LIST OF HIEROGLYPHIC SIGNS

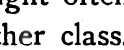
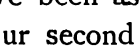
In the following pages an attempt is made to enumerate the commonest hieroglyphs found in Middle Egyptian, to determine the objects depicted by them, and to illustrate their uses. It would be easy enough to augment our list very considerably, though there might be difficulty in finding good forms of the rarer signs which would then have to be included. But such an augmentation might well do more harm than good, by unduly dispersing the student's interest, instead of concentrating it upon the signs most frequently met with. It must never be forgotten that in the eyes of the old Egyptians the hieroglyphic writing always remained a system of pictorial representation as well as a script. Hence the capricious variety exhibited in the more elaborate inscriptions. To take but one example, the sign for 'statue' (A 22) is apt to change sex, head-gear, dress and accoutrements according as the context or the scribe's fancy may dictate. This is the principal reason why the printing of hieroglyphic texts is so unsatisfactory. No fount of type is sufficiently rich or sufficiently adaptable to do justice to the Egyptian originals. Indeed, there is only one wholly satisfactory method of publishing hieroglyphic texts, namely reproduction in facsimile. Two possibilities here present themselves, facsimile by hand and facsimile by photography. The objection to facsimile by hand is, of course, the very laborious nature of the process. Facsimile by photography has the disadvantage that it will serve only for perfectly preserved texts. As a second-best alternative, the employment of autography is to be recommended, as in Sethe's *Urkunden der 18. Dynastie* and in the Brussels *Bibliotheca Aegyptiaca*. The printing of hieroglyphic texts in type is really suitable only for grammatical or lexicographical works, especially where the hieroglyphs are to be combined with European characters. The discussion of this question is not without a practical purpose; it aims at impressing upon the student *the great desirability of a good hieroglyphic handwriting*. Far too lax standards in this respect have been tolerated in the past, and one of our principal aims in creating the new fount of type here employed for the first time was to give a fresh impetus to this side of the hieroglyphic scholar's training. The forms shown in the new fount are those normally used in the tombs of the Eighteenth Dynasty, though in some cases earlier forms had to be added in order to elucidate pictorial meanings which by that time had become either modified or forgotten. The beginner may safely use our types as his models, but he must realize that copying from the actual monuments gives a knowledge of hieroglyphic writing unobtainable in any other way.

The commonest hieroglyphs received their traditional, relatively stereotyped, forms in the very earliest Dynasties. Misinterpretations and confusions may, therefore, be expected at least as far back as the time of the Pyramid-builders. Some of the objects depicted may have been obsolete at a still more remote date, exx. the three-toothed harpoon of bone (T 20) and the form of mast represented by (P 6). In other cases it is the method of depiction, not the object itself, which had become obsolete by the time that inscriptions began to be plentiful.

Who would have guessed that (D 61) represents human toes? This interpretation is, however, supported by the form of that sign in the tomb of Metjen (Dyn. III), where the toe-nails are clearly marked, and is clinched by the fact that the word *sḥ* means 'toe'. The investigation of the pictorial meaning of the hieroglyphs is for this reason a very difficult task. But it is a task the interest of which is not confined to archaeology alone, since important lexicographical conclusions depend on the right understanding of the signs. We have a clue to the central meaning of the obscure verb *mḏd* now that the sign (Aa 24) is known to depict the warp being stretched between two uprights. From (A 34) we learn at least something of the quality of the action expressed by the stem *ḫwsi*, 'pound', 'build', 'achieve'. The sign (E 32) which determines *ḫnd* 'to be angry' gives to that verb a colouring definitely distinct from the nearly synonymous *ḏnd*. Without the sign (M 44) we should not realize the idea of 'sharpness' which enters into the Egyptian conception of 'preparedness' *spd*. It is interesting, too, to note that in contexts where an object in contemporary use is intended, the determinative employed to designate it is sometimes brought up to date, while in other employments the corresponding sign retains an archaic appearance, exx. (T 7*) in *ḫḫw* 'axe' as against (T 7) in *mdḥ* 'hew'; (T 8*) in *bgsw* 'dagger' as against (T 8) in *tpy* 'first'; (T 10) in *pḏt* as against (T 9), earlier , in the verb *pḏ* 'stretch'. However, the full value of the study of the hieroglyphs will not emerge until that study is far more advanced than it is at present. We are still quite ignorant of the origin of many signs, such as (Aa 7), (Aa 20), and (Aa 27).

The modern craving for scientific precision, so contrary to the habit of the Egyptians themselves, has often led in the past to falsification of the actual graphic facts. Thus it has been the habit of scholars to write *ḫrp* 'administrate' with and *šḫm* 'powerful' with . This particular distinction rests, as it happens, on an erroneous assumption, namely that the signs in question were originally different. But in other cases where there really was a difference, as between *šmʿ* and *rsw*, between the rope (*šs*) and the bag (*šśr*), it is astonishing how often even the best scribes are guilty of confusion. Some of these confusions led in course of time to the substitution of one sign for another. Thus (Aa 2) has absorbed quite a number of different signs. Many such confusions arise through hieratic. For instance, hieratic (Aa 8) stands not only for the hieroglyphic sign , as in *ḫn* 'cease' and *ḏśḏśt* 'council', but also for in *ʿḏ* 'district' and for in *spśt* 'province'. Assimilations of the kind are apt to pass into hieroglyphic as well, where the reason for them is not obvious until their origin in hieratic is pointed out. Thus (M. K. hieratic) constantly takes the place of (M. K. hieratic) in words from the stem *šnʿ*, like *šnʿ* 'magazine' for , a word in which itself is a substitution for an earlier sign . In copying the monuments we must resist the temptation to substitute more correct forms for those actually used. We are not entitled to impose upon the Egyptians our own scholarly preferences.

The first column of our sign-list, showing, as we have said, Eighteenth Dynasty forms, seeks to define the objects depicted in the earlier prototypes of these. Note that our heads of

classification are not, nor could they have been conveniently made, mutually exclusive. Thus we might have placed O 44 under F 'Parts of Mammals' because of the horns which are one of its constituent parts, or else under R, the class containing other religious symbols. Classes S, T, U, and V have proved especially troublesome, and signs allotted to one of them might often have been assigned equally appropriately to another or even to more than one other class. Our second column, which deals with the uses of the signs in the writing of words, sometimes necessarily employs the terms 'phonetic', 'ideographic', 'determinative', and 'abbreviation' in ways which are open to criticism. The distinction between phonetic and ideographic uses of signs is not nearly so absolute as might be supposed, see § 42, Obs. It may even happen that a sign is phonetically used in the very name of the object from which it originated. Thus  *šdw* 'water-skin' is undoubtedly the word from which (F 30) originated; nevertheless the phonetic complement and the determinative are sufficient evidence that is here the phonetic biliteral sign *šd*; the like is true of in  *ḏbrw* 'floats'. Elsewhere, as in when abbreviation for *ḥtp* 'favour' (§ 42, Obs.), or in *sḏm* 'hear' or *iw* 'come', the terms ideographic and phonetic seem almost equally suitable. Again, within the domain of 'phonetic signs', not all are on the same footing. Save for very rare variants like for *ḫrd* 'child' and for *sḫr* 'plan' the sign seems confined to derivatives of the stem *ḫr* (exx. *ḫrt* 'portion', *ḫrt-nṯr* 'necropolis', *ḫryw* 'inhabitants'), whereas is freely used for *wn* even in the words where etymological relationship is out of the question, exx. *ḫwn* 'be young', *wnḫ* 'clothe'. Such facts as these go to show the impossibility of a hard and fast classification of the uses of signs. Ideographic uses shade off into phonetic, and there are degrees and varieties within the two main groups of sense-sign (ideogram) and sound-sign (phonogram). We have, on occasion, found it convenient to employ the terms 'semi-ideographic' and 'semi-phonetic', as well as the term 'phonetic determinative' explained in § 54. The objection to the term 'determinative', which is nevertheless too convenient to discard, was stated in § 23, Obs. We shall also make frequent use of the term 'abbreviation' (§ 55), though this is open to the objection that signs so described, ex. *ḫḳꜣ* 'chief', often represent the original spelling, later amplified by the addition of phonetic and other elements, ex. . To sum up, the terminology adopted by us is not intended to bear too technical or too precise an interpretation.

The sign-list which follows is a Middle Egyptian one. With few exceptions it disregards all hieroglyphs that had fallen into disuse by the Eleventh Dynasty, as well as all invented after the reign of Ḥaremḥab. For this reason, the words that are quoted to illustrate the uses of signs are throughout Middle Egyptian words. It has proved impossible, however, to ignore Old Egyptian completely. We have already alluded to the earlier forms of signs which are sometimes added to the later ones in order to illustrate their original meanings. Again, it is often only some passage in the Pyramid Texts which reveals the reading of an ideogram, and we have sought everywhere to indicate the reasons, or at least one sufficient reason, for the accepted reading of each separate hieroglyph. Moreover, Old Egyptian sometimes gives the

explanation why one sign rather than another is used in the writing of a particular word. This applies especially to phonetic signs involving an *s*-sound, for Old Egyptian rigorously distinguished *ś* and *z*. The reason why *sꜣ* 'son', for example, is written with instead of is that the earlier reading of the Middle Egyptian word *sꜣ* 'son' was *zꜣ*, not *śꜣ*. Such facts as these have had to be taken into account.

The transliterations used in the following list call for comment in one particular. The use of brackets ( ) is a double one. Either they imply that a consonant has to be understood which is not written, as in *Wꜣḏ(y)t* 'Edjō', or else that a consonant which is written had disappeared from the pronunciation, as in *sw(r)i* 'drink' (§ 279). When one consonant passed into another in the course of the development of the language the conservative Egyptians sometimes retained in the hieroglyphs both the earlier and the later sound-signs. This is what has happened also in 'what?', transliterated by us *pw-tỉ* in § 497 and elsewhere; we might well, however, have written *pw-t(r)i*, indicating thereby that the earlier form *pw-tr* had changed into *pw-tỉ*. It is unlikely that ambiguity will arise from this twofold employment of brackets. In some cases, as with *ȝae inf.* verbs like *prỉ*, the unwritten consonant *i* is added in the transliteration without employing brackets.

The explanations given of individual signs have been confined, as a rule, to normal uses, except where, as with B 3, an abnormal use has been found in a particularly important text. It has not, for example, been thought desirable to record wholly exceptional abbreviations, ex. for *ỉrw*. But even with this abstention the variety of employments must often appear astonishing. Sometimes this variety may be due to the fusion of signs originally distinct, as illustrated above. The diversity of employments as determinative sometimes arises from the fact that a sign may stand, not merely for the object it depicts, but also for actions performed therewith, ex. (U 13) occurs alike in *ḥb* 'plough' (n.) and in *sḫỉ* 'plough' (vb.); so too with (T 30), (Y 1), (Y 3). And, of course, the development of the generic determinatives (§ 24) out of signs of much more specific character greatly increased the range of application of the former, ex. the hieroglyph of the striking man came to be employed where the early O. K. inscriptions particularized by showing a man in the act of sowing or one in the act of reaping .

The study of the individual hieroglyphs is still in its infancy, though some admirable pioneering work has been done. The principal authorities are:—W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Medum*, London, 1892; F. Ll. Griffith, *Beni Hasan*, Part III, London, 1896; Id., *A Collection of Hieroglyphs*, London, 1898; N. de G. Davies, *The Mastaba of Ptahhetep and Akhethetep at Saqqareh*, Part I, London, 1900; M. A. Murray, *Saqqara Mastabas*, Part I, London, 1905; A. M. Blackman, *The Rock Tombs of Meir*, Part II, London, 1915; A. Scharff, *Ärchäologische Beiträge zur Frage der Entstehung der Hieroglyphenschrift*, in *Sitz. Bayr. Ak.* 1942, *Heft 3*. An admirable synopsis of the signs employed in the earliest period will be found in Hilda Petrie, *Egyptian Hieroglyphs of the First and Second Dynasties*, London, 1927. Not to increase our references too greatly, we have as a rule preferred to quote less obvious sources.

The letter and number prefixed to the individual hieroglyphs in the following list are those assigned to them in the *Catalogue* (Oxford, 1928) of the new fount of type made for the express purpose of this Grammar. Sometimes, however, the designation will seem to be out of its rightful place, exx. A 59 between A 25, 26, Aa 23, 24 between U 35, 36. This is due either to the sign having been added after the publication of the *Catalogue* or to our desire to present it in a more appropriate position than in the first edition.

Sect. A. Man and his Occupations

1 seated man

Ideo. in *s* (*si*)[0] 'man'. Ideo. or det. 'I', 'me' in *·i*, *wi*, *ink*, *·kwi*. Det. man's relationships or occupations, exx. *sꜣ* 'son'; *smr* 'courtier'; *ḫwrw* 'wretch'; *irr* 'doer'; also personal names, ex. *ʿnḫw* 'ʿAnkhu'. In personal names, is abbrev. for *rḫw* 'men',[1] ex. *Rḫw-ʿnḫ* 'Reḥuʿonkh'.

[0] Very rarely written as *sꜣ*, exx. *Urk.* v. 179; *Mett.* 18. [1] *Rec.* 9, 57, n. 2.

seated man and woman with plural strokes

Det. people and their occupations, exx. *rmṯ* 'people'; *ꜥꜣmw* 'Asiatics'; *mtrw* 'witnesses'.

2 man with hand to mouth

Det. eat,[1] exx. *wnm* 'eat'; *ḥḳr* 'hungry'; drink, ex. *sw(r)i* 'drink'; speak, exx. *sḏd* 'relate'; *gr* 'be silent'; think, ex. *kꜣi* 'devise'; feel, ex. *mrꜣi* 'love'.

[1] Old uses, *ÄZ.* 57, 73.

3 [1] man sitting on heel

Det. in *ḥmsi* 'sit'. Replaced in hieratic by A 17 or A 17* or even by B 4.

[1] Ex. *Rekh.* 4, 1.

4 man with arms raised (cf. A 30)

Det. supplicate, ex. *dwꜣ* 'adore'; hide, exx. [1] *sdgꜣ* 'be hidden'; [2] *imn* 'hide'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 385, 13. [2] Leyd. V 4, 2.

5 [1] man hiding behind wall (Dyn. XVIII)

Det. hide, ex. *imn* 'hide'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 84, 15. Very rare before Dyn. XIX.

6 [1] man receiving purification (in M.E. usually replaced by D 60)

Ideo. in var. Pyr. *wꜥb*[2] 'pure', 'clean'.

[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 56. [2] *Pyr.* 1171.

7 [1] man sinking to ground from fatigue

Det. weary, weak, exx. [2] *wrd* 'tire'; [3] *bdš* 'faint'; [4] *gnn* 'be soft'.

[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 110. [2] Brit. Mus. 101. [3] BUDGE, p. 372, 14.
[4] Cf. *Urk.* iv. 943, 4.

A 8 man performing the *hnw*-rite — Det. in *hnw* 'jubilation'.
[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 89.

9 man steadying basket ▽ W 10 on head — Det. in abbrev. [1] *ṯṯp* 'load'; abbrev. [2] *fṯi* 'carry'; abbrev. [3] *kṯt* 'work'.
[1] *Sin.* B 244; *Peas.* B 1, 70. [2] *Sin.* B 246. [3] *Urk.* iv. 52, 17.

10 [1] man holding oar — Det. in [1] *sḳdw* 'sail'.
[1] *Th. T. S.* i. 37.

11 [1] man holding the *ḥḳ*-sceptre S 42 and crook S 39 (O.K.) — O.K. ideo. or det. in var. [2] *ḫnmś* 'friend'. Later replaced by A 21.
[1] Dav. *Ptah.* i. 4, no. 8. [2] *Saqq. Mast.* i. 23.

12 soldier with bow and quiver — Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *mšʿ* 'army'. Det. in [2] *mnfyt* 'soldiers'.
[1] Lyons 90. [2] *Urk.* iv. 966, 6.

13 [1] man with arms tied behind his back — Det. enemy, exx. *sbi* 'rebel'; *ḫfty* 'enemy'.
[1] Ex. *Puy.* 30 (*sḫr-ḥnḫw*).

14 man with blood streaming from his head — Det. die, ex. *mwt* 'die'; enemy, ex. *ḫfty* 'enemy'.
[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 114.

14* as A 14 but blood interpreted as an axe[1] — Use as A 14.
[1] Model taken from temple of Ramesses III at Medînet Habu. Probably in use far earlier.

15 man falling — Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *ḫr* 'fall' and derivatives. Abbrev. [2] for *ḫrw* 'fallen (i. e. conquered) enemy'; also [3] for *sḫrt* 'overthrow' (infinitive).
[1] *Urk.* iv. 653, 15. [2] *Urk.* iv. 658, 11. [3] *Urk.* iv. 140, 5.

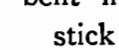
16 [1] man bowing down — Det. in *ksi* 'bow down'.
[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 70.

17 child sitting (on lap) with hand to mouth — Det. young, exx. *rnpi* 'be young'; *šri* 'child'; *nmḥ* 'orphan'. Abbrev. [1] for *ḫrd* 'child'. Phon. *nni* in [2] *Nni-nsw* 'Heracleopolis'.
[1] Especially in the title *ḫrd n kȝp* 'child of the harîm', written phonetically Thebes, tomb 241, *JEA.* 16, Pl. 17, o.q. [2] From *nn(i)* 'child', see the reference qu. on W 24.

17* child in sitting posture, arms hanging down — Adapted from hieratic,[1] where it replaces A 3, ex. *ḥmsi* 'sit',[2] or A 17, ex. *msw* 'children'.[3]
[1] Möll. *Pal.* i. no. 31. [2] *P. Kah.* 6, 5. [3] *Hat-Nub* 18, 5.

18 child with crown of Lower Egypt S 3 — Det. child-king, exx. [1] *inp* 'crown-prince', 'royal child'; [2] *wḏḥ* 'weaned princeling'.
[1] Ex. *Urk.* iv. 157, 7. Sim. *rnnt* 'nursling' (fem.), *ib.* 361, 15. [2] *Urk.* iv. 157, 8.

A 19 bent man leaning on stick (clearly distinguishable from A 21 in hieratic,[1] not always so in hieroglyphic)[2]

Ideo. or det. old, in  var. *irw* 'old'; var. *smsw* (*śmśw*) 'eldest'; great, in varr. , *wr* 'great one', 'chief'. Det. old, also in *tnì* 'old'; lean, exx. *rhn* 'lean'; *twꜣ* 'support oneself'. Phon. or phon. det. *ìk* (from a rare *ìsk* 'be aged'[3]) in [4] var. [5] *ìky* 'miner', 'hewer of stone'. In M.K. hieratic is written for *ḫwì*, *ḥìì* 'strike'.[6]

[1] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. nos. 13–14; *ÄZ.* 49, 122. [2] Especially as *wr* 'chief'. [3] *Wb.* i. 34. [4] *Hamm.* 108. [5] *Hamm.* 123, 3. [6] See below A 25.

20 [1] man leaning on forked stick, less senile than A 19[2]

Ideo. or det. in much rarer var. *smsw* (*śmśw*) 'eldest', especially in *sꜣ·f smsw* 'his eldest son', cf. Pyr. [3] *zꜣ·k śmśw*, and in the title var. [4] *smsw ḥyt* 'elder of the portal'.

[1] O.K., Leyd. *Denkm.* i. 6 in *śmśw ḥ(y)t.* [2] A sign like A 19 is used for *smsw* in hieratic. [3] *Pyr.* 608. [4] *ÄZ.* 60, 64.

21 man holding stick in one hand and handkerchief in the other (always distinct from A 19 in hieratic)[1]

Ideo. or det. in var. *sr* (*śr*) 'official', 'noble'. Det. magnate, exx. , , *šnyt* 'courtiers'; *smr* 'courtier', 'friend' (of the king). Also det. in [2] *ḫnms* 'friend', here replacing an older sign A 11; in [3] *ḫntì* 'statue' replacing A 22. In hieroglyphic is often hard to distinguish from A 19 (in the word *wr* 'chief') and from A 20.

[1] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 11; *ÄZ.* 49, 122. [2] Cairo 20245, *l*; 20426, *k*. [3] *Puy.* 20.

22 [1] statue of man with stick and *ḥḏ*-sceptre S 42

Det. in *ḫnt(y)* 'statue' and in *twt* 'statue'. The form of the sign varies according to the nature of the statue to be depicted.[2]

[1] Ex. *Siut* i. 308 (*ḫnty*). [2] Exx. king, *Urk.* iv. 279, 7 (*ḫnty*); 753, 3 (*twtw*).

23 [1] king with stick and club T 3

Det. in *ìty* 'sovereign'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 55.

24 man striking with stick

Det. in *ḫwì*, *ḥìì* 'strike'. Hence det. force, effort, exx. abbrev. [1] *nḫt* 'strong'; *nḥm* 'take away'; *ḫḏꜣ* 'plunder'; *sbꜣ* 'teach'. In Dyn. XVIII hieroglyphic is mostly replaced by D 40, which either as or as is common also in hieratic.

[1] Exx. *Urk.* iv. 82, 10; 89, 7.

A 25 man striking, with left arm hanging behind back[1]

Rare ideo. used in *ḫwi*, *ḫii* 'strike'. Serves in this book as a conventional transcription of the hieratic group employed in Dyn. XVII–XVIII papyri and also earlier in Dyn. XI;[2] the explanation of the group is obscure.[3] In papyri of Dyn. XII 'strike' is written with a sign identical with A 19.[3]

[1] Möll. *Pal.* i. no. 16 (Hyksos period). [2] Frequent in the Coffin Texts; see also a hieroglyphic equivalent *Dend.* 11 A. [3] *ÄZ.* 44, 126; 56, 39.

59 man threatening with stick

Det. 'drive away' in *shr* 'drive away'.[1]

[1] *Urk.* iv. 618, 7.

26 man with one arm raised in invocation

Det. call, exx. *nis* 'call', 'summon'; [2] *ḏwi* 'call'. Abbrev. [3] *sḏm-ʿš* 'servant', lit. 'one who hears the call'. Det. in the vocative interjection *i* 'O' (§ 258).

[1] Ex. *Rekh.* 12. [2] *Urk.* iv. 874, 6. [3] *Th. T. S.* iii. 5; reading, *ib.* lowest register.

27 man hastening with one arm raised

Cf. Pyr. [2] *inw* 'messengers'. Hence phon. *in* in *in* 'by' (§ 168).

[1] Ex. *Rekh.* 12. [2] *Pyr.* 1675, the body probably omitted for superstitious reasons.

28 man with both arms raised

Det. high, in varr. , *ḫs(i)* 'be high'. Det. joy, exx. *ḥri* 'rejoice'; [1] *swꜣš* 'extol'; mourn, in [2] *ḫsi* 'mourn'; also, for unknown reasons, in [3] *iss* 'bald'.

[1] *D. el B.* 82. [2] *JEA.* 41, 10–1. [3] *Eb.* 66, 9; cf. too *ꜣst*, *Wb.* i. 20, 15.

29 man upside-down

Det. in *sḫd* 'be upside down'.

[1] Ex. *Amada* 17.

30 man with arms outstretched (cf. A 4)

Det. praise, exx. var. *iꜣw* 'praise'; *dwꜣ* 'adore'; [1] *swꜣš* 'extol'; supplicate, ex. [2] *twꜣ* 'claim'; awe, in [3] *tr* 'show respect for'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 141, 4. [2] *Pt.* 319. [3] *Sin.* R 35.

31 man with his arms stretched out behind him

Det. turn away, ex. [2] *ʿnw* 'averted' (face).

[1] Möll. *Pal.* ii. no. 5 (Dyn. XVIII.) [2] R. *IH.* 240, 39 (Dyn. XIX).

32 man dancing

Det. dance, ex. [2] *ḫbi* 'dance'; joy, ex. [3] *ḥy-ḥnw* 'jubilate'.

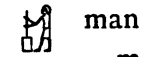
[1] Möll. *Pal.* ii. no. 6. [2] *Urk.* iv. 386, 6. Sim. Dyn. XII, *Bersh.* ii. 21, 14. [3] *Urk.* iv. 141, 1.

33 man with stick and bundle or mat on shoulder

Ideo. in var. [2] *m(i)niw* 'herdsman'.[3] Det. wander, exx. [4] *rwi* 'wander'; [5] *šm(ꜣ)w* 'wanderers', 'strangers'.

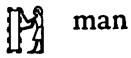
[1] *Puy.* 50. [2] Berl. *ÄI.* ii. p. 166. [3] *ÄZ.* 42, 119. [4] *Puy.* 50; *D. el B.* 113. [5] *Urk.* iv. 390, 8.

A 34 man pounding in a mortar[1]

Det. in  *ḫwsi* 'pound', 'build'.

[1] See the picture *Rekh.* 12. In the accompanying text *ḫwst* is infinitive, hence the verb is *4ae inf.*

35 man building a wall

Ideo. or det. in  var. [1] *ḳd* 'build'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 765, 12; cf. 767, 11.

36 [1] man kneading and straining into a vessel[2]

Ideo. or det. in [3] var. ,[4] *cfty* 'brewer'.

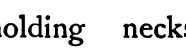
[1] From a walking-stick formerly in the possession of N. de G. Davies. See the picture Leyd. V 3 = *Denkm.* ii. 2. [2] *ÄZ.* 35, 128. [3] Cairo 20161, *c* 28. Sim. NORTHAMPT. 4. [4] Cairo 20095; see too *ÄZ.* 37, 84.

37 [1] commoner form of last

Use as last.

[1] Cairo 20018, *n*; Leyd. V 6; see *ÄZ.* 37, 82.

38 man holding necks of two emblematic animals with panther heads (Dyn. XII)

Ideo. in [1] varr. ,[2] [3] *Ḳis*, var. Dyn. XVIII  [4] *Ḳsy*, 'Cusae', the modern town of El-Ḳûṣîyah in Upper Egypt.

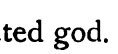
[1] *Meir* ii. 17, no. 8 = i. 2. [2] *Meir* ii. 17, no. 4 = *ib.* iii. 9. [3] LAC. *TR.* 20, 35; see *Meir* i. p. 1, n. 3. [4] *Urk.* iv. 386, 4.

39 [1] alternative form of last

Use as last.

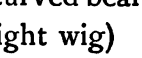
[1] DAV. *Ḳen.* i. 44.

40 seated god. (Note the slightly curved beard and straight wig)

Det. god (replacing earlier G 7),[1] exx. *Pṯḥ* 'Ptah';  *Mnṯw* '(the god) Mont'. Ideo. or det. 'I', 'me' in *·i*, *wi*, *ink* when a god is speaking or, in Dyn. XII, the king.[2]

[1] M. E. hieratic retains G 7, see § 63 A, 4. [2] References for *·i* see § 34.

41 king. (Note uraeus on brow, straight beard, and coif)

Det. king (common Dyn. XVIII), exx.  *nsw* 'king'; *ḥm* 'Majesty'; *nb* 'the Lord' (p. 75). Ideo. or det. 'I', 'me' in *·i*, *wi*, *ink* when the king is speaking.[1]

[1] References for *·i* see § 34.

42 [1] the same, but with flagellum S 45

[1] Already Dyn. XII, *Hier.* 8, no. 148 = *Bersh.* i. 15 (*ỉty*).

43 king wearing crown of Upper Egypt S 1

Ideo. or det. in var. *nsw* (*nzw*, *nỉ-śwt*)[1] 'king of Upper Egypt', 'king'. Det. *Wsỉr* 'Osiris'.

[1] Reading, p. 50, n. 1.

44 [1] the same, but with flagellum S 45

[1] As abbrev. *nsw*, *Urk.* iv. 332, 10.

45 king wearing crown of Lower Egypt S 3

Ideo. or det. in var. *bỉty* 'king of Lower Egypt'.

46 [1] the same, but with flagellum S 45

Use as last.

[1] *Puy.* 20, 6.

A 47 shepherd seated and wrapped in mantle, holding a stick with appendage[1]

Ideo. in var. Pyr. [2] *m(i)niw*[3] 'herdsman'. Ideo. or det. in var. *srw* (*zrw*)[4] 'guard', 'protect'. Sometimes inaccurately for A 48 in [5] *iry* 'relating to' (§ 79).

[1] MONTET 99. [2] *Pyr.* 1348. [3] Reading, *ÄZ.* 42, 116. [4] Reading with *z*, see *Pyr.* 1163. 1220. [5] *Rekh.* 10; *Urk.* iv. 120, 17.

48 beardless man (or woman?) holding knife (?)[1]

Ideo. (?) or det. *iry* in var. *iry* 'relating to', 'belonging to' (§ 79).

[1] See DAV. *Ptah.* i. p. 15. Good detailed exx. of the sign are not forthcoming. It may depict the 'door-keeper' (*iry ʿrrt*) of some mythical place.

49 Syrian seated holding stick

Det. foreigner, exx. [1] *ʿ3mw* 'Asiatics'; [2] *Iwntyw-Styw* 'Nubian bowmen'.[3]

[1] *Urk.* iv. 614, 1. [2] *D. el B.* 160. [3] See p. 398, n. 1.

50 man of rank seated on chair

Det. revered persons (M.K.; in Dyn. XVIII mainly replaced by A 51 and A 52), exx. *Snbw* 'Sonbu', a personal name; [1] *smr(w)* 'courtiers'. Ideo. or det. 'I', 'me' on M.K. coffins in [2] *·i*, *wi*, *ink*. Rarely ideo. like A 51 in [3] *šps* (*šps*) 'noble'.

[1] *BH.* i. 25, 119. [2] References, § 34. [3] *Meir* ii. 11; Leyd. V 4, 12.

51 the same with flagellum S 45

Ideo. in var. [1] *špsi* (*špśi*) 'be noble' and related words. After M.K., often det. revered persons, ex. [2] *imyw-ḫrt* 'those of former times'.

[1] *Sinai* 1, 231. Sim. *Pyr.* 931. [2] *Urk.* iv. 59, 3. Sim. *ib.* 59, 4 (*imiḫyw*); 76, 10 (*tpyw-ʿ*); 86, 3 (*ḏrtyw*).

52 noble squatting with flagellum S 45 (common in Dyn. XVIII)

Det. revered persons, especially personal names, ex. [1] *Pȝ-ḥry* 'Paḥeri', a man's name; [2] *sʿḥ* 'deceased noble'. Rarely also for A 51 in [3] *šps* 'noble'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 122, 5. [2] *Urk.* iv. 123, 12. [3] *Puy.* 20.

53 mummy upright

Det. mummy, ex. [1] *wi* 'mummy'; statue, likeness, ex. var. [2] *twt* 'statue'; form, shape, exx. *ki* 'form'; *ḫprw* 'forms', 'stages of growth'.

[1] Louvre C 15, 8; *Sin.* B 193. [2] *Urk.* iv. 842, 13.

54 recumbent mummy

Det. dead, exx. [1] *m(i)nỉ* 'death'; [2] *nb-ʿnḫ* 'sarcophagus', lit. 'lord-of-life'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 405, 8. [2] *Urk.* iv. 113, 9.

55 mummy lying on bed (replacing O.K. form with man on bed)[1]

Det. lie, ex. abbrev. [2] *sḏr* 'lie', 'spend all night'; death, exx. [3] *ḫpt* 'decease'; [4] *ḫỉt* 'corpse'.

