. 203, N. 683,... sepulchral meals, the offerings made to the dead.

hetep-t, an 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. 140, N. 501. IV, 485.

hetepu neter, offerings of every kind made to the god, the property of the gods and the temples; temple estate.

Hetep, B.D. 110, the god of the Sekhettetep, or Elysian Fields.

Hetep Tuat IV, a god with a boomerang.

Hetepit, P. 646, P. 715, M. 744, Berg. I, 14, a goddess of offerings and a friend of the dead.

Hetepi, Rec. 6, 157, 18, 182, a god who gave offerings.

Hetepit, Tuat I, a serpent-goddess in the Tuat.

Hetepu (?) 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-uáa
Tuat IX, a water-god.

Hetepit-em-áakhut-s
Tuat XII, one of the 12 wind-goddesses of the dawn.

Hetepi
B.D. 180, 30, the chief of the Tuat of An.

Hetep-mes
B.D. 145, a god of the 21st Pylon.

Hetepit-neb-t-per-s
Tuat VIII, the name of a Circle.

Hetep-neteru
Tuat V, one of the eight gods who burned the bodies of the damned.

Hetep-hem-t
a goddess.

Hetep-Heru, etc.
B.D. 153, 15, part of the net of the Akeru-gods.

Hetepu - heteput - neter - neteru
Tuat IX, a god who supplied the gods with food.

Hetepiu-kheperu
Tuat VI, gods of offerings.

Hetep-kentiTuat
Tuat VI, a god of meat and drink.

Hetepitiu-kherui-auut
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 Rā 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 Rā.

Hetep-tau
B.D. 38, 8, a god.

Hetepiu - tuaiu - Rā
As, 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
the sum total.

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.

Hetepáiu
Rev. 12, 16, chiefs.

Hetem
U. 9, N. 342, a god.

Hetem
U. 25, N. 395, a god.
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. hetem-t, the damned.

hetemit, place of destruction, the abode of the damned; P. 606, house of destruction.

Hetemit, Tuat VII, the goddess of destruction.

Hetemit, 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-Åaru; B.D. 168.

Hetemith, Tuat VII; see hetem.

Hetemit-åakhu, Tuat IX, a destroyer of spirit-souls.

Hetem-åb (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. hetem-t, Anastasi I, 23, 7.

hetem-t, Rechnungen 64, a piece of wood.

hetem-t, Hearst Pap. 8, 8, hetem-t, 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. 2τρε, 2ωτρ.

heter, twins; Copt. 2τρε, 2τρετ, 2ορητ.

heterti, Rec. 26, 8o, twin pools, a pair of lakes.

hetru, doorposts.
hetru  N. 975; Rec. 31, 26, 31, 18, cords, bonds, ligatures.

hetru  P. 11168, 19, cattle.

hetrau  N. 1161, 19, cattle.

hetes  a kind of Nubian stone or gem.

hetgat  door, opening.

heth  a kind of loaf or cake, an offering; plur. B.D. 172, 35.

hethet  hyena; Copt. 20erete.

hetheth  N. 1155, to bear up on the shoulders.

hetheth - t  shoulder; plur.

hetha  to engrave a design, to inlay with gold or precious stones, to exert pressure.

hethit  throat, gullet.
hether, to levy a tax; see.

hether, pair of wings, pinions, shoulders.

hethes, weasel, shrewmouse.

Hethes, weasel-god (?), shrewmouse-god (?). For figures see B.M. 41562, 11588, 29602, etc.

hetti, scorpion.

Hettit, B.D. 39, 10, a scorpion-goddess.

Hetzi, the flying, winged sun-disk.

hetzi, to be weary, exhausted.

hete, A.Z. 45, 132, to arrive at, to drop into a chair or seat.

hete, Annales V, 34, Rec. 8, 156, Amen. 22, 8, 23, 11, to overthrow, to upset, to slay; see.

hetzit, Thes. 1201, overthrow.

hete, a disease.

heten, an unguent.

hetes, to be complete, perfect; see hetes.

hetga-t, door, the leaves of a door.

hetch, bright, to become light, to shine, to illumine.

hetchhet, to become bright, to become light.

hetchhetch, light, radiance, splendour, brilliance; var. hetchch, hetchch, hetchch, hetchch, hetchch, hetchch, hetchch.

hetch-t, dawn, daybreak.

hetch-t ta, N. 492, U. 493, Rec. 26, 229, Rec. 27, 229, "the lighting up of the land," the dawn, daybreak; the earliest dawn; Copt. 2 TOOTYEC, Amharic 4U: 4h.c: Oriental 661, fol. 618, 3, as opposed to 4h.c: ibid. fol. 763, 3.


Hetchit, the "white goddess," i.e., Nekhebit, the Vulture-goddess of Nekhebet, or Eileithyiaspolis.

Hetch-t, the name of a serpent on the royal crown.

hetchtch, scorpion.

Hetchtch, see.

Hetchtch, B.D. 39, 10, a scorpion-goddess.

Hetchhet, B.D. (Saite) 17, 39, a god.

hetchi, light-giver.

Hetchuti, Tomb of Seti I, a beetle-god, one of the 75 forms of Râ (No. 50).
Hetchtchut, Tuat II, Tuat VI, a god holding ankh inverted.

Hetch-ābhu, B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Hetch-tāti (?), the name of a god or goddess.

Hetch-ā, Tuat I and II: (1) a singing-god; (2) a grain-god.

Hetch-ua, B.D. 145a, the doorkeeper of the 13th Pylon.

Hetch-ur, M. 723, N. 1328, a god.

Hetch - nau (?), Tuat X, a serpent-god.

Hetch-ḥetep, Düm. Dend. 47a, N. 326, 971, a god of clothing.

Hetch-re-peš-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; ḫ, Rec. 31, 26.

Hetch-t, ḫ, the country of the White Crown, i.e., Upper Egypt.

Hetch, white metal, silver; ḫ, Rec. 33, 3, tax paid in silver; ḫ, Rec. 2, 125, silver ore.

Hetch-t, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, milk; ḫ, 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, ḫ, anemone, a plant with white leaves or flowers; ḫ, white buds or seeds; ḫ, IV, 548, white grain, wheat.

Hetchu, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, onion; plur. ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, N. 270, onion; plur. ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ.

Hetch-t, ḫ, IV, 742, ḫ, IV, 1148, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, Annales III, 109, white linen or cloth, flags (?)

Hetch-ti, ḫ, a pair of white sandals.

Hetch, shrine, chapel.

Hetch-t, IV, 72, house.

Hetch-t, white stone, white alabaster.

Hetchit, N. 803, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, ḫ, Rec. 16, 110, club, mace.

Hetch-t, ḫ, spear (?)

Hetchiu (?), ḫ, Rec. 30, 66.

Hetch, ḫ, to destroy, to do harm to, to injure, to filch from, to steal; Copt. ḫ, ḫ.

Hetchit, ḫ, ḫ, to destroy, to do harm to, to injure, to filch from, to steal; Copt. ḫ, ḫ.
hetch-t, harm, injury, destruction, affliction; blocked (of a road).

hetch āb (or ħat), Amen. 13, 13, to be of small courage, dismayed, disheartened.

hetch re, Amen. 17, 19.

Hetchi ħeru, Rec. 31, 30, a god who destroyed faces (?)

Hetchu kau, Rec. 31, 30, a god who destroyed doubles in the Tuat; var. ibid.

hetcha, bad, wicked, dirty, evil.

hetenai, the west wind.

hetchas, B.D. 99, 24.

hetchtchiti, Mission 13, 227, a pair of sacred birds (?)

Hetchfu, Tuat VI, a naked god.

hetchenu, mental discomfort, wretchedness.

hetchentchen, Love Songs 2, 13, to be vexed, miserable.

hetcher-t, an animal, ichneumon (?) ; plur. Rec. 36, 81.

hetcherr, an animal.
kh

kh[1] = usually Heb. י, and, rarely, ד and פ; in later times כ sh often takes the place of ק.

kh[i] 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 Sūdān; products of Arabia and Punt.

khe-tāt paternal property.

khe-tt per handmaiden, maidservant.

khe-t men-t things of earth, i.e., the world.

khe-t mesḥu the members of crocodiles.

khe-t neb-t everything;

khe-t nenu inert matter, things without motion.

khe-t neter temple property, the god's possessions;

khe-t haat-n sacred books.

khe-t ḫa🍞, T. 363, N. 179, a kind of crown or headdress; var. coiffure.

khe-t ḫa Āsār B.D. 18, I, 4, things about Osiris.

khe-t ḫer khaしましょう "things of Horus," i.e., salt.

khe-t khaしましょう, 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.

Khet-ānkhu-āa-f, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Khet-ua-teen-Rā, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Khet-Khepera, Tuat XII, a goddess in the Tuat.

Khet-ankh-uaa-f, Tuat XII, a fiery serpent-goddess.

Khet-ua-t-en-Rā, Tuat XII, a fire-goddess.

Khet-em-Amentiu, B.D. 141, the fire in the gods of Ament.

Khet-t-neb-t-rekhu, etc., B.D. 145 and 149, the 5th Pylon of Sekhet-Áaru.

Kha, a god; Litanie 79, a group of gods.

Kha, Rev. 12, 29, column;

Kha ur-t, hall, large room.

Kha en hi, Amen. 24, 17.

Kha, P. 306, U. 475;

N. 1146, M. 684, Rev. 12, 29, column;

Kha, field (applied to a woman), acre.

Kha ta, Rechnungen 34, farm-

land; Rev. 6, 26, Pharaoh's farms.

Kha, to measure.

Kha, measured; Copt. 31, 31, 301, 31.
khai \[\text{kh} \, \text{h}, \text{Rec. 15, 165, Amen.} 18, 19, 19, 2, 19, 6, \text{Revised 13, 31}, \text{Rec. 5, 86,} \] (late forms), to measure; Copt. yy.

**khai** \[\text{kh}, \text{U. 509,} \text{T. 323, N. 1386,} \text{IV, 1206,} \text{IV, 660,} \] with the balance or scales; IV, 669, unweighable; Copt. yy.

**kha** \[\text{Revised 16, 144, account, measure.} \]

**khaou** \[\text{Revised 1188,} \text{Rec. 31, 22,} \text{ibid. 31, 21,} \text{ibid. 31, 22,} \text{iv, 1076,} \text{P. 306, cords, nets;} \text{P. 494,} \text{P. 509,} \text{slaughtering knives, slayers (?)} \]

**khaiu** \[\text{Hb. 234, slayers, conquerors (?)} \]

**kha-t** \[\text{Westcar Pap. 7, 19, sorrow, pain, misfortune.} \]

**Khaut** \[\text{Rec. 26, 235, the divine dead.} \]

**kha** \[\text{to winnow, to scatter.} \]

**khakha** \[\text{to winnow, to scatter.} \]

**khau** \[\text{winner, reaper (?)} \]

**khakha-t** \[\text{Tanis Pap. 19,} \text{a winnowing tool or instrument.} \]

**kha** \[\text{plant, herb, flowering plant (?) pl.} \]

**Songs 7, 8, IV, 329,} \text{IV, 524,} \text{sweet herbs.} \]

**kha** \[\text{to cut, to engrave, to carve; cut, engraved, carved, inscribed.} \]

**khaiu** \[\text{Hb. 234, slayers, conquerors (?)} \]

**kha-t** \[\text{Westcar Pap. 7, 19, sorrow, pain, misfortune.} \]

**kha-t** \[\text{Westcar Pap. 7, 19, sorrow, pain, misfortune.} \]

**khau** \[\text{Revised 16, 144, account, measure.} \]

**khait** \[\text{c, a measured quantity.} \]

**khai** \[\text{the measuring tape; see.} \]

**khait** \[\text{a measured quantity.} \]

**khaiu** \[\text{P. 494,} \text{P. 509,} \text{slaughtering knives, slayers (?)} \]

**kha-t** \[\text{Jour. As. 1908, 285, stroke, blow, calamity, overthrow.} \]

**kha-t** \[\text{Westcar Pap. 7, 19, sorrow, pain, misfortune.} \]

**Khaul** \[\text{the last; Copt. ë.e.e, ë.e.} \]

**kha** \[\text{to adjure (?) to cry out;} \text{M. 407.} \]

**kha** \[\text{a bowl for milk;} \text{A, a copper bowl.} \]

**kha-t** \[\text{a standard weight.} \]

**kha-t** \[\text{a place for weighing things in.} \]

**kha** \[\text{to touch, to feel, to seek to find out, to examine a patient by the touch.} \]
kha-t III, 39, Aelt. Texte 35, head cloth (kaftiyah), tiara, diadem, crown, head attire in general, the feathers of a headdress.

kha a M. 727, T. 304, substance of the body.

khakha, stubble, straw.

khaa, stars; see

Khau Denderah II, 10, Tombs Seti I, Ram. IV, Annales I, 36, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. χευ. Meir 29, to forsake; Copt. kw, χω.

khaâ Rec. 36, 160, unguent (?)

khaâ Rec. 3, 53, 96, incense, spices; Rec. 3, 48, all kinds of aromatic gums and spices; Copt. woorce.

khaânâ Israel Stele 12, stupid, silly, unwise, fool.

khaânâ Thes. 1203, grace, favour; compare Heb. (?)

khaâ IV, 658, Rec. 147, 17, to leave, to forsake, to cast aside, to reject, to abandon, to cast away, to release, to slip away from, to yield, to throw; rejected, forsaken; Copt. χω, kw.

khaâ ha, to turn the back.

khaâ Peasant 206, to knock over (a hippopotamus).

khaâ Rec. 36, 160, seed reserved for sowing.

khaâ, to make water, a diuretic, aperient, or ekbolic.

khaâ-t, dead body.

khaâ, sling, catapult; plur.

khaâ a leather bag to hold tools or weapons.

khaâi (?), a tool or weapon.

khaâir Rev. 13, 21, excrement.

khaâu-ti T. 144, N. 540, a pair of sandals.

khaâm to attack, to force, to injure, to break down.

khaâra, khaârâ food, edible seeds or fruit; Copt. ṣepc.

khai to descend, to go down.

khai Nâstasen Stele 39, Herusâfet 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, to be high, to lift up.