[1] Ex. *Meir* iv. 4, 1. [2] *Eb.* 6, 9. [3] Cairo 20003, *a* 2. [4] *Th. T. S.* i. 30, B.

For A 59 see above after A 25.

Sect. B. Woman and her Occupations

B 1 seated woman

Det. female, exx. *st* 'woman'; *ḥmt* 'woman', 'wife'; *ntrt* 'goddess'; woman's relationships, exx. *sꜣt* 'daughter'; *ḫꜣrt* 'widow'; her occupations, exx. *ḥmt* 'female slave'; *šmʿyt* 'chantress'; her name, ex. *Nfrt* 'Nofret'. As suffix 1st pers. sing. 'I', 'my' (fem.) *·i* has not been noted before Dyn. XIX.[1]

[1] Exx. MAR. *Abyd.* i. 25.

2 pregnant woman

Det. pregnant, exx. [1] *ỉwr* 'conceive'; [2] *bkꜣ* 'be pregnant'.

[1] *D. el B.* 49. [2] *Urk.* iv. 268, 7.

3 woman giving birth

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. *msỉ* (*mśỉ*) 'bear', 'give birth' and the related words.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 13, 16.

4 [1] combination of sign for a squatting woman (cf. B 3) with F 31 [2]

Use as last. In one hieratic MS. substituted for A 3.[3]

[1] Exx. Brit. Mus. 566; Cairo 70040 = ROEDER, *Naos* 42. Also without arms showing, ex. Berl. *Ä.Z.* i. p. 258, 18. 20. [2] Old exx. show the two signs almost or quite separate from one another, but with the phon. sign *mś* placed as though it were the infant in course of being born, *Urk.* i. 24, 15; 35, 11; 36, 7. [3] *JEA.* 32, Pl. 14, n. 1, 3a.

5 [1] woman suckling child

Det. 'suckle' in *mnʿt* 'nurse', 'foster-mother'.

[1] Exx. Dyn. XII, *BH.* i. 25, 79; Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 53.

6 [1] woman seated on chair with child on lap

Det. 'nurse' in *rnn* 'nurse', 'rear'.

[1] Exx. L. *D.* iii. 53; *D. el B.* 101.

7 queen wearing diadem and carrying flower

Det. of names of queens.[1]

[1] Ex. *Ann.* 42, 479, from Thebes, tomb 192, *temp.* Amenophis III.

Sect. C. Anthropomorphic Deities

C 1 god with sun and uraeus on head

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [1] *Rʿ* '(the sun-god) Rē'.

[1] *D. el B.* 110.

2 god with head of falcon bearing sun on head G 9 and holding S 34

Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *Rʿ* '(the sun-god) Rē'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 14, 13.

3 god with head of ibis G 26

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. *Ḏḥwty* [2] 'Thoth'.

[1] *Bersh.* i. 15. [2] Reading, see on G 26.

4 god with head of ram E 10

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. *Ḫnmw* 'Chnum'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 99, 5.

Sect. B. Woman and her Occupations

B 1 seated woman

Det. female, exx. *st* 'woman'; *ḥmt* 'woman', 'wife'; *ntrt* 'goddess'; woman's relationships, exx. *sꜣt* 'daughter'; *ḫꜣrt* 'widow'; her occupations, exx. *ḥmt* 'female slave'; *šmʿyt* 'chantress'; her name, ex. *Nfrt* 'Nofret'. As suffix 1st pers. sing. 'I', 'my' (fem.) *·i* has not been noted before Dyn. XIX.[1]

[1] Exx. MAR. *Abyd.* i. 25.

2 pregnant woman

Det. pregnant, exx. [1] *ỉwr* 'conceive'; [2] *bkꜣ* 'be pregnant'.

[1] *D. el B.* 49. [2] *Urk.* iv. 268, 7.

3 woman giving birth

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. *msỉ* (*mśỉ*) 'bear', 'give birth' and the related words.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 13, 16.

4 [1] combination of sign for a squatting woman (cf. B 3) with F 31 [2]

Use as last. In one hieratic MS. substituted for A 3.[3]

[1] Exx. Brit. Mus. 566; Cairo 70040 = ROEDER, *Naos* 42. Also without arms showing, ex. Berl. *Ä.Z.* i. p. 258, 18. 20. [2] Old exx. show the two signs almost or quite separate from one another, but with the phon. sign *mś* placed as though it were the infant in course of being born, *Urk.* i. 24, 15; 35, 11; 36, 7. [3] *JEA.* 32, Pl. 14, n. 1, 3a.

5 [1] woman suckling child

Det. 'suckle' in *mnʿt* 'nurse', 'foster-mother'.

[1] Exx. Dyn. XII, *BH.* i. 25, 79; Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 53.

6 [1] woman seated on chair with child on lap

Det. 'nurse' in *rnn* 'nurse', 'rear'.

[1] Exx. L. *D.* iii. 53; *D. el B.* 101.

7 queen wearing diadem and carrying flower

Det. of names of queens.[1]

[1] Ex. *Ann.* 42, 479, from Thebes, tomb 192, *temp.* Amenophis III.

Sect. C. Anthropomorphic Deities

C 1 god with sun and uraeus on head

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [1] *Rʿ* '(the sun-god) Rē'.

[1] *D. el B.* 110.

2 god with head of falcon bearing sun on head G 9 and holding S 34

Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *Rʿ* '(the sun-god) Rē'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 14, 13.

3 god with head of ibis G 26

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. *Ḏḥwty* [2] 'Thoth'.

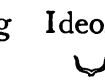
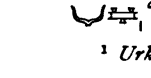
[1] *Bersh.* i. 15. [2] Reading, see on G 26.

4 god with head of ram E 10

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. *Ḫnmw* 'Chnum'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 99, 5.

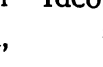
C 5 the same holding ☥ S 34 — Use as last.

6 god with head of dog E 15 — Ideo. or det. in  var. *'Inpw* 'Anubis'; also in  [1] *Wp-wꜣwt* 'Wepwawet'.

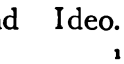
[1] *Urk.* iv. 99, 10.

7 god with head of Seth-animal E 20 — Ideo. in *Stḫ* [1] (*Śtś*) 'Seth'.

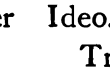
[1] Reading, see on E 20.

8 ithyphallic god with feathers, upliftedarm, and flagellum S 45 — Ideo. or det. in  [1] var. *Mnw* [2] 'Min'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 1031, 4. [2] Reading, see on R 22.

9 goddess with sun and horns — Ideo. or det. in  [1] var. [2] *Ḥt-ḥr* 'Hathor'.

[1] *Sinai* 141. [2] *Sinai* 95. Also shown seated on chair, *ib.* 105.

10 goddess with feather on head — Ideo. or det. in  var. *Mꜥt* 'Māʿet', the goddess of Truth.

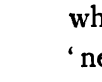
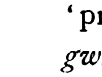
11 god with arms supporting (the sky) and ⸢ M 4 on head (often also without ⸣) — Ideo. in var. Pyr. [1] *Ḥḥ* '(one of the gods) Ḥeḥ'.[2] Hence phon. *ḥḥ* in *ḥḥ* 'million', 'many' (§ 259).

[1] *Pyr.* 1390. [2] The eight Ḥeḥ-gods were those who held the sky aloft, see KEES, *Götterglaube*, p. 312 and the picture *JEA.* 28, Pl. 4. The sign for 'year' (M 4) was added doubtless on account of the common expression *ḥḥ m* (or *n*) *rnpwt* 'a million years'.

It may prove possible to find images of other deities used as ideo. or det. in M. K. inscriptions, but for lack of positive earlier evidence some models for the hieroglyphic fount have been taken from monuments of Dyn. XIX or later,[1] exx. C 12 Amūn, C 17 Mont, C 18 Tjanen, C 19 and C 20 Ptaḥ.

[1] *JEA.* 17, 245.

Sect. D. Parts of the Human Body

D 1 head in profile — Ideo. in *tp* [1] 'head' and *tpy* 'chief', 'first'. Det. head, exx.  *ḏḏꜣ* 'head'; *ḥꜣ* 'back of head', whence prep. *ḥꜣ* 'behind' (§ 172) and *mkḥꜣ* 'neglect'; *dhnt* 'forehead', whence *dhn* 'promote', etc.; perhaps with notion throttle, in [2] *gwꜣwꜣ* 'fetter', 'bind fast'. Possibly possessed the value *ḏḏꜣ* in some cases where there is no evidence to prove it. In one M. E. story the spellings  and alternate for the 'head' of a goose, as well as in the common O. K.

D 1 (continued)

personal name [3]. Of the two words for 'head' *ḏsḏ* alone has survived in Coptic (*djō*, construct *djĕ-*), also in the prepositions *edjen*, *hidjen*; it is impossible to say how early the latter readings are, and the values *r-tp*, *ḥr-tp* have been provisionally retained above, p. 135, top.

[1] Reading, *PSBA.* 21, 269. [2] *Urk.* iv. 7, 4. [3] *Westc.* Index, p. 30.

2 face

Ideo. in [1] *ḥr*[1] 'face' and derivatives. Hence phon. *ḥr*, exx. [2] *ḥr* 'prepare'; [3] *ḏḥr* 'bitter', 'sour'.

[1] Reading from Coptic *ho* 'face', derivatives like *hrai* 'upper part', and phonetic use.

3 hair

Det. hair, exx. [1] *šny* 'hair'; [2] *skm* 'grey-haired'; skin, exx. [3] *iwn* 'complexion', 'nature'; [4] *inm* 'skin'; mourn, in [5] *iskb* 'mourn'; bald, empty, forlorn, exx. [6] *wš* 'fall out (of hair)', whence abbrev. [7] in [8] *gm wš* 'found defective' (of damaged writing or pictures);[1] [9] *ḫsrt* 'widow'.

[1] *Eb.* 18, 1; 90, 3; PIEHL, *IH.* iii. 74; reading from *BH.* i. 26, 162. See too *Sitz. Berl. Ak.* 1912, 912.

4 eye

Ideo. in [1] *irt* 'eye', Gk. ἶρι.[1] Hence phon. *ir*, exx. [2] *iri* 'make'; [3] *irtt* 'milk'. Det. see, in [4] varr. [5], [6][2] *mȝȝ* 'see', whence [7] as phon. *mȝ* in [8][3] *mȝw* 'lions'. Early det. in other words for see, look, and in connection with other notions involving the eye, exx. [9][4] *dgi* 'look'; [10][5] *šp* 'blind'; [11][6] *rmi* 'weep'; [12][7] *rs* 'be wakeful'; later, especially in Dyn. XVIII, mainly replaced as det. by the more specific signs [13] D 5, [14] D 6, [15] D 7, and [16] D 9. From end of Dyn. XVIII a masc. dual [17] ... *wy* 'eyes' is occasionally found,[8] but whether this points to the existence of a masc. word *ir* 'eye' is uncertain.

[1] PLUTARCH, *De Iside* 10. See *Rec.* 17, 93. [2] *Siut* 1, 217, where the doubling indicates gemination, see *Verbum* i. § 390. [3] *Sh. S.* 30. [4] *Sin.* B 279; *Urk.* iv. 19, 6. [5] *Peas.* B 2, 105. [6] *Leb.* 76. [7] *Paheri* 2. [8] *Wb.* i. 108, 1–2.

5 eye touched up with paint

Det. actions or conditions of eye, exx. [1][1] *dgi* 'look'; [2][2] *šp* 'blind'; [3][3] *rs* 'be wakeful'.

[1] MAR. *Abyd.* ii. 30, 33. [2] *Urk.* iv. 85, 6. [3] *Urk.* iv. 960, 11.

6 [1] later alternative to last

Use as last.

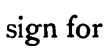
[1] MÖLL. *Pal.* ii. no. 83, from Dyn. XVIII; very rare, however, as early as this.

D 7 eye with painted lower lid

Det. adorn, exx. [1] *msḏmt* 'eye-paint'; [2] *ꜥn* (*ꜥin*) [3] 'beautiful'. From the latter, phon. det. *ꜥn*, ex. [4] *ꜥnw* (*ꜥinw*) [3] 'ꜤAinu', a place-name, see B 8. The use as det. see etc., ex. [5] *ptr* 'behold', is abnormal.

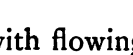
[1] *BH.* i. 38. [2] *Amarn.* iii. 19. Sim. *Urk.* iv. 6, 11, qu. Exerc. XXXII, (*a*).
[3] For *ꜥin* as the full reading cf. Semitic *ꜥain* 'eye' and Eg. words qu. below, D 8, n. 1. [4] *BH.* i. 26, 175. [5] *Siut* i. 220.

8 eye enclosed in sign for land N 18

Det. in *ꜥnw*, *ꜥ(i)nw* 'ꜤAinu', the quarry at the modern Ṭurah whence  *inr ḥḏ nfr n ꜥnw* 'fine white (lime)stone of ꜤAinu' was obtained.[1] Hence phon. det. in *ꜥn* 'beautiful'.[2] See too above D 7.

[1] *AEO.* ii. 126*, following *Sitz. Berl. Ak.* 1933, 864. The full value *ꜥin*, corresponding to Semitic *ꜥain* 'eye', is proved by the derivatives *ꜥin* 'coat with lime-stone (?)', *Urk.* i. 20, 5 (O. K.) and *ꜥyn* 'ꜤAinu-stone' *Wb.* i. 191, 4, 5 (Dyn. XX).
[2] *Meir* ii. 12, 3; *Urk.* iv. 52, 16.

9 eye with flowing tears

Ideo. or det. in  var. [1] *rmi* 'weep', 'beweep'.

[1] *Rekh.* 4.

10 human eye with the markings of a falcon's head

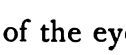
Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *wḏꜣt* 'the *wḏꜣt*-eye' (or '*wedjat*-eye'), i. e. 'the sound (uninjured) eye' of Horus (§ 266, 1). [1] BUDGE, p. 56, 7. [2] BUDGE, p. 38, 15.

11 part of the white of the *wḏꜣt*-eye

Sign for $\frac{1}{2}$ *ḥeḳat*-measure of corn (§ 266, 1).[1]

[1] Reversed in hieratic, see p. 198, n. 1.

12 pupil of the eye

Det. in  *dfḏ* 'pupil' of eye.[1] As part of the *wḏꜣt*-eye sign for $\frac{1}{4}$ *ḥeḳat*-measure of corn (§ 266, 1). A similar, but smaller, sign appears to have been used for from 1 to 9 *ḥeḳat* (§ 266, 1). To be distinguished from the grain of sand ∘ N 33, and from the circle o, see after Z 8.

[1] BUDGE, 212, 13 (*Nu*).

13 eye-brow (also as part of the *wḏꜣt*-eye

Sign for $\frac{1}{8}$ *ḥeḳat*-measure of corn (§ 266, 1). Also ≃ as det. in [1] *inḥ* 'eye-brow(s)'. Det. or phon. det. in some words connected with *smḏ* (*śmḏ*) 'eye-brow' itself not found until Greek times.[2]

[1] *M. u. K.* 3, 8. [2] *Wb.* iv. 146.

14 the other (see D 11) part of the white of the *wḏꜣt*-eye

Sign for $\frac{1}{16}$ *ḥeḳat*-measure of corn (§ 266, 1).

15 one of the markings of the *wḏꜣt*-eye

Sign for $\frac{1}{32}$ *ḥeḳat*-measure of corn (§ 266, 1).

D 16 another of the markings of the *wḏȝt*-eye — Sign for $\frac{1}{64}$ *ḥeḳat*-measure of corn (§ 266, 1).

17 markings of the *wḏȝt*-eye (nos. D 15 and 16 together) — Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *tit* 'figure', 'image'.
[1] *Urk.* iv. 887, 2. [2] *Urk.* iv. 53, 17.

18 ear — Ideo. or det. in [2] *msḏr* 'ear', dual [3] *msḏrwy* 'the two ears'.
[1] Thebes, tomb 93. [2] *Amarn.* vi. 15, 6. [3] *D. el B.* 116.

19 nose, eye and cheek — Ideo. or det. in O.K. var. , later *fnḏ*, later *fnd*, 'nose'. Det. nose, ex. 'nose', 'nostril'; smell, exx. *tpi* 'sniff'; *sn* 'smell'; face, in *ḫnt* 'face'; joy, exx. *rš(w)* 'rejoice'; *ḫntš* 'take pleasure'; soft, kind, ex. *sfn* 'be mild'; also in *bṯn* 'be disobedient'; *gfn* 'rebuff'. From *ḫnt* 'face' (see above), phon. det. and (seldom before Dyn. XIX) [2] phon. *ḫnt*, exx. var. *ḫnty* 'in front of' (adj.). Owing to similarity in hieratic sometimes appears in hieroglyphic for Aa 32, ex. for *sty* 'red (?) Nubian (?) pigment'; also for U 31, ex. *ḫnỉ* for *ḫn(r)ỉ* 'restrain'; the hieratic has been often transcribed wrongly in modern books.[3] Confusion of two different stems has contributed to the confusion of signs in words like *ḫnrt*, varr. , *ḫnt* 'prison', 'harîm', 'fortress', which are consequently hard to differentiate.[4]
[1] Exx. *Hier.* 5, no. 59; *Rekh.* 15. [2] *ÄZ.* 55, 86. [3] *Rec.* 39, 20. Sim. in *ḫnrw* 'prisoners', Cairo 20024 = *Musée égyptien* i. 17. [4] *Adm.* 47.

20 semi-cursive variant of last [1] — Use as last, but seldom in careful sculptures or paintings.
[1] Already Dyn. IV, *Medum* 22. Exx. Dyn. XII, Cairo 20538, ii. *c* 13. 14.

21 mouth (Dyn. XII rarely vertically [1]) — Ideo. in *r* (*rỉ*) [1a] 'mouth', Coptic *ⲣⲟ*. Hence phon. *r*. In group-writing (§ 60) is *r*,[2] ex. *ỉbr* 'stallion'.
[1] Exx. Louvre C 1, 5; POL. § 33, *a*. [1a] See above, p. 429, for the original presence of *ỉ*. [2] BURCHARDT § 77.

(Monograms incorporating D 21.) For see M 6. For see M 24. For see M 25.

22 mouth with two strokes attached — Ideo. in *rwy* [1] 'two-thirds' (§ 265).
[1] Reading, CLÈRE in *Arch. Or.* 20, 629.

23 mouth with three strokes attached — Ideo. in 'three-quarters', probable reading *ḫmt rw* [1] (§ 265).
[1] CLÈRE, *op. cit.* 640.

D 24 upper lip with teeth[1] — Ideo. in *spt*, var. Pyr.[2] *śpt*, 'lip', 'border' (of pool, etc.). Occasionally used by mistake for F 42.[3]
[1] Möll. *Pal.* ii. no. 92 *b*. [2] *Pyr.* 1393. [3] *Urk.* iv. 140, 6 (*spr*).

25 two lips with teeth — Ideo. or det. in[1] var.[2] *spty* (*śpty*) 'lips'.
[1] *M. u. K.* 4, 1. [2] *Urk.* iv. 971, 2.

26 liquid issuing from lips[1] — Det. spit, ex.[2] *psg* 'spit'; vomit, exx. *bšꜣ* 'vomit'; *ḳꜣr*, var. *ḳr*, 'spew out'; blood, in[3] *snf* 'blood'.
[1] Möll. *Pal.* ii. no. 93 (Dyn. XVIII); the same form already *Pyr.* 142 (*pśg*). [2] *Eb.* 30, 17. [3] *P. Kah.* 7, 29.

27 breast[0] — Ideo or det. in var. Pyr.[1] *mnḏ*, later var.[2] *mnd*, 'breast'. Det. suckle, exx.[3] *snḳ* 'suckle'; [4] *mnṯy* 'tutor' (det. transferred from *mnṯt* 'nurse').
[0] Model from Thebes, tomb 85. So too *Puy.* 59. [1] *Pyr.* 32. [2] *Urk.* iv. 920, 10. [3] *D. el B.* 94. [4] *Paheri* 4.

27* breast (rather commoner shape)[1] — Use as last.
[1] *D. el B.* 94; *Paheri* 4.

28 arms extended so as to embrace? — Ideo. in *kꜣ* 'soul', 'spirit' (p. 172). Phon. *kꜣ*,[1] exx. *kꜣt* 'work'; *ḥkꜣ* 'magic'. In group-writing (§ 60) or is phon. *k*.[2]
[1] Reading, *Pyr.* 300 (*kꜣr* 'chapel'). [2] Burchardt § 120.

29 combination of D 28 and R 12 — In *kꜣ* 'soul', regarded as of divine nature.

30[1] the sign D 28 with an appendage — Det. in[2] *Nḥb-kꜣw* 'Uniter-of-attributes', name of a mythical serpent-deity.[3]
[1] *Pyr.* 229. Sim. *Urk.* iv. 459, 13. [2] Mar. *Karn.* 33, where the appendage takes the form of I 10. [3] *JEA.* 21, 41.

31[1] combination of D 32 and U 36 — In var. *ḥm-kꜣ* 'servant of the *ka*', '*ka*-priest'.
[1] *Hier.* 9, no. 165 (Bershah).

32 arms enclosing or embracing — Det. envelop, embrace, exx. *inḳ* 'envelop'; *ḥpt* 'embrace'; open arms, in *pgꜣ* 'unfold'.

33 arms engaged in rowing — Ideo. in *ḫnꜥ*[1] 'row' and derivatives. Hence phon. *ḫn*, ex. *ḫnnw* 'turmoil'.
[1] Reading, see the varr. of *mḫnt* 'ferry-boat', *Pyr.* 1223 combined with 334.

34 arms holding shield and battle-axe[1] — Ideo. in var. Pyr.[2] *ḥꜣ* 'fight' and derivatives.
[1] Thebes, tomb 93. Elsewhere usually shield and mace, *Hier.* p. 15. [2] *Pyr.* 574. In M.K. also sometimes *ḫꜣ*, see *Sphinx* 12, 108.

34* [1] O.K. form of last — Use as last.
[1] Dav. *Ptah.* i. 5, no. 46.

D 35 arms in gesture of negation

Ideo. in *n*[2] and *nn*[2] 'not' (§ 104). Hence phon. *n*,[2] exx. *n* 'to', 'for' (§ 164);   *nnšm* 'spleen'. Ideo. also in   var.   *iwty*, var. Pyr.   *iwtỉ*, 'which not' (§ 202).[3] Det. not know, in   *ḫm* 'be ignorant'; hence phon. det. *ḫm*, exx.   [4] *ḫm* 'shrine'; also with metathesis *mḫ*, in   [5] *smḫ* 'forget'.

[1] Palms upward, common at all periods, exx. O.K., *Saqq. Mast.* i. 1; M.K., *Meir* i. 5; Dyn. XVIII, *Rekh.* 2. 3. 10; but sometimes palms down, exx. O.K., *Medum* 24; M.K., *BH.* i. 8; Dyn. XVIII, *Rekh.* 4. 15. [2] Readings, GUNN, *Stud.* ch. 9. [3] Reading *JEA.* 34, 27. [4] *Urk.* iv. 96, 4; see on O 34. [5] *Mill.* i, 10.

36 forearm

Ideo. in *r* 'arm', 'hand'. Hence phon. *r*. Also in hieratic, less often in hieroglyphic, as substitute for D 37, D 38, D 39, D 40, D 41, D 42, D 43, D 44.

For see D 59. For see G 20. For see G 45. For see M 27. For see O 12. For see P 7. For see Aa 22.

37 forearm with hand holding X 8

In Pyr. almost exclusively ideo. in var. *ỉmỉ* 'give', imperative (§ 336),[1] whereas is there common both as (*r*)*dỉ* and as *ỉmỉ*. In M.K. and later is commoner than both in *rdỉ* () and in *dỉ* (), but tends in the imperative *ỉmỉ* to be replaced by D 38. In Dyn. XI sometimes replaced by D 40[1a] or D 44.[1b] Phon. *d* (from *dỉ*) in   *Ddw* 'Busiris' (§ 289, 1); also *mỉ* or merely *m* (from *ỉmỉ*), exx.   [2] var.   [3] *Kmỉ* 'Kemi', name of a queen;   *mk* 'behold' (§ 234).

[1] *Verbum* ii. § 537. [1a] *JEA.* 16, 195; Coffin Texts, *passim.* [1b] Cairo 20001, qu. § 327. [2] *Cat. d. Mon.* i. p. 87, no. 44. [3] MAR. *Abyd.* ii. 28, 30.

For see G 19.

38 forearm with hand holding a rounded loaf

In M.K. and more frequently in Dyn. XVIII det. in *ỉmỉ* 'give' (§ 336). Hence phon. *mỉ*[1] and more commonly *m*, exx. [2] *mkỉ* 'protect';   [3] *Ỉtm* 'Atum'.

[1] Evidence (but mainly with D 36 or D 37) *Verbum* ii. § 538. [2] *Puy.* 20. Sim. *mṯn* 'behold', *Siut* i. 275. In O.K., see p. 257, n. 25. [3] *ÄZ.* 46, 140.

39 forearm with hand holding bowl W 24

Det. offer, present, exx.   var. *ḫnḳ* 'present';   *drp* 'offer'. In Dyn. IX–XII occasionally as substitute for D 37 or D 38, ex. [1] *rdỉ* 'who causes'; [2] *Mkt-Rʿ* 'Mektrēʿ', name of a man; also for D 36, ex. [3] *m-ʿ* 'in the hand of'.

[1] *Siut* 5, 5. 8; Brit. Mus. 581, vert. 19. [2] *D. el B.* (XI) ii. 9, D. [3] Cairo 20003, qu. p. 266, n. 10.

D 40 forearm with hand holding stick — From M.K. on tends to replace A 24, exx. var. [1] *nḫt* 'strong'; *ỉtḥ* 'drag'. Also abbrev. for *ḫsỉ* 'examine'.[2] In Dyn. XI sometimes replaces D 37, see there.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 856, 4. [2] *Eb.* 37, 2, qu. § 444, 4, compared with *ib.* 36, 4.

41 forearm with palm of hand downwards — Det. arm, exx. *gbỉ* 'arm'; varr. [1] [2] *rmn* 'arm', 'shoulder'; *ỉỉbỉ* 'left'; det. various actions involving movement of arms,[3] exx. *ḫms* 'bend', 'bow'; *rḳỉ* 'incline'; *ḫsỉ* 'sing'; cessation of movement, exx. *grḥ* 'cease'; *nỉ* 'reject'. From this last, phon. or phon. det. *nỉ*, exx. [4] *nỉw* 'ostrich'; [5] var. [6] *nỉw* 'bowl'.

[1] *ÄZ.* 34, 30. [2] Brit. Mus. 572, 12. [3] Reason obscure in *nmỉ* 'traverse'. [4] Reading, see G 34. [5] *Siut* 1, 308. [6] *Eb.* 21, 10.

42 forearm as last, but with upper arm straight — Ideo. or det. in var. *mḥ* 'cubit' (§ 266, 2).

43 forearm with hand holding flagellum S 45 — Ideo. in varr. Pyr. [1] [2] *ḫwỉ* 'protect'. Hence phon. *ḫw*, exx. [3] *ḫwrw* 'evil'; [4] *sḫwd* 'enrich'.

[1] *Pyr.* 1629. [2] *Pyr.* 1797. [3] *Urk.* iv. 1077, 9. [4] *Urk.* iv. 60, 15.

44 forearm with hand holding the *ḥḍ*-sceptre S 42 — Det. in [1] abbrev. [2] *ḫrp* 'be at the head of', 'control', 'administer' and derivatives.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 31, 7. [2] Cairo 20001, *b* 6, qu. § 327.

45 arm with hand holding the *nḫbt*-wand[1] — Ideo. or det. in var. [2] *ḏsr*, var. Pyr. [3] *ḏšr*, 'clear (a road)', 'be private', 'holy', and derivatives.

[1] See JÉQ. 185; used as a brush (?), *JEA.* 32, 51. [2] *Urk.* iv. 864, 15. [3] *Pyr.* 1456.

46 hand — Ideo. in *ḏrt*,[1] occasional varr. [2] *ḏrt*, [3] *ḏỉt*, 'hand'. Phon. *d*, from the old Semitic word *yad* 'hand',[4] cf. Egypt. *wdỉ* 'put', 'push', 'emit (sound)'.

[1] Reading based mainly on Coptic *tōre*, *tōḍt-*, *ÄZ.* 50, 91; formerly read *dt*, the varr. here given being regarded as distinct words. [2] *Pyr.* 440; *Siut* 3, 3. [3] *Pyr.* 1703; Brit. Mus. 574, 18. [4] *ÄZ.* 50, 91.

47 [1] hand with curved palm — Det. in *ḏrt* 'hand' when written phonetically; see last.

[1] CHASS. *Ass.* Pl. 19, top, l. 6 from left.

46* [1] hand letting fall drops — Ideo. in [2] var. [3] *ỉdt* 'fragrance', O. K. var. [4].

[1] *BH.* i. 17, and so always Pyr. Shown with drops, not curve, *Ikhern.*, col. to left, and so already PETR. *RT.* i. 17, 26. [2] *BH.* i. 17, cf. O.K., L. *D.* ii. 89 c. [3] *Ikhern.*, col. to left, the det. due to confusion with *ỉỉdt* 'dew'. [4] *Pyr.* 365, *b*.

D 48 hand without thumb — Ideo. in [1] varr. , *šsp* 'palm', more strictly 'a handbreadth', a linear measure (§ 266, 2).

[1] *Urk.* iv. 190, 10. 12; cf. *ÄZ.* 60, 71 for the reading.

49 fist — Det. grasp, in *ꜣmm* 'grasp'; *ḫfꜥ* 'seize'.

50 finger [0] — Ideo. or det. in var. Pyr. [1] *ḏbꜥ* 'finger' and related words. Hence phon. *ḏbꜥ*, ex. *ḏbꜥ* '10,000' (§ 259). The two fingers serve as det. accurate, exx. *rḫꜣ* 'accurate'; *mty* (*mtr*?[2]) 'precise'; also in derivatives of these stems. Apt to be confused in hieroglyphic texts with T 14, though quite distinct in hieratic.[3]

[0] Not a thumb as proposed *ÄZ.* 73, 119; see *Mitt. Kairo* 9, 146. [1] *Pyr.* 118.
[2] Possibly two stems *mty* 'precise' and *mtr* 'be present', 'witness' are to be distinguished. [3] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. nos. 117 and 457.

51 finger horizontally — Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *ꜥnt* 'nail'. Det. for obscure reasons in *ḫsꜣ* 'measure'; *ṯsꜣ* 'take', 'gird on'; *dḳr* 'press'.[2] From the last, phon. det. *dḳr* in abbrev. [3] *dḳr*(*w*) 'fruit'. As abbrev. appears also to represent *ḳsw* 'grains (?)' in the medical papyri.[4] In *nḳꜥwt* 'notched sycomore figs' [5] either replaces a nail-like notching instrument [6] or more probably expresses the general notion of scratching.

[1] *BH.* ii. 4. [2] GARD. *Sin.* 60. [3] *Urk.* iv. 748, 7 compared with *ib.* 694, 5; see too *PSBA.* 13, 452–3. [4] Compare *Eb.* 87, 5 with *Hearst* 10, 15. [5] KEIMER in *Acta Orientalia*, 6, 288. [6] *Ib.* 293.

52 phallus — Det. male, exx. *rꜣ* 'ass'; *ṯsy* 'male', 'man'; abbrev. *kꜣ* 'bull'. Phon. *mt* (cf. Hebrew מְתִים 'men'), exx. *mtwt* 'poison'; *ḫmt* 'three'. In O.K. this sign is used of the organ and all that is characterized by it, while D 53 expresses what issues from or is performed by it.[1] In M.K. the use differs somewhat and is less consistent.[2]

[1] *Sphinx* 16, 69. [2] *Sphinx* 16, 186.

53 phallus with liquid issuing from it — For the use of as contrasted with D 52, see the latter. Det. in *ḫnn* 'phallus'; *wsš* 'urinate'; *mtwt* 'poison'; sometimes also (contrary to O.K. usage) in *ṯsy* 'male', 'man'; *ḥꜣ* 'husband'; regularly (contrary to O.K. usage) in var. *m-bsḥ* 'in the presence of' (§ 178).

For as substitute for the female organ, see on N 41.

D 54 legs walking

Ideo. in *iw*[1] 'come' (§ 289, 2). Det. movement, exx. *šm* 'go'; *tkn* 'approach'; *ḥsḥ* 'hasten'; also lack of movement, exx. *sḏ* 'stop'; *sṯi* 'linger'. The group 'walk', 'step' (plur. ,) reads *nmtt*.[2] For combined with other signs, exx. , , see § 58, 1.

[1] Reading, *Pyr.* 1210 in the divine name *'Iw-ś-ḫr-ś*. [2] *ÄZ.* 38, 56; *Sphinx* 6, 53; see the varr. *Pt.* 313 and compare *Ikhern.* 18 with Cairo 20473, *b*.

For see M 18. For see N 40. For see O 35. For see T 32. For see V 15. For see W 25.

55 legs walking backwards

Det. backwards, exx. *ḫnn* 'turn back'; *sbḥ* 'cause to retreat'; *ḫtḫt* 'be reversed'.

[1] *Leb.* 83. [2] *P. Kah.* 1, 8. [3] *Siut* 1, 270.

56 leg

Ideo. or det. in var. *rd* 'foot'. Det. leg, foot, exx. *mnt* 'thigh'; *pd* 'knee'; *wʿrt* 'leg', 'shank'. From *pd*, phon. *pds*[2] in varr. , , *pds* 'box'. From *wʿrt*, phon. or phon. det. *wʿr* in abbrev. *wʿrt* 'district' and its derivative title *wʿrtw* 'district official'; also in *wʿr* 'flee'. From [3] *sbḳ* 'leg', phon. det. or phon. *sbḳ* in var. [4] *sbḳ* 'excellent', 'successful'. For some reason unknown, phon. *gḥ* or *gḥs*[5] in [6] var. [6a] *gḥs* 'gazelle'. The group is used to determine various verbs expressing movement, exx. *thi* 'transgress'; [7] *ḫnd* 'tread'.

[1] In Pyr. (ex. *Pyr.* 262) with a very different determinative. [2] *Sphinx* 13, 89. [3] *Wb.* iv. 93, ex. *Pyr.* 1314 (*sbḳ*). [4] *Urk.* iv. 84, 17. [5] *Sphinx* 13, 89. [6] *Urk.* iv. 741, 12. [6a] *Eb.* 98, 7, see *Kêmi* i, 144. [7] Not related to *ḫnḏ* 'part of foreleg', *Pyr.* 1547; for this word see *Bull.* 30, 866.

57 combination of D 56 and T 30

Det. mutilate, in [1] *iṯṯ* 'be mutilated' and derivatives. Note abbrev. [2] *iṯṯw* 'place of execution'; [3] var. [4] *sṯṯy* 'cheat' (n.) appears from the var. to be a causative.[5] Det. also in [6] *nkn* 'damage'.

[1] *Wb.* i. 34. [2] *Wb.* i. 35. [3] *Peas.* B 1, 99. 262-3. [4] *Peas.* B 1, 250. [5] Vog. *Bauer* 94. [6] Brit. Mus. 574, 11; *Westc.* 8, 16.

58 [1] foot

Cf. var. [2] *bw* 'place', 'position'. Hence phon. *b*.[3]

[1] In Dyn. I often very low, exx. De Morgan, *Recherches* ii. p. 235, fig. 786; Quibell, *Hierakonpolis* i. 38. In M.E. usually lower than other high signs. [2] *Urk.* iv. 512, 15. [3] Sethe, *Alphabet* 152.

D 59 combination of D 58 and D 36 — Phon. *ꜥb*, ex. *ꜥb* 'horn'.

60 combination of D 58 with a vase from which water flows (replaces earlier A 6) — Ideo. in var. Pyr. [1] *wꜥb* 'pure', 'clean'.
[1] *Pyr.* 1171.

For see S 13.

61 toes [1] — Ideo. or det. in var. *sḫ* (*śḫ*) 'toe'. Hence phon. or phon. det. *sḫ* (*śḫ*)[2], exx. *sḫ* 'approach'; *m-sḫt* 'in the neighbourhood of' (§ 178).
[1] L. *D.* ii. 3 (Dyn. III). See *ÄZ.* 34, 77 and above p. 439. [2] For *ś* see *Pyr.* 959.

62 [1] less correct form of last (Dyn. XVIII) — Use as last.
[1] *Rekh.* 3.

63 [1] another form of last (Dyn. XVIII) — Use as last.
[1] Cairo 34002 (LACAU, Pl. 3) = *Urk.* iv. 28, 8.

Sect. E. Mammals

E 1 [1] bull — Ideo. in [2] varr. , *kꜣ* 'bull'. Det. cattle, exx. *ng* 'bull'; *iwꜣ* 'ox'; *mnmnt* 'cattle', 'herds'.
[1] The sign is apt to vary in form according to the sex and species demanded in the particular case. [2] Reading, see p. 172, n. 4; but in some contexts the reading may be *iḫ* or *iwꜣ*.

2 aggressive bull — Ideo. in [1] *kꜣ nḫt* 'victorious bull', epithet of Pharaoh (§ 55). Det. in [2] *smꜣ* 'fighting bull'.
[1] *D. el B.* 120. [2] *Urk.* iv. 2, 13.

3 calf — Det. in *bḥs* (*bḥz*)[1] 'calf'; also in [2] *wnḏw* 'short-horned cattle'.
[1] *Pyr.* 27. [2] *D. el B.* 140, where the sign differs from the calf only slightly.

4 [1] sacred *ḥsꜣt*-cow — Det. in *ḥsꜣt* (*ḥzꜣt*)[2] 'sacred *ḥsꜣt*-cow'.
[1] Karnak, chapel of Ḥashepsowe. The sign differs considerably elsewhere, exx. *Meir* i. 11; Louvre C 14, 5. [2] For the *z* see *Pyr.* 1029.

5 cow suckling calf — Det. in *ỉmꜣ* 'show solicitude' as towards child or parent.[1]
[1] *Wb.* i. 11.

E 6 horse

Ideo. or det. var. [1] *ssmt* 'horse'. Det. horse, in [2] *ibr* (Hebrew אֲבִיר) 'stallion'; [3] *ḥtr* 'team', 'pair' of horses.

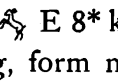
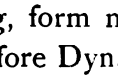
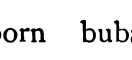
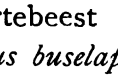
[1] *Urk.* iv. 652, 10, qu. § 117. [2] *Urk.* iv. 663, 10. [3] *Urk.* iv. 697, 16.

7 ass

Det. in *ꜥ* 'ass'. In hieratic [1] sometimes replaced by E 20 [2].

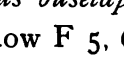
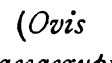
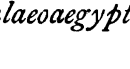
[1] The proper form, MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 133. [2] References, E 20, n. 5.

8 kid (E 8* kid jumping, form not found before Dyn. XIX) [1]

Cf.  *ib* 'kid'.[2] Hence phon. det. *ib*, exx.  *ibi* 'thirst'; *ibw* 'refuge'; only rarely phon. *ib*, ex. [3] *ibḥ* '*ibḥ*-priest'. Det. small cattle, exx.  [4] *ꜥwt* 'flocks', 'goats';  [5] *mnmnt* 'herds'.

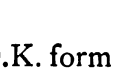
[1] This later type is wrongly substituted for the earlier in many old publications. See *JEA.* 17, 246. [2] *Wb.* i. 61. [3] *ÄZ.* 37, 91. [4] *Urk.* iv. 664, 13. [5] *Sin.* B 147.

9 newborn bubalis or hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus*), cf. below F 5, 6.[0]

Phon. *iw*, exx. var. Pyr.  [1] *iwr* 'conceive';  *iwꜥ* 'inherit'. In group-writing (§ 60)  is used for *i*.[2]

[0] *Ann.* 42, 257. [1] *Pyr.* 820. [2] BURCHARDT § 20.

10 [1] ram (*Ovis longipes palaeoaegypticus*) [2]

Det. in *bꜣ* 'ram'; *Ḫnmw* 'Chnum', a ram-headed god. Det. sheep, exx. [3] *sr* 'sheep';  [4] *ꜥwt ḥḍt* 'white flocks', i. e. 'sheep'.

[1] *BH.* iii. 3, no. 35 (*Ḫnmw*), here represented, as not uncommonly, with the beard characteristic of the male animal. [2] *Rec.* 24, 44; also more fully *Ann.* 38, 297. [3] *Menthuw.* 7. [4] *Urk.* iv. 664, 14.

11 [1] ram (O.K. form of last)

Use as last.

[1] From the picture *Sah.* 1; as hieroglyph, *ib.* 17.

12 pig

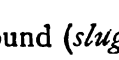
Det. pig in *rrỉ* 'pig'; *šsỉ* 'pig'.

13 [1] cat

Det. in *miw* 'cat'.

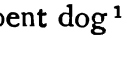
[1] Cf. the picture *Musée égyptien* i. 3.

14 [1] greyhound (*slughi*)

Det. dog in  *iw* 'dog'; *ṯsm* 'hound'.

[1] *D. el B.* 70. Cf. the picture *BH.* iv. 2.

15 recumbent dog [1]

Ideo. or det. in  var. *Inpw* 'Anubis'. Also [2] as sportive ideo. for the title *ḫry sšt*ꜣ 'he who is over the secrets'.

[1] So interpreted by the Greeks, rather than as a jackal, *ÄZ.* 41, 97. However, the question is still disputed, see HOPFNER, *Der Tierkult der alten Ägypter* 47. See further below, E 18, n. 2. [2] *BH.* i. 32 (see for reading Cairo 20539, i. *b* 18); Cairo 20457, *i* (see for reading *ib.* 20088, *c* 12); *Urk.* iv. 1118, 14.

16 [1] recumbent dog on shrine

Ideo. or det. in var. *Inpw* 'Anubis'. Also [1] like E 15 for *ḫry sšt*ꜣ 'he who is over the secrets'.

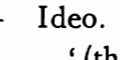
[1] *Urk.* iv. 1120, 7.

E 17 jackal[1]

Ideo. or det. in *sȝb*, var. Pyr. [2] *zȝb*, 'jackal' and related words, ex. *sȝb* 'dignitary', 'worthy'.

[1] The conventional rendering is here retained. The animal is depicted *BH.* ii. 4. The Upper Egyptian *sȝb* is, however, the Anubis nimal E 15 (*Pyr.* 727); on the other hand, the *sȝb* has close connections with Wepwawet, the wolf-god E 18 (*Unt.* iii. 8. 16). [2] *Pyr.* 1257.

18 [1] wolf (?)[2] on the standard R 12

Ideo. or det. in  varr. , *Wp-wrwt* '(the wolf-god) Wepwawet', lit. 'opener of the ways', Gk. 'Οφῶις.

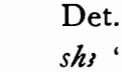
[1] Thebes tomb 100. [2] So interpreted by the Greeks, *ÄZ.* 41, 97, cf. their name Λύκων πόλις for the modern town of Asyût. However, GAILLARD (*Ann.* 27, 33) showed that the skulls found at Asyût were either those of (1) wandering dogs (*canis familiaris*) or (2) crosses of this with the small Eg. jackal (*canis lupaster*) producing the hybrid called *canis lupaster domesticus* by Hilzheimer. Hence, he argues, the description of Wepwawet as a wolf is wrong.

19 [1] O.K. form of last with protuberance (*šdšd*) in front and a mace T 3 passing through the standard

Use as last.

[1] *Pyr.* 126 (W 187). See GARSTANG, *Mahâsna and Bêt Khallâf* p. 19; for *šdšd* also *ÄZ.* 47, 88.

20 animal of Seth, perhaps a kind of pig[1]

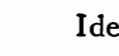
Ideo. in var. [2] *Stḫ*,[3] var. Pyr. [4] *Śtš*, '(the god) Seth' Σηθ; later sometimes abbreviated as , . Det. turmoil, exx.  *ḫnnw* 'turmoil'; *shȝ* 'be in confusion'. M. K. hieratic shows a strong tendency to use for E 7[5] and E 27.[6]

[1] *JEA.* 14, 211; see, however, *ÄZ.* 50, 84; 61, 18; the tail is shown as an arrow, *ÄZ.* 46, 90. [2] *Urk.* v. 32, 6. [3] Reading *PSBA.* 28, 123; *ÄZ.* 50, 84. [4] *Pyr.* 17. [5] *Peas.* R 64; *Eb.* 96, 5. [6] Compare *nšny*, *Sh. S.* 32, 98 with *sr*, *ib.* 31, 97.

21 animal of Seth recumbent (var. of last)

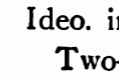
Det. turmoil, ex. *nšnỉ* 'storm', 'rage' (vb.).

22 lion

Ideo. or det. in  [1] var. [2] *mỉ* 'lion'.

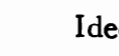
[1] *Urk.* iv. 893, 12. [2] *Urk.* iv. 39, 1; 718, 1.

23 recumbent lion

Ideo. in var. Pyr. [1] *rw* 'lion';  *Rwty* 'the Two-lion-god'.[2] Phon. *rw*, exx. var. O.K. [3] *rwyt* 'gate (?)'; *ỉtrw* 'river'. In group-writing (§ 60) or is used for *r*,[4] ex. [5] *Krr* 'Gerār', a Syrian locality; for see on N 35. Through similarity in hieratic[6] is employed in words with U 13 reading *šnr*, exx. *šnr* 'hold back'; *šnr* 'magazine'.

[1] *Pyr.* 1351 with the lion mutilated, see *ÄZ.* 51, 36. [2] *PSBA.* 38, 92. [3] *Gebr.* ii. 12. [4] BURCHARDT § 80. [5] *Urk.* iv. 784, 80. [6] See above p. 439.

24 [1] panther

Ideo. or det. in  [1] var. [2] *ỉby* 'panther', 'leopard'.

[1] *D. el B.* 74. [2] *Urk.* iv. 139, 9.

E 25 hippopotamus[1] — Det. in [2] *db*, var. [3] *dỉb*, 'hippopotamus'; [4] *ḫsb* 'hippopotamus'.

[1] From the picture *Bull. Metr. Mus. New York*, Eg. Expedition, 1922–3, 35. [2] *Peas.* B 1, 206. [3] *Th. T. S.* ii. 11. [4] Louvre C 14, 11.

26 elephant[1] — Det. in *ỉbw* 'elephant'. Semi-phon. in [2] *3bw* 'Elephantine', a town near the First Cataract.

[1] *Cat. d. Mon.* i. 155 (Dyn. XII). [2] *Ib.*

27 giraffe (*mmy*)[1] — For unknown reason, det. *sr* in *sr* (*śr*)[2] 'foretell'.

[1] *Rec.* 38, 205. [2] *Pyr.* 278. The det. of this word is confused with the Seth-animal in M. K. hieratic, see above E 20.

28 oryx[1] — Det. in *mỉḥḏ* 'oryx'.

[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 140.

29 gazelle[1] — Det. in *gḥs* (*gḥś*)[2] 'gazelle'.

[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 140; cf. *ib.* 111. [2] For the reading with *ś* see Dav. *Ptah.* ii. 19.

30 ibex[1] — Det. in *nỉw*, var. [2] *nrỉw*, var. O.K. [3] *nỉỉ*, 'ibex'.

[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 140; cf. *ib.* 111. [2] *Eb.* 52, 12. [3] Dav. *Ptah.* ii. 19.

31 goat with collar carrying a cylinder seal[1] — Ideo. (?) or det. var. *sḏḥ* (*śḏḥ*)[2] 'rank', 'dignity' and related words. Occasionally replaced by S 20.

[1] Perhaps originated in some attribute *śḏḥ* characteristic of goats, with which was combined the cylinder seal S 20 as det. of sense; if so, the Pyr. form of F 3, a leopard's head with uraeus, might provide a close parallel, see *JEA.* 34, 14; *ÄZ.* 35, 171 connects the word *śḏḥ* 'rank' with Arab. *saraḥa* 'pasture freely'. [2] For the reading with *ś* see *Pyr.* 800.

32 sacred baboon (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*)[1] — Det. in [2] *ỉrn* 'sacred baboon'; [3] *ky* 'monkey' Det. in [4] *ḳnd* 'be furious'.

[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 74 (*rn*). [2] Varr., see *Rec.* 28, 162; *ÄZ.* 46, 99. 101. [3] *Sh. S.* 165 (*ib.* also *gf*). [4] *Rekh.* 8, 37.

33 monkey[1] — Det. monkey, in *gf*, var. *gỉf*, 'monkey'.

[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 74 (*gf*).

34 desert hare (*sḫrt*)[1] — Phon. *wn*,[2] exx. *wnn* 'be'; *swnt* 'sale'.

[1] *BH.* ii. 4. [2] Reading from many Coptic equivalents, exx. *wōn* 'open'; *wōnesh* 'wolf'.

Sect. F. Parts of Mammals

F 1 head of ox — Replaces *ḳs* E 1 in the formula of offering (p. 172) and like.

2 head of infuriated bull[1] — Det. in *ḏnḏ* 'rage'.

[1] *Puy.* 20, where the word is written *ḏnḏ*. Cf. *Pyr.* 63 (*ḏnḏ*).

3 head of hippopotamus,[1] later form of a sign resembling F 9 — Semi-ideo. in *ỉt* 'striking power'[2]; phon. *ỉt* in var. *ỉt* 'moment', 'attack'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 93, chocolate coloured; see too Cairo 34,002 (Lacau, Pl. 3). [2] See *JEA.* 34, 13, for discussion of the sign and its meanings.

F 4 forepart of lion — Ideo. in *ḥꜣt*[1] 'front' and derivatives, ex. var.[2] *ḥꜣty* 'heart'. Note *ḥꜣty-ʿ* 'prince'.

[1] Reading, *ÄZ.* 39, 135; *Sphinx* 13, 98. [2] *Cat. d. Mon.* i. 24, no. 165.

5 head of bubalis, cf. above E 9 — Cf.[1] *šsꜣw* (*šśꜣw*)[2] 'bubalis'. Hence phon. or phon. det. *šsꜣ* (*šśꜣ*), exx. var.[3] *šsꜣ* 'be skilled'; [4] *šsꜣw* 'prescription'. Sometimes incorrectly as phon. det. *sšꜣ*, ex.[5] *sšꜣ* 'prayer'.

[1] Depicted *BH.* ii. 4. [2] Written *šf* in Dyn. V, DAV. *Ptah.* ii. 19. [3] *Urk.* iv. 134, 8. [4] *P. Kah.* 5, 20. [5] *Sh. S.* 129, qu. § 457.

6 forepart of bubalis[1] — Use as last.

[1] Ex. *Urk.* iv. 97, 7.

7 ram's head — Det. in[1] *śft* 'ram's head', whence also in var.[2] *śfyt* 'worth', 'dignity'; *śfšft* 'dignity'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 183, 10; 623, 1. [2] *Urk.* iv. 848, 5.

8 forepart of ram[1] — Use as last.

[1] The common form in Dyn. XVIII; but so already Louvre C 30 (M.K.).

9 head of leopard (*bꜣ*)[1] — Det. or abbrev. in var. *pḥty* 'strength'.

[1] See *Rec.* 37, 113; also sculpture from Abu Gurâb in KLEBS, *Reliefs des alten Reichs*, p. 63.

10 head and neck of long-necked animal (Dyn. XVIII) — Det. neck, throat, exx. *ḥḥ* 'throat'; *ḥtyt* 'throat'; also activities connected therewith, exx. *ʿm* 'swallow'; *nḏꜣ* 'be parched'.

11 O.K. form of last[1] — Use as last.

[1] *Pyr.* 270.

12 head and neck of canine animal — Ideo. in Pyr.[1] var.[1] *wśrt* 'neck'. Hence phon. *wsr* (*wśr*), exx. *wsr*, var. Pyr.[2] *wśr*, 'powerful'; [3] *wsr* 'oar'.

[1] *Pyr.* 286. [2] *Pyr.* 297. [3] *Westc.* 5, 8.

13 horns of ox — Ideo. in *wpt* 'brow', 'top (of forehead)', 'beginning'.[0] Hence phon. *wp*, ex. var. Pyr.[1] *wpi* 'divide', 'open'; in two words reads *ip*, viz. *ipt*[2] 'mission'; *ipwty* 'messenger', var. Pyr.[3].

[0] According to DAWSON, *JEA.* 22, 106, properly the vertex or sagittal line of head; but the rendering 'brow' seems often needed in untechnical contexts.
[1] *Pyr.* 92. [2] Coptic ⲉⲓⲟⲡⲉ; also a L. E. var., ČERNÝ, *Late Ramesside Letters*, 10, 6. [3] *Pyr.* 1440; sim. also later, *Sitz. Berl. Ak.* 1912, 958.

14 combination of ∪ F 13 and ∫ M 4 — In[1] var.[2] *wpt-rnpt* 'New Year's day'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 824, 9. [2] *Urk.* iv. 261, 8.

15 [1] combination of the last and ⊙ N 5 — Use as last.

[1] *D. el B.* 63. Sim. *Sinai* 1, 305.

F 16 horn

Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *db* 'horn'; *ḥnt* 'horn'; var. [2] *ꜥb* 'horn'. From this last, phon. or phon. det. *ꜥb*, exx. *ꜥbꜥ* 'boast'; [3] *m-ꜥb* 'together with' (§ 178).

[1] *P. med. Berl.* 11, 12 (Dyn. XIX) = *Eb.* 48, 16. [2] *Rec.* 39, 117. See too *ib.* 38, 61. [3] *D. el B.* 112. Sim. *ꜥbw-r* 'breakfast', *Urk.* iv. 506, 10, cf. *ib.* 59, 7.

17 combination of F 16 and a vase with water, cf. D 60

In [1] var. [2] *ꜥbw* 'purification'.

[1] *D. el B.* 63. [2] *D. el B.* 86, 3.

18 tusk of elephant

Det. tooth, exx. var. [1] *ibḥ* 'tooth'; *nḥdt* 'tooth'; also actions connected therewith, exx. *psḥ* 'bite'; *sbt* 'laugh' (influenced by *sbḥ* 'cry'?). From *ibḥ*, phon. or phon. det. *bḥ*, exx. *bḥs* 'calf'; *sbḥ* 'cry'. For unknown reason,[1a] phon. det. *ḥw* in *Ḥw* 'Ḥu', the god of authoritative utterance; *ḥw* 'sustenance'; hence in group-writing (§ 60) is *ḥ* [2], ex. *Mḥ* 'Maḥu', a personal name. In words reading *bꜣ*, exx. *bꜣ* 'firmament', *bꜣst* 'wonder', is possibly not a tooth, but a metal spout.[3] Phon. det. *bꜣ* in var. *bꜣt* [4] 'character'.

[1] *Eb.* 89, 14. [1a] A suggestion, *Ann.* 43, 284. [2] Bürchardt § 95. [3] *AZ.* 38, 151. [4] *Adm.* p. 82.

19 [1] lower jaw-bone of ox [2]

Det. in *ꜥrt* 'jaw'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 100. [2] *Ann.* 44, 313, n. 1.

20 tongue of ox?

Ideo. in *ns* 'tongue'. Hence phon. *ns* (*nś*)[1], exx. *n(y)-sw* 'he belongs to' (§ 114, 2); *nsr* 'flame'. Det. actions connected with tongue, ex. *dp* 'taste'. Sportive ideo. in [2] *ỉmy-r* 'overseer', lit. 'one who is in the mouth' (§ 79). Sometimes confused with the abbreviated det. for death, enemy, Z 6.

[1] For the reading with *ś*, see *nśr* 'flame', *Pyr.* 295. [2] *AZ.* 40, 142; 42, 142.

21 ear of ox?

Ideo. or det. ear, exx. var. [1] *msḏr* 'ear'; *ꜥnḫwy* 'the two ears'; also in actions connected with ear, exx. *sḏm*, var. Pyr. [2] *śḏm*, 'hear'; *ỉdỉ* 'be deaf'. Phon. or phon. det. *ỉdn* (cf. Hebr. אֹזֶן 'ear') in var. *ỉdn* 'replace'; *ỉdnw* 'deputy'. In medical papyri 'leaf (of a tree)' is to be read *ḏrḏ*, cf. the late var. [3]; there too [4] *sdm* (Pyr. *śdm*) 'paint' (eyebrows), after *śḏm* 'hear' had become *sdm*.

[1] *Eb.* 92, 5 compared with 92, 3. [2] *Pyr.* 1461. [3] See *P. med. Berl.* vs. 3, 7 (ed. Wreszinski, p. 48) compared with *Eb.* 62, 20. [4] *Eb.* 59, 10.

F 22 hind-quarters of lion or leopard

Ideo. in *ḫwy* 'hind-quarters', 'end'; hence phon. or phon. det. *ḥ*, exx. var. [1] *ḥ* 'reach'; *ḥty* 'strength'. Det. in [2] *kfꜣ* 'bottom' (of vase, etc.); hence phon. or phon. det. *kfꜣ* in [3] var. [4] *kfꜣ-ib* 'trusty'. Also det. in *rt* 'hind-quarters'.

[1] Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 257, 8. [2] *Eb.* 54, 22. [3] *Pt.* 433. [4] Cairo 20266, *b* 8; 20399.

23 [1] foreleg of ox (thus always in hieratic)

Ideo. or det. in var. *ḫpš* 'foreleg', 'arm'. Det. in [2] *Msḫtyw* 'the Great Bear', lit. 'the Foreleg'.

[1] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. 164. Sim. *Five Th. T.* 3. [2] LAC. *TR.* 20, 89, cf. *Griff. Stud.* 373.

24 [1] the same reversed

Use as last.

[1] Common in hieroglyphic at all periods; exx. O.K., CAPART, *Rue* 98. 100; M.K., *Meir* ii. 2; iii. 21; Dyn. XVIII, *Five Th. T.* 4.

25 leg and hoof of ox [1]

Ideo. in *wḫmt* 'hoof' of ox.[2] By transference to donkey, semi-ideo. in [3] abbrev. *wḫm(t?)* 'hoof', figuratively for 'asses'.[4] Hence phon. *wḫm* in *wḫm* 'repeat', O. K. var. ,[5] and derivatives.

[1] KEIMER, *Ann.* 44, 311. [2] Of ox, *Onom. Ram.* 281 in *AEO* i. 16 (read *wḫmt* for *whmt*). [3] *Dend.* 11, top right. [4] *Rec.* 38, 61. [5] JÉQUIER, *Les Pyramides des reines Neit et Apouit*, Pl. 13, 382 = *Pyr.* 1622, *b*; pointed out as correction of accepted reading *whm* (see *Rec.* 24, 189) in *Wb.* Belegstellen to i. 340, 11.

26 skin of a goat [1]

Ideo. in [2] var. [3] *ḫnt* 'skin'. Hence phon. *ḫn(w)*,[4] exx. *ḫnw* 'interior'; *ḫn* 'approach'.

[1] MONTET p. 316. [2] PETRIE, *Deshasheh* 21. [3] *Eb.* 40, 2.
[4] Reading, *Pyr.* 334, variants of *mḫnt* 'ferry-boat'.

27 cow's skin [0]

Det. skin, exx. [1] *dḥr* 'hide', 'leather'; [2] *mskꜣ* 'skin', 'rug'; mammals generally, exx. [3] *wnš* 'wolf'; [4] *pnw* 'mouse'.

[0] See the markings above, Pl. 1, top. [1] *Westc.* 12, 5. [2] Munich 3, 21
[3] *Peas.* R 15. [4] *Eb.* 98, 2.

28 alternative form of last

This form is regular as ideo. dappled in [1] var. [2] *sꜣb šwt* 'variegated of feathers', epithet of the solar Horus, cf. Pyr. [3] *śꜣb* 'variegated'. Sometimes replaces *ꜣb* (U 23), ex. [4] *Ꜣbḏw* 'Abydus'.

[1] Exx. with winged disk, *D. el B.* 96; flying falcon, *ib.* 93. [2] Brit. Mus. 826, 9 = *Rec.* 1, 70. [3] *Pyr.* 1211; cf. the common O.K. man's name *Śꜣbw*, exx. Dyn. I, DE MORGAN, *Recherches*, ii. p. 235, fig. 786; Dyn. V, *Urk.* i. 82, 8.
[4] LAC. *Sarc.* i. 184 (collated); MAR. *Abyd.* ii. 22.

29 cow's skin pierced by an arrow

Ideo. or det. in var. *stỉ* (*śtỉ*) [1] 'pierce' and derivatives. Also phon. *st*, ex. [2] *Stt* '(the goddess) Satis', in spite of the fact that Pyr. write this name [3] *Śṯỉt* with *ṯ* instead of *t*.

[1] *Pyr.* 1197. [2] Brit. Mus. 852. [3] *Pyr.* 1116; see *ÄZ.* 45, 24.

F 30 water-skin

Cf. *šdw* 'water-skin',[1] 'cushion'.[2] Hence phon. *šd*, exx. var. Pyr.[3] *šdi* 'draw forth'; var.[4] *wšd* 'address', 'question'.

[1] *Rec.* 11, 119; cf. PETRIE, *Deshasheh* 19, O.K. ex. with det. waterskin. [2] *Rekh.* 2, 1. [3] *Pyr.* 1030. [4] Brit. Mus. 574, 3.

31 three foxes' skins tied together[1]

Cf.[2] *mst* 'apron of foxes' skins'. Hence phon. *ms* (*mś*), exx. *msi*, var. Pyr.[3] *mśi*, 'give birth'; *msdmt*[4] 'black eye-paint'.

[1] Bibliography, JÉQ. 93. [2] LAC. *Sarc.* ii. 163. [3] *Pyr.* 1466. [4] *Eb.* 33, 3.

32 animal's belly showing teats and tail[1]

Ideo. in *ḫt* 'belly', 'body'. Hence phon. *ḫ*.[2]

[1] *Medum*, Pl. 12, with p. 30. [2] SETHE, *Alphabet* 155.

33 tail[1]

Det. in *sd* (*śd*)[2] 'tail'. Hence phon. or phon. det. *sd*, ex. var.[3] *sdty*, a title.