Khai, Ombos II, 130, a title of Uatchit of Ombos.

Khait-t, leather bag, sling.

Khai-t, grain, wheat.

Khai-t, altar, table for offerings.

Khai-t, shade, shadow; U. 523, T. 330, shadows, good and bad, in the other World; Copt. 2.16eC, $h18t.

Khai-t neter, IV, 56, divine shadow.

Khai-t Ra, IV, 498, the shadow of Ra; Rec. 17, 149, the shadow-house of Ra.

Khaittius (?), Tomb Ram. IV, 28, a group of shadow gods.

Khair, street, quarter; Rev. 14, 41, the king’s highway; Copt. $tip.

Khait, garden, courtyard; Copt. 2.Leit.

Khau, Rec. 29, 147, evening, twilight, darkness, early night; Copt. 2.Ty, Odj.

Khau, Leyd. Pap. 5, 11, a benighted traveller.

Khau-t, U. 82, N. 361, altar, table for offerings; plur. 2, 1, 1, Copt.

Khau-t, pan of the scales.
kha 1, 17, carcase of a sheep or goat; plur. Rec. 29, 148.
kha-t Peasant 15, skins, hides.
khu A.Z. 35, 17, the gunwale of a boat.
khu (?) Rec. 21, 81, to fall into an ecstasy, to prophesy during a frenzy.
khab, Amen. 5, 12, to bend, to bow, to do homage, to be bowed.
khab remen to bend the shoulders in homage.
khabb, Thes. 1202, to bow oneself; Peasant 107, to wreathe (?) 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 part of a waggon or chariot.
khab, Amen. 6, 11, a crescent; a crescent-shaped object.
khab, the vulture amulet (Lacau).
khabu, U. 302,
khabu, Rec. 30, 60, hippopotamus.
khabár, Rev. 14, 137,
khabs, Rev. 13, 24, to shine or sparkle like a star.
khab, P. 64, 538, 565, M. 87, N. 94, star, luminary; plur.
Khabru, Rev. 13, 13, image, transformations.
Khabru, Pap. Ani 19, 1, Berg. 23, the "Lamps," the 36 Dekans.
khab, Jour. As. 1908, 278, Rec. 14, 74, lamp, light; Copt. ḫb, ḫb, ḫb, ḫb, ḫb, ḫb.
Khabsit, the goddess who lighted up the Elysian Fields.
khab-t, A.Z. 1908, 17, an amulet,
khabs 𓊧𓊝, pavilion of a ship.
khabs 𓊧𓊝, a kind of goose.
khab 𓊧𓊝, Rec. 3, 53, beard; 𓊝𓊝, long-bearded.
khabsi 𓊧𓊝, hippopotamus (?)
khabsi 𓊧𓊝, a part of the body, chin (?)
khabst 𓊧𓊝, "digger," "rooter up"—the name of a dog.
khaba 𓊧𓊝 to seize, to grasp; see 𓊫 𓊝 𓊝, 𓊝,endum

kham 𓊧𓊝, IV, 1073, Rec. 2, 15, Shipwreck 87, 161, IV, 927, Mar. Karn. 52, 4, Rev. 13, 89, Heremheb 3, 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.

khamiū 𓊩𓊝, I, 149, Thes. 1251, Rev. 9, 28, silent (?) helpless, men bowing in homage.

khamiū 𓊩𓊝, enemies; see 𓊩𓊝, 𓊩𓊝.
kham 𓊧𓊝, Rec. 32, 81, to embrace.
kham 𓊧𓊝, burning hot; Copt. 𓊝𓊝, 𓊝𓊝, 𓊝𓊝.

khamm 𓊧𓊝, Rev. 11, 141, heat, fire, hot, fever; Copt. 𓊝𓊝, 𓊝𓊝, 𓊝𓊝.
khamm 𓊧𓊝, A, P. 474,

khamm 𓊧𓊝, M. 549, N. 1119, Book of Honouring Osiris 24, to hasten, swift.
kham 𓊧𓊝, Leyd. Pap. 10, 12 = 𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝, offices.
khamh 𓊩𓊝, plant, flower.
khams 𓊧𓊝, Rev. 11, 169, a substance used for cleaning purposes.
khann 𓊩𓊝, haven, harbour.
khann-t 𓊩𓊝, Rec. 2, 24, core, kernel; plur. 𓊩𓊝𓊝𓊝, 𓊩𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝.
khann rețui 𓊩𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝, A.Z. 1868, 12, anklet.
khanakh 𓊩𓊝, a wooden tool, a winnowing instrument, mill; var. 𓊩𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝, Rev. 13, 123.

khanin 𓊩𓊝, Rev. 13, 27, Rev. 11, 129, Rev. 14, 16, fight, struggle, rebellion.
khanf 𓊩𓊝, U. 112, N. 421, sacrificial cakes.
khanr 𓊩𓊝, Mar. Karn. 55, 74, to drive or chase away, to carry away, to seize.
khanr 𓊩𓊝, to be out of one's mind through fright or terror, to be struck speechless with fear; 𓊩𓊝𓊝𓊝𓊝, a name of Aapep.
Khanr . . . . aa, Nesi-Amsu 32, 34, a form of Aapep.

khanr  , IV, 669, a corselet.

khanre , Chabas Mél. 3, 1, 182, a weapon, harness (?)

khanref , Anastasi I, 11, 3 . . .

khansnâ , wrathful man, angry.

khar  , Rev. 13, 3, 4, 14, 65, food, fodder; Copt. epe, epe.

khar , Hymn to Nile, 4, 8, 9, to remove.

khar , Rev. 14, 21, to fly; Copt. epe.

khar , village, a quarter of a town or city, street; Copt. eip, eip, eip.

khará , lower, downwards.

kharr-t , open space, waste ground, desert; plur. L.D. III, 229c, 16.

khar , child, youth, servant; Copt. epe in epe; = epe, epe (?)

khar-aa , old man; Copt. epe, epe.

khar , Rev. 13, 37, Rev. 14, 12, to destroy, to spoil; Copt. epe, epe, epe.

khari , widower.

Kharibl , a native of Palestine or Syria; Heb. ℨ ℨ ℨ.

khara , Rev. 11, 167, to weave, stuff, garment; Copt. epe, epe.

khari (for khaprr) , Jour. As. 1908, 498, scarab.

Kharu , IV, 743, . . . . , Rev. 12, 25, . . . . . .

kharr-t , B.D. 169, 26, a kind of goose (?) ; plur. B.D. 109, 3, . . . . , B.D. 149, 6.

kharr (for kharibl) , pl.

Kharbltu (P) . . . . , Nesi-Amsu 32, 40, a form of Aapep.
| khapri | Rev. 11, 167, navel; Copt. ΚΑΠΕ. |
| kharpasa | a kind of cake, a loaf. |
| kharf | Jour. As. 1908, 260, to contradict; Copt. σώργ. |
| kharn | grain. |
| kharkhes | P. 461, N. 1098, M. 517, be fettered (?) |
| Kharstä | 162, 5, a form of Rā or of Amen. |
| khargenn | 28, 179 = Gr. χαλκίων, χαλκία. |
| khart | ravine, canal. |
| khakh | Israel Stele 20, A, Hh. 505, Rec. 29, IV, 893, Peasant 229, to make haste, to be speedy, to be quick, swift; see |
| khakhiai | swift, speedy, rapid runners. |
| khakhāb | Peasant 213, a man of ready mind, willing. |
| khakh re | Peasant 208, "hasty of mouth," a man who speaks without much thought, glib. |
| khakha | neck; see ΚΑΠΑ, and |
| khakhai | beak (?) of a bird. |
| khakha | A.Z. 45, 131, to cut, to shave. |
| khas | Sphinx Stele 6, IV, 658, to make haste, swift; |
| khasi | Jour. As. 1908, 293, to suffer, to be tired; Copt. ξίλε, ξίλι. |
| khasit | a kind of resinous plant, cassia (?) |
| khasb | Nāstasen Stele 44, lamp; see |
| khasf | Ebers Pap. 99, 22, to swell, tumour. |
| khaser | P. 350, ΚΑΠΕ. N. 1041, to drive away, to scatter a storm. |
| khaskhet | 45, 140, foreign countries, lands. |
| khast | U. 536, T. 294, IV, 339, district, a kind of land, desert (?) foreign land (?); plur. |
| khashi | foreign lands; ΑΞI, IV, 480, the nine foreign lands. |
| khasi | a dweller on land; plur. |
| khasi | foreigners barbarians. |
Khaustiu  the four great tribes of the Sudán.

kasti (?) IV, 1180

kast(th) 1907, 46, northern foreign land;

IV, 334, foreign lands of the south;

foreign lands of the west;

III, 138, the countries of the nine great peoples who fight with the bow.

Khasilirsha L.II., L.D.


khaqu  barber.

khaqu Mar. Karn. 55, 61, razors, hair-cutting knives.

khaqâ Rev. 12, 69, powder.

khat  dough, bread; var.

khati  exhaustion, weariness.

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

khatâ N. 942, P. 174, the two halves of heaven.

Khatâthana.... Annales IV, 131, the name of a nation or tribe.

khatêb T. 278, P. 59, M. 26 (= N. 84), to kill, to slay; Copt. wtrk, wteb; compare Heb. בֵּית, Arab.  ה.ק.מ

khatru P.S.B. 7, 194, ichneumon; Copt. u. 6074.

kathâ IV, 781, a refuge (?) place of protection; compare Heb. נְקֵח, r Chron. xvi, 38.

kathakhatha dough (?) bread of some kind.

khat (var. כָּת, exhausted, tired.

khat-âb weak-hearted, timid, coward, a term of abuse applied to an enemy.

khat the necropolis of Denderah.

katch P. 204, 330, bread, loaves of bread.

khâp form, image, similitude.

kâ, khaï U. 552, M. 634, U. 547, P. 331, 33, 18, 44, (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. κα.

Khâ khâ U. 524, T. 330

khat-tâ Rec. 32, 79, 36, a rising, a manifestation; IV, 361, shining with crowns.

khâut Tombos Stele 3, 36, 37, 218, 27, 222, Hh. 494, 27, 8, 8, 5111.
rising or appearance of a god or king, the ascending of the throne by the king, splendour, radiance, brilliance, a king's ornaments, i.e., crown, rings, sceptre, necklace, etc.; Copt. या।

**khā neter** - the rising or manifestation of a god or king, a procession in which a god or king is shown to the people.