[1] Thebes, tomb 93. [2] *Pyr.* 1302. [3] Thebes, tomb 93.

34 heart

Ideo. in var. Pyr.[1] *ib* 'heart'. Det. in *ḥsty* 'heart'.

[1] *Pyr.* 311.

35 heart and windpipe[1]

For unknown reason, phon. *nfr* in *nfr*, rare var.[2] 'good' and related words.

[1] *Hier.* p. 65. Cf. 'Ανθρώπου καρδία φάρυγγος ἠρτημένη, ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου στόμα σημαίνει, HORAPOLLO, *Hieroglyphica*, 2, 4. [2] Cairo 20011; cf. also Copt. *nūfe* 'good'.

36 lung and windpipe[1]

Cf.[2] *sms* 'lung'. Hence phon. or phon. det. *sms* (*zms*) in[3] var. *sms* (*zms*)[4] 'unite' and derivatives.

[1] *ÄZ.* 42, 80. [2] *Eb.* 99, 13. [3] Leyd. V 4, 5. [4] *Pyr.* 2015.

37 backbone and ribs

Ideo. or det. in[1] var.[2] *ist* 'back'. Det. in[3] *psd* 'back'. By confusion with M 21, phon. det. *sm* in[4] *sm* 'succour'.

[1] *BH.* i. 25, 34. [2] *Sin.* B 141. [3] *Urk.* iv. 947, 15. [4] Brit. Mus. 581; Leyd. V 4, 9; rather different, *Menthuw.* 11.

38 alternative to last (Dyn. XVIII)[1]

Det. in *psd* 'back'.

[1] Also with four ribs, ex. Cairo 34010, 11 (LACAU, Pl. 7) = *Urk.* iv. 614, 7.

39 backbone with spinal cord[1] issuing from it

Ideo. in var. *imsḫ* 'spinal cord',[2] whence also var. *imsḫ* 'venerated state'. Rarely det. in[3] *psḏ* 'back'.

[1] So DAWSON, *JEA.* 22, 107; SCHÄFER had suggested 'marrow', see MÖLL. *Pal.* i. p. 16, n. 1. [2] *ÄZ.* 47, 126. [3] Dyn. XVIII, *Urk.* iv. 373, 9; O.K., *Pyr.* 517.

40 portion of backbone with spinal cord issuing at both ends

Ideo. (?) in *swi* 'stretch out', 'be long'. Possibly hence phon. *sw*,[1] exx. *swt* 'offerings'; *frw* 'magnificence'.

[1] Reading, see *PSBA.* 18, 187; cf. also *sw* 'announce', *Pyr.* 1141.

F 41 vertebrae conventionally depicted

Rarely det. in [1] *psḍ* 'back'. As det. of [2] *šrt* 'lust for blood' from an old sign [3] depicting stalks of flax tied together and the bolls cut off.[4]

[1] *D. el B.* 116. [2] *Urk.* iv. 18, 5; also *šrḍ* 'cut off', *Urk.* iv. 894, 11. [3] *Pyr.* 763. 1212. [4] See the scene *Paheri* 3.

42 rib

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *spr* (*śpr*) 'rib'.[3] Hence phon. *spr* (*śpr*) in *spr* 'approach' and derivatives. Similar signs with which is liable to be confused are D 24, N 11, and N 12.

[1] *P. Boul.* xi. vs. 8. [2] *Siut* 1, 30. [3] *Pyr.* 81.

43 [1] ribs of beef

Det. in [2] *sp̣ḥt* 'ribs of beef'.

[1] *Meir* iii. 25; see the picture *ib.* i. 10. [2] *Meir* iii. 21.

44 leg-bone with adjoining meat (two different, seldom distinguishable, signs)

(1) Det. in *iwr*[1] 'thigh (of beef)', 'femur';[2] hence phon. det. or phon. *iwr*, exx. *iwr* 'inherit'; [3] *iwrt* 'heritage'. (2) Det. in [4] *swt* (*śwt*) 'leg of beef', 'tibia';[2] hence phon. *isw* (*iśw*) in var. *isw*,[5] var. O.K. [6] *iśw*, 'exchange'.

[1] *Siut* 1, 276; cf. *Pyr.* 1546. [2] See LORTET-GAILLARD, *La faune momifiée*, p. ix. [3] *BH.* i. 32. [4] *D. el B.* 107. 110; cf. *Pyr.* 64. [5] References, p. 132, top. [6] *Urk.* i. 2, 8.

45 bicornuate uterus of heifer[1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *idt* (?) [4] 'vulva', 'cow'.

[1] *PSBA.* 21, 277; verified together with Griffith in an Oxford laboratory. [2] *P. Kah.* 5, 2. [3] *Eb.* 96, 5. [4] For this reading, not *ḥmt*, see on N 41.

46 [1] intestine

Ideo. in [2] *ḳ3b* 'intestine'; hence semi-ideo. in *m-ḳ3b* 'in the midst of' (§ 178); *ḳ(3)b* 'double'. Ideo. and later phon. also in var. *phr* 'turn', 'go round' and derivatives; var. *dbn* 'go round' and derivatives. Det. (from Dyn. XII) in *wḏb*, var. [3] *wdb*, 'turn' and derivatives.

[1] That this, rather than any of the forms F 47–49, is the correct form is shown by its frequency in good hieroglyphic texts and by the hieratic evidence, see MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 183. Hieroglyphic exx.: *m-ḳ3b*, *Paheri* 9, 11; *phr*, O.K., *Gemn.* i. 11; M.K., *Cat. d. Mon.* i. 155; Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 62. 154; *Paheri* 9, 7; *dbn* '*deben*-weight', O.K., Berl. *AI.* i. 72 (no. 8032); *Saqq. Mast.* i. 2; Dyn. XVIII, *Puy.* 36; NORTHAMPT. 1, 21; *wḏb* 'cloth (?)', *D. el B.* 109; *wḏb* 'shore', *Paheri* 9, 24. [2] *Eb.* 42, 12. [3] *Sinai* 139, 10.

47 [1]
(47) [2]
(46)
48 [3]
49

alternatives to last (N.B. No confusion with [4] M 11 before the Amarna period)

Use as last.

[1] Varies with F 46 for *phr* in Pyr.; *Urk.* iv. 270, 7; *D. el B.* 10. 45; *dbn*, *D. el B.* 81. [2] Ex. *phr*, *D. el B.* 11. [3] Regularly for *dbn* '*deben*-weight' in the Annals of Tuthmosis III, exx. *Urk.* iv. 699. 718. 733; contrast *phr*, *Urk.* iv. 655, 9. 14. Exceptionally also *phr*, *Rekh.* 3, 21. [4] In *wḏb*, *Amarn.* iii. 20. Probably never in *ḳ3b*, *phr*, or *dbn*.

F 50 combination of F 46 and S 29 — In [1] *sphr*, var. O.K. [2] *śphr*, 'copy', 'write out'.

[1] *Rhind*, title. [2] WEILL, *Décr.*, Pl. 4, 1.

51 piece of flesh (also sometimes) — Det. limb, flesh, exx. *ꜥt* 'limb'; *ḥꜥ* 'flesh'; parts of the body, exx. *nḥbt* 'neck', 'shoulder'; *mist* 'liver'; meat, ex. *iwf* 'meat'. As abbrev. [1] is found for [2] *ḥꜥw* 'members', 'body'; and [3] for *kns* 'vagina'. Possibly a different sign is [4] as phon. *ꜣs* or *ws* in [5] *ꜣst* 'Isis' and [6] *Wsir* 'Osiris', writings found on the M.K. coffins for some superstitious reasons; the former has as rare variant .[7] In Dyn. XIX or before changes into the egg H 8 and subsequently becomes a generic det. for goddesses.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 959, 2. [2] *Ib.* 9. [3] *Eb.* 94, 5. 8, cf. 93, 21. [4] Note the position. It has been proposed to derive this phonetic sign from *isw* 'testicle' (*Wb.* i. 131), see NORTHAMPT. p. 9*; another possibility is that it is an adaptation of the hieratic sign for 'son' (*sꜣ*), which is likewise later shown in hieroglyphic as the egg; see on H 8. [5] LAC. *TR.* 2, 81; LAC. *Sarc.* ii. p. 129. [6] *ÄZ.* 46, 94. [7] PETRIE, *Gizeh and Rifeh* 13 F; CAPART, *Recueil de Monuments* i. 20.

52 [1] excrement (Pyr.) — Det. in Pyr. *ḥś* 'excrement'.

[1] *Pyr.* 127. Later replaced, first by N 32 and then by Aa 2.

Sect. G. Birds

G 1 Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*)[1] — Ideo. in Pyr. [2] *ꜣ* 'vulture'; hence phon. *ꜣ*. Often indistinguishable from (*tyw*) G 4.

[1] *Hier.* p. 19. [2] *Pyr.* 1303; sim. *ib.* 1729. In the more general sense 'bird', Louvre C 14, 10.

2 two vultures G 1 as monogram — Phon. *ꜣꜣ*, ex. *mꜣꜣ* 'see'.

3 combination of G 1 and U 1 — Phon. *mꜣ*, ex. *smꜣwy* 'renew'.

4 [1] the long-legged buzzard (*Buteo ferox*) — Phon. *tyw*, exx. *ḫrtyw-nṯr* 'necropolis workmen'; *i·tywn(y)* 'welcome ye!' (§ 313). Reading, see § 79. Often indistinguishable from (*ꜣ*) G 1.[2]

[1] A brown bird, with head rounded and breast more prominent than in G 1, see *Hier.* 1, no. 1; cf. SHELLEY, *Birds of Egypt*, Pl. IX. [2] Ex. Cairo 20046, qu. § 488.

5 falcon (exact species not determined[1]) — Ideo. in var. Pyr. [2] *Ḥrw* '(the falcon-god) Horus'.

[1] So KEIMER; taken to be *Falco peregrinus* by LORET, *Bull.* 3, 1; BÉNÉDITE, *Faucon ou épervier*, in *Monuments Piot*, 1909. [2] *Pyr.* 1690.

G 6 falcon with flagellum S 45

Det. in [1] *bik* 'falcon'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 159, 13.

7 falcon of Horus on the standard R 12

Det. in the O.K. writing [1] *Ḥr(w)* 'Horus'. Hence in O.K. and later often archaistically det. of gods, ex. *'Imn* 'Amūn', or of the king, ex. *nsw* 'king'. So too regularly in hieratic, while hieroglyphic prefers A 40. Also ideo. in pronouns of 1st pers. sing. when the king is speaking, exx. [2] *·i*, [3] *wi* 'I', 'me'.

[1] *Urk.* i. 132, 3. [2] See p. 39, n. 3. [3] *Urk.* iv. 158, 16.

7* falcon in boat [1]

7** variant form of G 7* [1]

Ideo. for the god of the XIIth nome of Upper Egypt, whose name has been inferred from somewhat complicated data to read *ʿnty* 'ʿAnty', meaning perhaps literally 'he with the claw(s)'. This god occurs also in other parts of Upper Egypt, particularly in the XVIIIth nome, where his name was possibly read differently. Closely connected was also a biune god *ʿntywy* 'ʿAntywey' worshipped in the Xth nome and elsewhere, whom the Greeks equated with their mythical giant Antaeus.[2]

[1] For the sources of these forms see *JEA.* 17, 246. [2] Full discussions in *AEO.* ii., see the Index p. 317 under ʿAnty and ʿAntywey.

For as old symbol of the West, see R 13. For see O 10.

8 falcon of Horus on the sign for gold S 12

In title of the king *Ḥr* (or *bik*?) *n nbw* 'Horus (or falcon?) of gold'.[1]

[1] See p. 73 above.

9 falcon of Horus bearing the sun ⊙ N 5 on head

In [1] *Rʿ-Ḥr-ꜣḫty* '(the composite god) Rēʿ-Ḥarakhti.'

[1] In cartouche of the Aten, SETHE, *Göttinger Nachrichten*, 1921, 109, n. 1, cf. *Urk.* iv. 144–5. The sun behind the falcon of Horus in royal titularies was perhaps not read, cf. *Urk.* iv. 211, 15 with *ib.* 4.

10 [1] falcon on a special sacred bark

Det. in [2] *Skr* (*Zkr*) '(the god) Sokar'.[2a] Also det. in [3] *ḥnw* 'the *ḥnw*-bark (of Sokar)'.

[1] Leyd. *Denkm.* i. 17 (*Zkr*). [2] *Dend.* 8; BUDGE, p. 38, 13. [2a] The often used Sokaris appears to be a spurious classical form; it is doubtful whether Σωχάρης as personal name is derived from that of the god, see *AEO.* ii. 124.* [3] NAV. ch. 1, 21. Sim. *Pyr* 138.

11 archaic image of a falcon

Det. in *ʿšm* (also *ʿḫm*, *ʿḫm*) 'divine image'; also in [1] *šnbt* 'breast'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 612, 4.

12 archaic image of falcon with flagellum S 45

Like G 11, det. in *ʿḫm* 'divine image'.[1]

[1] BRUGSCH, *Thes.* 1078.

G 13 archaic image of falcon with the double plumes S 9

Ideo. in [1] var. Pyr. [2] *Ḥr Nḫn(y)* '(the god) Horus of Nekhen', i. e. of Hieraconpolis. Det. in [3] *Spdw* (*Śpdw*) [4] '(the god) Sopd'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 130, 12; 134, 4. [2] *Pyr.* 295. [3] *Sinai* 115. [4] Reading, see *Pyr.* 1534; LAC. *TR.* 20, 14–15.

14 vulture (*Gyps fulvus*; cf. 𓅱 H 4)

Det. in Pyr. [1] *nrt* 'vulture'; hence phon. det. *nr*, ex. *nrw* 'terror'. For obscure reason [1a] in *mwt* 'mother', Copt. *maau*; hence phon. *mt*, exx. [2] *ḫmt* 'river-bank', [3] *mtn* 'road'.

[1] *Pyr.* 1118. [1a] DAV. *Ptah.* i. 19. [2] *Peas.* R 57. [3] *Siut* I, 230.

15 vulture with flagellum S45 (Dyn. XVIII)

Ideo. in [1] *Mwt* '(the goddess) Mut'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 413, 16.

16 the vulture-goddess Nekhbet and the cobra-goddess Edjō on baskets V 30

In *nbty* 'Two-Ladies', title of the king.[1]

[1] See p. 73 for the reading and interpretation.

17 owl[1]

Cf. Coptic ⲙⲟⲩⲗⲁⲝ 'owl'.[2] Phon. *m*.

[1] According to KEIMER the hieroglyphs show several members of the family of *Strigidae*. NEWBERRY states that the sign as here printed depicts the Barn owl (*Tyto alba alba*). [2] SETHE, *Alphabet* 153.

18 two owls as monogram

Phon. *mm*, ex. [1] *tmm* 'not having been'. In Dyn. XVIII seems to be used for *im* 'therein' (§ 205).

[1] *D. el B.* 76.

19 combination of G 17 and D 37 (Dyn. XVIII)

Phon. *m* (originally *mi*), ex. *mhy* 'be neglectful'. See D 37 and D 38.

20 combination of G 17 and D 36 (Dyn. XVIII)

Use as last.

21 [1] Sennâr guinea-fowl (*Numida m. meleagris*) [1a]

Ideo. in [1] [2] *nḥ* 'the *nḥ*-bird'. Phon. *nḥ*, exx. *nḥi* 'pray'; *nḥḥ* 'eternity'. Some sculptors assimilate this sign to G 1 or G 43.[3]

[1] Exx. O.K., MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 229; Dyn. XVIII, *Rekh.* 2, 12. [1a] *JEA.* 26, 79; earlier also *Ann.* 38, 253. 689. [2] BUDGE, p. 397, 12. [3] For the latter see *JEA.* 26, 80, n. 1 and above p. 361, n. 3.

22 [1] hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)

Phon. *ḏb* in [1] var. Pyr. [2] *ḏbt*, var. N.K. *ḏbt*, 'brick'.

[1] L. *D.* iii. 56, A. [2] *Pyr.* 246.

G 23 [1] lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*)

Phon. or phon. det. *rḫ(y)t* in var. *rḫyt* 'common folk'.

[1] Dav. *Ptaḥ.* i. 18, no. 410, with p. 20. See too the picture *Th. T. S.* i. frontispiece.

24 lapwing with wings twisted round one another [1]

Use as last.

[1] *Ann.* 26, 186; *AEO.* i. 101*.

25 [1] crested ibis (*Ibis comata*)

Ideo. or semi-ideo. in [2] var. [3] *ỉḫ* 'spirit', 'spirit-like nature'. Hence semi-phon. *ỉḫ* in *ỉḫ* 'be glorious', 'beneficial' and derivatives.

[1] *Hier.* p. 21; *Bull.* 17, 183; *Ann.* 30, 24; 38, 263. [2] *Pyr.* 474. [3] *ÄZ.* 57, 137.

26 sacred ibis (*Ibis religiosa*) on the standard R 12

Det. in [1] *ḥb* 'ibis'. Det. in varr. , [2] *Ḏḥwty* '(the ibis-god) Thoth'.

[1] Brugsch, *Thes.* 1075. [2] *ÄZ.* 51, 58.

26* sacred ibis

Use as last, but very rarely without the standard.

27 flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) [1]

Det. in [2] *dšr* 'flamingo'. Hence semi-phon. *dšr* in var. *dšr* 'red' and derivatives.

[1] Coloured red, *Medum*, frontispiece, no. 6. [2] *B. of D.* ed. Leps., ch. 31, 9.

28 black ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) [0]

Cf. O.K. [1] *gmt* 'the *gmt*-bird'. Hence phon. *gm*,[2] exx. *gmỉ* 'find'; *gmḥ* 'look at'.

[0] Gunn, *Teti*, i. 109, n. 4; *Ann.* 30, 20. [1] Legend to a picture of the bird flying, *ÄZ.* 38, Pl. 5. [2] Reading, compare *gmḥfw* in *Pyr.* 250 with Budge, p. 461, 12.

29 jabiru (*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*) [1]

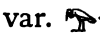
Ideo. in *bỉ* 'soul (in bird form)'. Hence phon. *bỉ*, exx. *bỉk* 'servant'; *ḫbỉ* 'destroy'. In group-writing (§ 60) or or is used for *b* [2].

[1] *Ann.* 30, 1. [2] Burchardt § 41.

30 three jabirus as monogram

In *bỉw* 'spirits', 'might'.

31 heron (*Ardea cinerea* or *Ardea purpurea*) [1]

Det. in *bnw* (*bynw*) [2] 'phoenix'. A very similar bird is det. in  [3] *šnty* 'heron'.

[1] *ÄZ.* 16, 104. [2] *ÄZ.* 45, 84. [3] *Urk.* iv. 113, 14. Cf. *ÄZ.* 61, 106.

32 heron on a perch

Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *bḥỉ* 'be inundated'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 1165, 14.

33 [1] buff-backed egret? (*Ardea ibis*?)

Det. in Pyr. [2] *šdỉ* 'the *šdỉ*-bird'. Hence phon. det. in *sdỉ* 'tremble'; *sdỉdỉ* 'tremble'.

[1] Cairo 34010, 12 (Lacau, Pl. 7) = *Urk.* iv. 616, 8. [2] *Pyr.* 2152.

34 [1] ostrich (*Struthio camelus*)

Det. in [1] var. [2] var. Pyr. [3] *nỉw* 'ostrich'.

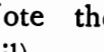
[1] Cairo 34001, 18 (Lacau, Pl. 1) = *Urk.* iv. 19, 10. [2] *Eb.* 59, 19. [3] *Pyr.* 469.

G 35 [1] cormorant (*Phalacrocorax*)

Phon. *ḫ*, exx. var. [2] *ḫ* 'enter'; *ḫw* 'revenue', 'provisions'.

[1] See the picture *BH.* iv. 11. [2] *AZ.* 57, 6*.

36 swallow or martin [1] (one of the *Hirundidae*. Note the swallow tail)

Phon. *wr* [2], exx. *wr* 'great'; *wrḥ* 'anoint'. A similar sign is det. in  [3] *mnt* 'swallow'.[4]

[1] So CARTER, confirmed by KEIMER, who insists that it is impossible to define the species more closely. Coloured facsimiles, differing much in detail, *Medum*, frontispiece no. 4; *Hier.* Pl. 1, no. 3; contrasted with the 'bad' bird, below G 37, see *Bull. Metr. Mus. New York*, Egyptian Expedition, 1916–7, 18, fig. 17.
[2] Reading, cf. Coptic ϣⲣⲏ 'how much' = Eg. *wr* (§ 502); but also varr. in *Pyr.* 1183 (*nwrw*) and kindred words. [3] *Urk.* iv. 113, 13. [4] *Hier.* p. 20.

37 sparrow [1] (*Passer domesticus aegyptiacus*. Note the rounded tail)

Det. small, exx. abbrev. [2] *nḏs* (*nḏś*) [3] 'small'; [4] *ḥns* 'narrow'; bad, defective, exx. *bin* 'bad'; *šw* 'empty'; *mr* 'ill', 'diseased'; *ỉḳ* 'perish'.

[1] So CARTER, confirmed by KEIMER. Represented with approximative accuracy as a small brown bird, spotted with dark brown on the sides of the throat and crop; see *Bull. Metr. Mus. New York*, Egyptian Expedition, 1916–7, 18, fig. 18; *ib.* 1922–3, 35, fig. 29. [2] *Th. T. S.* i. 11, row 2. [3] *Pyr.* 912. [4] *Peas.* R 45.

38 white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*) [1]

Det. in O.K. [2] *gb* 'the *gb*-goose'; hence semi-phon. *gb* in *Gb*, var. *Gbb*, '(the earth-god) Geb', Gk. Κήβ.[3] Det. in *r*, *ṯrp*, names of kinds of geese [4]; also in *ỉpd* 'bird', 'goose'. This type may be employed in place of the more exact G 39 in words containing *sꜣ* (*zꜣ*), except when the originals clearly mark the pintail. It may be employed for the indeterminate birds serving as phon. det. in *wfꜣ* 'talk'; *wsf* 'be idle'; *wdf* 'delay' (§ 352); and [5] *ḥtm* 'perish'. Lastly, it may be used for the generalized det. of birds and insects found in hieratic,[6] exx. [7] *ṯnḥr* 'hawk (?)'; [8] *nỉw* 'ostrich'; [9] *snḥmw* 'locusts'.

[1] *Hier.* p. 22; *Bull. Metr. Mus. New York*, Egyptian Expedition 1916–7, 19.
[2] O.K., L. *D.* ii. 61, B; N.K., *P. Harris 500*, recto, 4, 7. 9. [3] Reading, *AZ.* 24, 1; 43, 147; 51, 58. 59. [4] DAV. *Ptaḥ.* i. p. 21; cf. *Gemn.* i. 11. 12.
[5] A goose according to *Hier.* p. 22. [6] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 217. [7] *Peas.* B 1, 175.
[8] *Eb.* 86, 11. [9] *Hearst* 14, 7.

39 pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*) [1]

Det. in [2] *st* (*zt*, perhaps for *zꜣt*) 'pintail duck'. Hence phon. *sꜣ* (*zꜣ*), exx. (*sꜣ*) [3] 'son'; *sꜣw* 'beam', 'plank'; *ḫsꜣt* 'the divine *ḫsꜣt*-cow'. This type may, if preferred, be employed in place of G 38 in the indefinite uses where the actual nature of the bird in question is unknown.

[1] *Hier.* p. 22; *Bull. Metr. Mus. New York*, Egyptian Expedition 1916–7, 19.
[2] *Ptaḥ.* (E. R. A.) 37; *Tỉ* 25. [3] Reading with *z*, *Pyr.* 1130.

G 40 pintail duck flying

Ideo. in Pyr. [1] later var. [2] *pꜣ* 'fly'. Hence phon. *pꜣ*, exx. *pꜣ* 'the' (§ 110); *spꜣ* 'centipede'. In group-writing (§ 60) (hieratic) is used for *p*.[3] In Dyn. XII is occasionally used for G 41.[4] In hieratic is always replaced by G 41, as also occasionally in hieroglyphic.[5]

[1] *Pyr.* 463. [2] BUDGE, p. 493, 12. [3] BURCHARDT § 46. [4] *ÄZ.* 39, 117, 8 (*ḥn*); *BH.* i. 25, 10 (*tn*). [5] See G 41, n. 10.

41 pintail duck alighting

Det. in *ḫni* 'alight',[1] 'halt'; hence phon. det. *ḫn*, ex. *ḫn* 'speech', 'sentence'. For unknown reasons, phon. or phon. det. *ḳmi* in [2] var. [3] *ḳmyt* 'gum'; phon. det. *sḫw* in [4] *sḫwy* 'collect'. The combination [5] is used to show that is the throw-stick T 14, not the identically shaped warrior's club, serving as det. in [6] var. [7] *ḳmꜣ* 'throw', whence *ḳmꜣ* 'create'; also in [8] *mtn*, O.K. [9] *mṯn*, 'nomad hunter', whence phon. det. *ṯn*, *tn*, exx. *mṯn* 'road'; *ṯnỉ*, var. *tnỉ*, 'distinguish'. Before Dyn. XVIII is sometimes used for G 40 in hieroglyphic,[10] as always in hieratic,[11] where it often serves, like G 38, as an indefinite det. for birds.

[1] Contrasted with *pꜣ* 'fly', *Pyr.* 366. [2] *Eb.* 68, 4. [3] *Eb.* 68, 7; see *ÄZ.* 31, 118. [4] BUDGE, p. 228, 11. Sim. *Urk.* iv. 84, 2. [5] Occasionally in Dyn. XVIII (ex. *tn*, *Paheri* 9, 39) the bird's head hangs as though it had been struck; so often later. [6] *Westc.* 4, 10. [7] LAC. *TR.* 22, 69. [8] *Sin.* R 50. [9] L. *D.* ii. 6, as proper name. [10] Exx. p. 395, nn. 3. 6; Louvre C 11, 3. 6; C 12, 6. [11] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 221 compared with no. 222.

42 fatted duck or widgeon?[1]

Ideo. in [2] var. [3] var. O.K. [4] *wšꜣ* 'fatten'; also in [5] *df(ꜣ)*[6] 'provisions'.

[1] *Hier.* p. 23. Cf. too *wšꜣt* 'widgeon (?)', WRESZINSKI, *Atlas* i. 27. [2] *BH.* i. 27. [3] *Eb.* 89, 3, where the generalized det. G 41 is used. [4] *Gemn.* i. 11. [5] *Urk.* iv. 1165, 13. Sim. *ib.* 1222, 4. [6] For the radical *ꜣ* see *Verbum* i. § 72, 2.

43 quail chick[1]

For unknown reason, phon. *w*.

[1] *Hier.* p. 21; *Ann.* 30, 6.

For , the hieroglyphic adaptation of the hieratic abbreviated form of G 43, see Z 7.

44 two quail chicks G 43 as monogram

Phon. *ww*, ex. *ṗḥww* 'end'.

45 combination of G 43 and D 36

Phon. *wr*, ex. *wrw* 'soldier'.

46 combination of G 43 and U 1

Phon. *mꜣw*, ex. *m mꜣwt* 'anew'.

G 47 duckling [0]

Ideo. in [1] *ṯȝ* 'nestling'. Hence phon. *ṯȝ*,[2] exx. *ṯȝy* 'male'; *ṯnṯȝt* 'baldachin'. In group-writing (§ 60) is used for *ṯ*.[3]

[0] *JEA.* 27, 133. [1] *Amarn.* vi. 27, 7. Sim. *M. u K.* vs. 2, 2. [2] Reading, *Sphinx* 19, 59. [3] BURCHARDT § 141.

48 [1] three ducklings in nest G 47

Det. in [2] *sš* (*zš*?) 'nest'. Sometimes [3] takes the place of .

[1] O.K., *Gebr.* i. 5, with the scene. [2] *D. el B.* 131. [3] *Urk.* iv. 897, 12, qu. p. 96, n. 9.

49 ducks' heads protruding from a pool [1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *sš* (*zš*?) 'bird-pool', 'nest'.

[1] See *Ti* 23; *Bersh.* i. 20, where the water of the pool is clearly marked. [2] *Amarn.* vi. 16, 19. Sim. *sšy*, *Urk.* iv. 898, 9. [3] *Bersh.* i. 20.

50 [1] two plovers (?) as monogram

In *rḫty* [2] 'fuller', 'washerman'.

[1] *BH.* i. 29. One bird only, see *BH.* iii. p. 6; *Meir* i. p. 23. In spite of the identity of the consonants *rḫt*, this bird seems to be distinct from the lapwing G 23. [2] Reading, MASPERO, *Études égyptiennes*, i. 91, n. 3; 93, n. 1; *ÄZ.* 20, 189.

51 [1] egret (?) pecking at fish

Det. in *ḥṯm* 'catch fish'.

[1] *Th. T. S.* ii. 5.

52 [1] goose (?) picking up grain [2]

Det. in *snm* (*śnm*) [3] 'feed' (trans. vb.).

[1] *Puy.* 63; cf. *Th. T. S.* i. 7. [2] See the scenes of 'feeding' (*śnmt*), *Gemn.* i. 11. 12. [3] With fem. infinitive, hence probably *caus. 2-lit.*

53 human-headed bird preceded by R 7 (Dyn. XVIII)

Ideo. in [1] *bȝ* 'soul'.

[1] Leyd. *Denkm.* iv. 37; see *ÄZ.* 61, 104.

54 trussed goose or duck

Det. in [1] *wšn* 'wring neck of (birds)', 'offer'. For unknown reason, phon. or phon. det. in *snḏ*, var. Pyr. [2] *śnḏ*, later var. *snḏ*, 'fear' and derivatives.

[1] *Siut* 1, 239. [2] *Pyr.* 194.

Sect. H. Parts of Birds

H 1 head of pintail duck G 39

In formula of offering as abbrev. of *ꜥpdw* 'fowl' (p. 172). Det. in [1] *wšn* 'wring neck of (birds)', 'offer'. This type may be used for H 2 in transcribing hieratic *mꜥ* when the crest is absent.[2]

[1] *Sh. S.* 145; see *Rec.* 38, 200. [2] Exx. *mꜥ* 'temple', *Eb.* 58, 22; *mꜥ* 'real', *Sh. S.* 66; *Peas.* B 1, 76.

H 2 head of a crested bird[1] Phon. det. *mꜣꜥ*, exx. [2] *mꜣꜥ* 'temple' (of head), cf. [3] *mꜣꜥ* 'real'. Also phon. or phon. det. *wšm*, exx. [4] *wšm* 'ear (of corn)'; [5] *wšmw* 'vessel (for beer)'. From Dyn. XII in place of H 3 as phon. *pḳ* (*psḳ*) in [6] *pḳt* 'fine linen'.

[1] Heron (?); but a duck *mꜣꜥ* occurs MAR. *Mast.* p. 112. [2] *Bersh.* i. 14, 7. [3] See H 1, n. 2. [4] *Urk.* iv. 535, 10. [5] *Urk.* iv. 828, 7. 16. [6] Dyn. XII, *Sinai* 53, 14; Dyn. XVIII, *Rec.* 29, 165 (collated).

3 head of spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*; Pyr.) Phon. det. *psḳ* (*pḳ*), ex. [2] *psḳ* '*psḳ*-cake'.

[1] *Pyr.* 378 = W 486 (*psḳ*-cake). [2] *Siut* 1, 240.

4 head of vulture G 14 (*Gyps fulvus*) Phon. det. *nr*, ex. [1] *nrw* 'terror'. From Dyn. XVIII sportive writing in [2] late var. [3] *rmṯ* 'people'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 43, 1. [2] *Urk.* iv. 965, 10. Sim. *ib.* 138, 15. [3] Reading, *ÄZ.* 20, 188.

5 wing Det. wing, ex. [1] *ḏnḥ*, var. [2] *dnḥ*, 'wing'; fly, exx. [3] *ḥḏ* 'fly'; [4] *pꜣ* 'fly'.

[1] LAC. *TR.* 5, 3. Sim. *Pyr.* 387. [2] *Eb.* 88, 13. [3] *Sin.* R 21. [4] BUDGE, p. 493, 12.

6 feather Ideo. in var. Pyr. [1] *šwt* 'feather'. Hence phon. *šw*, ex. *Šw* '(the air-god) Shu'. Ideo. as substitute for C 10, in varr. [2] [3] *mꜣꜥt* 'truth'; in the adjective *mꜣꜥ* 'true' and related words is not written, nor has it been found in M.E. hieratic in any words from this stem.

[1] *Pyr.* 1566. Reading, see also *Rec.* 38, 62. [2] *Rekh.* 10, 21. [3] *Urk.* iv. 411, 4, in *ḥm-nṯr Mꜣꜥt*.

6* feather as found in hieratic[1] With one or two strokes at side in M. E. hieratic for words from the stem *šw*.

[1] Artificial sign to be used in transcribing from hieratic, see MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 237. L. E. hieratic uses H 6 for *Mꜣꜥt*, *ib.* ii. no. 236.

7 claw Phon. *šꜣ* in [1] *Šꜣt* [2] '(the land) Shat'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 618, 1. [2] Reading, *ÄZ.* 13, 12; *Sphinx* 1, 256. The sign occurs also as det. of *ꜣḫft* 'claw' (*Pyr.* 1779) and as a division of the cubit (*PSBA.* 14, 404), in both cases outside our period.

8 egg Det. in [1] *swḫt* (*śwḫt*) [2] 'egg'. The hieratic contraction [3] of G 39 found in the inverted M.K. method of expressing filiation (p. 66, top) appears in Dyn. XIX hieroglyphic as the egg [4]; that sign may be conventionally used in transcribing the instances in M.K. hieratic. In *pꜥt* 'patricians', 'mankind' perhaps derived from an earlier sign for a clod of earth.[5]

[1] *Urk.* iv. 361, 14. [2] *Pyr.* 1967. [3] *ÄZ.* 49, 95. [4] GARD. *Sin.* 155. An isolated Dyn. XII instance seems to occur *Sinai* 28. See further F 51, n. 4. [5] *AEO.* i. 12*, 18*, 108*.

Sect. I. Amphibious Animals, Reptiles, etc.

I 1 lizard

Det. in [1] *ḫntsw* 'lizard'; [2] *rš(s)* 'lizard'. From the latter, phon. *rš* in var. var. Pyr. [3] *rš* 'many' and the related words.

[1] *Eb.* 98, 9. [2] Ramesseum medical papyrus, unpublished. [3] *Pyr.* 1146.

2 freshwater turtle

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *šṯyw* [3] 'turtle'. '.

[1] *Eb.* 57, 6. [2] *Eb.* 86, 12. [3] Writings with *ṯ* are all late.

3 crocodile

Ideo. or det. crocodile, exx. *msḥ* (*mzḥ*) [1] 'crocodile'; *ḫnty* 'crocodile'; [2] however, for the god Sobk the sign I 5* or I 4 is perhaps invariably used. Det. greedy, in [3] *skn* 'lust after'; [4] *ḫnt* 'be greedy'; perhaps also in [5] *ḥm* 'voracious (?) spirit'; aggression, in [6] *ꜣd* 'be aggressive', 'angry'. For obscure reason,[7] phon. *it* in [8] for *ity* 'sovereign'.

[1] *Rec.* 25, 156. [2] *Wb.* iii. 308. [3] *Pt.* 296. [4] *Peas.* B 1, 291. [5] *Wb.* i. 226. [6] Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 258, 12. [7] It is just conceivable that by M.K. *ꜣd* had already become *ꜣt*, giving rise to the value *it*. [8] *Sh. S.* 24; *Pt.* 7.

5* archaic stone (?) image of a crocodile [1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *Sbk* (*Śbk*) '(the crocodile-god) Sobk', Gk. Σοῦχος.

[1] DAV. *Ptah.* i. 9, no. 157. Distinguished from I 3 also in hieratic, MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 242. [2] *Pyr.* 456; *Sinai* 23, no. 85. [3] *Sinai* 35, no. 106.

4 [1] crocodile on a shrine

Ideo. or det. in var. *Sbk* (*Śbk*) '(the crocodile-god) Sobk'.

[1] Exx. PETR. *Abyd.* iii. 13; *Sinai* 53, 6.

5 [1] crocodile with inward curved tail

Det. in [2] abbrev. [3] *sḫ* (*śḫ*) [4] 'collect', 'gather together'.

[1] PETR. *Abyd.* iii. 29; *Dend.* 8. [2] *Sin.* B 23–4. [3] See n. 1. [4] *Pyr.* 735.

6 piece of crocodile-skin with spines [1]

Cf. [2] var. [3] *ỉkm* 'shield'. Hence (?) phon. *km*, exx. *Kmt* 'Egypt'; *skm* 'grey-haired'.

[1] *Hier.* p. 23. [2] *Sin.* R 159. [3] LAC. *Sarc.* ii. p. 157.

7 frog (*ḳrr*) [1]

Det. in *Ḥḳt* '(the frog-goddess) Ḥeḳet'. From Dyn. XVIII or XIX sometimes as sportive ideo. for *wḥm ʿnḫ* 'repeating life' as epithet after personal name.[2]

[1] *Ḳrr* is apparently not known before Dyn. XX. [2] *Sphinx* 7, 215.

8 tadpole

Cf. the O.K. name of a man [1] *Ḥfnr*, i. e. 'Tadpole'. Hence phon. *ḥfn* in *ḥfn* 'one hundred thousand' (§ 259), plur. var. Dyn. XIX [2] *ḥfnw*.

[1] Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 162. [2] L. *D.* iii. 175, G.

I 9 horned viper (*Cerastes cornutus*)[0] Ideo. perhaps in the name of the XIIth nome of Upper Egypt *Ḏw-ft* 'Mountain-of-the-Horned-Viper', for which a rare var. with *ft* occurs;[1] cf. also demotic *fy* 'viper'. Hence phon. *f*. For *it* 'father' see p. 43, n. 1.

[0] KEIMER, *Études d'égyptologie*, VII. [1] SETHE, *Alphabet* 152; cf. the epithet *Ḏw-ftt*, *Pyr.* 1358; see too now *AEO.* ii. 69*, n. 1.

For see P 9. For see S 30. For see U 35.

10 cobra in repose (*Naja haje*, Gk. ἀσπίς)[0] Cf. Pyr. [1] var. [2] *ḏt*[3] 'cobra'. Hence phon. *ḏ*. Sometimes also, by a false archaism, for *d* (§ 19, OBS. 2).

[0] KEIMER, *Études d'égyptologie*, VII, 41; Miss Murray (*JEA.* 34, 117) prefers to identify with *Naja nigricollis*. [1] *Pyr.* 2047. [2] *Pyr.* 697. [3] Doubtless properly *iḏt* from the stem *wiḏ*, cf. *Wiḏyt* 'Edjō'. See *ÄZ.* 55, 89; SETHE, *Alphabet* 157.

11 two cobras I 10 Phon. *ḏḏ*, ex. [1] *wḏḏt* 'what had been commanded'.

[1] *Siut* 1, 220.

For see M 14. For see T 5. For see T 6. For see V 21.

12 cobra (erect as on the forehead of the Pharaoh) Det. in [1] *irt* 'uraeus'. Det. goddesses, especially those to whom the appearance of a snake was attributed, exx. *Wiḏyt* 'Edjō'[1a]; [2] *Nsrt* (*Nzrt*)[3] 'the goddess Nesret'.

[1] ERM. *Hymn.* 4, 4; see *ÄZ.* 46, 102; the οὐραῖος of HORAPOLLO, *Hieroglyphica*, I. 1. [1a] See above, p. 73, n. 1a. [2] ERM. *Hymn.* 3, 2. [3] *Pyr.* 194.

13 cobra I 12 on the basket V 30 Det. goddesses, exx. [1] *Ẇiḏ(y)t* 'Edjō'; [2] *ntrt* 'goddess'. As an element in the royal title see G 16.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 246, 15. [2] *Urk.* iv. 308, 6.

14 [1] snake Det. snake, exx. [2] *ḥfiw* 'serpent'; [1] *ḏḏft* 'snake'; possibly also det. worm, but it is doubtful if *ḏḏft* ever had that usually attributed meaning.[3]

[1] *Amarn.* iv. 4, 3. [2] *Sh. S.* 61. [3] *Sphinx* 4, 147; see too *JEA.* 34, 118.

15 alternative form of last Use as last.

Sect. K. Fishes and parts of Fishes

K 1 a fish (*Tilapia nilotica*; Arabic *bulṭi*)[1] Det. in [2] var. [3] *int* 'the *bulṭi*-fish'. Hence phon. *in*, exx. *int* 'valley'; *inb* 'wall'.

[1] GAILLARD 89. [2] Cairo 584, 10 = PIEHL, *IH.* iii. 75. [3] *Eb.* 71, 20.

2 [1] a fish (*Barbus bynni*)[2] Phon. det. *bw*[3] in *bwt* 'abomination'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 83. [2] GAILLARD 49. [3] *ÄZ.* 58, 17.

K 3 [1] a fish (*Mugil cephalus*; Arabic *bûri*) [2]

Det. in [3] *ḏdw* 'the *bûri*-fish'. Hence phon. *ḏd* (*ḏḏ*?) in the title [4] *ḏḏ* (?)-*mr*, var. [5] *ḏd-mr*, 'administrator (of a province)', probably lit. 'excavator of canal(s)'.

[1] *D. el B.* 109. [2] GAILLARD 93. [3] *Eb.* 82, 9. [4] Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 109; O.K., *Urk.* i. 5, 17; 11, 10. [5] *Urk.* iv. 952, 13. The writing *ḏḏ* in GARD. *Sin.* 152 is not quite conclusive for the O.K. reading.

4 [1] oxyrhynchus fish (*Mormyrus kannume*) [2]

Ideo. in [3] *ḫꜣt* 'oxyrhynchus'. Hence phon. *ḫꜣ*, [4] exx. var. Pyr. [5] *ḫꜣt* 'corpse'; [6] *ḫꜣrt*, var. [7] *ḫꜣrt*, 'widow'.

[1] *D. el B.* 152. [2] GAILLARD 26. [3] *Ti* 111, fem.; the *t* is written in the tomb of Mereruka, A 13, east wall. [4] Reading, *Verbum* i. p. 156, top. [5] *Pyr.* 474. [6] *BH.* i. 8, 20. [7] *Siut* 3, 5.

5 [1] a fish (*Petrocephalus bane*) [2]

Phon. det. *bs* (*bz*) in *bs*, var. O.K. [3] *ỉbz*, 'introduce', 'enter'. A very similar fish is used as generic det. fish, ex. [4] *rmw* 'fish'; fishy smell, ex. [5] *ḫnš* 'stink'.

[1] Ex. *Rekh.* 10. [2] GAILLARD 17. The characteristics are shown in earlier forms, *Bull.* 11, 41. [3] *Urk.* i. 87, 17. [4] *Urk.* iv. 954, 7. [5] *Hearst* 2, 17.

7 a fish (*Tetrodon fahaka*) [1]

Det. of [2] *špt* 'be discontented'.

[1] GAILLARD 97. [2] Brit. Mus. 159.

6 [1] fish-scale (also written)

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *nšmt* 'fish-scale'.

[1] Leyd. *Denkm.* ii. 5; not to be confused with L 6. [2] *M. u. K.* 1, 2; see *Rec.* 38, 62. [3] Leyd. *Denkm.* ii. 5.

Sect. L. Invertebrata and Lesser Animals

L 1 dung-beetle (*Scarabaeus sacer*)

Ideo. in [1] var. Pyr. [2] *ḫprr* 'dung-beetle'. Hence phon. *ḫpr* in var. Pyr. [3] *ḫpr* 'become' and derivatives.

[1] *Eb.* 88, 13. [2] *Pyr.* 697. [3] *Pyr.* 212.

2 bee

Ideo. in [1] *bỉt* 'bee'; also in *bỉt* [2] 'honey'. Hence phon. *bỉt* [3] in var. Pyr. [4] *bỉt*(*y*) 'king of Lower Egypt'. For *n-sw-bỉt* 'king of Upper and Lower Egypt' see § 55 and p. 73.

[1] *P. Kah.* 3, 2. [2] Coptic *ebiō.* [3] Reading, *ÄZ.* 30, 113. [4] *Pyr.* 724.

3 [1] fly

Det. in [2] *ḏff* 'fly'.

[1] From a gold fly given as an honorific decoration, BISSING, *Thebanische Grabfunde* 6; see *PSBA.* 22, 167. [2] *Urk.* iv. 39, 1; 893, 12; see *ÄZ.* 48, 143.

4 [1] common locust (*Acrydium peregrinum*)

Det. in *snḥm* (Pyr. *znḥm* [2]) 'locust'.

[1] SCHIAPARELLI, *Relazione . . . lavori d. Miss. Arch.* ii. p. 171, fig. 156. [2] *Pyr.* 891.

L 5 centipede — Det. in [1] *spꜣ* (Pyr. *zpꜣ* [2]) 'centipede'.
[1] *ÄZ.* 58, 82. [2] *Pyr.* 669.

6 bivalve shell [1] — For unknown reason, phon. *ḫꜣ*, in M.E. only in [2] *ḫꜣt*, var. [3] *ḫꜣwt* 'table of offerings'.
[1] *BH.* iii. p. 14. Not to be confused with the fish-scale K 6. [2] *Urk.* iv. 163, 7. Reading, see *Sah.* 63; *Pyr.* 58. [3] *Siut* 1, 240.

7 scorpion [1] (modified for superstitious reasons) [2] — Ideo. in *Srḳt* '(the scorpion-goddess) Serḳet', full name in Pyr. [3] *Śrḳt-ḥtw* 'she-who-relieves-the-windpipe'.
[1] Exx. *Sinai* 85. 143; *Five Th. T.* 9. [2] *ÄZ.* 51, 49. 57. [3] *Pyr.* 606; see *PSBA.* 39, 34.

Sect. M. Trees and Plants

M 1 tree — Det. tree, exx. *nḥt* 'sycamore-fig', 'tree', plur. often [1] *nḥwt*; [2] *mnw* 'trees'; *nbs* 'Christ's thorn-tree', '*nebḳ*-tree'; [3] *ỉsm*, varr. Pyr. [4] *ỉsm*, [5] *ỉmꜣ*, [6] *ỉm(ꜣ)*, unidentified tree. From this last, phon. *ỉsm*, *ỉm*—writings with are best transcribed *ỉsm* (cf. § 19, OBS. 1)—exx. *ỉsmt* 'charm', 'favour'; [7] *ỉsm(w)* 'tent'. The rather similar sign which serves as det. in [8] *mꜥr* 'fortunate' may well depict a quite different object.
[1] *Urk.* iv. 1064, 8. [2] *Urk.* iv. 353, 3. [3] *Urk.* iv. 73, 14. [4] *Pyr.* 699. [5] *Ib.* [6] *Ib.* [7] *Urk.* iv. 325, 12. [8] *D. el B.* 57, 4; cf. O.K., *Gebr.* ii. 13; M.K., *Siut* 3, 8; later the det. of *mꜥr* resembles V 29, see on this.

2 herb — Det. plant, flower, exx. *ỉsrw* 'reeds'; *ḥrrt* 'flower'. From [1] *ḥnỉ* 'rush', phon. *ḥn*, exx. *ḥnw* 'vessel'; *ḥnskt* 'lock' (of hair). Det. in [2] *ỉsỉ* 'be light' (perhaps like *ỉsw* 'reeds'); hence phon. det. *ỉs*, exx. [3] *ỉsy*, var. O.K. [4] *ỉz*, 'tomb', 'chamber'; [5] *ỉswt* 'old times'. From *ỉ* 'reed' (see on M 17) rarely as sportive writing for *·ỉ* 'I', 'my' [6]; hence also for as det., ex. [7] *s* 'man'. From Dyn. XVIII on sometimes as faulty transcription of hieratic T 24 in [8] *ỉḫwty* 'tenant farmer'.
[1] LAC. *TR.* 22, 63. [2] VOG. *Bauer* 121. [3] *Urk.* iv. 132, 11. [4] *Urk.* i. 16, 4. [5] *BH.* i. 25, 45. [6] *Urk.* iv. 77, 5–6, qu. § 440, 2; sim. *ib.* 401, 16. [7] *Ib.* [8] PETRIE, *Tarkhan* i. 80, 19; *Med. Habu* (ed. Chicago), 140, 60.

M 3 branch

Ideo. in *ḫt* 'wood', 'tree'; hence phon. *ḫt*, exx. *ḫtyw* 'terrace'; *nḫt* 'strong'. Det. wood, ex. *ḥbny* 'ebony'; wooden objects, exx. [1] *wḫꜣ* 'column'; [2] *ḳniw* 'palanquin'. Vertically in [3] *ḏr*, var. [4] *ḏr*, 'search out', lit. perhaps 'harpoon' (vb.); [5] here is probably corruption of an old sign or . [6]

[1] *Urk.* iv. 765, 13. [2] *Westc.* 7, 12. [3] *Urk.* iv. 384, 12. [4] Thebes, tomb 110. [5] Cf. *ḏr rmw* 'spear fish', *P. Kah.* 33, 16. [6] *Pyr.* 1105 in *ḏrbw* 'curly'.

4 palm-branch stripped of leaves and notched (rare var. [1]) to serve as tally [1a]

Det. in *rnpi* 'be young', 'vigorous'. Hence *rnp* in var. Pyr. [1b] *rnpt* 'year', with ideographically as symbol; with similar sense ideo. in *ḥꜣt-sp* 'regnal year' (p. 204) and in [1c] *snf* (from *śn·nw·f* 'its second') 'last year'. Possibly ideo. of time (if not phon. det.) also in [2] *tr* 'time', 'season', where it usually appears in the form M 5 or M 6. Elsewhere also is an occasional substitute for M 5, M 6, or M 7. [3]

[1] *BH.* i. 8. [1a] *JEA.* 34, 119, cf. HORAPOLLO I, 3 *φοίνικα*; in pictorial representations always with many notches, e.g. *JEA.* 4, Pl. 4; 30, Pl. 4; MORET, *Royauté Pharaonique*, figs. 17. 18. 19. [1b] *Pyr.* 965, as designation of Sothis; Coptic *rompe* 'year'. [1c] *Adm.* p. 102. [2] Written *ṯrw*, *Urk.* iv. 195, 4. [3] In *ptr* 'see', *Siut* 1, 220; Cairo 20538, i. *c* 3; *rnpt* 'vegetables', 'fruit', *ib.* ii. *c* 25.

5 combination of M 4 and X 1

With sportive ideographic intention (palm-branch planted in) in Pyr. *tr*, var. *t(i)*, 'season'. [1] Hence (see on M 4 for) becomes in M.E. characteristic det. in [2] abbrev. [3] *tr* 'season'. However, M 6 is a commoner substitute for , though interchanges with in some uses really belonging only to the latter, exx. [4] *prỉ* 'battlefield'; [5] *Tꜣ-mrỉ* 'Ta-meri', i.e. Egypt.

[1] SETHE, *Pyramidentexte* iv. § 132. [2] *Urk.* iv. 384, 9. Sim. plur. *ỉtr(w)*, *Sinai* 90, 19. [3] *Sinai* 90, 3. 11; *Ikhern.* 14. [4] *Urk.* iv. 32, 10. [5] *Urk.* iv. 102, 11.

6 combination of M 4 and D 21

With sportive ideographic intention in Pyr. [1] *tr* 'season'. In M.E. det. in [2] abbrev. [3] *tr* 'season'. Hence phon. det. *tr*, *tỉ*, exx. *tr* 'pray' (§ 256); [4] *ḫtr* 'assess' (taxes); also phon. det. *rỉ*, exx. [5] *prỉ* 'battlefield'; [6] *Tꜣ-mrỉ* 'Ta-meri', i.e. Egypt.

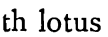
[1] SETHE, *Pyramidentexte* iv. § 132, where a word *rr* 'season' is perhaps unnecessarily assumed. [2] *Urk.* iv. 343, 13. [3] *Urk.* iv. 195, 8. [4] *Rekh.* 3, 28. [5] *Urk.* iv. 38, 11. [6] *Urk.* iv. 325, 15. (*Pỉ*)-*tꜣ-mrỉ* is Πτίμυρις in a fragm. of Ephorus, there wrongly given as a name of the Delta only, GARD. *Sin.* 81.

M 7 combination of 𓇋 M 4 and 𓊪 Q 3

With sportive ideographic intention in Pyr. *rnpi* 'be young', 'vigorous'.[1] Hence, in M.E., ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *rnpi* 'be young' and derivatives.

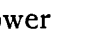
[1] SETHE, *Pyramidentexte* iv. § 132. [2] *Amarn.* v. 27, Q 11. [3] *Urk.* iv. 182, 17. More often thus abbreviated in *rnpt* 'vegetables', 'fruit', *Th. T. S.* i. 14; *Urk.* iv. 1167, 10.

8 pool with lotus flowers

Ideo. in [1] var. Pyr.  [2] *šꜣ* 'lotus pool', 'meadow'. Hence phon. *šꜣ*, exx. *šꜣ* 'appoint', 'command'; *šꜣd* 'dig'. In group-writing (§ 60) or is used for *š*.[3] From Pyr. [4] *išḫi* 'be inundated', ideo. or semi-ideo. in var. var. O.K. [5] *ꜣḫt*[6] 'inundation season' (p. 203).

[1] Exx. *Rec.* 24, 180, where the reading *ꜣḫ* is unnecessarily assumed. [2] *Pyr.* 1223. [3] BURCHARDT § 110. [4] *Wb.* 33. [5] *Urk.* i. 25. [6] Reading, *ÄZ.* 38, 103; 41, 89.

9 lotus flower

Ideo. or det. in [1] *sšn*, var. Pyr.  [2] *zššn*, var. M.K. [3] 'lotus'.

[1] *Eb.* 44, 21; *Urk.* iv. 1162, 9. [2] *Pyr.* 266. [3] Cairo 20093, *c.*

10 [1] lotus bud

Det. in [2] *nḥbt* 'lotus bud'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 55. [2] *Urk.* iv. 918, 12.

11 flower on long twisting stalk[1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *wdn* 'offer'. In late Dyn. XVIII also erroneously in place of F 46 as det. in [4] *w(ꜣ)ḏbw* 'shores'.

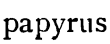
[1] *Hier.* p. 28. The forms in *Pyr.* do not suit this interpretation very well. [2] *Puy.* 52. [3] *Urk.* iv. 452, 3. Sim. *Pyr.* 1127. [4] *Amarn.* iii. 20.

12 leaf, stalk and rhizome of lotus[0]

Ideo. in [1] *ḫꜣw nw sšn* 'lotus plants'. Hence phon. *ḫꜣ*, exx. *ḫꜣ* 'thousand'; var. [2] *sḫꜣ* 'remember'. In group-writing (§ 60) or is used for *ḫ*.[3]

[0] *Ann.* 48, 92. [1] *Eb.* 43, 6. [2] *Siut* 1, 267. [3] BURCHARDT, § 100.

13 stem of papyrus

Ideo. in [1] *wsḏ* 'papyrus column', cf. Pyr.  [2] *wsḏ* 'papyrus'. Hence phon. *wsḏ* in var. Pyr. [3] *wsḏ* 'be green' and derivatives. From M.K., phon. *w(ꜣ)ḏ* as substitute for V 24, exx. [4] *sw(ꜣ)ḏ*, older var. *swḏ*, 'hand over', 'bequeath'; [5] *w(ꜣ)ḏḥ*, var. Pyr. [6] *wdḥ*, 'pour out'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 843, 10. [2] *Pyr.* 1875. [3] *Pyr.* 1530. [4] *Urk.* iv. 55, 10. [5] *Eb.* 94, 13. [6] *Pyr.* 2067.

14 combination of 𓈖 M 13 and 𓂝 I 10

Phon. *wsḏ*, *w(ꜣ)ḏ*, exx. [1] *Wsḏ-wr* 'the sea', lit. 'the great green'; [2] *sw(ꜣ)ḏ* 'hand over', 'bequeath'.

[1] *Sh. S.* 40–1. [2] *Urk.* iv. 121, 8.

M15 clump of papyrus with buds bent down

Det. papyrus and watery regions, exx. *idḥw* 'swamps' (of the Delta);[1] *dyt* 'papyrus-marsh'. Phon. det. *wsḫ* in[2] *wsḫ(y)* 'hall of the Inundation' from the Pyr. stem[3] *isḫi*, whence[3a] *sḫ* 'thicket' (of papyrus). Hence phon. *sḫ* (or ideo.?) in[3b] var. Pyr.[3c] *sḫ-bit* 'Chemmis' (a Delta place), possibly understood as 'Papyrus-thicket of the King of Lower Egypt'.[3d] Det. in varr., *Ts-mḥw* 'Lower Egypt', 'the Delta',[4] whence[5] *mḥ-s* 'the crown of Lower Egypt'.

[1] *Bull. Metr. Mus. New York*, 1914, 219. [2] *ÄZ.* 40, 48. [3] *Pyr.* 280. [3a] Coffins, S 2 C 207. [3b] ERM. *Hymn.* 15, 1. [3c] *Pyr.* 2190; without inversion, *JEA.* 24, Pl. II, 3. 6. [3d] See, however, *JEA.* 30, 54, n. 3. [4] *ÄZ.* 44, 10. [5] *Ib.* 20.

16 clump of papyrus

Phon. *ḥs*, exx. var.[1] *ḥs* 'would that!' (§ 238); *ḥsḳ* 'capture'. In group-writing (§ 60) or is *ḥ*.[2] As O.K. det. in[3] *Ts-mḥw* 'the Delta' and related words is often replaced in M.E. by M 15, but exx. with are still fairly common,[4] exx.[5] *Ts-mḥw* 'the Delta';[6] *mḥ-s* 'crown of Lower Egypt'.

[1] Brit. Mus. 562, qu. § 364. [2] BURCHARDT § 94. [3] *Urk.* i. 64, 8; 101, 11. [4] *ÄZ.* 44, 10. [5] Louvre C 172; *Urk.* iv. 583, 7. [6] Brit. Mus. 574, 6.

17 flowering reed

Ideo. in[1] *i* 'reeds'. Hence phon. *i*. For *y* see § 20.[2] In group-writing (§ 60) corresponds to Hebr. י, to א.[3]

[1] *Bersh.* ii. p. 19. Sim. *Eb.* 49, 2. [2] See the full discussion *Verbum* i. §§ 121–4. [3] BURCHARDT, § 16; cf. ALBRIGHT, *Vocalization*, pp. 33–4; 36–7.

18 combination of M 17 and D 54

In *ii* 'come' and the related words.

19 heaped conical cakes between reed M 17 and sign like U 36[0]

Det. in,[1] abbrev.[2] *rbt* 'offering', 'pile of offerings' and the related verb.[3]

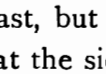
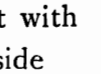
[0] DAV. *Rekh.* Pl. 49; p. 44, n. 5. [1] LAC. *TR.* 14, 7. [2] *Urk.* iv. 769, 3. [3] *Wb.* i. 167.

20 reeds growing side by side

Ideo. or det. in varr., *sḫt* (*śḫt*)[1] 'marshland', 'country' and its derivative *sḫty* 'peasant'. Occasionally phon. *sm* (*śm*) like M 21, ex.[2] *sm* 'occupation', 'pastime'.

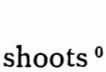
[1] *Pyr.* 275. [2] *Urk.* iv. 462, 13. Sim. *sm* 'succour', *Dend.* 15, 15.

M 21 like the last, but with a loop at the side

Ideo. or semi-ideo. in  [1] *sm*, var. Pyr.  [2] *śm*, 'herb', 'plant'. Hence phon. *sm* (*śm*), ex. [3] *sm* 'succour'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 775, 15. [2] *Pyr.* 1722. [3] Brit. Mus. 1164, 1, where the form is almost like D 61. But see *Pyr.* 892.

22 rush with shoots [0]

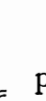
Cf. Pyr.  [1] *nḫbt* 'germination', 'shooting up'. Hence phon. *nḫb* in var. Pyr. [2] *Nḫbt* '(the vulture-goddess) Nekhbet'.

[0] According to LORET in *Griff. Stud.* 308 the marsh club-rush (*Heleocharis palustris*). [1] *Pyr.* 4; *Sah.* Text, p. 109. [2] *Pyr.* 1229.

(22) two rushes with shoots

Cf. Pyr. [1] *nnt* 'rushes'. Hence is phon. *nn*, exx. var. *nn* 'this' (§ 110); *nnỉ* 'be weary'.

[1] *Pyr.* 557.

23  plant regarded as typical of Upper Egypt (probably form of M 26, but without flowers)

Ideo. in *swt* (*śwt*) 'the *śwt*-plant'.[1] Hence phon. *sw* (*św*),[2] ex. *swt* 'but' (§ 254). The word var. [3] 'king of Upper Egypt' probably originally read *niśwt* 'he who belongs to the *śwt*-plant', but before M.K. had become *nsw* (*nzw*); 'kingship' is perhaps to be read *nsyt*. For *n-sw-bỉt* 'king of Upper and Lower Egypt' see § 55. Sometimes is inaccurately used for M 24 or M 26.[4] In group-writing (§ 60) stands for *s*.[5]

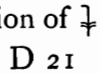
[1] *ÄZ.* 49, 18. [2] Reading from O.K. varr. of *śmśw* 'elder'; also from other words cited *Wb.* iv. 60, 2; 65, 13; 74, 2; cf. too the exceptional writing of *swsḫ* 'make broad', *Ikhern.* 24. [3] *ÄZ.* 49, 15; *Rec.* 38, 69. [4] *ÄZ.* 44, 22. [5] BURCHARDT § 106.

24 combination of M 23 and D 21

With sportive pictorial intention (plant *śwt* growing from mouth *r*),[1] phon. *rśw* in Pyr. [2] *rśwt* 'South' and the related words.[3] In M.E. 'South' is *rsy*.

[1] SETHE, *Pyramidentexte* iv. § 132. [2] *Pyr.* 470. [3] *ÄZ.* 44, 1.

25 confusion of M 24 and M 26 [1]

Faulty writing either for words connected with  *rśwt* 'South', ex. [2] *rsyw* 'southerners', or for words connected with *Šmʿw* 'Upper Egypt', ex. [3] *ỉt Šmʿ* 'Upper Egyptian corn'.