**khāit** - the chamber in which a god or king appears.

**khāu** - the crown of the king of Egypt.

**khā** - a happy coronation; IV, 648, the festival of the king's coronation.

**khāi(t)** - a tie or bandlet of a crown.

**Khā-āakhu-t** - IV, 422, the name of a shrine of Amen.

**Khā-em-Men-nefer** - the name of a ship of Amasis I.

**Khā-nefer Mer-en-Rā** - the name of the pyramid of King Mer-en-Rā.

**khā-khenti** - a title of an official.

**khā Sti-t** - Mar. Aby. II, 23, 17, the crown of the land of the Bow (Nubia).

**Khāit** - B.D. (Saite) 11, 3, a goddess.

**Khāā-tau** - U. 536, T. 294, a god (?)

**Khā-ā** - Tuat X, a divine bowman.

**Khā-urit** - the name of a uraeus-goddess.

**Khā-em-Maāt** - P.S.B. 21, 156, the name of a sacred barge of Osiris.

**Khā-mut-f** - Culte 20, a name or title of Amen.

**Khā-neferu-en-Rā** - Thes. 31, the goddess of the 1st hour of the day.

**khā, khāu** - furnace, fire-place, cauldron.

**khā, khāu** - leather war tunic (?)

**khāi** - engraved, inscribed (?)

**khāi** - Rev. 13, 4, to kill, to slay; Copt. या।

**khāikh** - Rev. 14, 11, players on an instrument.

**khāu (p) - disgraceful, shameful, inferior.

**khāur (p)** - a worker in stone, miner (?)

**khāus** - Pap. 3024, 61, to build, builder.

**khāūt (p)** - Peasant 227, a kind of fisherman; var. या।

**khām** - L.D. III, 140, to suppress, to make to bow; see या।.
khâm, neck, throat.
khâr, A.Z. 1878, 49, skin, hide.
khar, Rev. 14, 21, slaughtering knife; Copt. opte.
khâsû, to build.
khî (?), T. 312.
khî, as, so, L.D. III, 140c, for, because.
khi, Festschrift 117, 11, to cry out loudly.
khi, high ground.
khi, Amen. 4, 16, high place, heaven, sky.
Khi, one of the four supporters of the sky.
Khi, the Exalted One, i.e., God.
Khi, Rec. 27, 87, winged disk.
khî-t, Rec. 27, 189, a kind of the sky, heaven.
Khit, Denderah II, 55. Rec. 27, 189, a goddess of the East.
khî uaut (?), a kind of Nubian (?) perfume =

khîbarr (?), a kind of cake.
khîpenpenu, a fish; see .
khîpt pennu, a kind of fish.
khîm'tha, violence, evil, bitterness; compare Heb. Genesis vi, 11.
khînuá, a kind of beer.
khnîr, to be lost, or destroyed, to be robbed.
khnîru, harness, trappings.
khîrîhû (?), teeth.
khîrrteb, Stele 38, a vessel.
khirsh, Demot. Cat. .
khirqatátâ, Anastasi I, 25, 9, slippery ground; compare Heb. Psalm xxxv, 6.
khiret, a kind of worked cloth or stuff.
khikhi, to swoop down like a bird of prey; a man of hurried steps.
khîkhi (?), A.Z. 1913, 125, dust; Copt. wœry, wœry, wœry, wœuy.
Khîshârsha, Xerxes; see .
khitâ, wrath, rage, fury (?)
kîthana, wine, grapes.
khui [537] khui

khui (khi) e, , ground, earth, estate.

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khui (khi) e, , ground, earth, estate.

khui [537] khui

khui (khi) e, , ground, earth, estate.
khui (khi)  vegetable paste, unguent (?)

khua (?), to abound, to be abundant.

khu (fire, flame.

Khuait (?)  R.G. 66, a goddess, a form of Hathor.

khuas, to build; see khus.

khu, to build carefully and well.

khus  Thes. 1297, IV, 807, 84, Edfi II, 61, Mar. Karn. 42, 139, to build.

khus-t, the crushing of grain.

khuskhus  Thes. 1323,

khus teb-t  IV, 1152, bricklayer, brickmaker.

khut  Leyd. Pap. 8, 2, rich man, gentleman.

khut-t, I, 43, steps of a tomb.

khutu, a fisher for khet fish; var.

khutch[u]  a fisher for khet (khetch) fish.

kheb  H, IV, 1114, Thes. 1229, 1231, 373, N., Heruemheb 25, 26, 27; Ap., 1, 43, steps of a tomb.

khebit, destruction.

khebti, waster, destroyer, sinner, damned; plur.

kheb-t, Rec. 26, 231, 232, place of destruction, den, cave, torture-chamber, slaughter-house; plur.
Khent-sah-t-neter, B.D. 141, 148, one of the seven divine Cows.

Khent-kheb, B.D. 155, (Rubric), to steep in water, be immersed.

Kheb, B.D. 155, (Rubric), to steep in water, be immersed.

Khebb, Rec. 6, 9, plant, bushes.

Khebb-t, destruction.

Khebit-heri-snef, etc., B.D. 145 and 146, the 17th Pylon of Sekhet-Aaru.

Kheb, IV, 1162, 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, hippopotamus.

Kheb, flame, fire; boiling lake.

Kheb, Rec. 32, 51, wasp; Gr. B.D.

Kheb, Dream Stele 6, A.Z. 1905, 28, marsh, swamp.

Kheb, Ebers Pap. 90, 9, "honey plant" or flower.

Kheb, lotus.
khebar  
friend, associate, ally; Heb. רֵעַ, Copt. ἁρά, to make a league with.

khebaru  
boats, ships.

ekhebasi  
a plough, hoe.

khebatī  
A.Z. 1912, 56, to abuse, to disapprove.

khebepon  
IV, 1164, chamber, office, house (?)

kheben-t  
a girdle, belt.

Khebnit  
B.D. 75, 4, a goddess (?)

Rec. 32, 78, moral obliquity, deceit, fraud, lie, defect, sin, evil, wickedness.

khebenti  
IV, 1107, IV, 1081, offender, sinner, criminal; plur. IV, 969, Thes. 1481, the ceremony of digging up the earth at the festival of commemoration of ancestors. Other forms are:

khebss-ta  
P. 581, P. 331, N. 925.

Khebs-ta  
Tuat VIII, a god of the Circle Seherit-bau-s.

khebs  
lamp, star, luminary; plur. III, III

Khebsit  
a goddess of Hetep-ḥemt.

khebs-t  
Rec. 30, 68, Hh. 437, ibid. 27, 217, beard.

khebs-t  
T. 166, U. 622, M. 176, N. 688, Shipwreck 63, tail; P', the lower hairy part of the body.

Khebestiu(?)  
IV, 345, the name of a people in the South.

khebsti  
part of a crown or diadem
KH

khebs-t, an amulet.

khebs, a diving bird.

khebstā, a grass mat or pillow (?) a piece of furniture.

khebsēth, Λ. 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.

Khebetchtch, Rec. 30, 200, a sky-god.

khep, Rec. 27, 88, he creates what is; Copt. gyne.

khepiu, those who are.

khep, palm of the hand as a measure, grasp, fist; plur. c, Rev. 11, 182.

khepi, N. 856, A.

khepi, to go, to travel, to march, to sail (of a boat), to fly away (of birds), to flow (of water).

khepā, M. 519, A, N. 1100, flower, flowing.

khep-t, step, advance.

Khepi, "traveller," a name of Rā.

khep, to pour out, to vomit, vomit.

Khep, Edfn I, 80, a title of the Nile-god.

khep, shame, disgrace; Leyd.

Khepp, Pap. 16, 2, death (?) ; Copt. gyne.

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.

Khepā, Koller, 4, 5.

khepā-t, Koller, 4, 5.

khepārer, Rec. 2, 30, 6,

khepi, Thes. 420, a name of the spring sun.
Khepi (Khepri) (Kliepri), Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 49).

khepi  figure, similitude.
khepu  a wooden object.
khepush  (2, see nii.
khepén  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, 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; = eeyw = ; Copt. wu; , 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 Kheperá: self-made, self-produced; I made myself.

kheperu  living men and women as opposed to posterity, .
khepriu en ēnonti  Rec. 16, 56, posterity.
kheperu  P. 63, M. 85, N. 92, III', what is, what exists, things that are.
kheper-t  beings or things that exist, events, occurrences; , beings who create the things that are.

Kheper-keku-khã-mesut  Tuat XII, the 12th Division of the Tuat.

kheperu  form, manifestation, shape, similitude, image, change, transformation; plur. ,

Rec. 36, 156; , 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.

kheprer, kheprerā \( \) \( \), U. 476, M. 460, \( \), N. 747, \( \), a beetle (scara-baeus sacer).

Kheper \( \) \( \), U. 277, \( \), N. 619, \( \), N. 747, \( \), N. 856, \( \), N. 975, \( \), the beetle-god and the sacred beetle itself; the Creator of the world.

Kheper, Kheperer \( \) \( \), N. 137, Rec. 31, 163, \( \), ibid. 31, 25, \( \), T. 254, T. 103, N. 719, P. 653, M. 755, \( \), P. 820, \( \), N. 702, \( \), M. 605, N. 856, \( \), N. 1210, the self-produced Beetle-god (who was later identified with Rā), i.e., \( \), of the 12th hour of the night.

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.

Kheprer \( \) \( \), Tomb Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 32).

Kheprit \( \) \( \), Tuat XII, a wind-goddess of dawn.

Kheperā \( \) \( \), \( \), see Kheper, Kheprer; \( \), \( \), kheperā who produces every form of his being.

Kheperā \( \) \( \), Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 11).

Kheperā \( \) \( \), Tuat IV, J. K. S. II, 9, Denderah IV, 84: (1) a winged solar-disk; (2) a guardian of the 12th Pylon.

Kheperā \( \) \( \), the god of the 12th hour of the night.

Khepri \( \) \( \), Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 2).

Khepri \( \) \( \), Tuat IX, a magical serpent-boat with human heads and wings.

Khepri \( \) \( \), Rec. 27, 217; see Kheperā.

Khepru \( \) \( \), Rec. 27, 220, Khepru self-created.

Kheprīt \( \) \( \), Denderah III, 24, Thes. 36, the goddess of the 8th hour of the day.

Kheper-ānk\( \) \( \), Tuat X, a beetle-god.

Kheper-Khenti-Āmentor \( \) \( \), Cairo Pap. III, 1, a beetle-god, chief of the mesqet (bull’s skin).

Kheper-tchesesef \( \) \( \), B. D. 17, 9 = Gr. άντεργεφύς, a title of several gods.

Kheper \( \) \( \), a medicine in which a beetle is an ingredient.

Kheprā \( \) \( \), a drink or medicine.
kheperu  Rechnungen 17, 1, 10, a pot.
khepror  socket; plur. |
khepri  Jour. As. 1908, 285,
         Jour. As. 1908, 248,
         wonder, miracle; Copt. γυνηρε, γυνηερε, γυφκρη.
kheprur  Peasant 19, a plant (medicinal?).
khepersh  a crown, helmet.
khepekh  N. 213, U. 119, N. 428 =  
         fore-leg of a beast, arm and shoulder
         of a man; fem.
khepesh  U. 119a, III, 141,
         fore-leg of an animal, the arm and shoulder;  
         dual  
         Nastasen Stele 45,  
         Hereسطef Stele 75, the two
         arms of a man; plur.  
         U. 513;  
         of  
         Copt. γυωνη.
khepesh  IV, 1082,
         strength, power, valour;
         IV, 974, lords of strength.
khepesh  sword,
         scimitar, any weapon; plur.  
         IV, 726, swords.
khepesh  Anastasi I, 26, 4;
         A.Z. 1907, 125,
         blacksmith's forge,
         foundry, forge, armoury, place in which weapons
         are stored.
Khepesh  B.D.  
         the constellation of the
         Great Bear.
khepesh  gift, dowry (?)
khepshâ  Rec. 14, 50, a
         measure (?) ; Copt. Δ.1112XH (?)
khept  Rev. 11, 83,
         Rec. 3, 116; var.  
         Leyd. Pap. 16, 2, 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-ti  P. 570,  
         the buttocks, thighs, loins, the shame;
         plur.  
         of  
         the genital
         organs, male and female.
khept-t  shame, disgrace.
khept  to bow down.
khef  to overthrow.
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. γυωνη.
khefi  to see, to look upon.
khefi-t  A.Z. 1908, 118, quay,
         shore, bank, landing-stage.
khefkhof  to heap up, to
         collect.
khefkhef  to flood.
khefkhof-t  U. 434,  
         T. 248, flood, deluge.
khefkhofu  dust storms (?)
khefkhefu  dust.
Khefa

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khem, khemmi
U. 416,
T. 237, Pap. 3024, 124, Leyd.

Pap. 7, 4, to be ignorant, unlearned, inactive.

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.

Pap. 7, 3; IV, 324, unknown to men, i.e., to the Egyptians.

without, destitute of;

without, destitute of, exclusive of;

the number remaining when one number is subtracted from another.

khemit
A.Z. 1900, 28,

27, 10, 11, an ignorant man, fool, dolt, stupid, untrained (of an animal); plur.

stranger, alien.

khem
A.Z. 1878,

48, Rev. 11, 126, 148,
Rev. 11, 172, little, small, slight;

Copt. =line.

khem khar
Copt. 2.2.2.2 (Rev.), slave, servant.

khem-ni (?)
Pap. 3024, 57, ignorant.

khemi
foc, enemy, fiend, worthless person; plur.

khemiu-uritu
Rev. 13, 112, men of nothing.

Khemiu-heapu
J.K.S. II, 13, a class of stars;

they come out of her womb and go into her mouth daily.

khemiu-hemu
J.K.S. II, 13, a class of stars, planets (?)

khemiu-seku
Rec. 26, 234,

Rev. 14, 7, the stars that rest not.

Khemiu-heapu
J.K.S. II, 13, a class of stars, planets (?)

khemiu-seku
Rec. 26, 234,

Rev. 14, 7, the stars that are always above the horizon, the circum-polar stars.

khem
P. 332,

IV, 157,

shrine, holy of holies, sanctuary; plur.

Khem
god of procreation and generative power; see Menu.
khetn, khemm  to be hot, to be dry, to burn; var. ; Copt.

khem-t  fire, heat; var.  

khemu-t  IV, 837, hot parching winds, the khamāsin, or khamsin, i.e., winds of the “fifty” hot days.

khem-nef(?)  , asthma, breathlessness, difficulty in breathing.

khem  T. 371, P. 536, N. 806, T. 392, Rec. 16, 142, aromatic herbs; compare Arab.  
khemkhem  Koller 4,  
khem  Thes. 1251,  

khem  Rec. 36, 210,  

khemkhem  to push over, to overthrow, to destroy, to attack; , destroyers.

khemut  Rec. 26, 232, overthrow.  
khemkhem  to break, to overthrow; Copt.  

Khemkhem, etc.  Ombos II, 134, a name.

Khami  B.D. 125, II, one of the 42 assessors of Osiris.

Khemit  Denderah IV, 44, a weeping-goddess.

Khemit  Tuat V, a goddess of destruction.  

Khememit  Mar.  

Aby. I, 6, 36  

khema  Rec. 32, 81,  

khemā  P. 87, P. 33,  

khemā-t  , a part of a boat.

khem  Sallier II, 5, 6, Anastasi IV, 12, 9,  

khemkhem  , a kind of water-bird, pelican; plur.  

khemāu(?)  ,  

khemen  A.Z. 1908, 38,  

khemen-t  a period of eight days (?)  

khement  eight;  

khemen-t  a kind of stuff, eight-thread cloth.
khemen-ti, Rec. 29, 149, Thes. 1297, an "eight" vessel.

Khemenu, Mar. Karn. 42, B.D. 164, 6, IV, 389, the eight elemental deities of the Company of Thoth; they were Nu, Nut, Heh, Hehít, Kek, Kekít, Nen, Nenít.

khemni (?), Copt. ḫmnr, ḫmnī, eighty; Copt. ḫmr, ḫmlā, forty; Copt. ḫmr, ḫmlā, forty; Copt. ḫmr, ḫmlā, forty.

khem-t, Rev. 13, 104, shrine.

khemes, a post on a boat or ship (?)

khemes, see Copt. ḫmr, ḫmlā, forty; Copt. ḫmr, ḫmlā, forty.

khemsau (?), Annales II, 238.

khemt (khem), Pap. 3024, 140, IV, 384, not to know, ignorant.

khemt (khem), coward, poltroon.

khemt (khem), IV, 344, without = ḫmr, ḫmlā, forty.

khemt-ni, yeast; Copt. ḫmtp, ḫmltp.

khemt, to observe, to think, to think out a matter.

khemt, III, 537, III, 618, 619, N. 1304, three; Copt. ḫmtn, ḫmtn, ḫmtn; III, three; Copt. ḫmtn, ḫmtn, ḫmtn; III, three; Copt. ḫmtn, ḫmtn, ḫmtn.

U. 179, N. 1040, three; Copt. ḫmtn, ḫmtn, ḫmtn; III, three; Copt. ḫmtn, ḫmtn, ḫmtn.

A.Z. 45, 125, third of three; Copt. ḫmtn, ḫmtn, ḫmtn.

P. 643, P. 666, P. 99, three; fem. ḫmtn, ḫmtn, ḫmtn, M. 675, N. 1238, M. 68, ḫmtn, III, 111, third time; ḫmtn, III, 111.

Rec. 29, 165, double, triple, fourfold.

khemt, Rec. 26, 230, three-fold or three-ply linen or stuff.

khemt, Rec. 30, 67, part of a ship.

khen, Rev. 13, 2, 11, well then; perhaps = Copt. ḫnt.

khen, Rev. 14, 33, to ask, to inquire; Copt. ḫnt.

khen, to embrace, to kiss, to marry.

khen, L.D. III, 194, 25, event, hap.

khen, A.Z. 1906, 109, ḫnt, to cry out for joy.

khenu, an officiating priest, a prophet, singer, one who announces or proclaims; plur. ḫnt, ḫnt, ḫnt, company of singing-men and women, choir.

khen-t, singing-woman; plur.

Khen-t, title of the priestess of Cusae.

khenu, ḫnt, ḫnt, ḫnt, the "crier," i.e., baby, child.
khenu  ①  ①, Rec. 2, 116, cradle-songs, invocations, cries.

khen  ①  ①, Peasant 280, IV, 968, ①  ①, IV, 751, speech, word, report; also ①  ①, a good report, a good thing; an evil report; ①  ①, speech, discourse, talk, oration; compare ①  ①.

khenu (?), Amen. 12, 4, 22, 21, utterances, speech, words.

khen-t  ①  ①, L.D. III, 65A, 11

khen  ①  ①, ①, A.Z. 1906, 197, to dance, to perform gymnastics.

khenit  ①  ①, dancing girl; ①  ①, a company of dancers, male and female.

kheni  ①  ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ①, Tombos Stele 10, ①  ①, A.Z. 1905, 21, ①  ①, A.Z. 1908, 116, ①  ①.

Love Songs 4, 4, to flutter, to hover, to alight (of a bird), to drop down, to halt.

khenn  ①  ①, U. 477, M. 693, P.S.B. 17, 262, ①  ① ① ① ① ① ① ①, to alight, to rest (of the sky on a mountain), to flutter, to hover.

khen-t  ①  ①, P. 693, an alighting bird; ①  ①, birds hovering in the air.

khen  ①  ① ① ① ①, Rev., to visit; ①  ① ①, Copt. gnite.

khen  ①  ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ①, to advance, to approach.

khen, khenu  ①  ①, Rechnungen 59 ff., L.D. III, 140, market-place, bazaar; Arab. ترفاك, a khān in the desert, karwānsarā.


khen  ①  ①, A.Z. 1905, 17, ①  ① ①, the most private part of a building, cabin of a boat.

khen  ①  ①, to stir up trouble, to disturb.

khenu  ①  ①, Thes. 1480, rebel.

khen  ①  ①, to lament, to bewail.

khen  ①  ①, Rec. 32, 182, calamity, an event that causes sorrow, misfortune.

khenn  ①  ① ① ①, ①, to distur, to cause a commotion, to revolt, to rebel; ①  ① ①, Rec. 32, 178, those who make opposition.

kheni  ①  ① ①, disturbance, disturber.

khenn  ①  ①, to stab, to wound.

khen  ①  ① ①, Rev. 13, 112, storm, tempest, war.

khen  ①  ① ①, M, 239, N. 616 (var. in T. 85, ①, basket (?)

kheni  ①  ① ①, a kind of fish.

khenn  ①  ① ①, Rec. 18, 182, fish.

Khen  ①  ① ①, Rec. 31, 27, a god.

Khen-remenu  ①  ①, Tuat XII, a singing-god.

khen-t (?)  ①  ① ①, Heruemheb 8, gratified, pleased.

khen-t  ①  ①, Thes. 111, red egg-shaped objects.
khená, to be shut up, kept captive, to seclude, to restrain, buried in oblivion; see

khená-t (for khenrá-t), for khenra-t

khená-t, for khenra-t

khenár, Canopus Stele, miserable; Copt. quwte.

Kheniu, the four pillars of heaven.

khenu, in Dream Stele 14, a particle.

Khenub, the god Khnemu (a late form).

khenup, fat (applied to birds), well-favoured (of oxen).

khenup, a stalled ox.

khenup (khenp), an animal (?)

Khenup (Khenp), Edfú I, 8o, a title of the Nile-god.

khenup, private parts.

Khenuf (Khenf), Berg. I, 15, a fire-god who gave light to the righteous, and cast darkness on the wicked.

khnum, unguent.

khenus, gnat (?) midge (?)

khenus, Ebers Pap. 102, 2, disease, languor; see

khenut (khenutesh ?), see

khent (khentesh ?)

khenb, to prostrate oneself.

khenp, Peasant 99, 123, Rec. 31, 12, 30, to steal, to rob, to plunder, to seize, to carry off, to pluck out, to offer, to present.

khenpiu, robbers.

khenp, to inhale, to suck out the essence.

khenpit, Rec. 4, 27, rush, a kind of grass; var.

Khonp shanu, the name of a festival.

khenfū, Hh. 218, a sacrificial cake; plur. U. 112, N. 421, a medicinal cakes or tablets.

Khenf, the god of the 11th day of the month; he has a lizard in each hand.

khenfa, arrogance, anger.

khenfi, to burn up, to frizzle, to fry.

khenfi, a fish.

khnem.
Khnemti
— 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-t
— M. 229,

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-t
— Turin Pap. 67, 11,

Khnem-t
— a red stone used in jewellery; compare Heb.

Khnem-ti
— a nursing woman, a professional nurse.

Khnem-t
— a man's mistress.

Khnemiu
— friends, acquaintances.

Khnemes
— IV, 874, to smell; var.

Khnemes
— Rec. 4, 121,
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, Salier II, 5, 6, a fly, gnat, mosquito, midge, any flying insect; Copt. ασθελεε. 

khenr

Statistical Tablet 41,

Anastasi I, 25, 8, the bridle and reins, harness (?) corselet; 2, 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.

khenru

recluses.

khenrá

concubine, harim woman;

IV, 978, Mar. Aby. I, 6, 47, the ladies of the harim; the chief concubine.

khenrit

the apartments of the secluded women.

khenr

tooth, tusk (?)

khenr

Thes. 1198, 1, to take away, lost, destroyed, despoiled.

khens

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, P. 496, Rec. 31, 33, 164, the two portals of heaven.

Khens-ur

a goddess.

khensait
a plant or herb used in medicine; see

khensit, a disease, illness, languor.

khensu, pus, foetid matter, putrefaction, stink; Copt. Khensu-ur, Denderah I, 22, the name of the standard.

Khensu, the god of the 9th month (Pakhons); Khensu, the god of the 8th hour of the day.

Khensu, the Moon-god of Edfû.

Khensu-pa-āri-sekher-em-Uas-t, Bekhten Stele, Rec. 28, 181, Khensu of Thebes, the arranger of men’s destinies.


Khensu-em-Uas-t, Religion, 360, a local Theban form of the Moon-god.

Khensu-Nefer-ḥetep, Bekhten Stele, a god of all learning, a skilled magician and conqueror of evil spirits.

Khensu-Nefer-ḥetep-em-Uas-t, see the preceding.

Khensu-Nefer-ḥetep-Ḥeru, the Theban god Khensu-Horus.

Khensu-Nefer-ḥetep-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 Edfû.

Khensu-Ṭehuti, a form of the Moon-god of Edfû. With the title “twice great,” this god was worshipped at Hermopolis.

khensem, a kind of beer; see khnemes.

khensh, a plant used in medicine.
khenshit, Rev., putridity, stink, a disgusting or stinking thing.

khent, khenti, the nose, the face; Copt. "\(\text{g\small{a}}\text{nt}\).

khenti, in the front, in the fore part, before, aforetime, formerly, in advance, the beginning, the land south of Egypt; before him; U. 37, before thee.

khentu, an intimate or chief friend.

khenti, with, outside, in the open air; Pap. 3024, 82, he went outside.

khent, pre-eminence, exalted condition.

khenti, IV, 902, the South land, any prominent place, point, tip, limit.

Khentiu, dwellers in the South, i.e., Nubians; Rec. 35, 128, the people of the Tanite Nome.

Khenti Hen-nefer, the peoples or tribes of Nubia and the Egyptian Sudan.

Khenti Thehenu, U. 565, chief of Libya.

Khenti, the god of the month Paone.

Khentu, T. 355, N. 175, the dwellers in the most sacred part of heaven.

Kheten-\(\text{a}\)aut-f, Palermo Stele, Rec. 37, 62, a form of Ptah.

Kheten-\(\text{a}\)abt, Denderah I. 23, A.Z. 1913, 124, a form of Hathor, and mother of Menu.

Kheten-\(\text{a}\)akhut-tau, B.D.G. 564, a form of Hathor.

Kheten-Amenti, Kheten-Amentt, U. 202, M. 232, N. 610; later forms: chief of Amentt, a title of Osiris; Copt. "\(\text{e\small{a}}\text{nt}\)\(\text{t}\)\(\text{t}\)\(\text{t}\).

Kheten-Amentin, U. 70, N. 796, 118, 963, U. 582, N. 654, P. 86,
Khenti-Amenti, Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Ra (No. 31)

Khenti-An, a gazelle-god, associated with the Mesqet.

Khenti-án-t-s, the name of a serpent of the royal crown.


Khenti-Áberti, T. 369, P. 363, N. 179, 1777, Master of all Egypt.

Khenti-á-t-Áment, B.D. 127A, 11, a title of Osiris.

Khenti-áat, Quelques Pap. 37, a god of embalmment.

Khenti-ánkhuiu, P. 17, M. 19, N. 119, "Master of the living"—a title of Osiris and of his sarcophagus.


Khenti-un, B.D. 142, 6, a title of Osiris.

Khentui— in the title, A.Z. 1910, 126, "Horus and Set, the two great ones, the two chiefs of the land of the South."


Khenti-men, Berg. I, 17, a form of Anubis.

Khenti-men-t-f, T. 288, P. 79, M. 109, N. 23, a god who carried the souls of the dead to heaven. Later forms are:

B.D. 67, 3, Tuat X.

Khenti-mená-t-f, U. 422, N. 850, a title of Horus.

Khenti-Ment, the name of a goddess; var.

Khenti-mentchet-ti, Mar. Aby. I, 45, the god of horns.