[1] *ÄZ.* 44, 22. [2] *Urk.* iv. 909, 3. [3] *PSBA.* 18, 196.

M 26 sedge (?)[0] growing from a sign for land resembling — N 17

Probably as a flowering specimen of M 23, ideo. in [1] var. [2] *Šmʿw* 'Upper Egypt', the reading of which is given by [3] var. O.K. [4] *šmʿ* 'make music'. Hence phon. *šmʿ* in [5] *šmʿyt* 'chantress', 'singer'.

[0] See above, p. 73, n. 10. Depicted as a desert plant, JÉQUIER, *Monument funéraire de Pepi II*, ii, Pl. 43. Identified with M 23, but with flowers, *Mitt. Kairo* 12, 80. [1] *BH.* i. 26, 127; see *ÄZ.* 44, 9. [2] *Urk.* iv. 583, 2; 617, 14. [3] *BH.* ii. 7. [4] *Gebr.* ii. 7. [5] Cairo 20142, *d*.

27 combination of M 26 and D 36

In [1] *Šmʿ(w)* 'Upper Egypt'. Also phon. *šmʿ* in [2] var. [2] *šmʿyt* 'chantress', 'singer'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 530, 12. [2] *Th. T. S.* iii. 14.

28 combination of M 26 and V 20

In the title varr. , *wr mḏw Šmʿ(w)* 'greatest of the tens of Upper Egypt'.[1]

[1] *ÄZ.* 44, 18; SETHE, *Zahlworte* 40, n. 7. Some varr. have M 23 instead of M 26.

29 pod from some sweet-smelling tree[1]

Cf. [2] *nḏm* '*nḏm*-tree'. Hence semi-phon. *nḏm* in var. Pyr. [3] *nḏm* 'sweet' and the related words. The tree or wood [4] var. [5] *ssnḏm* is possibly a later deformation of an O.K. word *śśḏ* or *śśḏm*.[6]

[1] *Hier.* p. 26. [2] *Urk.* iv. 73, 14. Formerly taken to be the 'carob-tree', but see *ÄZ.* 64, 51. [3] *Pyr.* 1172. [4] *Westc.* 7, 13. [5] *Ikhern.* 12. [6] *Wb.* iv. 279, 7.

30 a sweet-tasting root?

Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *bnr* 'sweet' and derivatives.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 749, 5.

31 [1] stylised rhizome of a lotus (Dyn. XVIII)

Det. in *rd* 'grow'.

[1] Very variable in shape, exx. *Urk.* iv. 749, 5; CARTER and NEWBERRY, *Tomb of Thoutmosis IV*, 46160. The explanation here substituted for 'plants growing in a pot?' of the 1st ed. is that given by KEIMER, *Ann.* 48, 89.

32 [1] Dyn. XII var. of last

Use as last. A similar sign sometimes in hieratic erroneously borrowed from *rd* 'grow' in *r(w)d* 'be strong'.[2]

[1] *Bersh.* ii. 21. [2] *Sin.* B 76. 108; one would have expected T 12.

33 grains of corn (also written or)

Ideo. in var. Pyr. [1] *it* 'barley', 'corn' and its varieties *it Mḥ* 'Lower Egyptian corn' and *it Šmʿ* 'Upper Egyptian corn'.[2] Det. corn, ex. [3] *Nprỉ* '(the grain-god) Nepri'.

[1] Compare *Pyr.* 1748 with *ib.* 1950. [2] *ÄZ.* 44, 19. [3] *Mill.* 2, 12.

34 bearded ear of emmer

Ideo. or det. in *bdt*, var. [1] *bty*, 'emmer'.

[1] Already Dyn. XI, *PSBA.* 18, 202, 9. Sim. *BH.* i. 8, 21.

35 heap of corn

Det. in [1] *ḫrw* 'heaps'; also in [2] *wbn* 'overflow'.

[1] *D. el B.* 79. Sim. *ib.* 74. [2] *Puy.* 36.

M36 bundle of flax stems showing the bolls[0] (sometimes misinterpreted[1])

Phon. *ḏr*,[2] exx. *ḏr* 'since' (§ 176); *nḏri* 'hold fast'. Det. in *dmi*[3] 'bind together'.

[0] See the picture *Paheri* 3. [1] Dyn. XII, *Meir* ii. 17, no. 30. [2] Reading, *Pyr.* 582 (*ḏrt* 'hand'). [3] *Urk.* iv. 612, 15, but rather different from *ḏr*, *ib.* 9.

37 bundle of flax stems (O.K. form of M 36)[1]

Phon. *ḏr* like M 36.

[1] Exx. Dyn. V, *Sah.* 28; *Gemn.* i. 13; Dyn. XII, *Meir* ii. 17, no. 28.

38 bundle of flax (O.K.; specialized variant of M 37)[1]

Det. in O.K. *mḥr* (?),[2] var. Dyn. XII[3] *mꜥḥ* (?), *mḥ* (?), 'flax' and in *dmi*[4] 'bind together'.

[1] MONTET 194. [2] Reading, *Rec.* 25, 159. [3] *BH.* i. 29. [4] *Sah.* 8; Dyn. XVIII form differs slightly from M 36, see there n. 3.

39 basket of fruit or grain[1]

Det. vegetable offerings, ex. *rnpt* 'vegetables', 'fruit'.

[1] Exx. O.K., *Medum* 16 (*dỉb* 'figs'); Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 93 (*rnpt*, *ḫnkt*).

40 bundle of reeds[1]

Cf. *isw*[2] 'reeds'. Hence phon. *is* (*iz*), exx. *is* (*iz*)[3] 'tomb'; *iswt*[4] 'crew'.

[1] Elaborate forms, O.K., *Medum* 13; Dyn. XVIII, *Puy.* 20. [2] *Eb.* 19, 13. [3] Ex. O.K., *Urk.* i. 16, 4. [4] *Sh. S.* 7; *Rec.* 28, 113.

41 log of wood stripped of its branches (Dyn. XVIII)[1]

Det. wood, exx. *rš* 'cedar' (properly 'pine' or 'fir'); *wꜥn*[2] 'juniper (?)'; *mr(w)*[2] '*meru*-wood'.

[1] See *Ann.* 16, 33. O.K. forms, see *Pyr.* 590. 634; Palermo stone, 6, 2–4. [2] *Urk.* iv. 373, 4.

42 flower?

Phon. *wn*,[1] exx. *wnḏw*[2] 'short-horned cattle'; *ḫwn*[3] 'be young'; [4] var.[5] *wnm* 'eat'. Not distinguished from Z 11 in the earliest hieratic, and replaced by the latter sign in M.K. hieratic,[6] as also regularly in later hieroglyphic.

[1] See *Sitz. Berl. Ak.* 1912, 960. [2] *Urk.* iv. 716, 7. [3] *Urk.* iv. 365, 17. [4] Brit. Mus. 614, vert. 2; see *Rec.* 34, 214. [5] LAC. *TR.* 22, 9; see *ÄZ.* 46, 141. [6] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 564.

43 vine on props (var.)[1]

Det. vine in [2] *i(ỉ)r(r)t*, var. O.K.[3] *ỉrrt*, 'vine'; various notions connected with the vine, exx. [4] var.[4] *irp* 'wine'; [5] var.[6] *kỉny* 'gardener'; fruit generally, exx. [7] *dỉb* 'figs'; [8] *išd* '*išd*-fruit'.

[1] Thus with a vessel or basket Dyn. XII, *BH.* i. 17 (*irp*); Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 112 (*irp*); *Puy.* 12 (*kỉm*). In O.K. and often later the vessel or basket is absent, see DAV. *Ptah.* i. 10, nos. 166. 173. [2] *Urk.* iv. 73, 11. [3] *Urk.* i. 103, 14. [4] *BH.* i. 17. [5] Cairo 20167, *b* 2. [6] *BH.* i. 29. [7] *Sin.* B 81. [8] *Eb.* 86, 1.

44 thorn[1]

Det. in [2] *srt* 'thorn'. Possibly it is the same sign, if not a mere triangle, which serves as ideo. or det. in var.[3] *spd* (*śpd*)[4] 'sharp' and the related words.

[1] *Rec.* 28, 167. [2] *Eb.* 88, 4. [3] *Urk.* iv. 535, 10. [4] *Pyr.* 1159.

Sect. N. Sky, Earth, Water

N 1 sky

Ideo. or det. in var. *pt* 'sky'. Det. sky, exx. *Nwt* '(the sky-goddess) Nut'; var. Pyr. [1] *ḥrt* 'heaven', lit. 'the distant one'; high, in [2] *ꜥḫi* 'hang'. In [3] var. O.K. [4] *'In-ḥrt* '(the god) Onūris' is a later interpretation, since the name originally meant 'he who fetched the distant one (fem.)'.[5] From *ḥrt* 'heaven', phon. *ḥry*, *ḥrw* in var. *ḥry* 'above' and the related words. In two words for 'gate' is derived from earlier signs for a gateway like or ,[5a] namely in [6] *rwty* 'the double gate' and in [7] *ht*, var. [8] *hyt*, var. O.K. [9] *ht*, 'portal', whence the title [10] var. [11] *smsw hyt* 'elder of the portal'. There is perhaps a similar contamination in *hꜣt* 'ceiling'.[12]

[1] *Pyr.* 1171. [2] *Amada* 18. [3] Cairo 20057, *a.* 2; 20380. [4] *Gebr.* i. 18. [5] *Unt.* 5, 142. [5a] *Rwt*, see *Wb.* ii. 404, 1. [6] *Sin.* R 9. [7] Cairo 20230, *a.* [8] See n. 11. [9] Leyd. *Denkm.* i. 5. [10] Cairo 20035, *h*; 20086, *h. r.* [11] *ÄZ.* 60, 64. [12] *Urk.* iv. 429, 7.

2 [1] sky with a broken (?) *wꜣs*-sceptre S 40(?) suspended from it (Dyn. XVIII)

Det. night, exx. abbrev. [2] *grḥ* 'night'; [3] *wḫ* 'night'; darkness, exx. *kkw* 'darkness'; [4] *ꜥḫḫw* 'dusk'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 93. [2] Cairo 20738, *b.* [3] *Siut* 3, 10, qu. § 212. [4] *Sin.* B 254.

3 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] *Pyr.* 265. According to the ingenious theory of Mlle M. CHATELET an oar (or sceptre, N 2) suspended from the sky broken and bound up to symbolize darkness, *Bull.* 18, 21.

4 [1] moisture falling from the sky (Dyn. XVIII)

Ideo. or det. dew, rain, exx. [1] *ỉdt*, var. [2] abbrev. [3] *ỉꜣdt*, 'dew'; [4] *šnyt* 'rain-storm'.

[1] *D. el B.* 47. [2] *Eb.* 77, 21. [3] *Eb.* 6, 9. [4] BUDGE, p. 481, 4.

5 sun

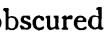
Ideo. or det. in var. *rꜥ* 'sun', 'day'; var. *hrw* 'day'; ⊙ in dates reads *sw* (p. 203). Det. sun or actions of sun, exx. *šw* 'sun'; *wbn* 'rise'; day, exx. *sf* 'yesterday'; *wrš* 'spend all day'; time generally,[1] exx. *wnwt* 'hour'; *ꜥḥꜥw* 'period'; (*n*)*ḥḥ* 'eternity'. For see N 23.

[1] Development of this use, see SETHE, *Zeitrechnung* (II), 29.

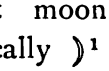
N 6 sun with uraeus (Dyn. XVIII) — Ideo. or det. in var. *rʿ* 'sun'.
[1] *Westc.* 11, 5. [2] Ex. p. 291.

7 combination of ⊙ N 5 and 𓊃 T 28 — Abbrev.[1] for *ḫrt-hrw* 'day-time', 'course (of day)', lit. 'what belongs to the day'.
[1] Ex. *Urk.* iv. 992, 4.

8 sunshine — Det. (or ideo.) sunshine, exx. [1] var. [2] *šḫw* (Pyr. *išḫw*) 'sunshine'; [3] *psḏ* 'shine'; var. [4] *wbn* 'rise'. From this last, phon. *wbn* in [5] var. [6] *wbnw* 'wound'. Phon. *ḥnmmt* in [7] var. [8] var. Pyr. [9] *ḥnmmt* 'the sun-folk' of Heliopolis.
[1] *Urk.* v. 55, 9. [2] *Urk.* iv. 19, 11. [3] *Urk.* v. 55, 4. [4] *Urk.* iv. 585, 12. [5] *Eb.* 107, 5. [6] *Eb.* 67, 1. [7] *Urk.* iv. 17, 7. [8] Cairo 20498. [9] *Pyr.* 139.

9 moon with its lower half obscured (Dyn. XVIII)[1] — Ideo. or det. in [2] *psḏntyw*, varr. ,[3]  [4] *psdn*, var. Pyr. [5] *pšḏtyw*, 'New-moon festival'. Hence phon. det. *psḏ* in [6] *psḏt* 'divine ennead', 'company of nine gods'. This sign is liable to confusion with the loaf 𓏏 X 6.
[1] Cairo 34002 = LACAU, Pl. 3. Sim. *BH.* i. 24, 1. [2] *Urk.* iv. 177, 9. [3] *Urk.* iv. 27, 4. [4] *Urk.* iv. 836, 1. [5] *Pyr.* 794. [6] Reading, *ÄZ.* 47, 8.

10 alternative form of last (Dyn. XVIII)[1] — Use as last.
[1] MÖLL. *Pal.* ii. no. 573.

11 crescent moon (also vertically)[1] or ([2] when used as det.) — Ideo. or det. in varr.), *iʿḥ* 'moon'; hence phon. det. or abbrev. in  [3] var. [4] *wʿḥ* 'carob beans'. Combined with ✶ N 14, ideo. in var. *ȝbd* 'month'; for the reading cf. an O.K. personal name [5] *ȝbdw* and Ṣaʿidic *eḇṓt* 'month'; in dates abbreviated as , ex. *ȝbd 3* 'month 3' (§ 264). In abbrev. *šsp* 'palm' (as measure § 266, 1) the sign has doubtless a different pictorial origin.[6] In some inscriptions is written for *spr*, F 42.[7]
[1] *Pyr.* 732. [2] *Pyr.* 1104; *Urk.* iv. 813, 5. [3] *Rec.* 25, 155. [4] *Rekh.* 12; cf. *Eb.* 14, 8. [5] See *Wb.* i. 8; nevertheless the usual reading *ibd* is retained *ib.* i. 65. [6] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 680; ii. no. 680. [7] *Paheri* 5, row 3.

12 alternative form of last (Dyn. XVIII) — In [1] varr. ,[2] [3] *iʿḥ* 'moon'.
[1] *Urk.* iv. 808, 4. [2] *Urk.* iv. 12, 15; 14, 7. [3] *Urk.* iv. 30, 4. 13.

13 combination of half of N 11 and ✶ N 14 — Ideo. in [1] var. [2] . . . *nt*[3] 'half-month festival'.
[1] *Urk.* iv. 112, 8. [2] *BH.* i. 24. [3] Reading unknown, see *Wb.* ii. 198, 2; iv. 147, 1.

N 14 ✶ star

Ideo. or det. in 𓇋✶ var. ✶ *sbȝ*, var. Pyr. 𓇋𓊪✶[1] *śbȝ*, 'star'; hence phon. or phon. det. *sbȝ* (*śbȝ*), exx. 𓇋✶𓊪𓂝 var. ✶𓊪𓂝 *sbȝ* 'teach' (with derivatives); 𓇋✶𓇋𓉐 *sbȝ* 'door'. Det. star, constellation, exx. 𓅃𓎛𓊪𓃀𓇼𓀁[2] *Mśḫtyw* 'the Great Bear'; 𓇼✶ *Spdt* 'Sothis'; time as indicated by stars, exx. 𓇼✶ *śbd* 'month', see N 11; 𓇼𓇳✶ var. 𓇼✶[3] *wnwt* (1) 'hour', (2) 'priesthood'. Also semi-phon. *dwȝ*, exx. ✶𓊪𓇼 *dwȝt* 'morning'; ✶𓂝 var. Pyr. 𓂋𓎛✶[4] *dwȝ* 'adore' (in the morning). In the word ✶𓇼 'netherworld' (originally the place of the morning twilight,[5] popularly known as 'the Duat' and in this work still transliterated *dwȝt*) the very common *Pyr.* var. 𓂋𓊪𓇼 *dȝt* probably indicates that the *w* had fallen and that the pronunciation already approximated to the Old Coptic *tē*, *tēi*.[6]

[1] *Pyr.* 1038. [2] LAC. *TR.* 20, 89. [3] As 'priesthood', *Kopt.* 8, 4. [4] *Pyr.* 1087. [5] SETHE, *Pyr.*, Commentary, I 49. [6] *ÄZ.* 38, 87.

15 ⊛ star in circle

Ideo. in ⊛𓇼[1] var. ✶𓇼 varr. Pyr. 𓂋𓊪𓇼,[2] 𓂋𓎛𓇼,[3] *d(w)ȝt* 'netherworld', see N 14, at end.

[1] BUDGE, p. 14, 12. [2] *Pyr.* 5. 8. 802 and after. [3] *Pyr.* 257. 272.

16 𓈙[1] flat alluvial land with grains of sand ··· N 33 beneath it

Ideo. in 𓈙𓏏 varr. 𓈙𓏏, 𓈙𓏏, 𓈙 *tȝ* 'earth', 'land'. Hence phon. *tȝ* (rare), ex. 𓈙𓏏[2] *sšt* 'mystery', 'secret'. In group-writing (§ 60) 𓈙𓏏 is phon. *t*.[3] Det. land, in 𓎛[4] *ḏt* 'estate', whence also in 𓎛 *ḏt* 'eternity'; 𓎛𓀀 *ḏt* 'serf'.[5]

[1] O.K. exx. *Pyr.* 75; *Ti* 49. [2] Cairo 20088, *c* 12; 20683, *a* 8. [3] BURCHARDT § 132; an ex. under O 29, n. 5. [4] GARD. *Sin.* 77, n. 2. [5] VOG. *Bauer* 34.

17 𓈙[1] alternative form of 𓈙 N 16

Use as last.

[1] Common at all periods. As det. land in Dyn. III, see exx. under N 22.

18 𓆓 sandy tract[1]

Ideo. in 𓆓 var. 𓆓𓏏 *ỉw*[2] 'island'. In group-writing (§ 60) 𓆓𓏏 is phon. *ỉ*,[3] ex. 𓆓𓏏𓎛[4] *'Irt* 'Yareth' (Syrian place-name). Det. desert or foreign country, exx. 𓅱𓆓 var. 𓆓 *ȝḫt* 'horizon', more exactly the land of the sun-rise;[5] 𓋴𓆓 *Ṯḥnw* 'Libya'; 𓄿𓆓 *Stt* 'Asia'; cf. too 𓆓 D 8.[6] Different signs, but with similar outline, are (1) the garment 𓆓, see after S 26; (2) the cake 𓆓, see after X 4; (3) the oval, see 𓆓 Z 8.

[1] Exx. showing the sand, *D. el B.* 10 (*tȝ-ḏsr*); *Puy.* 36 (*Stt*). [2] Reading from old varr. of *ỉwy* 'deprive of a ship', *Pyr.* 1429. 1742. [3] BURCHARDT § 21. [4] *Urk.* iv. 791, 237. [5] See under N 27. [6] In *Pyr.* 628. 707 also of sea in *Wȝḏ-wr* 'the great green', as var of 𓆓 N 37.

19 𓈙 the last twice repeated (often small 𓈙)

In 𓇋[1] *Ḥr-ỉḫty*, var. Pyr. 𓇋𓅃𓆓𓋴[2] *Ḥr-ỉḫti*, 'Horus-of-the-horizon', 'Ḥarakhti'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 590, 13, qu. § 507, 2. [2] *Pyr.* 337.

N20 tongue of land

Det. in [1] var. Pyr. [2] *wḏb* 'sand-bank', 'shore'. Hence phon. *wḏb* in [3] var. Pyr. [4] *wḏb* 'turn back' and derivatives. From O.K. onward a sign of like appearance is used in *ḥb-sd* 'jubilee', '*Sed*-festival'.[5]

[1] *D. el B.* 116. [2] *Pyr.* 291. [3] Louvre C 166. [4] *Pyr.* 808.
[5] Exx. Dyn. VI, *Hamm.* 63; Dyn. XII, *Kopt.* 9; Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 37.

21 tongue of land

Det. land, especially in abbrev. , *iḏb* 'bank', 'region' (dual *iḏbwy* 'the two banks', i.e. 'Egypt').[1] More widely used in Dyn. XVIII, then often taking the place of earlier N 23, exx. *tȝ* 'earth'; [2] *ȝḫt* 'fields'; [3] *dmi* 'town'.

[1] *Wb.* i. 153. [2] *Rekh.* 3, 18, qu. Exerc. XXX, (iii). [3] *Urk.* iv. 893, 7.

22 [1] sandy tongue of land (O.K. prototype of both N 20 and N 21)

In *wḏb*, see O.K. varr. under N 20. Det. land, exx. Dyn. III [2] *ḫt* 'field'; [3] *šḫt* 'field'.

[1] Showing the sand, Munich, Inv. 204 (Abu Gurâb, Dyn. V). Sim. but reversed, Dav. *Ptah.* i. 11, no. 219=*Ptah.* (E.R.A.) 31, in the title *ḫry wḏb*, like last.
[2] Berl. *Ä.I.* i. p. 79, 8. 10. [3] Berl. *Ä.I.* i. p. 93. Sim. *ȝḫt*, *Urk.* i. 12, 7.

23 irrigation canal (Dyn. XI–XVIII; early identical with,[1] and clearly a mere differentiation of, N 36)

Det. irrigated land, exx. *tȝ* 'land'; *tȝš* 'boundary'; in Dyn. XVIII tends to be replaced by N 21. In Dyn. XI–XII or is found as det. of time, probably corrupted from as used in words for 'to-morrow' and 'yesterday',[2] exx. [3] *tr* 'season'; [4] *rk* 'time'.

[1] Dyn. XI, Bissing-Bruckmann, *Denkmäler* 33 A (*iḏbwy*); *Dend.* 11 A (*tȝ*).
[2] *ÄZ.* 34, 28; *Rec.* 35, 80. [3] *Th. T. S.* ii. 12; *Meir* iii. 16 (*tr*). Sim. *JEA.* 4, Pl. 8, 10 (*ḫʿw*). [4] *BH.* i. 8, 19. Sim. Brit. Mus. 614, 3 (*ḫʿw*).

24 land marked out with irrigation runnels

Ideo. or det. in varr. , , *sp(ȝ)t* (*śpȝt*)[1] 'district', 'nome'; also in *ḏȝtt* (?)[2] 'estate'. Det. province, exx. *Tȝ-wr* 'nome of Abydus'; *Šmʿw* 'Upper Egypt'; also garden, in [3] *ḫsp* (Pyr. *ḫzp*)[4] 'garden'.

[1] Lac. *Sarc.* ii. 132; the reading *śpȝt* is suggested also by some varr. of the place-name *Śpȝ*, see *ÄZ.* 58, 81, n. 20; 82, n. 4. [2] Reading, see on Aa 8.
[3] *Mission* V 283. [4] *Pyr.* 126.

25 sandy hill-country over edge of green cultivation

Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *ḫȝst* (*ḫȝśt*) 'hill-country', 'foreign land'. Det. desert, exx. varr. ,[2] ,[3] *smt* (*zmt*) 'desert', 'necropolis'; *ḫrt* 'upland tomb'; *ȝbtt* 'east'; also foreign countries, ex. *Rṯnw* 'Retjnu', 'Syria'. Ideo. in var. Pyr. [4] *Ḥȝ* '(the desert-god) Ḥa'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 343, 16; 373, 11; cf. O.K., Mar. *Mast.* p. 188. [2] Cairo 1622, cf. O.K. *Gebr.* ii. 8; *smyt*, Cairo 20011. [3] Proof in title *imy-r smwt ȝbtt*, see *Hier.* p. 31; other exx., *Siut* i. 314. 322. [4] *Pyr.* 1013.

N 26 sand-covered mountain over edge of green cultivation

Ideo. in *ḏw*[1] 'mountain', plur. [2] *ḏww*. Hence phon. *ḏw*[3] (later *dw*), exx. *ḏwi* 'call'; *3bḏw* 'Abydus'; *wnḏw* 'short-horned cattle'.

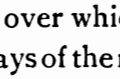
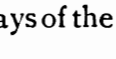
[1] Coptic *toou*. The proposal to read *tpy mny.f* in the well-known title of Anubis 'he who is upon his mountain' (*Rec.* 35, 228) needs further investigation. [2] *Th. T. S.* i. 9. [3] Reading, see *pḏw*, *Pyr.* 1013; cf. Vog. *Bauer*, p. 70.

27 sun rising over mountain

Ideo. in var. Pyr. [1] *3ḫt* 'horizon' (properly the place in the sky where the sun rises)[2] and its derivatives.

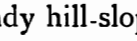
[1] *Pyr.* 154. [2] *Bull.* 17, 189.

28 hill over which are the rays of the rising sun[1]

Ideo. in Pyr. [2] *ḫr* 'hill of the sunrise' and in *ḫrỉ* 'appear in glory'. Hence phon. *ḫr*,[3] ex.  *ḫrm*, var.  [4] *ḫrm*, 'approach'.

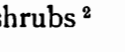
[1] De Buck, *De egyptische voorstellingen betreffende den oerheuvel*, Leyden, 1922, p. 63. [2] *Pyr.* 542. [3] *Wb.* iii. 243, 2 quotes an O.K. word in which the sign is preceded by the alphabetic signs for *ḫr*; Coptic also points to *ḫr* rather than *ḫr*. [4] Gard. *Sin.* 33.

29 sandy hill-slope[1]

Cf.  var. Pyr. [2] *ḫ33* 'hill', 'height'. Hence phon. *ḫ*.

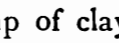
[1] Exx. showing sand, *Meir* ii. 17, nos. 36. 37. [2] *Pyr.* 1652.

30 [1] mound of earth with shrubs[2]

Ideo. or det. in var.  *iꜣt* 'mound'.

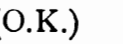
[1] Exx. Dyn. IV, *Medum* 11; Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 116. [2] *Bull.* 3, 145.

31 road bordered by shrubs[1]

Ideo. or det. in var. *wsṯ* 'road' and related words. Det. road, exx. *mṯn* 'road'; *ḫrt* 'road' (with related words); travel, in *ꜥr* 'mount up' and derivatives; position in general, exx. *ꜥỉ* 'here' (§ 205); *r-sy* 'entirely' (§ 205); *pfỉ* 'that' (§ 110); distance, in *ḫnty* 'period'. Abbrev. *ḫr* (see *ḫrt* 'road' above) in [2] var. O.K. [3] *'In-ḫrt* '(the god) Onūris'[4]; in for  *ḫrw-r* 'besides' (§ 179); and for superstitious reasons in place of *Ḥr* 'Horus' on M.K. coffins[5]; also abbrev. *wꜣ* in *wꜣ r* 'fall into' a bad state.[6]

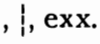
[1] Exx. O.K., *Medum* 9; *Saqq. Mast.* i. 39, no. 47. [2] Leyd. V 3 (in a proper name); Cairo 20446, *a*. [3] *Gebr.* i. 18. [4] Lit. 'he who fetched the distant one'; see *Unt.* 5, 141. [5] *AZ.* 51, 58. 59. [6] *Westc.* 9, 12, qu. p. 420.

32 lump of clay or dung (O.K.)

Phon. det. in Pyr. [1] *ỉnw* 'runners' on account of  *ỉn* 'clay'. Also as alternative for F 52 in O.K. [2] *mḫṯḫṯ* 'filthy one'. In M.E. replaced by Aa 2.

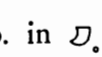
[1] *Pyr.* 1499. [2] *Ti* 112.

N 33 ○ grain of sand, pellet, or like. (For similar signs cf. ○ D 12 and the circle, see after Z 8)

Det. sand, in *šʿy* 'sand'; metal or mineral (often repeated •••), exx. *nbw* 'gold'; *msdmt* 'black eye-paint', 'kohl'; medicaments, incense, etc. exx. [1] *ṯr* 'pellet'; *pḫrt* 'medicine', 'prescription'. A sign of like appearance rarely takes the place of dangerous signs such as A 14 in religious documents, ex. *ḫftyw* 'enemies'; this practice dates from Pyr.[2] Sometimes ••• or ⋮ is substituted for the plural strokes ||| , ⁞, exx. [3] *gnwt* 'annals';  [4] *šsrw* 'bags'.

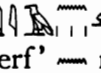
[1] *D. el B.* 10. [2] *ÄZ.* 51, 18. 63. [3] *Urk.* iv. 86, 3. [4] *Urk.* iv. 1143, 13.

34 [1] ingot of metal (Dyn. XVIII; in Dyn. XI the sign resembles W 13;[2] in Dyn. III–V it resembles X 3[3])

Ideo. in 'copper', early perhaps read *bjꜣ* and later *ḥmt* (?).[4] Det. objects of copper or bronze, exx.  [5] *ʿnḫ* 'mirror'; [6] *ḫʿw* 'weapons'; [7] *mnḫ* 'axe'.

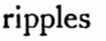
[1] *Puy.* 38. [2] *JEA.* 4, Pl. 9. [3] *Medum* 13; Palermo stone 5, 4; rather different, *Gebr.* i. 13, reg. 3. [4] *ÄZ.* 53, 51, n. 2. The reading *bjꜣ* would be confirmed for early times if the compound word written with this sign *JEA.* 4, Pl. 9, l. 10 proved to be really *bjꜣ-rwḏ*, the Coptic *barōt* 'copper'. The supposed later reading *ḥmt* (?) is based solely on Coptic *homent, homt.* [5] *Adm.* 8, 5. [6] *Urk.* iv. 656, 2. [7] GARD. *Sin.* 51. 159.

35 ripple of water (rarely vertically ⁞)[1]

Cf. *nt* 'water'.[2] Hence (?) phon. *n*. Perhaps phon. *n* too when used as a substitute for D 35 both in *n* 'not' and in *nn* 'not' (§ 104). In group-writing (§ 60) , , and are all used for *n*,[3] while appears, as does also in Dyn. XIX, to correspond to *l*,[4] ex. [5] *Sḫt inr* 'Field-of-Reeds'. In  [6] *ḏt* 'serf' replaces the sign of land N 17, a curious substitution (or error of transcription?) found also in Pyr.[7]

[1] LOUVRE C 1. [2] SETHE, *Alphabet* 153. [3] BURCHARDT §§ 67. 69. 71. [4] *Ib.* § 81. [5] *Urk.* iv. 1194, 2. [6] Cairo 20161. [7] *Pyr.* 1217 (*tt*); 1713 (*ṯkr*).

(35) three ripples

Ideo. in *mw*[1] 'water'. Hence phon. *mw*, exx. *šmw* 'summer'; var.  *mwww* '*muu*-dancers';[2] *ḥdmw* 'footstool'; phon. *m* in group-writing (§ 60), ex. [3] *Ynʿm* 'Yenoam', Palestinian place-name. Det. water, liquid, exx. *wrw* 'wave'; *fdt* 'sweat'; actions connected with water, exx. *ỉrỉ* 'wash'; *sw(r)ỉ* 'drink'. The composite det. (in hieroglyphic also) for rivers, lakes, seas comes into vogue in Dyn. XVIII, exx. [4] *ỉtrw* 'river'; [5] *ḫnw* 'brook'.