Khenti meht agbá, U. 620, "of the green skin"—a title of the god Sebek.

Khenti em teft, Rec. 37, 61,

Khenti-Naarutef, "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-neper  master of grain—a title of Osiris.

Khenti-nefer (?)  B.D. 142, 69, a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Rastau  chief of the Other World of Memphis—a title of Osiris.

Khenti-hut-f  Hh. 101; see Khenti-heh-f.

Khenti-heh-f  Berg. I, 3, Rec. 4, 28, one of the eight knife-eyed gods who guarded the tomb of Osiris.

Khenti-Heq-anqhet  a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Khas  B.D. 42, 7, Mar. Aby. I, 45, a god who protected the nose of the deceased.

Khenti-khati  "belly," i.e., Horus in the womb; Greek form Kαρτάθος.

Khenti-kha-t-anes  one of the eight knife-eyed gods who guarded Osiris.

Khenti-kheri  "chief of the belly," i.e., Horus in the womb; Greek form Kαρτάθος.

Khenti-heh-tānes  B.D. 304, 4, the gods of the four cardinal points—the sons of Horus.

Khenti-ḥentau  M. 358, N. 908, a god.

Khenti-ḥeri-t  Tombs Seti I and Ram. II, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Χόρπσα.

Khenti-ḥeri-āb-ḥe-t-ṭesheru  B.D. 141 and 148, the rudder of the Southern heaven.

Khenti-ḥespu  B.D. 99, 23, the prow of the magical boat.

Khenti-Ḥeser-t  IV, 161, a title of Thoth.

Khenti-Ḥeq-āntch  B.D. 99, 9, a title of Osiris.

Khenti-Khas  B.D. 42, 7, Mar. Aby. I, 45, a god who protected the nose of the deceased.

Khenti-khati  "belly," i.e., Horus in the womb; Greek form Kαρτάθος.

Khenti-kha-t-anes  one of the eight knife-eyed gods who guarded Osiris.

Khenti-kheri  "chief of the belly," i.e., Horus in the womb; Greek form Kαρτάθος.
Tombs of Seti I and Ram. II, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Χορτάχορς.

**Khatt-t-sebkhet**

the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

**Khattti-senut-s**

P. 433, M. 619, N. 1224, a god.

**Khatti-seh-net-er**

a title of Anubis.

**Khattit-seh-net-er**

Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

**Khatti-seh-kaut-f**

B. D. 141, 110, a title of Osiris.

**Khattt-sekhet-s**

a name of the uraeus on the royal crown.

**Khatti-Sekhem**

Rec. 31, 12, B. D. 83, 6, a title of Horus and of Menu.

**Khatti-she-t-aa-perti**

B. D. 142, IV 3, a title of Osiris.

**Khatti-she-f (?)**

Tuat I, an ape-god.

**Khattt-Shepsit**

Ombos I, 111, a serpent-goddess.

**Khatti-shenen (?)**

Denderah IV, 61, a warrior-god.

**Khatti-Qerr**

Tomb of Seti I, one of the 75 forms of Rā (No. 6).

**Khattiu kau**

P. 436, M. 622, N. 1227, beings in heaven who are masters of their Kau.

**Khatt-ta-shemā**

the name of a serpent of the royal crown.

**Khattti-Tenn**

Rec. 37, 58: (1) a title of Osiris; (2) a form of Ptah.

**Khattt-thes**

Annales I, 85, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Ξεαμί.

**Khatti-thethef**

Tuat XII, a paddle-god in the boat of Af.

**Khattt-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, harim, prison-house, the part of the temple not generally accessible to the public.

khenti  Rev. 14, 76, office, court; Mar. Aby. I, 6, 46, courtiers.

khenti  P. S. B. 10, 42, the hall of a temple.

khent, khenti  Amen. 6, 2, shrine, sanctuary; plur.

khent  garrisons, forts.

khentá  sepulchres.

khenti  Mar. Aby. II, 37, image, statue, figure.
khent $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ for $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ a lady in a ḫarim, a concubine; plur. $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$ Thes. 943, a ḫarim of beautiful women.

khent — āmi khent $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, the title of a funerary priest.

khenti $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, IV, 84, defenceless.

Khentu $\mathbb{O}$, Tuat VII, a class of helpless fiends in the Tuat.

khent $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, Rev. 15, 152, to ascend.

khent $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, throne with steps.

khent $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, to rise (of the Nile).

khenti $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$, A.Z. 45, 134, 1905, 134, to advance, to bring forward, to promote a man to high rank, to march southwards.

khenti $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$, Peasant 36, Dream Stele 26, crocodile.

khenti, khenti $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$, Pap. 3624, 79, A.Z. 1905, 28, crocodile.

Khenti $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$, Peasant 119, the Crocodile-god.

Khenti-āst-f $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, Tuat X, a god who destroyed the souls and bodies of the damned.

khent $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, pot, vase, vessel.

khentu $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, IV, 666, dishes, bowls.

khenti $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$, IV, 638, khenti $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$, IV, 1996, red earth, red ochre, red paint.

khent $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, IV, 990, 1219, $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, A.Z. 1905, 24, $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, I.D. III, 194, Festschrift 117, 11, khent $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, Rev. 11, 60, 92, to enjoy oneself, to be happy; $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, A.Z. 1908, 129, to walk about at pleasure; $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, with $\mathbb{O}$, IV, 1064; $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, Metternich Stele 250. The sign $\mathbb{O}$ is that for “lake” and not the letter $\chi$, as de Rouge proved.

khent $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}$, IV, 746, garden land, plantation; $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, grove, shrubbery.

khenti $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, a kind of workman, irrigator.

khenti sha (?) $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, Décrets 106, A.Z. 45, 129, $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, IV, 407, $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, IV, 169, Rec. 29, 64, $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, ibid. $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, ibid. 31, 20, $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, A.Z. 45, 129, $\mathbb{O}$ $\mathbb{L}$, a large garden with a lake in it and
many trees, grove, orchard, pleasure ground; Copt. gynnt.

khenț [it]-sha (?), an official or person employed on garden land or in irrigation; fem. khentja, A.Z. 1905, 4; plur.  Decrets, 106, P. 604.

khenț titā Anasta IV, 2, 9, Koller 2, 7, a rope of a boat.

khențu  bekker.  

khențuf, Rev. 13, 21 = Copt. gynnt eq.


khenț  to sail upstream.

khenț, Hrwhmheb 9,  Herren of a boat, Pap. 3024, 21, to walk, to traverse, to march, to travel; var.  to stridings.

khențut,  Hearst Pap. 14, 6, priestesses of Neith, dancing women.

khenț  an offering of a haunch of beef or a leg of some animal.

khenț, B.D. 125, III, 22, the "thigh" in Sekhet-Aaru.

khenț-[it]-her, Berg. I, 17, a form of Bes, a goddess of perfume, unguents and spices.


khenț  wheat; Heb. 7, Targ.

khenț, Arab.  .


khențu  Rec. 30, 67, a part or parts of a ship.

khenți  A.Z. 1872, 97, crocodile.

khențch  Rec. 30, 188, , to travel, to march, to stride.

khențch  foreleg, thigh of an animal.

khențchhu  Rec. 26, 78, rising ground, terraces.

khențch  to slay a sacrificial victim.

khențchui  P. 705, parts of a bull.

khențch  Hh. 338, bad smell, evil odour (?) 

khențchhem  P.S.B. 13, 411, sleep (?) ; Copt.  ,  (?)
kher  
highly pitched voice; kheru qera

kheru ta
the roar of thunder; kheru tau
the roar of the earth; kheru tau
the, the wind.

Kheru
P. 662, M. 773, P. 779, voice personified.

kher
Rec. 21, 87, to thunder.

Kheru-qerä
B.D. 39, 6, voice of Qera, i.e., thunder.

kher
Rec. 36, 212, to seize.

Kher
B.D. (Saite) 20, 4, a god.

kher
U. 305, 542,
T. 297, P. 226,

kherkher
T. 282, N. 132,

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.
khere, victims, animal or animals for sacrifice.

wounds, gashes, slaughter.

Israel

Rec. 25, 195, foe, enemy, criminal; plur. IV, 651,

Israel

Rec. 25, 195, foe, IV, 651,

Israel

Rec. 25, 195, foe, IV, 651,

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Rec. 25, 195, foe, IV, 651,

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Rec. 25, 195, foe, IV, 651,
Kherru, Khurr-ti, B.D. 109, 9, father of the calf.

kherp, M. 641, IV, 746, Amen. io, 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. γυπίν.

kherp ab (or hat), to be superior, haughty (?)

kherp, Rec. 11, 156, Rev. 11, 122, first; Copt. γυπίν.

kherpu, IV, 966, director, governor, overseer, leader, chief, master, president; divine chief; landlord; chiefs, foremen, bailiffs, wardens, superiors; IV, 1105, overseer of the landlords.

kherp, Rec. 3, 150, chief huntsman, Gr. ἀλκυονίφες; title of the priestess of Herakleopolis; Rec. 33, 6, chief of the cavalry; IV, 1051, vigilant overseer; director of the throne, a title of Anubis; A.Z. 1908, 120, title of a priestess; director of the two thrones, a title of Thoth and of Horus; title of the high-priest of Saïs; title of the high-priest of Neith; var. Rec. 2, 128, title of a priest; N. 618, title of a priest; IV, 1056, director of works; steersman, captain.

kherpt, 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 Hor-em-hetep, the name of the sacred boat of the Nome Letopolites.

Kherp seh, O., T. 87, M. 240, N. 618, the master of the council-hall of Ra.

kherp tua, III, 143, to prevent the dawn, i.e., to get up early; Copt. γυπίν.

kherp, Rec. 30, 68, part of a boat, or some object used in working it.

Kherenu, B.D. 1568, 4, (Nebseni), a group of lion-gods, identified by some with the Hcb. ḫerēp.

kherem, Rev. 12, 16, to hasten; Copt. χαλασσέα.

Khermū, a mythological crocodile.

Khermuti, Nesi-Amsu 32, 24, a form of ḫerem.

kheres, khorsek, to destroy; var.

Kherserau, B.D. (Saite) 162, 5, a Nubian (?) title of the Sun-god.
**Khersek-Shu** B.D. 125, the name of the door of Usekht-Maati.

**Khersek-kek** "khersh" to tie up things in a bundle. **khersh** "khersh" to tie up things in a bundle.

**Khersek-kek** Thes. 31, the goddess of the 2nd hour of the day.

**Khekh** to hasten, swift, quick. **Khekh** to hasten, swift, quick.

**Khekh** a god of learning and letters, one of the seven sons of Mehu. **Khekh** to hasten, swift, quick.

**Khekh nemm-t** A.Z. 1905, 22, "swift-foot"—a name of Ra.

**Khekh** (khakha?) A.Z. 45, 135, to make level, to measure, to weigh.

**Khehu** a level, what is equal to something else. **Khehu** to make level, to measure, to weigh.

**Khekhth** to fight, to struggle. **Khekh** to invert, to turn upside down.

**Khesu** rite, ritual, liturgy, service book. **Khesu** Rec. 36, 78, prescriptions.

**Khes** Annales IX, 156, bundles of papyrus. **Khes** Rec. 1, 127, to build, builder.

**Khes** to tie up things in a bundle. **Khes** to build, builder.

**Khes** a hollow in the ground, well (?).

**Khes** Ebers Pap. 47, 10, a fruit or plant used in medicine.

**Khes** a kind of anti, or incense. **Khes** a kind of anti, or incense.

**Khes** Rec. 4, 30, bolt, fastening, angle, corner.

**Khes** A.Z. 1899, 96, a kind of tree, tamarisk (?); **Khes** the fruit of the tamarisk (?).

**Khesait** Hearst Pap. 9, 1, cassia (?) parts of a plant used in medicine; **Khesait** Gr. kassia.

**Khesa** leather strap, thong. **Khesa** leather strap, thong.

**Khesas** to hasten. **Khesas** to hasten.

**Khessi** Tomb Ram. IV, 548, 1079, hearst Pap. IV, 13, a god who assists.

**Khesb** U. 559, to repulse, to drive out of one's course.
khesbeb 𓉈𓊇𓉐, U. 603; , P. 204, M. 304, N. 1001, to drive out of one's course ( )

khesbau 𓉈𓊐, to drive a furrow, to plough.

khesbet 𓉈𓊑, blue cloth.

khesbet 𓉈𓊒, lapis lazuli.

khesbet 𓉈𓊓, to be blue, to shine like heaven.

khesbet maāit 𓉈𓊔𓉐, real lapis lazuli.

khesbet ḫīt 𓉈𓊕𓉐, artificial lapis lazuli.

khesbet-ti 𓉈𓊖𓉐, bluish.

khesbetch 𓉈𓊗, U. 639, , Rec. 27, 57, 31, 28, lapis lazuli; , lapis lazuli of Babylon.

Khesbetch 𓉈𓊘, Rec. 30, 200, the blue god, i.e., Horus (?)

Khesbetch ār-ti (?) 𓉈𓊙, the blue-eyed god, i.e., Horus (?) ; var.

khesper 𓉈𓊚, Mission 227, a bird or insect.


Israel Stele 8, , Pap. 3024, 24, , Peasant 47, to repulse, to drive a herd of cattle, to oppose, to resist, to punish, to be punished, beaten or conquered; 𓉈𓊝𓉐, 𓉈𓊝, to drive away; 𓉈𓊝𓉐, to treat with contempt; 𓉈𓊝𓉐, to send back an answer to a letter, to abate or remit a tax; 𓉈𓊝𓉐, unopposed, resistless; Capt. 𓉈𓊝𓉐, dishonoured, shame, ignominy; Capt. 𓉈𓊝𓉐, 𓉈𓊝𓉐.

Khesef Antiu 𓉈𓊝𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐, L.D. III, 55A, IV, 195, "repulse of the Antiu"—the name of the festival that commemorated a great defeat of the enemies of Egypt in predynastic times.

Khesef-neteru 𓉈𓊝𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐, Palermo Stele, the name of a building.

Khesef 𓉈𓊝, P. 93, M. 117, N. 54, opponents, adversaries.

Khesfu 𓉈𓊟𓉐, Tuat X, a light-god.

Khesef-aḥ 𓉈𓊠𓉐, the herald of the 4th Arit.

Khesfu-āu-s 𓉈𓊡𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐, P. 93, M. 117, N. 54, a group of gods of doors.


Khesef-ḥer 𓉈𓊣𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐, Nesī-Āmsu 32, 31, Berg. I, 34, a crocodile-god, a form of Āapep; 𓉈𓊤𓉐, a company of fiends.

Khesef-ḥer-āsh-ḥerus 𓉈𓊤𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐𓉐, 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, 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 Ra.

Khesef, N. 1325, M. 712, to approach, to meet, to draw near to a person or thing.

Khesefu, homage.

Khesef, Hh. 437, peggick (?)

Khesfit-sebâ-em-perit-f, Tuat XI, the goddess of the 11th hour of the night.

Khesef-hai-ñeșq-neha-her, the goddess of the 7th hour of the night.

Khesef, T. 354, N. 175, to sail up the river.

Khesfit, Hh. 460, a kind of boat.

Khesfut, Rec. 30, 66, parts of a boat.

Khesem, IV, 1071, shrine, sanctuary; plur.

Kheser, U. 609, P. 170, N. 1065, M. 601, Thes. 1286, to break, to rub down, to destroy, to drive away; var. ( ), P. 350.

Kheser, to destroy = khersek.

Kheser kek, the goddess of the 2nd hour of the day.

Khesteb, lapis lazuli.

Khest, N. 879, stink, boil, blain, ulcer, decay, dry rot, rust (?)

Khestt, Rec. 30, 191, Hh. 227, to perish.

Khestob, IV, 875, lapis lazuli.

Khestetch, T. 144, N. 539, a pair of short drawers, loin-cloth.

Khestch, T. 288, N. 885, P. 442.
M. 546, N. 1125, to go mouldy, to decay, dry rot, rust (?)

khestocheb maat, real lapis lazuli; see khesbet, khesbetch, kheiro, and khesteb.

khesh, dance.

keshkhesh, Amherst Pap. 24, slabs of stone, pavement blocks.

Khshairsh, I.D. 230, Xerxes = Ahasuerus; Pers. kheskhesh; Micha. 56, 7, 5; Hab. 2; Am. 9, 3; Aram. shem, Heb. shein; Esther 1, 16.

khesb, to cut off, to slit open.

Khreshish, Xerxes.


kheqir, to sail a boat or ship; Copt. ṣḥēp.

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. γέ; plur. ʾ, Shipwreck 59, N. 975, 111, of the best planks; ʾ, trees of every kind.

khent, impaling pole; ʾ, impaled.

khet-...a kind of tree or shrub; ʾ, the berries or fruit or seed of the same.

khet ʾaakh-t (?), P. 1900, 30, A.Z. 1900, 30, N. 296, 297A, a staff or club made of a special kind of wood.

khet ʾaatcher, balsam tree (?)

khet ʾaa?a, a kind of berry used in medicine.

khet ʿut-t, coffin, sarcophagus.

khet ʾen ʾankh, P. 431, "staff of life," wheat, grain, foodstuff.

khet ʾen shen, the hair tree, cotton plant (?)

khet ʾhetphysical, white wood.

khet kher ʾaakh-t (?), a kind of spice or balsam tree.

khet ʾhem, Alcohol. 17, 145, firewood, kindling wood.

khet kam, IV, 705, black wood.

khet tau (?), "wind pole," i.e., mast; plur. ʾ, Rec. 39, 67.

khet thagu, IV, 705, planks of thagu wood.

khet ʾhesher, red wood planks or beams.

khet, grain.
khettit, 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 I, 56, II, 113, IV, 98, 765, Annales III, 109, the terraces on the sides of hills planted with trees; stairs; IV, 325, myrrh tree terraces.

Khet, the great throne on which Osiris sat.

Khet åa the great throne on which Osiris sat.

khet Rec. 30, 192, a land measure of 40 and also of 100 cubits (the cubit = 20.65 inches); plur. P.S.B. 14, 410; X = khet; P.S.B. 13, 420, the square cubit; a measure of land.

khet en nush P.S.B. 10, 77, Rec. 4, 24, Rec. 16, 98, @ = 40 Egyptian cubits, or 21.31 metres, and the Gr. xομιον of 400 cubits; Copt. yennoq.

khet nuh carpenter (?); Copt. yennoq.

kheti to engrave, to cut into, something carved or inscribed or engraved; an engraver of letters; Thes. 1323, sculptures on a wall.

khetiu Rev. 6, 26, reapers.

khetkhet, to break, to cut into pieces, to destroy, to break a command, to engrave; Copt. qotjet.

khet-t a writing cut in stone or wood.

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; 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** of, 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** Pap. Hunefer I, 17 . . . .

**Khetasar** the name of a Hittite king.

**khetá** a rectangular plot of land.

**Kheti** Tuat VII, a form of the serpent Mâamu.

**kheteb** Rev., to destroy, to punish, punishment.

**khetem** , U. 601, . . .

**khetem-ta** to seal, to seal up, to close, to shut up, to imprison, to end, to finish; Copt. "ע"ע"ע"ע;
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, kheet, stream, running water.

khet, ford, passage.

kheet, IV, 687, stream, running water.

kheet, to back, retreat.

kheet, pain, misery, anguish.

kheetu, jar, vase.

kheetu, birds, fish.

khezb, blue, bluish.

khezom, to close up; compare Heb. ꝑꜥ.

khezemu, branded cattle, cattle marked for sacrifice.

khezer, shame, shyness.

Khetchtch, Ombos I, 50, a god of marshes and waterfowl.

khetcha-a, needy (?)
KH, KHA

kha = Copt. and Heb. It appears sometimes as a variant of kha, and seems to have been in some words the equivalent of an older khal.

kha-t = M. 338, N. 864 (= ), P. 204+1, T. 284, P. 83, M. 32, N. 65, "of the body," i.e., issue, children;

kha-ti = Exhausted, used up.

Kha[t]-Kheprer = Berg. I, 35, a form of Isis.

kha-t = , , a man; plur. , , people, mankind.

kha-t = , , assembly, council; Rec. 8, 136, corps of soldiers; , , first generation; , , generations of men; , intestines, Copt. , , , , to place oneself on the belly, i.e., to lie prostrate; , , secretive disposition; , , , , people told him their affairs.

kha-t = , the body, i.e., heart, of the sycamore; P. 172, "belly of heaven"—a part of the sky very full of stars; , T. 284, P. 83, M. 32, N. 65, "of the body," i.e., issue, children;

KHA

kha-t = N. 111, the body of the company of gods; , son of his body, i.e., his own son.

kha-ti = Exhausted, used up.

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KH, KHA

Shipwreck 132, the dead in general, the damned, the slain; the bodies of Sekri.

khau  
| 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, swamp, marsh; plur. IV, 1184, the swamps of Egypt.

khaut  
| skins, hides.

kha nu hemt  
| rust, verdigris.

kha-t  
| Rec. 30, 217, Rec. 10, 136, quarry, mine; plur.

kha  
| to cut, to rub down (of substances used in medicine), to pound, to crush, to mix together by rubbing.

khakha  
| 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.

khakha-t  
| storm, tempest; var. Copt. 3epes. Pap. 3024, 148 wooden object (?)

kha  
| T. 180, P. 525, M. 162, N. 652, to attack, to injure; T. 286 = P. 38, M. 47.

khaa-t  
| body, belly; Copt. 3HT.

khaa-t  
| quarry, mine.

khaa  
| to force a woman, to cut or carve hollow-work patterns.

khaa  
| Amen. 7, 6, 18, 20, 22, 9, crush (?)

khaa  
| to mix.

khaaüt  
| refuse, dung, filth; emissions.

khaa  
| dust (?)

khaaít  
| house, dwelling.

khaaém  
| ; var.

khaamu  
| to suppress, to make to bend, to split, to force down, to break open.

khaam  
| paying homage.

khaa  
| to cut, to shave.

khaaqu  
| barber; shaving his customers.
KH, KHA

khaqq UMMY, razor.

khaqet  FIG, neck.

khait  T  Rec. 3, 118, altar.

khab  T  Treaty 2, to bend, to bow oneself, to prostrate oneself.

khab-t  N  bending, bowing.

khabut  E, IV, 200, a part of a crown.

khabt  Hb. 457; Copt. Χροάτ.

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  FIG, Treaty 36, figure, design; plur.

kham  to fall down (of a wall).

khamu  Rec. 3, 118, enemies, adversaries; varr.

khamt  Rec. 29, 147.

khamenti  a kind of drink (?)

khamm  to smell.

khamm-ti  the two nostrils, the gills of fish.

khams  to be hot, to blaze; Copt. пот, pote, pote, pote, Heb.  צ, Arabic "; see  צ.

khamas  Rec. 38, 78, " to bend, to bow, to be humble.
khames — ear of corn; plur. Copt. 𓊧𓊙, 𓊛𓊑, 𓊜𓊖.

khames — spear, lance, javelin.

khames — poultry, fowls.

khamt — Rec. 14, 108, to smell, to sniff.

khan — Dweller of the palace = 𓊖𓊗𓊑𓊛 covid 3, 178 and M. 160.

khanu — with 𓊘, P. 610,

khanutt — N. 754 . . . .

khan — T. 250, N. 648, private part of a building, most sacred part of a temple, cabin of a boat.

khan-t — Ebers Pap. 42, 17, a part of the body, skin (?)

khan — P. 160, veil = 𓊖𓊗𓊛 covid 3.

khanm — Rec. 27, 83; see 𓊜𓊖.

khan — storm, violence.

khanu — to destroy.

khanuh — a measure of land; Copt. 𓊛𓊙𓊛𓊑, Gr. 𓍀𓊔𓊜𓊖; see 𓊜𓊖.

khanp uten — 3th of an uten or 292 grains; 𓊜𓊛𓊙𓊛𓊖, 3th of an uten or 73 grains, P.S.B. 15, 310.

khank — to strike, to smite.

khar — with.

khar — Rec. 3, 50; see 𓊛𓊗𓊖𓊛 covid 3.

khar — A.Z. 35, 18, P.S.B. 14, 4, 21,

khar — Koller 1, 3, a corn-sack, a corn measure = 21 gallons, or 2½ bushels, or 97 litres; plur.

khar-t — Rec. 30, 68, a part of a ship.

khar-t — fibre of a tree (?)

khar-t — T. 17, 4, widow.

kharkhar — Annales I, 85, one of the 36 Dekans.

kharkhar — thunderstorm, hurricane, tempest.

kharb — A.Z. 1879, 19, to pound, to mix together by crushing.

khart — M. 612, N. 1217, 𓊜𓊑𓊛𓊙𓊛, boy, child; 𓊛𓊗𓊛𓊙𓊛, maiden, girl; plur. 𓊛𓊙𓊛𓊛 covid 3, Treaty 12,

khart — Rec. 21, 15, Amen. 25, 9,

khart — Rev. 14, 74, 𓊛𓊛𓊛𓊛, Rev. 12, 15;

khart — B.D. 151, 6, 𓊛𓊛𓊛𓊛, B.D. 64, 43; Copt. 𓊛𓊛𓊛 covid 3.

khart — Rec. 29, 148, the young of an animal.

khakha — neck, throat; see 𓊛𓊛𓊛 covid 3.

khakha — Copt. 𓊛𓊛𓊛.
| 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.

khass, to be feeble, sick, weak, helpless; Copt, gice, ^ICI.

khas-t, IV, 720, weakness, timidity, cowardice, feebleness.

khasit, defect of body, a helpless person.

khasi, laxness, tiredness, effeminacy.

khas, to be inactive, inert.

khasi-t, A.Z. 45, 135, an offering of scented unguent.

khasit, Shipwreck 141, 1V, 329, Rec. 16, 111, Leyd. Pap. 6, 3, Shipwreck 141, a sweet-smelling plant or wood, cassia (?)