[1] Coptic *mow*. Cf. *mwt* 'semen', phonetically *Pyr.* 123. [2] GARD. *Sin.* 70. [3] *Urk.* iv. 744, 6. [4] DÉV. *Graphies*, no. 9. [5] *Urk.* iv. 655, 13. Sim. *ib.* 3, 10.

N 36 channel filled with water[1] (later form as det. irrigated land N 23)

Ideo. in [2] var. Pyr. [3] *mr* 'canal', 'channel'. Hence phon. or phon. det. *mr* in var. *mrỉ* 'love';[4] phon. *mỉ*,[5] exx. var. *mỉst* 'liver'; [6] *mỉḥꜥt* 'tomb'. Det. rivers, lakes, seas, exx. *Wỉḏ-wr* 'the sea', lit. 'the great green'; *ḥꜥpy*, var. M.K. *ḥp*, 'the inundation', here early interchanging with N 37. For (in hieroglyphic also) as det. of names of rivers, lakes, seas from Dyn. XVIII on, see under N 35. Doubtless an irrigation canal when prototype of the later land-sign N 23, see there. In the fem. collective ,[7] varr. ,[8] [7] *mrt* 'weavers'[9] the sign was probably understood as a weaver's reed,[10] though the occasional presence of or may have indicated the same value *mr* as in the masc. [11] *mr* 'friend(s)', 'partisans'.

[1] Detailed O.K. exx. Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 80; Dav. *Ptah.* i. 11, no. 218 (*cḏ-mr*). [2] Dyn. XVIII, *Urk.* iv. 815, 1, qu. Exerc. XVIII (*a*). Cf. O.K. *Urk.* i 108, 13; *ÄZ.* 42, 9. [3] *Pyr.* 848. [4] *Verbum* i. § 397, 7. [5] *PSBA.* 16, 142; *Sphinx* 13, 157. [6] *Urk.* iv. 45, 16. [7] *Wb.* ii. 106, 11–20, there confused with *mrt* 'serfs'. [8] *BH.* i. 29. [9] Existence as a separate word doubted *Wb.* ii. 97, 2, but clear proofs Dav. *Seven Private Tombs*, pp. 2–3. 49; *Puy.* 43; *P. Anast.* VI. 20. [10] *ÄZ.* 45, 88. [11] *Wb.* ii. 98, 2.

37 garden pool

Ideo. in var. *ś* 'pool'. Hence phon. *ś*.[1] Not seldom interchanging in hieroglyphic with [2] N 36, ex. [3] *ḥꜥpyw* 'inundations'. Appears to be a sign for irrigated land in [4] var. Dyn. III [5] (N 38) *śṯỉt* 'aroura' (§ 266, 3); cf. the use of N 36 both as a channel of the Nile and, in its use as the early form of N 23, as an irrigation canal. Sometimes replaces the cake (see after X 4) in spellings of *sn* 'open' like , [5a]. Occasionally it serves as a large form of the block of stone O 39, ex. [6] *ỉnr* 'stone'.

[1] Sethe, *Alphabet* 155. [2] Often in *mrỉ* 'love', exx. *Pyr.* 317. 953. 2192. Sim. *Amarn.* i. 22; ii. 23; iii. 6. [3] *PSBA.* 18, 202, 9. Sim. *BH.* i. 8, 21; also *Hamm.* 114, 14, qu. p. 392, n. 5 (*Wỉḏ-wr*). So too *Pyr.* 435. 564 (*Ḥ(ꜥ)p*); 802 (*Wỉḏ-wr*). [4] *Urk.* iv. 172, 1. [5] Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 79, 13. [5a] For this and the possibly homophonous word for 'pass by' see Gard. *Sin.* 72. 160, as well as *Wb.* iii. 454. [6] *Puy.* 38. Sim. *Bersh.* i. 14, 2 (*snt*).

38 garden pool with sloping sides (detailed form of N 37)[1]

Use as last.

[1] Exx. O.K., Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 75, 11; Dav. *Ptah.* i. 11, no. 213; Dyn. XVIII, *Puy.* 20. 22; *D. el B.* 79. 81.

For see U 18.

39 garden pool full of water (alternative of N 37)[1]

Use as N 37.

[1] Exx. O.K., *Medum* 9. 13; *Ti* 69; M.K., Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 254.

N 40 combination of N 37 and D 54. In *šm* 'go'.

41 well full of water[1] Det. well, ex. [2] *ḫnmt* 'well'; pool, marsh, in [3] varr. [4] [5] O.K. [6] *phww*[7] 'limits', 'distant marsh-lands'. As substitute for the female organ (cf. O.K. [8]) in *ḥmt* 'woman', 'wife'. Hence phon. *ḥm*, exx. var. [9] *ḥm* 'assuredly' (§ 253); *nḥm* 'rescue'. Also as female organ in var. (here is det.) 'vulva', and derivatively 'cow', where the reading is more probably *idt* than *ḥmt*;[9a] cf. above F 45. For obscure reasons,[10] phon. *bi*, exx. *bi* 'copper'; *bi* 'firmament'; for the reading see [11] var. [12] *biw* 'mine'.

[1] With interior zigzag lines for water, *BH.* iii. 6, no. 88; *D. el B.* 16. [2] *Th. T. S.* i. 27. Sim. O.K. *ḫdwt*, Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 71, cf. *ÄZ.* 42, 9. [3] *Urk.* iv. 138, 8. [4] *Puy.* 36. [5] *Urk.* iv. 587, 3. [6] MONTET 4. [7] The proposed reading *ḫnw* reposed mainly on *Urk.* iv. 523, 5, but *Puy.* 30 shows the reading there to be false. See also *ÄZ.* 3, 62. [8] From a sculpture at Abu Gurâb; cf. *nk* 'copulate', *Pyr.* 1321. [9] *Urk.* iv. 257, 9. [9a] Full discussion and references, *AEO.* ii. 258*; *Wb.* iii. 76 reads *ḫmt*. [10] *Hier.* p. 34; hardly a copper axe-head as proposed in MÖLL. *Pal.* i. 98, n. 1. [11] *Sh. S.* 23–4. [12] *Sinai* 53, 3.

42 well full of water (a common alternative form of last)[1] Use as last.

[1] With the zigzag lines, but having a straight line at top, O.K. *Sah.* 48; *Ti* 128 (*ḥmt*).

Sect. O. Buildings, Parts of Buildings, etc.

O 1 house Ideo. in *pr*[1] 'house', cf. the fem. collective [2] *pryt* 'houses'. Hence phon. *pr* in *prì* 'go forth' and derivatives; only very rarely not initial *pr*, ex. [3] for *ḫpr* 'become'. Det. house, building, exx. *rt* 'room', 'department'; *iwnn* 'sanctuary'; *ḫnw* 'interior'; *mḥrt* 'tomb'. Less suitably also in *st* 'seat', 'place'; *nst* 'seat' of office; *ȝḫt* 'horizon'.

[1] Reading perhaps preserved in Coptic *djenepōr* 'roof' (p. 8, n. 2), also in Greek transliterations like Φαραώ = Hebrew פַּרְעֹה; Φορώρ = οἶκος Ὥρου; see *ÄZ.* 51, 125.

[2] *Ḥaremḥab* 34. 36. 38; also in *pryt Pr-ʿ* 'courts of Pharaoh', *P. Kah.* 38, 10–11 (Akhenaten), Coptic περιπεροι. [3] *ÄZ.* 57, 3*. 5*, very rare.

O 2 combination of O 1 and T 3 — In *pr-ḥḏ* 'treasury', lit. 'white house'.

3 combination of O 1, P 8, X 3, and W 22. — In *prt-ḫrw* 'invocation-offerings'.[1]

[1] See above p. 172.

4 reed shelter in fields[0] — Ideo. in [1] *h* 'room (?)'. Hence phon. *h*.

[0] Probably a reed shelter of the kind still to be seen in Egyptian fields (Iversen). A late sign-papyrus in Copenhagen gives *pr n sḫt* 'field-house' as one of several descriptions of the hieroglyph. [1] *M. u. K.* 1, 7 (with note); *Eb.* 25, 16. The exact meaning is doubtful, but see *Wb.* ii. 470, 2.

5 winding wall (also sometimes) — Det. in [1] *mrrt* 'street'; hence phon. or phon. det. *mr* in [2] var. [3] *Mr-wr* 'Mnevis-bull'. For unknown reason, phon. det. *nm* in [4] var. Pyr. [5] *nmi* 'traverse'; also in [6] *nmi* 'lowing' of cattle.

[1] *BH.* i. 44, 2. [2] *Amarn.* v. 32, 21. [3] Berl. *ÄI.* ii. p. 100. [4] *Sin.* R 32. [5] *Pyr.* 1260. Sim. *ib.* 1370. [6] *Sin.* R 49.

6 rectangular enclosure seen in plan — Ideo. in *ḥwt*[1] 'castle', 'mansion', 'temple', 'tomb'. The full reading *ḥwt*, possibly later *ḥyt*, is suggested by the O.K. personal name *Ḥwti*[2] and by the isolated variant [3] *Nbt-ḥyt*, together with the Coptic equivalent **ⲛⲉϩⲱⲟⲩ**[4] of the name of the goddess Nephthys. Hence the transliteration *ḥwt* has been adopted in this Grammar except for the divine name *Ḥt-ḥr*, Gk. Ἀθυρ, 'Hathor' where the element *ḥat-* is clearly in *status constructus*. However, in one passage of Dyn. XII [5] is written for *ḥtt* 'quarry', giving to the mere value *ḥ*.

[1] Perhaps one of the large enclosures of reeds called in Arabic *zarîbah*, the enclosed portion roofed with stalks and reserved for the women and children (Calverley). [2] *ÄZ.* 63, 149. [3] Cairo, unnumbered coffin from Asyûṭ. [4] PREISENDANZ, *Pap. Graec. mag.* i. 72; cf. also the place-name **ϩⲟϒ**, **ϩⲱ** *AEO.* ii. 33*. [5] *Bersh.* ii. p. 24.

7 alternative form of last (Dyn. XVIII)[1] — Use as last.

[1] Exx. *Puy.* 40; *Rekh.* 16.

8 combination of O 7 and O 29 — In [1] *ḥwt-ʿɜt* 'temple', earlier 'castle',[2] lit. 'great castle'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 575, 8. [2] Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 78.

9 combination of O 7 and V 30 — In varr. [1], [2] *Nbt-ḥyt* '(the goddess) Nephthys'.

[1] *M. u. K.* vs. 5, 4. [2] See above O 6, n. 3.

O 10 combination of O 6 and G 5

In var. [1] *Ḥt-ḥr* '(the goddess) Hathor'.

[1] *Sinai* 80.

11 palace with battlements [0]

Ideo. in var. [1] var. Pyr. [2] *ʿḥ*, var. M.K. [3] *ỉḫ*, 'palace'.

[0] Earliest depictions, PETR. *RT.* ii. 3, 4 and within an enclosure like O 13, *ib.* ii. 7, 8. 9; later DAV. *Ptah.* i. 12, no. 225; *Hier.* 3, 30. Not two-storeyed, SCHARFF, 22, n. 64. [1] *Urk.* iv. 58, 7. [2] *Pyr.* 141. [3] *Rec.* 14, 167; see *Sphinx* 13, 157.

12 combination of O 11 and D 36

In var. of *ʿḥ* 'palace', see last.

13 [1] battlemented enclosure

Det. in *sḫḥt* 'gateway' and in the related verb *sḫḥ* (*śḫḥ*) 'wall in', [2] 'enclose'.

[1] Ex. *Urk.* iv. 174, 9. [2] Exx. *Pyr.* 585. 636. Sim. with O 14, *ÄZ.* 60, 63.

14 portion and alternative of last [1]

Use as last.

[1] Exx. *Urk.* iv. 422, 2; *ÄZ.* 60, 63.

15 [1] walled enclosure with buttresses, and with the signs W 10 and X 1

Ideo. in [1] varr. , *wsḫt* (*wśḫt*) 'hall' in palace or temple.

[1] *Rekh.* 10. Varr. with battlements as in O 13, as well as palace O 11, see *Hier.* p. 34.

16 [1] gateway (?) surmounted by protecting serpents

Ideo. or det. in [2] *ṯs* 'curtain (?)' and [3] var. [3] *ṯsyt* 'curtain'. Hence semi-ideo. in the title of the vizier [4] var. [5] var. O.K. [6] *ṯsyty* 'he of the curtain'. For *ṯs-wr* 'larboard' see on S 22.

[1] *Rekh.* 4. [2] MAR. *Abyd.* i. 19, *a*. [3] LAC. *TR.* 21, 85–6. [4] *Th. T. S.* ii. 14. 17. [5] BUDGE, p. 322, 2, as epithet of Osiris. [6] DAV. *Ptah.* ii. 6. 28; *Saqq. Mast.* i. 17.

17 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] DAV. *Ptah.* i. 12, no. 232.

18 shrine seen from side

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *ḳs(r)ỉ* (Pyr. *ḳsr* [3]) 'chapel', 'shrine'.

[1] Exx. *D. el B.* 114; *Urk.* iv. 168, 15. [2] *Urk.* iv. 130, 16. [3] *Pyr.* 276.

19 primitive shrine

Det. in [1] *Pr-wr* 'Great House' name of the pre-dynastic national shrine of Upper Egypt at Hieraconpolis (*Nḫn*); [2] also of *ỉtrt* in *ỉtrt šmʿ(yt)* 'the row of Upper Egyptian sanctuaries', as seen at the *Sed*-festival; [3] hence also as collective term for 'the gods of Upper Egypt'. [4]

[1] *Pyr.* 648; Brit. Mus. 574, 7. [2] *Unt.* v. 127, n. 2. [3] *JEA.* 30, 27; for references see *ÄZ.* 44, 17. [4] See above p. 291, with n. 3.

O20 shrine

Det. sanctuary, exx. *itrt* 'row of sanctuaries'; *ḫm* 'shrine'; especially of the *Pr-nw* or *Pr-nsr* (*Pr-nzr*), names of the pre-dynastic national sanctuary of Lower Egypt at Buto (*P*). Hence *itrt mḥt* 'the row of Lower Egyptian sanctuaries' and collective term for 'the gods of Lower Egypt'; see on O 19, together with nn. 3, 4 there.

[1] *Lisht*, p. 37. [2] *Urk.* iv. 167, 1. [3] *Pyr.* 1438; Brit. Mus. 574, 8. [4] *Pyr.* 852; BUDGE, p. 88, 20; 319, 11.

21 façade of shrine

Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *sḫ-nṯr* (*zḫ-nṯr*) 'the divine booth'.

[1] *Mitt.* ix. Pl. 7, 1, in the title of Anubis *ḫnty sḫ-nṯr*. Cf. *Hier.* p. 36.

22 open booth supported by a pole

Ideo. or det. in var. *sḫ*, var. Pyr. [1] *zḫ*, 'booth'; hence phon. *sḫ* (*zḫ*) in *sḫ* 'counsel'. In the combination the sign retains a value *ḥb* (*ḥzb*) which it formerly possessed when used alone.[2]

[1] *Pyr.* 130. [2] Cf. *Pyr.* 555 (*ḥzb* 'catch of wild fowl'); 1672 (*ḥzb* 'be festive').

For see W 4.

23 hall used in the *Sed*-festival[1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] varr. [3] [4] *ḥb-sd* (*ḥb-śd*) 'jubilee', '*Sed*-festival'

[1] See *Unt.* 3, 136. [2] *Urk.* iv. 565, 16. [3] *Kopt.* 9. Sim. O.K., *Urk.* i. 97, 6. [4] *Urk.* iv. 569, 8.

24 pyramid with side of surrounding wall

Det. in *mr* 'pyramid', 'tomb' and in names of specific royal pyramids, ex. *Ḫꜣ-nfr-ꜥImnmḥꜣt* 'the pyramid Amenemḥēt-is-high-and-beautiful'.[1] Hence also in *Mn-nfr* 'Memphis' (p. 183, n. 1).

[1] See *ÄZ.* 32, 88.

25 obelisk

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *tḫn* 'obelisk'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 366, 13. [2] *Urk.* iv. 360, 16.

26 stela

Ideo. or det. stela, exx. [1] var. [2] *wḏ* 'stela'; [3] *ꜥḥꜥw* 'station', 'stela'.

[1] *BH.* i. 25, 32. [2] *BH.* i. 26, 141. [3] *Rec.* 20, 40, in the phrase *ꜥḥꜥw n Nb* 'station of the King', see *Unt.* 2, 40.

27 [1] hall of columns

Det. hall of columns, exx. [2] *ḏꜣdw* 'hall of columns'; *ḫꜣ* 'office'. From last, phon. or phon. det. *ḫꜣ* in [3] var. [4] *ḫ(ꜣ)w(y)* 'night'.

[1] *Rekh.* 4. [2] *Urk.* iv. 257, 1. [3] *JEA.* 4, Pl. 8, 3; cf. *Pyr.* 1639. [4] *Puy.* 29, 5 in the name of the feast *ḫt-ḫrwy* 'night-ceremonies', cf. *BH.* i. 24; *Urk.* iv. 27, 5.

28 column with tenon at top

Ideo. in *iwn* 'column'; for the reading cf. var. [1] *iwnyt* 'hall of columns'. Hence phon. *iwn*, exx. [2] var. Pyr. [3] *iwnt* 'bow'; *Ỉwnw* 'Heliopolis'.

[1] *Amada* 14 = *Eleph.* 17. For further evidence see *Sitz. Berl. Akad.* 1912, 961. [2] *Sebekkhu* 5. [3] *Pyr.* 1644.

O 29 wooden column[1] (also found vertically) — Cf. [2] *ꜣ* 'column'. Hence phon. *ꜣ*, exx. [3] *ꜥꜣ* 'great'; [4] *ḥrꜣ* 'infant'. In group-writing (§ 60) or is phon. *ꜥ*,[5] exx. [6] *Tꜥmṯ* 'Taʿmetj', f. personal name; [7] *Ynꜥm* 'Yenoam', Palestinian place-name.

[1] As support of the booth O 22, *Medum* 10. [2] *P. Kah.* 13, 2. [3] Louvre C 1, 10. [4] *Pyr.* 1105. [5] BURCHARDT, § 26. [6] *Urk.* iv. 11, 9. [7] *Urk.* iv. 744, 5.

30 supporting pole — Ideo. or det. in var. [1] *sḫnt* (*zḫnt*) [2] 'support' of heaven. For a similar sign, but reversed, see after U 12.

[1] Four times repeated, 'the four supports', *Urk.* iv. 843, 2. [2] Reading with *z*, *Pyr.* 1559; *Ḫarḫ.* 365.

31 [1] door — Ideo. or det. in var. [2] *ꜣ* 'door'; hence very rarely phon. *ꜣ*, ex. [3] *ꜣmt* 'Asiatic woman'. Det. open, exx. *wn* 'open'; *sn* 'open'.

[1] *Puy.* 54; see the picture PETRIE, *Deshasheh* 21. [2] In the title *ỉry-ꜣ* 'door-keeper', Cairo 20103, *l*; 20184, *k*. [3] *Urk.* iv. 743, 4.

32 [1] gateway — Det. door, gateway, exx. [1] abbrev. [2] *sbꜣ* (*śbꜣ*) 'door'; *sbḫt* 'gateway'.

[1] *D. el B.* 137. [2] *Urk.* iv. 845, 13.

33 [1] façade of palace or tomb — Det. in *srḫ* 'banner' for the Horus name (p. 72).

[1] *Urk.* iv. 160, 12.

34 bolt — Ideo. in [1] *s* (*z*) 'bolt'. Hence phon. *s* (*z*). Also as substitute for R 22 in [2] var. Pyr. [3] *Ḥm* 'Letopolis', the modern Ausîm NW. of Cairo.[4]

[1] *Urk.* iv. 498, 11. [2] Cairo 20498; *Ḫarḫ.* 535. Det. with the shrine O 20, Cairo 20738. [3] *Pyr.* 1670. [4] From Dyn. XIX onward, however, is often actually written at the beginning of this place-name (GAUTHIER, *Dict. géogr.* V 45), which appears from the Gk. personal name Πετεαρβεσκινιος (gen.) = *Pꜣ-dì-Ḥr-nb-Śḫn* really to have read *Śḫm* or *Śḫn* (SPIEGELBERG, *Äg. u. gr. Eigennamen*, 28*, no. 198 a).

35 combination of O 34 and D 54 — In a number of words implying motion and having *s* (*z*) as a characteristic radical, exx. rare var. *sbỉ* 'go', 'pass', 'send'; *sỉ* 'perish', later replaced by *sbỉ*; rare var. *ms* 'bring', 'offer'; *ỉs* 'go' (imperative, § 336); var. var. Pyr. [1] *sy* (*zy*) 'who?', 'what?' There is much confusion in the value of , owing to the tendency (1) to write alone for *sḅ*, and (2) to write for simple *s*.[2]

[1] *Pyr.* 438. [2] *ÄZ.* 48, 31.

36 wall[0] (occasionally horizontally [1]) — Ideo. or det. in var. [2] *inḅ* 'wall'. Det. wall, exx. [3] *sḅty* 'surrounding wall'; [3] *wmtt* 'bulwark', 'fortification'; [4] *snḅ* 'overleap' a wall.

[0] In the earliest times perhaps plan of a brick enclosure with buttresslike projections, but later certainly interpreted as a wall, cf. A 35 and O 37. See SCHARFF, 18. [1] *Urk.* iv. 764, 9. [2] *Urk.* iv. 765, 7. 16. [3] *Urk.* iv. 661, 5. [4] *Sin.* R 141.

O 37 falling wall

Det. overthrow, exx. [1] *whn* 'overthrow'; [2] *sḫnn* 'demolish' a wall; slanting, ex. [3] *gsi* 'tilt'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 780, 7. [2] Cf. *Puy.* 20. [3] *Peas.* B 1, 92.

38 corner of wall

Det. in *ḳnbt* 'corner', 'angle',[0] whence var. *ḳnbt* 'magistrates', lit. perhaps 'those who sit at the corner'. Det. gate, in *crrt* 'gate'; corner (?), in *mrrt* 'street'. Ideo. or det. in var. *ḫry (n) tm*, an obscure title.[1]

[0] Palermo stone, vs. 5, 2; see too *AEO.* ii. no. 452 of On. Am. [1] *ÄZ.* 40, 96.

39 stone slab or brick (sometimes large like N 37)

Det. stone and similar, exx. *inr* 'stone'; *cit* 'valuable stone' for vessels, etc.; *dbn* '*deben*-weight' (§ 266, 4); *cr* 'pebble'; *ḏbt* 'brick'.

40 stairway

Det. stairway, exx. varr. [1] *rwd* 'stairway'; var. [2] *ḫtyw* 'terrace', 'terraced hill'.

[1] *Sebekkhu* 8. Reading, see Leyd. V 3, 5. [2] *Urk.* iv. 1031, 6, in connection with Min: for the *ḫtyw* 'platform' of Min see Cairo 20703, *a* 5; also LEGRAIN, *L'aile nord du pylône d'Aménophis III*, 14 A; see too the elaborate study *Kêmi* ii. 41.

41 double stairway

Det. stairway, exx. [1] *ḳsy* 'ascent', 'high place'; [2] *icr* 'ascend'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 364, 3. [2] *ÄZ.* 46, 98.

42 fence outside primitive shrine O 19[1]

Phon. *šsp* (*šzp*) in *šsp*, var. Pyr. [2] *šzp*, 'receive', but early *sšp*; [3] cf. [4] var. [5] *sšp* 'daylight'.

[1] See the pictures of O 19 *Medum* 9; *Sah.* 22; *Ann.* 25, 126. [2] *Pyr.* 879. [3] *Siut* 1, 225. [4] *P. Kah.* 1, 10; *Peas.* B 1, 201. [5] DE BUCK, ii. 5.

43 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] *Pyr.* 260 (W 387). See too SCHARFF, 13, n. 23.

44 emblem erected outside the temple of Min[1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *iꜣt* 'office', 'rank'.

[1] See *Kopt.* 10, 3; a divergent early form JUNKER, *Giza I*, 146. [2] Commonest form, exx. *Beni Hasan* I, 25, 11; *Kopt.* 8, 11; *Urk.* iv. 208. [3] BUDGE, 482, 16; *ỉrwt*, given as principal form *Wb.* i. 29, if found at all early, is probably *status pronominalis*, see § 78.

45 domed building

Ideo. or det. in varr. , *ipt* 'harîm'; [1] *ipꜣt* is possibly the fuller form of the same word.

[1] *ÄZ.* 45, 127.

46 older form of last[1]

Use as last.

[1] Exx. O.K., *Urk.* i. 100, 13; M.K., *Bersh.* ii. 21, top 16; Dyn. XVIII, *Urk.* iv. 897, 3.

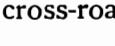
47 a prehistoric building at Hieraconpolis[1] (Dyn. XVIII form)[2]

Ideo. in varr. , *Nḫn*[3] 'Hieraconpolis', i.e. Kôm el-Aḥmar in Upper Egypt.

[1] *ÄZ.* 53, 57. [2] *Rekh.* 16; but also Dyn. VI, *Gebr.* ii. 6; Dyn. XII, *BH.* ii. 14; Leyd. V 4, 1. [3] Reading, BRUGSCH, *Dict. Géogr.* 353; see too *ÄZ.* 58, 60 and the alternative writing *Mḫn*, *AEO.* ii. no 320 of On. Am.

O 48 ⓘ alternative form of last[1] Use as last.

[1] Dyn. V, *Sah.* 18; Dyn. XII, *Th. T. S.* ii. 6; Dyn. XVIII, *Paheri* 8.

49 ⊗ village with cross-roads Ideo. in *niwt* 'village'; for the reading cf. Pyr.  [1] *n(iw)tyw*(?) 'those belonging to the lower heaven' and the very late var. [2] for Ναύκρατις. Det. village, town, ex. *Wist* 'Thebes'; inhabited region, in *Kmt* 'Egypt', lit. 'the black (land)'; [3] *ḏstt* (?) 'estate'.

[1] *Pyr.* 1467. The puzzling evidence suggests that the 'lower heaven' had two names, namely *Nt(w)t* and *Nnt*, which are much confused in the writing. Crucial passages are *Pyr.* 149. 446. 1691. [2] *ÄZ.* 53, 105. [3] *Peas.* R 68; see Aa 8.

50 ◎ circular threshing-floor covered with grain[1] (printed in older books in the late form Ⓢ) Det. in [2] *spt* (*zpt*) 'threshing-floor'. Hence phon. or phon. det. *sp* (*zp*) in var. ◎ *sp* 'time', 'occasion' and related words. Note var. *sp sn* 'two times' as sign that a word or part of a word is to be repeated in reading (§§ 207. 274), exx. *rš rš* 'very often'; *ršrš* 'rejoice'. For ◎ in *ḥst-sp* 'regnal year' see p. 204.

[1] *Hier.* pp. 27. 67. [2] MONTET 213–14.

51 heap of grain on a raised mud floor[0] Ideo. or det. in varr. , [1] *šnwt* 'granary'.

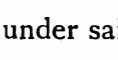
[0] So ERMAN, *Ägypten*, 577, n. 3, probably rightly; for the shape of the heap, cf. *Ti* 124. DAV. *Ptah.* i. 36 thought the sign originally depicted a granary, and was only later interpreted as a heap of corn. However, both early (*ib.* 28; *Ti* 84) and late (ERMAN, *op. cit.* 576) the actual granaries were dome-shaped.
[1] *Urk.* iv. 1050, 13.

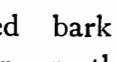
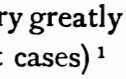
Sect. P. Ships and Parts of Ships

P 1 boat on water Det. boat, ship, exx. *dpt* 'ship'; [1] *ḫrw* 'ships'; [2] *ḫrw* 'ships'; sail, travel by water, exx. *nḥi* 'sail'; *ḫdi* 'fare downstream'; also det. in [3] *iw(y)* 'one without a boat'. As abbrev. the sign presents difficulties; [4] is doubtless *dpt-nṯr*[5] 'the divine bark'; in [6] 'overseer of ships' there is definite evidence in favour of *ḫrw*,[7] but possibly *ḫrw* is merely a later writing of, or more recent substitute for, *ḫrw*;[8] the singular 'boat' doubtless usually stood for [9] *imw*, but once at least represents the much rarer [10] *ḳiḳiw*.

[1] *Hamm.* 114, 14; *Bersh.* i. 14, 7. [2] *BH.* i. 44, 5; *Rekh.* 3, 34. [3] *Wb.* i. 47. [4] *ÄZ.* 45, Pl. VI, 6. [5] *Adm.* p. 33. [6] *ÄZ.* 45, Pl. VI, 6; Cairo 20023, *s*; *Urk.* iv. 153, 3. [7] Compare Cairo 20143, *c* with *ib. b*; so too without plural strokes and followed by numeral, *Cen.* 90, 1, 5. 6. [8] *ÄZ.* 32, 34. Possibly the relationship is like that of O.K. *šḫw*, Dyn. XVIII *wsḫ* 'breadth'. [9] *ÄZ.* 68, 8. [10] *Westc.* 8, 3–4.

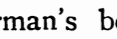
(1) boat upside down Det. in *pnḥ* 'upset', 'overturn'.

P 2 ship under sail — Det. in  *ḫnti* 'sail upstream'.

3 sacred bark (details vary greatly in different cases)[1] — Ideo. or det. in  var. *wiꜣ* 'sacred bark'. Det. divine boats, exx.  *mᶜnḏt* 'bark of the dawn'; *nšmt* 'the *neshmet*-bark', i.e. the sacred boat of Abydus. Also det. sail, when divine journeys are meant, ex. [2] *ḏꜣi* 'cross' sky, said of Rēᶜ.

[1] For different forms see *Ikhern.* 14. 23 (*nšmt*); Cairo 20024 = *Mus. ég.* i. 17 (*mᶜnḏt, msktt*); *Urk.* iv. 366, 6. 7 (*mᶜnḏt, msktt*). [2] *D. el B.* 114.

For see G 7*. For see G 10.

4 fisherman's boat with net — Semi-ideo. in  *wḥr* 'fisherman', plur. [1] *wḥrw*, together with the related words.

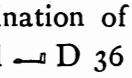
[1] *Bersh.* ii. 16 without the plural strokes. Cf. Ṣaʿîdic ⲟⲩⲱϩⲉ 'fisherman'.

5 sail — Ideo. or det. in var. *ṯsw*[1] 'breath', 'wind'. Det. wind, exx. *mḥyt* 'north wind'; *ḏrw* 'storm'; sail, in [2] *ḥtsw* 'sail'. Ideo. also in var. *nfw* 'skipper', late var. *nfy*.[3]

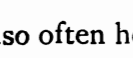
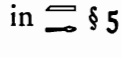
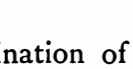
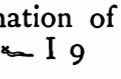
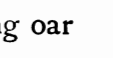
[1] Reading, *Pyr.* 309; see *ÄZ.* 24, 86. [2] DÜMICHEN, *Kalenderinschriften* 35, 49. [3] LEPSIUS, *Todtenbuch*, ch. 99, 23. Coptic *neef*.