Khasi, Khashi, Wört. 1015, Rev. 3, 46, Hh. 233, a lock of the hair of Osiris preserved at .

khass, Rec. 33, 6, angle of a building; plur. .

khas, B.D. 172, 15, parts of the face (?) eyelids (?)

khasbet, lapis lazuli; see .

khasru, Peasant 288, exiles, banished ones.

khaqses, P.S.B. 28, 124

khak, to enclose, to gird; var.

khaku, “despicable,” a term of abuse; plur.

khak-áb, “despicable” and accursed being, foe, enemy, rebel; plur.

Khak-áb, Nesi-Ámsu 32, 33, a form of Aápep.

khaker, to adorn, to decorate, to put on armour; var. Copt. 2uweke, Æwk.
khakeru, ornaments, decorations, jewellery, armour.

khakerit, ornaments, collar, pectoral, head-attire.

khakerit, a name of the Eye of Horus.

Khakeritha-t, Ombos II, 130, a goddess.

khatt, to cut reeds, to gather.

khatkhat, to seek for; Copt. ḫwtkt, ḫθtkt.

khat, Rev. 12, 19, Rev. 11, 158, to sail downstream; Copt. ḫf.

Khati, B.D. (Saite) 112, 1, the god of.

Khatu, B.D. 112, 1, the gods of.

khateb, Rev. 12, 29, to slay, to kill; see ḫ.t.

Copt. ḫwtk.

Khateb-mut-f, Berg. I, 15, a serpent-god.

khatr, to destroy, to overthrow; Copt. ḫth-between ḫtṛpe, ḫtṛp in ḫtṛptp.

Khatri, Tuat VIII, the Ichnemon-god in the Tuat.

khatheb, L.D. III, 1400, to slay, to kill.

khat, I, 51, child, for ḫḥnt.

khāt, timid, coward, a term of abuse applied to an enemy.

khat-āb, to sail down the river; Copt. ḫḥt.

khatēb, to kill, to slay; Copt. ḫwtkēb.

khatbu, butchers, executioners.

khatēr, Prisse Pap. 4, 3, to drop, to keep quiet, to be helpless.

khen, khen, U. 213, 438, M. 142, 589 (var. ḫh, N. 648, T. 250), ḫh, T. 178, ḫh, T. 178, ḫh, T. 178, ḫh, T. 178, ḫh, T. 178, ḫh, T. 178, ḫh, T. 178, the most private part of a building, the most sacred part of a temple, dwelling, cabin of a boat, house, palace; ḫh, T. 178, he who is inside the palace, i.e., the king; varr. ḫh, ḫh, ḫh; Copt. ḫwtkēh, ḫwtkēh.

khenu, Leyd. Pap. 7, 6, ḫn, ḫn, Dream Stele 40, ḫh, ḫh, ḫh, ḫh, ḫh, ḫh, ḫh, ḫh, the Court, the capital, the town in which the king lives; ḫh, 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.

Khen, the front land, the South; ḫn, Egypt (?).
Khenutiu (?) Tombos Stele 5, inland folk, peoples or tribes from the interior.

Khen untu (?) the waist of a ship.

Khen-pet (?) Tuat IV, a god.

Khen-her[t] Denderah III, a Horus god.

Khen, T. 208, I, 130, to cover over, cover, covering, awning on a boat, tent; var. , P. 160.


Khen, less, what is cut off.

Khen, L.D. III, 140B, IV, 655, brook, well, pool, lake, a water-station in the desert.

Khenen water-course, stream.

Kheni Love Songs 7, 5, Amen. 26, 17, to go in, to come to or go near, to approach, to come by boat; Copt. khet.

Khenu, visitor, incomer.

Khen-t an entrance, an approach.

Khenkheni L.D. III, 219E, 9, Rev. 6, 40, to run towards something, to go in, to enter; Amen. 11, 13.

Kheni, T. 252, Rev. 14, 34, to travel by boat, to sail, to row, to ferry over, to transport.

Khenit, ferryman; plur. IV, 1006, Meir 2, 6.

Khennu, sailor, rower, paddler; plur. T. 340, U. 409, IV, 1192.

Khennt, IV, 753, a procession of boats, peripus, panegyric; , the great peripus; , peripus of Osiris.
Khennu 𓊠𓎲, Tuat IX, a singing-god.

Khennu 𓊠𓎽, Tuat III, the steersman of the boat Pakhet.

Khen-unnut-f 𓊠𓎽𓊾, Tuat IX, a singing-god.

Khen-n-urt-f 𓊠𓎽𓊾𓊒𓊒, Tuat III, a rower in the boat Heres.

Khenn-set 𓊠𓎺𓎻𓎲𓎲, Denderah III, 29, a serpent-god.

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Khenn-set 𓊠𓎺𓎻𓎲𓎲, Denderah III, 29, a serpent-god.
KH, KHA

khnum: to build, to put together.

khnumu: P.S.B. 10, 45, builder, mason, cook.

khnum aten: Thes. 434, conjunction of the sun; Rec. 3, 49, a conjunction of the disk morning and evening.

Khnum ankhkt: a title of the necropolis.

Khnum: 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. דינה in the name דינה = דינה, Aram. Pap. 22; Gnostic χρονικ, χρονικ, χρονικ.

Khnum: the god of the 28th day of the month.

Khnum: 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-ânkh-ânnuit: 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-Uâb-t: Denderah IV, 83, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem Neb-per-Mehti: Denderah IV, 83, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem Neb-Peshnu: B. D. (Saite) 36, 2, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem Neb-Bmen: Denderah IV, 83, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem Neb-ta-ânkkt: Khnemu as lord of the Other World.

Khnem Neb-Tcherur: Khnemu the potter.

Khnem-Râ: Khnemu-Râ.

Khnem-renit (?): Tuat XI, a ram-god.

Khnem-Heeru-Hetep: B.D. 142, V, 8, a form of Khnemu.

Khnem-khenti-âneb-f: a form of Khnemu.

Khnem-khenti-uar-f: Ombos I, 93, a god of offerings.
Khnem-khenti-per-änhkh

Khnem, master of the house of life.

Khnem-khenti-netchem-tchem-änhkh-t

Khnem, master of the marriage-chamber.

Khnem-khenti-tau-t-netereu

Khnem, master of the lands of the gods.

Khnem-sekhet-äsh...

One of the seven forms of Khnem.

Khnem-qa-enbti

Tuat II, a ram-god with a knife-shaped phallus.

Khnem-qa-ä-heru-nebu

B.M. 32, 202, Khnem, maker of mankind.

Khnemit

Rec. 21, 14.

IV, 1064, Metternich Stele

171, spring, well, fountain, cistern; plur. Kubbân Stele, Israel Stele 23; Copt. 20'kh

Khnemit her

Rec. 31, 172, employees, workpeople.

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. 21, 2.

Kheri

(U. 552, P. 77, ) under, subservient to, a person or thing under something, lower, the lower part; Copt. 22, 2; face downwards; downward; under the favour of.

Khorâ, Kheri

subject, serf, vassal, servant; fem. 21, 2; plur. 21, 2, Rec. 31, 172, employees, workpeople.

Kherit

lower; IV, 919, estate.

Kheriu

the lower, or last, as opposed to the upper or first.

Kheru

Copt. 2p.2.1, 2phi.

Kheriu

entities, beings of earth, beings and things terrestrial, those who are below; Copt. 2p.2.1, 2phi.

Kheri äst re

Israel Stele, because of.

Kheri ä

i.e., assistant, deputy; the mate of a captain; in thy power.
kheri peh-t  a  a, Metternich Stele 51, behind, "under the back of"; ibid. 51.

kheri meṭu (?) a a, subordinate, deputy of the

kheri er ḫeri  a  a  a, P. 11168, 55, bottom side uppermost.

kheri ḫa-t  a, formerly, originally.

kheri khaït  a, he who is suffering from sickness, the patient.

kheri khetom  a  a, Décrets 19, "under the seal," said specially of orders sealed with the palace seal.

kheri ta ḫa-t  a  a, Rev. 12, 39, at the front; Copt. ḫ ṭ ḫ h.

kheri ḫem-t  a a a a, he who is under the knife, a sufferer from a disease.

kheri tchatcha  a, Thes. 1295, deputy, he who is under the chief.

kheri  a, U. 214, scrotum; kherui  a  a, P. 662, 780, M. 773, a  a, U. 532, T. 27, a a, P. 183, a a, a a, a a, a a, a a, a a, a a, the testicles.

Khert (?)  a a, L.D. III, 277 a, a god, the Mole-god; compare Heb. תַּלְתִּים.

Kherit  a  a, P. 705, a goddess mentioned with קהראית.

Khert-neter  a a a a a, the cemetery, necropolis.

Khertt-neter  a  a  a a, Berg. II, 12, the necropolis personified.

kher  a a, to have, to hold, to possess, possessor; a  a  a, possessors.

khert, kherit  a  a  a, IV, 968, a a a, IV, 656, a a a, a a a, goods, objects, possessions, property, wants, needs, share, portion, the things which belong to someone, events, circumstances, matters, affairs, course of events; Copt. ḫ ṭ ḫ h, ḫ ṭ ḫ h.

khert, kherit  a a a, every body's business or affairs;

khert, kherit  a a a, the affairs of the gods;

khert, kherit  a a a, annual produce;

khert, kherit  a a a, IV, 482, 992, IV, 743, the thing of the day, the business or matter of every day, the daily round or course;

khert, kherit  a a a, the matters or affairs of to-day.

kherit  a a a, what one needs, i.e., provisions, means of subsistence; Copt. ḫ ṭ ḫ h, ḫ ṭ ḫ h.

kheri-ā  a a a a a, Rec. 6, 9, dues, revenues, impost, tax.

kheri ḫeb  a a a a a, I, 138, a a a a a a a a a a, Rec. 27, 230, a a a a a a a a, a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a, a priest or magician, the reader of the holy books in the temple or at funerals; a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a, Rec. 11, 131; Gr. Τοῦ ἱεροῦ τελεοντης.

kheri ḫebashau  a a a a a a a, A.Z. 99, 95, the priest of the people.
kheri ḫeb tep, the chief reader of the divine books.

kheriu kefāu, Mar. Karn. 52, 12, a class of soldiers.

Kheriu-antu, B.D. 168, the gods who are provided with offerings.

Kheriu-āahku, Tuat XI, the gods who are provided with disks of light.

Kheriu-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.

Kheriu-āhāu-em-Āment, Tuat V, the gods who are masters of time in the Tuat.

Kheriu-beq-f, B.D. 17, 100, one of the seven spirits who guarded Osiris.

Kheriu-m'nen, Tuat VII, the gods who are masters of the rope with which Qān is tied.

Kheriu-metahu, Tuat VII, the gods who attacked Māmu, and slit open his body.

Kheriu-nuḥ-em-Tuat, Tuat V, the land-measuring gods who allot estates to the righteous.

Kheriu-Nutchi, Tuat V, nine gods who hold fast the serpent Nutchi.

Kheri-ermen-Sah, one of the 36 Dekans.

Kheriu-ḥeteput, B.D. 168, the gods who possess sepulchral meals.

kheri-khepti, one of the 36 Dekans.

Kheriu-khepti-Serit, Tomb Seti I, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; var.

Kheriu-khepti-Kenemut, P. 567, a god who protected the chin.

Kheriu-sebu, Tuat XI, the gods of the stars who sing at sunrise.

Kheri-she(?), Tuat XI, 773.

Kheri-Kenem, Dend., one of the 36 Dekans.

Kherit-teka, Mar. Aby. I, 45, a fire-goddess.

Kherit-tesu(?), Mar. Aby. I, 45, the god of the magical boat.

kherit, a holder, vase, box.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kheri-set</th>
<th>Nástasen Stele</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49, brazier;</td>
<td>Herusátef Stele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50, candlestick;</td>
<td>a bronze candlestick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kheri-gen</td>
<td>a pot of grease, or a grease pot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kher</td>
<td>evil, wickedness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>khera</td>
<td>Rev. 11, 168, a garment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kheribesh</td>
<td>Rec. 39, 95, D, Rev. 11, 122, 12, 34, 54, armour; Copt. Ἑλλησί.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kherp</td>
<td>P. 339, to rule, to direct, to present, to offer; var. Ἑλλῆς.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| khera | Rev. 13, 94 = Copt. Ἑλλῆς. |
| kheresi | Rev. 11, 123, young manservant; Copt. Ἑλλῆς. |
| kherereth | P. 493 |

| kherita | P. 493 |

| kherent | L.D. III, 1408. |
| kherentet | a funerary mason or workman; plur. |
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 asi , an interrogative particle.

, a male human being, man, person; Copt. Amharic , the two parties in a lawsuit.

, T. 58, , M. 217, N. 589, , woman, any woman; plur. , Amharic .

, Pap. 3024, 98, , Herusátef 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. , Mar. Karn. 42, 11, bolts, beams, masts, flagstaffs; Copt. COI.

, 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;

son’s son, i.e., grandson;

eldest son; first son, i.e., eldest son;

male child; Shipwreck

B.M. 138, 4, son to son, heir to heir.

saiu | Siut 15, people, men.

sa-t | P. 393, M. 561, N. 1168, U. 575, daughter; Shipwreck

Rec. 27, 225, the two daughters of Nut;

U. 218, the two daughters of Tem;

A.Z. 1900, 20, two daughters of the Nile-god.

Sa-ti bāt | P. 79, M. 109, M. 334, 707, the two daughters of the king of the North.

Sa-āmer-f | P. 320, M. 627, "his beloved son"—title of a funerary priest, title of the high-priest of Heru-sheft.

sa nesu | king’s son, prince.

sa-t nesu | king’s daughter, princess.

Sa Rā | son of Rā, a title first adopted by kings under the Vth dynasty; Rec. I, 54.

Sa Repāt | Rec. 33, 33, son of a chief.

sa ḫur | A.Z. 1899, 73, son of begging, i.e., beggar.

sa ḫemm | son of fever, i.e., a fever patient.

sa-hor-shaf | A.Z. 1908, 20, the name of an amulet.

sa s[a] | Leyd. Pap. 2, 14, ibid. 4, 1, Metternich Stele 52, son of a gentleman as opposed to a beggar;

Rec. 10, 114, cerastes; Copt. CIFT.

sa ta (P) | creatures that live in the earth.

Sait | Tuat XI, a group of desert goddesses.

saiu | Ombos

II, 133, a goddess.

Sa-t-Āmenti (?) | U. 575, N. 965, a goddess, regent of Peter

Sa-pa-nemmā | B.D. 164, 9, a god (?)

Sa-maāt | Tuat VII, a hawk-god; reading perhaps Ba-maāt.

Sa-t He-t-Her | Denderah III, 9, 28, 29, IV, 63, a serpent-goddess of Denderah.
Sa-sa-t: see Tomb Ram. IV; see 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. Σεμου.

Sa-ser-t, Denderah II, 10, Zod. Dend., one of the 36 Dekans; var. Gr. Σηρω.

Sa-ti-Ser-t, Tomb Seti I, Annales I, 86, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σταιω.

Sa-ti-Ser-t, Denderah II, 10, Zod. Dend., one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σηρω.

Sa-ta, Tomb Seti I, Annales I, 86, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σατω.

Sa-ta, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σατω.

Sa-qet, Denderah II, 10, one of the 36 Dekans; Gr. Σατω.

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, Tuat, a mythological serpent.

Sa-ta, a name of a constellation.

Sa-Tathenen, Tuat VII, a hawk-god in the Tuat.

Sa-ti-Sa-t, Tomb, earth, ground, soil, pavement; Copt. ECHT.

Sa-ti, threshold.

Sa-t a h, field, arura (Gr. ἀρωπα = 10,000 sq. cubits); see ; Copt. c†ωτε, c†ωτε, c†ωτε.

Sa, sa-t, a land measure = 1/4th of a schoinios or arura (ἀρωπα), i.e., 1250 square cubits.

Sa-t, a measure of land, arura.

Sa, Edict 25, I, IV, 995, I, a corps of soldiers, an order of priests, a gang or company of workmen, a class of officials; Rec. 33, 123, five orders of priests; , phylarch; , overseer of the order.

Sau, sorcerer, enchanter, reciter of spells.

Sa, P. 666, , Rec. 12, 68, , Rec. 4, 22, , Rec. 27, 227, , B.D. 15, 7, protection, an object that gives or bring protection, amulet, talisman, phylactery; , Peasant 186, he who is in charge of someone, servant; , Rec. 4, 22, 5, 96, the 14 amulets.

Sa en ankh, 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, Denderah IV, 79, an ape-god, a foe of Aapep.

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. ס"א.

sa-ta —, homage, praise; , to do homage.

Sa-ta —, P. 379, U. 218, N. 1147, a god, director of spirit-souls.

Sait-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 Ast — a plant used in medicine.


Saiu — I.D. III, 140D, "good shepherd"—a title of Seti I; Rev. 6, 25, keeper of the book, librarian (?)

saiti — Treaty 31, , watchman, guardian; plur. , divine custodians.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>imprisonment, restraint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saiu-t</td>
<td>fetters, restraint of any kind, bonds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saiu Set</td>
<td>imprisonment, restraint of any kind, bonds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>B.D. 23, 3, &quot;fetter of Set,&quot; i.e., the name of certain bandages placed over the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sai</td>
<td>a mythological crocodile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saem Geb</td>
<td>the gate of the 9th Division of the Tuat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>Assyr. (\text{ša}), sheep; plur. (\text{ša}^{2}); Heb. (\text{ša}), Arab. (\text{ša}).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-t</td>
<td>tomb, grave, shelter, wall; plur. (\text{šat}^{2}), Rec. 30, 188.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sau</td>
<td>I, 78, places where cattle are bred or housed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sau</td>
<td>U. 394, to cut, to carve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saiu</td>
<td>to cut off (nose or ears as punishment), to break, to destroy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>weak or feeble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-á</td>
<td>weak, feeble man; plur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>Peasant B. 122, 128, to give way, to go away, to depart, to wander away, to desert, to fall away; var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sai</td>
<td>deserter, one who fails to do something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-t</td>
<td>desertion, failing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa ta</td>
<td>Rec. 31, 166, to run away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>to cut, to carve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>U. 510, to cut, to carve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>T. 323, to know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>to be full, satisfied;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>to call, to cry out; var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s-au</td>
<td>to call, to cry out; var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s-auu</td>
<td>B.D. 1278, 16, enlargers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sau</td>
<td>the city-god of Sais; the god of Lower Sais; the god of Upper Sais.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saub (?)</td>
<td>to teach, to admonish, to instruct; Copt. (\text{çhà}).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

sabut — T. 319, U. 500, wisdom.

sab — time, period.

s-ab — to show graciousness or affection; caus. of _REST.

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 — Sinsin I, grasshopper-city in Sekhet-îetepet.

Sanes — a group of gods who occupy the same shrine; Gr. Όσιρις.

Sar — Osiris.
Sar, Tuat VI: (1) a jackal-headed stake of torture; (2) a sceptre surmounted by (Tuat XI).

sar-t — — , flax (?) ; Copt. col(?)

Sarma — — , Bibl. Eg. V, 215, a Semitic proper name.

sah penu — — , a plant, ratsbane (?)

sañetemti — — , 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. αγαπῶ.

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 — — , to pour out water, to water.

sati — — , Rec. 3, 118, flood.

satt — — , quaking, trembling, terror, fear ; Copt. τῶτερον.

Satj (?) — — , 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.

ṣatṭ — — , Rec. 32, 177, to tremble, to shake.

ṣatu — — , terror, quaking.

ṣat-t — — , P. 662, M. 773, rag, something torn; ΑΜ, Amen. 21, r.

Sā — — , U. 368, a black bull-god; var.

Sā-t — — , U. 368, a black cow-goddess; var.

Sā-t-Baq-t — — , U. 369, goddess of the olive tree.

Sā-kam — — , U. 368, a god, son of Sā-t-kamt; var.

Sā-t-kamt — — , U. 368, a goddess; var.

sā — — , Rev., flame, fire.

Sāamiu — — , Rev. flame, fire.

Sāamu — — , a class of devils; see

s-aakhu — — , 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-aakhu-t — — , laudation, praise, a formula of praise.

s-aakhu — — , commemorative formulae of praise of the dead.

Sāatiu — — , B.I. (Saite) 90, 2, a group of gods.

s-āu — — , Rev. 16, 109; caus. of
s-aur — Rec. 27, 86, to make pregnant.

sáf — U. 135, N. 443, a cake for offering.

sáam — P.S.B. 11, 265, to feed, to give to eat.

sámá — incense (?)

sán — | | N. 1120, — , T. 7, P. 234, M. 516, — , Rec. 32, 78, — , Peasant 309, — to rub, to rub dry, to wipe, to wipe away.

sán — — , fire-stick, fire-drill, wood for kindling a fire.

sán — — , a kind of boat.

Sán — Düm. Temp. Insch. 25, a god of learning and letters, one of the seven sons of Mehirit.

s-ári — , to make, to cause to make or be made; caus. of — .

sáshá — — , T. 393, M. 406, to shine (?) like a star, .

s-áthi — , to carry off, to seize; caus. of áthi × .

Sáthasiu ámiu Tuat — , Tuat X, a group of drowned beings in the Tuat.

sá — Rec. 35, 57, — , a beam, plank of a ship; plur. — , — , Nástasen Stele 14, to, up to; Copt. yə .

s-áa — , Rec. 11, 56, — , IV, 759, 1011, to magnify, to make great; caus. of .

Sáaba — B.D.G. 348, father of Harpocrates.

sáam — , to slay.

sáamu — , a plant (parasitic?).

sái — Thes. 1206, to squat, to bow down.

sáb — Rec. 17, 146, 147, a kind of bread.

sáb — — , IV, 657, to deck, to decorate, to adorn; see — .

s-ámm — , Rec. 16, 57, — , — , — , — , — , — , to swallow, to absorb; caus. of — .

sámiu — , — , — , devourers.

Sámm-em-snef — 3000, a serpent-fiend.

Sámm-em-qesu — — , a serpent-fiend.

Sámm-ta — Berg. 1, 25, a crocodile-god.

sámu — , — , — , a plant.

sám — — , to inlay, to cover over, to plate, to decorate: — , IV, 669, inlaid.

sámm — , inlayings, stones for inlay
sân — , IV, 239; see — and —.

s-ânkh — , Metternich Stele 88, — to vivify.

s-ânt — , to destroy, to blot out, to wipe out; see ântch.

s-âr — , Rec. 32, 80, — , to bring, to bring up; see —.

sâriu — porters, bearers, carriers.

Sâráut — , Berg. I, 35, Edfu I, 134, a god who assisted the dead.

Sârit-nob-s — , Berg. II, 8, —, D.E. 20, Thes. 28, Denderah III, 24, — , the goddess of the 2nd hour of the night.

s-ârq — , to make an end of, to finish; see —.

sâh — , to be free-born, to possess high rank and nobility; —, to ennoble.

sâh — , a free-born man (?) gentleman, high rank, nobility, honour; —, IV, 1072, the king's second noble.

sâh — , A.Z. 1900, 30, —, Nav. Lit. 68, —, noble, free, a name given to the mummy; —, Rec. 36, 78, the dead.

Sâih — , the divine mummy of Osiris.

Sâh âb (hat) — , Tuat III, a god in the Tuat.

sâh, sâhu — , a garment.

s-âhâ — , to set upright, to erect; caus. of —.

s-âhâ Teť — , Rec. 3, 51, 4, 30, to set up the Teť, or backbone of Osiris.

sâhâ Teť — , the festival of setting up the Teť.

s-âsha — , A.Z. 1900, 129 = —, to make many, to multiply; caus. of —.

s-âqa — , Israel Stele 16, — , Rec. 29, 155, — , ibid. 30, 201, —, to make to enter; caus. of —.

s-âk — , to defend, to protect; caus. of —.

Sâks — , Rev., a god; Gr. Sâk (?)

s-ât — , IV, 894, to cut, to destroy, to slay; caus. of —.

s-âtcha — Thes. 1199, to spoil, to do evil, to commit a crime; caus. of —.


Si — , B.D. 31, 2, a crocodile-god; see —.

sif — , child, babe.
sir — giraffe.
su — B.M. 138, 4, they.
su — protector, shepherd.
su, suá — P. 411, they.
su — to drink; Copt. ce.
su-t — wheat, corn, grain; Copt. co'o.
sua — to pass, to pass on, to pass away.
sua — U. 401, to cut; Copt. wy.

Suatcheb — P.S.B. 13, 515, a form of Geb.
suás — B.D. 42, 3, decay, corruption.
s-uâb — to purify; caus. of .
sui — darkness, night.
s-uba — to make an entrance, to force open, to pierce, to penetrate; caus. of .
s-ubub — to present, to offer, to thrust forward; see uba.

s-un — to make an opening, to force open; caus. of .

Sun-ḥa-t — ; see

sun — A.Z. 49, 59, a fish; Verbum I, 196, arrow.
sunu — Rev. 14, 6, the divine hunter.
sun — P. 170, to suffer pain, to be ill.
sun-t — the art of the physician;

sun — P.S.B. 11, 304, medical matters, the science of medicine.
sunu — Rec. 17, 21, ; I, 38, chief physician; plur. , I, 42; Copt. caein, chiri.
sun — to destroy.
sun — pool, lake, tank.
suná-t — B.D. (Saïte) 145, IV, 16, an unguent.
suni — wine of Syene (Aswân).
sunf ḥat (?) — to make glad, to gratify.
s-unem — to make to eat, to feed; caus. of .

Sunth — P. 352, P. 467, M. 531, N. 1068, 1245, N. 1110, a god who traversed heaven nine times in a night; var. .

Susu, Susu — P. 265, a lake in the Tuat.

Susu — M. 477, N. 1244, the god of Lake Susu.

Sui — , a region.

S-uash — to worship, to praise, to adore; caus. of .

Suatcheb — P. 265, a lake in the Tuat.

Sui — darkness, night.