6 mast[0] — Phon. *ḫr*[1] in var. *ḫr* 'stand' and derivatives.

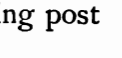
[0] For the problem of the form (also in P 5, 7) see *Sah.* II, p. 161. [1] That *ḫ* forms part of the reading is shown by a late spelling of *ḫrw* 'limbs', BRUGSCH, *Wörterbuch*, Suppl. 272.

7 combination of P 6 and D 36 — Use as last, ex.  [1] *ḫrw* 'ships'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 702, 15.

8 oar (also often horizontally in § 55) — Det. oar, exx.  [1] *wsrw* 'oars';  [2] *ḫpt* 'oar'. Perhaps from a word [3] var. ,[4] 'oar' known only from the king's name  [5] *Nb-ḫrw(?)-Rᶜ* 'Nebkherurēᶜ' phon. *ḫrw*, exx.  var.  *ḫrw* 'voice'; *ḫrwy* 'enemy'.

[1] NAV. 99, 23. [2] A secondary word, see *ÄZ.* 62, 4. [3] Value deduced only from phonetic use. [4] *D. el B.* (XI) iii. Pl. 11. [5] Now recognized as distinct from king Nebḥepetrēᶜ, see *Stud. Aeg.* I 38–41; also *ÄZ.* 62, 3.

9 combination of P 8 and I 9 — In  var. *ḫr(y)·fy* 'says' (§ 437).

10 steering oar — Det. in *ḥmw* 'steering oar'; *ḥmy* 'steersman'.

11 mooring post — Det. in [1] *mnit* (*minit*) 'mooring post' and the related words. In hieratic often indistinguishable from T 14 and consequently so usually transcribed.[2]

[1] Brit. Mus. 574, 14. [2] See MÖLL. *Pal.* i. nos. 457. 472.

Sect. Q. Domestic and Funerary Furniture

Q 1 seat

Ideo. in *st*, var. Pyr. [1] *śt*, 'seat', 'place'. Hence phon. *st* (*śt*),[2] exx. *mɜst* 'lap'; *nmst* 'jar'; *ws* (*wś*),[3] in *Wsir* 'Osiris'; *ɜs* (*ɜś*), in rare var. [4] *ɜst* (*ɜśt*) 'Isis'. From a word *ḥtmt* 'chair' (Dyn. XIX) phon. *ḥtm*,[2] ex. var. *ḥtm* 'perish'.

[1] *Pyr.* 872. [2] *ÄZ.* 46, 107. [3] *ÄZ.* 46, 92. [4] LAC. *TR.* 43, 4; Coffins, M 4 C, 144.

2 portable seat (sometimes reversed) [1]

Ideo. in [2] *st* 'seat' (rare). Phon. *ws* (*wś*) in rarer var. [3] *Wsir* 'Osiris'.

[1] Exx. Cairo 20023. 34049. 34085. [2] *Kopt.* 7, 16, *a*. [3] *ÄZ.* 46, 94.

3 stool of reed matting [1]

Cf. [2] *p* 'base' (for shrine), Ptolemaic [3] *p* 'seat', Coptic *pŏi* 'bench'. Hence phon. *p*.[4]

[1] Depicted *Th. T. S.* i. 15; the earliest forms suggest a stool-covering rather than an actual stool, but exx. of Dyn. II favour the latter, see PETR. *Eg. Hier.* Pl. 38. [2] *Urk.* iv. 834, 6. [3] DÜMICHEN, *Resultat* 51, 19. [4] SETHE, *Alphabet* 152.

For see M 7.

4 head-rest

Det. in *wrs* (*wrś*) [1] 'head-rest'.

[1] For *ś* see *Saqq. Mast.* i. 1.

5 chest (varies much in form) [1]

Det. box, chest, exx. *ḥn* 'box'; *ʿfdt* 'chest'.

[1] Exx. *Bersh.* i. 10. 15; *Urk.* iv. 427, 6; PETR. *Abyd.* ii. 34.

6 coffin (varies much in form) [1]

Ideo. or det. in var. *ḳrsw* (*ḳrśw*) 'coffin'. Det. in *ḳrs* 'bury'.

[1] Exx. *BH.* i. 12; *Puy.* 60. 68.

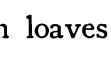
7 brazier with flame rising from it [1]

Det. fire, exx. *ḫt* 'fire'; *sḏt* 'flame'; heat, exx. *rkḥ* 'heat'; *tɜ* 'hot'; cook, etc., exx. *psi* 'cook' (§ 281); *ɜbw* 'brand'; torch, in *tkɜ* 'torch', 'candle'. Also abbrev. [2] for *srf* (*śrf*) 'temperature'; *nsrsr* (*nśrśr*) in [3] *Iw-nsrsr*, a mythical locality.

[1] *Meir* ii. p. 34. [2] *Eb.* 24, 6=46, 10. [3] See the varr. NAV. 110, 17. 19.

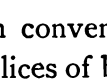
Sect. R. Temple Furniture and Sacred Emblems

R 1 [1] table with loaves and jug

Ideo. or det. in  [2] *ḫswt*, varr. [3] [4] *ḫst*, 'table of offerings'.

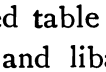
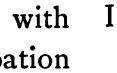
[1] *D. el B.* 37. Often the round loaf is on the left, exx. *Paheri* 4; *Urk.* iv. 163, 7. [2] *Siut* 1, 240. [3] See on L 6. [4] Cairo 20667.

2 [1] table with conventionalized slices of bread (alternative form of last)

Ideo. or det. in  [2] *ḫsy(t)*, varr. [3] [4] *ḫst*, 'table of offerings'.

[1] Ex. *D. el B.* 140. Sim. O.K., *Sah.* 63. [2] Louvre C 11, 7. [3] *D. el B.* 140. [4] Cairo 20712, *a* 6.

3 four-legged table with loaves and libation vase [1]

Ideo. or det. in  [2] *wḏḥw* (§ 19, Obs. 2), var. Pyr.  [3] *wḏḥw*, 'table of offerings'. Also as abbrev., especially in the title [4] *sš wḏḥw* 'scribe of the offering-table'.

[1] Forms differ considerably, but in M.E. the four-legged table is characteristic of *wḏḥw*, while *ḫtwt* has the forms shown under R 1. 2. Dyn. XII, see *Hier.* 8, no. 126; *BH.* iii. 3, no. 21; Dyn. XVIII, *Paheri* 7; Northampt. 3, 7. [2] *Bersh.* i. 12. [3] *Pyr.* 474. [4] Cairo 20023, *n*; 20562, *g*; reading proved by *ib.* 20671, *b*.

4 loaf 𓏏 X 2 on a reed-mat

Ideo. in [1] var. O.K. [2] *ḥtp* 'altar'. Hence semi-phon. *ḥtp* in *ḥtp* 'rest', 'be pleased' and derivatives; the writing is not uncommon in M.K. proper names and occurs also in a hieratic ligature of the same date.[3]

[1] Brit. Mus. 590. [2] *Urk.* i. 107, 17. [3] Ex. *Leb.* 23; see *ÄZ.* 29, 54.

5 [1] censer for fumigation [2] (after O.K. doubtless misunderstood)

Ideo. or det. in var. Pyr. [3] *ḫsp* 'fumigate'. Hence phon. *ḫsp*, ex. var. [4] *ḫsp* 'harîm', 'nursery'; *ḳp*, ex. [5] *Ḳpny* 'Byblus', a town in Phoenicia.

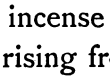
[1] Ex. Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 139. The same form, but reversed, already Dyn. V, *Saqq. Mast.* i. 21. Sometimes in Dyn. XVIII somewhat resembles a wrist and hand, exx. *Two Sculptors* 8; *Urk.* iv. 997, 6; later interpreted as a claw. [2] *ÄZ.* 50, 66. [3] *Pyr.* 184. Sim. *ib.* 803. [4] *Urk.* iv. 997, 6. Sim. *ḫsꜣpw* 'crocodile', *Pt.* 262. [5] *Urk.* iv. 535, 6; *Sin.* R 53.

6 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] *Ti* 132, over a scene of fumigation.

7 [1] bowl for incense with smoke rising from it

Ideo. or det. in  [2] abbrev. [3] *sntr* 'incense'. Also as equivalent of O.K. 𓏏 W 10* (= Pyr. 𓏏 Aa 4) in [4] var. [5] *bꜣ* 'soul'; also in *bꜣ* 'ram'.[6]

[1] See *Hier.* p. 43. Depicted *Meir* iii. 17. [2] *Urk.* iv. 943, 12. [3] *Paheri* 5; *Urk.* iv. 914, 9. [4] *Urk.* iv. 114, 3. [5] *Urk.* iv. 945, 2. [6] *Wb.* i. 414.

R 8 cloth wound on a pole, emblem of divinity[1]

Ideo. in *nṯr* 'god'. Hence phon. (semi-ideo.) *nṯr*, ex. *ntry*. var. Pyr.[2] *nṯr(i)*, 'divine'. Very rarely det. for a god, ex.[3] *Gbb* 'Geb', Gk. Κῆβ.

[1] See NEWBERRY, *JEA.* 33, 90; *Meir* ii. p. 35; *Saqq. Mast.* i. p. 45. [2] *Pyr.* 533. [3] *ÄZ.* 43, 148.

9 combination of R 8 and V 33

Ideo. or det. in var.[1] *bd* '(a kind of) natron'.

[1] *D. el B.* 10. In Pyr. ideo. in *nṯr* 'nitre' (*Pyr.* 1368), det. in *ḥamn* 'natron' (*ib.*).

10[1] combination of R 8 and T 28 and N 29

Ideo. in var. *ḥr(t)-nṯr*[2] 'necropolis'.

[1] Ex. *Paheri* 3. [2] *JEA.* 24, 244.

11 column imitating a bundle of stalks tied together[1]

Ideo. in *ḏd* '*djed*-column'. Hence phon. *ḏd* in var. Pyr.[2] *ḏdi* 'be stable', 'enduring' and derivatives. The twofold writing of the sign in the town-name doubtless indicates the change of value from *ḏd* to *dd*, see the varr. § 289, 1.

[1] SCHÄFER, *Griff. Stud.* 424; early exx. as architectural ornament, *Ann.* 25, Pl. 5; 27, Pl. 2. [2] *Pyr.* 1078.

12 standard for carrying religious symbols

Det. in *ist* 'standard'. Also accompanying various ideograms for gods, exx. *Mnw* '(the god) Min'; *Ḥꜣ* '(the god) Ḥa'. Cf. also D 29; E 18; G 7; G 26; R 13.

13[1] falcon G 5 on R 12 with feather (O.K. to Dyn. XII)

As emblem of the West, ideo. in *imnt* 'west' and the related words. For the reading compare Pyr.[2] *imn* 'right', 'right-hand'.

[1] *Sah.* 5. The forms differ greatly, see SETHE, *Rechts* 211. Exx. Dyn. XI, PETR. *Abyd.* ii. 24. 25. [2] *Pyr.* 730.

14 abbrev. of last, omitting falcon and enlarging feather (from Dyn. VI onward)[1]

Ideo. in *imnt* 'west' and related words, including var. *wnmy*, var. Pyr.[2] *wnmi*, 'right' hand, side, etc.

[1] SETHE, *Rechts* 215. [2] *Pyr.* 1002. See SETHE, *Rechts* 199.

15 spear decked out as standard[1]

As emblem of the East, ideo. in *isbt* 'east' and related words, ex. *isby*, varr. Pyr. , [2] *isbi*, 'left-hand'. From Dyn. XVIII on, by confusion with U 23, phon. *ꜣb*, exx.[3] *ꜣbḏw* 'Abydus'; *ꜣb·n* 'has desired'.[4]

[1] SETHE, *Rechts* 220. [2] *Pyr.* 730. [3] *Urk.* iv. 11, 49. [4] *Urk.* iv. 28, 1.

16 papyrus-shaped wand with feathers[1]

Ideo. or det. in var. *wḫ* 'the *wḫ*-fetish' of Cusae in Upper Egypt.

[1] With many variant forms, see *Meir* i. p. 2; ii. p. 38.

R 17 wig, with fillet and plumes, on pole[1] (Dyn. XVIII)

Fetish of Abydus, ideo. or det. in var. [2] *Ṯ-wr* 'the nome of Abydus *or* This'.

[1] See WINLOCK, *Bas-reliefs from the temple of Rameses I at Abydos*, p. 15.
[2] *Urk.* iv. 111, 13.

18 variant form of last

Use as last.

19 the *uas*-sceptre S 40 with fillet and feather

As emblem of the Upper Egyptian nome of Hermonthis and its town, ideo. in *Wɜst* (*Wɜśt*),[1] var. Dyn. XX [2] *Ws(r)*, 'Thebes'. For *ɜstt* 'milk' see on S 40.

[1] Reading further proved by demotic, see MÖLLER, *Die beiden Totenpapyrus Rhind*, p. 76*, no. 538. Cf. *-oïs* in the name Χαμοῖς = *Ḥr-m-Wɜst*, GRIFFITH, *Stories of the High Priests of Memphis*, p. 2, n. 2. [2] Brit. Mus. 303.

20 [1] conventionalized flower (?) surmounted by horns

As emblem of the goddess of writing ideo. in [2] *Sšɜt*, var. Pyr. [3] *Śšɜt*, late var. [4] *Sšt*, '(the goddess) Seshat'.

[1] *D. el B.* 55. [2] *Urk.* iv. 19, 14. [3] *Pyr.* 616. [4] Louvre A 97, qu. *PSBA.* 16, 252.

21 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] *Saqq. Mast.* i. 1 (Dyn. III–IV).

22 two fossil belemnites?[1]

As emblem of the god of Panopolis (Ekhmîm) and of Coptus (Ḳifṭ) ideo. in var. , var. Pyr. [2] *Mnw* '(the god) Min', Greek Μῆν.[3] The name of Letopolis (Ausîm) in the Delta [4] reads *Ḫm*, as the var. Pyr. [5] shows; from M.K. onwards O 34 is often substituted for , ex. , see on O 34. Hence phon. *ḫm* in var. [6] *ḫm* 'shrine'.

[1] *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* (Liverpool) 3, 50. The earliest exx. resemble a double-headed arrow. [2] *Pyr.* 424. [3] PLUTARCH, *De Iside* 56. [4] Cairo 20221; sim. *Pyr.* 1270. [5] *Pyr.* 1670. For the localization at Ausîm see *Ann.* 4, 91; *Rec.* 26, 144. [6] *Urk.* iv. 96, 4. This word has no connexion with the Gk. town-name Chemmis and its modern descendant Ekhmîm, the Egyptian original of which was *Ḫnt-Mnw*, see *ÄZ.* 62, 92; *AEO.* ii. 40*.

23 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] *Saqq. Mast.* i. 8.

24 [1] two bows tied in a package[2] (sometimes also vertically)

As emblem of the goddess of Sais, ideo. or det. in [3] varr. ,[4] *Nt* (*Nrt*, *Nit*)[5] '(the goddess) Neith'.

[1] *D. el B.* 116. [2] *Ancient Egypt* 1921, 35. [3] *Urk.* iv. 414, 5. [4] *D. el B.* 116. [5] Reading, *ÄZ.* 43, 144. The Gk. form Νηῖθ suggests a medial *ɜ* or *r*.

25 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] *Ti* 46.

Sect. S. Crowns, Dress, Staves, etc.

S 1 white crown of Upper Egypt[0]

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *ḥḍt* 'the white crown'. Det. white crown, exx. [3] *šmʿ-s* 'crown of Upper Egypt'; [4] *wrrt* 'great crown'.

[0] ABUBAKR, 25. [1] *Urk.* iv. 16, 8. [2] *Sebekkhu* 12; BRUNTON, *Lahun I* 15. [3] *Urk.* iv. 266, 8. [4] CAPART, *Recueil de Monuments* i. 30.

2 the last in basket V 30

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *ḥḍt* 'white crown'. Det. white crown, in [3] *wrrt* 'great crown'.

[1] LAC. *TR.* 89, 35. [2] *Kopt.* 8, 8. [3] *Urk.* iv. 16, 11.

3 red crown of Lower Egypt[0]

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *dšrt* 'red crown'. Det. red crown, ex. [3] *mḥ-s* 'crown of Lower Egypt'. From Pyr. [4] *nt* 'crown of Lower Egypt' phon. *n*, rare before Dyn. XVIII.[5] Substituted for L 2 for superstitious reasons[6] in [7] *sḏꜣwty* (?) *bity* 'treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt'; also in [8] *n-sw-bit* 'king of Upper and Lower Egypt'.

[0] ABUBAKR, 47. [1] *Urk.* iv. 16, 8. [2] *Sebekkhu* 12. [3] *Urk.* iv. 266, 8. [4] *Pyr.* 724. [5] See p. 27, n. 4. [6] *AZ.* 51, 57. [7] *Kopt.* 8, 11. [8] *Urk.* iv. 150, 12.

4 the last in basket V 30

Det. red crown, exx. [1] *nt* '*net*-crown'; [2] *mḥ-s* 'crown of Lower Egypt'. Very rarely phon. *n*,[3] like S 3.

[1] Brit. Mus. 574, 8. Sim. *Pyr.* 724. [2] Brit. Mus. 574, 6. [3] Dyn. XII, *ÄZ.* 45, 125; Dyn. XVIII, *Urk.* iv. 309, 12.

5 combined white and red crowns[0]

Det. double crown in [1] *sḫmty* 'the double crown' of Upper and Lower Egypt, lit. 'the two powerful ones', in Greek ψχέντ[2] (*pi-sḫmty*).

[0] ABUBAKR, 60; *OLZ.* 35, 698. [1] *P. Boul* xvii. 3, 3. [2] Rosetta stone.

6 the last in basket V 30

Ideo. or det. double crown, exx. [1] var. [2] *sḫmty* 'the double crown'; [3] *wrrt* 'the great crown'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 565, 14. [2] *Urk.* iv. 278, 6. [3] *Urk.* iv. 255, 7.

7 the blue crown[1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *ḫprš* 'the blue crown'.

[1] *ÄZ.* 53, 59. [2] *P. Boul.* xvii. 3, 3-4. [3] BR. *Thes.* 1077.

8 the *atef*-crown[1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [2] *ꜣtf* 'the *atef*-crown'.

[1] ABUBAKR, 7; an early ex. *Sah.* 38, Dyn. V. [2] *Rec.* 39, 117.

9 two plumes

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *šwty* 'double plumes'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 111, 8. [2] *Urk.* iv. 48, 6.

S 10 band of cloth as fillet — Ideo. or det. wreath, exx. [1] *wsḫw* 'wreath'; [2] var. var. O.K. [3] *mḏḥ* 'fillet'. From this last, phon. *mḏḥ* (*mdḥ*) in [4] *mḏḥ*, var. [5] *mdḥ*, 'hew' and the related noun [6] varr. [7] [8] *mḏḥ*(*w*) 'carpenter', 'shipwright'.

[1] Brit. Mus. 826. [2] Brit. Mus. 828, in this and the ex. quoted under 3 often wrongly translated 'girdle'. [3] *Urk.* i. 98, 12, in the phrase *ṯs mḏḥ* as above n. 2. [4] *Urk.* iv. 56, 13. [5] *Urk.* iv. 778, 14. Sim. *mḏḥ*, *ib.* 707, 14. [6] Cairo 588. [7] Cairo 20441. [8] Brit. Mus. 223.

11 collar of beads with falcon-headed terminals — Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *wsḫ* (*wśḫ*) 'collar'. Hence occasionally phon. or phon. det. *wsḫ* (*wśḫ*), exx. [3] *wsḫ* 'breadth'; [4] *swsḫ* 'widen'.

[1] Cairo 20539, ii. *b* 8. [2] *Mitt.* 8, 17; *Urk.* iv. 54, 3. [3] *Urk.* iv. 142, 10. [4] *Urk.* iv. 83, 3.

12 collar of beads — Depicted with the name [1] *nbyt* 'collar'. Hence ideo. in var. [2] *nbw* [3] 'gold' and the related words. Det. precious metal, exx. *ḏ'm* 'fine gold'; *ḥḏ* 'silver'.

[1] JÉQ. 60; *Rec.* 35, 231. [2] *BH.* i. 8, 13. [3] Reading from Coptic *noub* 'gold', etc. See too *ÄZ.* 8, 20.

13 combination of S 12 and D 58 — Ex. [1] *nbi* 'gild', 'fashion'.

[1] Brit. Mus. 826, 3.

14 combination of S 12 and T 3 — In *ḥḏ* 'silver', Coptic ϩⲇ.

14* combination of S 12 and S 40 — In *ḏ'm* 'fine gold', see under S 40, 41.

15 [1] pectoral of glass or fayence beads (Dyn. XVIII form) — Ideo. or det. in *ṯḥnt*, var. var. O.K. [2] *ṯḥnt*, 'fayence', 'glass', and in other words from the stem *ṯḥn* 'sparkle', 'be dazzling'.

[1] MÖLL. *Pal.* ii. no. 417. [2] MAR. *Mast.* 113.

16 [1] O.K. form of last — Use as last.

[1] MAR. *Mast.* 113, qu. under S 15.

17 [1] another O.K. form of S 15 — Use as last.

[1] *Pyr.* 454 (W 563).

18 [1] bead-necklace with counterpoise — Ideo. or det. in var. *mnit* 'bead-necklace', '*menat*'.[2]

[1] *Puy.* 53. 54. [2] GARD. *Sin.* 100.

S 19 cylinder-seal attached to bead-necklace[1]

Ideo. in var. *sḏꜣwty* (?)[2] 'treasurer', plur.[3] *sḏꜣwtyw* (?), and in the related[4] *sḏꜣw* (?) 'precious'.

[1] *ÄZ.* 35, 106. [2] Reading doubtful; see *ÄZ.* 32, 66; 36, 146; 37, 86. [3] Munich 3, 15, qu. § 212. [4] GARD. *Sin.* 111.

20 cylinder-seal attached to bead-necklace (as seen from the front)[1]

Ideo. or det. in var.[2] *ḫtm* 'seal' and related words. Det. seal, in[3] *sḏꜣyt* 'seal'; *ḏbꜥt* 'signet-ring'. Ideo. or det. in var. *šrty* 'seal', a unit of value (§ 266, 4). Also as substitute for S 19, ex. *sḏꜣwty* (?) *bity* 'treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt';[4] also as substitute for E 31 (*sḫ*).[5]

[1] *ÄZ.* 35, 106. [2] Cairo 20056, *c*, in the title *sš ḥr ḫtm*. [3] *Siut* 5, 7. [4] Already PETR. *RT.* i. 11, 14; 31, 43; JUNKER, *Gîza I*, 149. [5] *Wb.* iv. 49, exx. *Pyr.* 219; Cairo 20520, *d* 6; BUDGE, 241, 3.

21 ring (possibly a plain finger-ring)

Det. ring, ex. *iwꜥw*, var. *ꜥrw*, 'ring'.[1] A similar, if not identical, sign in[2] *sšw* 'ring' (of silver).

[1] *Wb.* i. 51. [2] *Urk.* iv. 701, 12.

22 [1] shoulder-knot[2]

Phon. *sṯ* (*śṯ*), ex. *Sṯt*, var. *Stt*, (1) 'Asia', (2) 'Sehêl', an island in the First Cataract;[3] also *st* in[4] var. *stỉ* 'pour'. Also, for unknown reason, ideo. or det. in O.K.[5] var.[6] *ṯꜣ-wr* 'larboard'; here later apparently replaced by O 17.[7]

[1] *Puy.* 36. [2] *Ann.* 29, 33. [3] *ÄZ.* 45, 24 [4] Brit. Mus. 1164, 8. [5] *Ti* 78. 79. See BOREUX, *Études de nautique* 435, n. 8. [6] L. *D.* ii. 96. [7] Already Dyn. VI, *Gebr.* ii. 7.

17* [1] girdle as worn by various gods (Pyr.)[2]

Ideo. in name of the goddess[3] *Šsmtt* (*Šzmtt*) 'Shesmetet'. Phon. *šsm* in[4] *šsmt* 'malachite'; also in[5] *Tꜣ-Šsmt* 'To-Shesmet', a region E. of Egypt.

[1] *Pyr.* 1136. In M.E. the form varies greatly (two varr. in above text), sometimes approximating to S 22 or even to S 12. [2] *Griff. Stud.* 316. [3] *Op. cit.* 318; *Rec. trav.* 24, 198. [4] *Urk.* iv. 875. [5] BIRCH, *Alnwick Castle*, Pl. 4.

23 knotted strips of cloth[1]

Ideo. or det. in *dmd*, var. var. Pyr.[2] *dmḏ*, 'unite' and derivatives. Different from Aa 6.

[1] This conventionalized form, *Rekh.* 3; earlier forms, *ÄZ.* 39, 84. [2] *Pyr.* 1036.

24 girdle knot[1]

Ideo. in[2] *ṯst* (1) 'knot', (2) 'vertebra'. Hence semi-ideo. in *ṯs*, var. Pyr.[3] *ṯz*, 'tie', 'bind' and derivatives.

[1] *ÄZ.* 49, 120. [2] *M.u.K.* 8, 3. [3] *Pyr.* 1805.

25 [1] a garment

Cf. O.K. *ỉrs*, var. *ỉsr*, 'skirt (?)'.[2] Hence (?) varr. , , *rw* 'dragoman'.

[1] *PSBA.* 37, 117. 246. The sign varies considerably in form. [2] *Wb.* i. 27.

S 26 apron — Ideo. or det. in … var. … [1] *šndyt*, var. Pyr. … [2] *šnḏwt*, 'apron'.

[1] *Rekh.* 4. [2] *Pyr.* 369.

(N 18) … [1] a garment — Ideo. or det. in … [2] var. … [3] *ḏšiw* 'loin-cloth'.

[1] *ÄZ.* 49, 106. A form … also occurs, *Dend.* 3. [2] *Peas.* Butler 29; *Westc.* 10, 2. [3] *P. Berl.* 10003, 24, in MÖLL. *Pal.* i. Pl. 5.

27 … [1] horizontal strip of cloth with two strands of a fringe [2] — Ideo. or det. in … [3] var. … [4] *mnḫt* 'clothing'.

[1] Sometimes with three (*Urk.* iv. 175, 3) or more strands. [2] JÉQ. 38. That the vertical signs are strands, not single threads, is shown by *Medum* 16. [3] Turin 1447. [4] See p. 172.

28 … strip of cloth with fringe, combined with the folded cloth … S 29 [1] — Det. in … *ḥbs* (*ḥbś*) 'clothe', 'clothing'. Det. cloth, ex. … *ỉnsy* 'red cloth'; … *nms* 'head-cloth'; notions connected with clothing, exx. … *ḥsy* 'naked'; … *ḥsp* 'conceal'; … *kfỉ* 'uncover'.

[1] O.K. forms supporting this interpretation are: DAV. *Ptah.* i. 14, no. 288; *Saqq. Mast.* i. 21; L. *D.* ii. 163, *a*. For variant forms appearing to combine … V 33 and … S 29 see *Ti* 111; PETRIE, *Gizeh and Rifeh* 13 G.

29 … folded cloth [1] — Phon. *s* (*ś*); the originating word is unknown. Abbrev. for … *snḏ* in the formula … *ʿnḫ wḏỉ snḏ* 'may he live, be prosperous, be healthy' (§§ 55. 313).

[1] *ÄZ.* 44, 76. This cloth is seen in the hands of many statues and was probably used as a handkerchief, *Rec.* 21, 26. See too *ÄZ.* 58, 151.

30 … combination of … S 29 and … I 9 — Phon. *sf* in … *sf* 'yesterday'.

31 … combination of … S 29 and … U 1 — Phon. *smỉ*, ex. … [1] *smỉ* 'fighting bull'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 2, 13.

32 … [1] piece of cloth with fringe [2] — Ideo. or det. in … [3] *śỉśt*, var. Pyr. … [4] *śỉśt*, 'piece of cloth'. Hence phon. *śỉ* (*śỉ*) in … *śỉ*, var. O.K. … [5] *śỉ*, 'recognize'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 55. [2] JÉQ. 33. [3] LAC. *Sarc.* i. 111. [4] *Pyr.* 2044. [5] *Urk.* i. 128, 5.

33 … sandal — Ideo. or det. in … [1] var. Pyr. … [2] *ṯbt*, var. Dyn. XVIII … [3] *tbt*, 'sandal'. Hence semi-phon. or phon. det. *ṯb*, later *tb*, in … [4] *ṯb* 'be shod'; … [5] *ṯbw* 'sandal-maker'.

[1] Cairo 20318, *b* 7. [2] *Pyr.* 578. [3] *Urk.* iv. 390, 16. [4] LAC. *TR.* 23, 19; Dyn. XVIII, *tb*, Leyd. V 38. [5] MÖLL. *HL.* i. 18, qu. p. 354, n. 4.

S 34 tie or strap, especially sandal-strap[1] (as symbol of life known as 'the *ankh*')

Ideo. in [2] *ꜥnḫ* 'sandal-strap'; semi-ideo. (from resemblance) in [3] *ꜥnḫ* 'mirror', etc. Hence phon. *ꜥnḫ*, ex. *ꜥnḫ* 'live'; for the initial *ꜥ* cf. Ptolemaic var. [4] *ꜥnḫy* and demotic.

[1] HASTINGS, *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, art. Life (Egyptian); *Revue archéologique*, 1925, 101; against this view, SCHÄFER, *Griff. Stud.* 426. [2] LAC. *Sarc.* ii. 158. [3] *Adm.* 8, 5. [4] DÜMICHEN, *Tempelinschriften* i. 37, 2.

(V 39) [1] tie or straps with a different arrangement of the same elements as S 34

Ideo. in [2] late var. [3] *tit* 'the *tyet*-amulet'.[4]

[1] *Griff. Stud.* 426; *Mitt. Kairo* iv. 2. From Dyn. III found as decorative symbol in company with S 34 and R 11† to signify 'life', 'welfare', or like. [2] BUDGE, p. 403, 3. 7. [3] *B. of D.* ed. LEPSIUS, Pl. 75; also as enigmatic sign for *-t(t)* in writing of the name of Sethos I, *Ann.* 40, 310. [4] Of red jasper or glass, in *B. of D.* ch. 156 connected with Isis, see *ÄZ.* 15, 33; 62, 108.

35 sunshade of ostrich feathers

Ideo. in [1] var. Pyr. [2] *šwt* 'shadow', 'shade'. Ideo. or det. in [3] var. [4] *sryt* '(military) standard'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 1165, 16. Whether this writing has ever to be read *ḫybt*, another word for 'shadow' found in Dyn. XX and perhaps earlier, is very doubtful; see *ÄZ.* 39, 120. The actual word for 'sunshade' *bḥt* is not attested before Dyn. XIX; the older *nft* (*Wb.* ii. 250, 10) means 'fan'. [2] *Pyr.* 1487. [3] *Th. T. S.* iii. 21. [4] *Th. T. S.* iii. 23.

36 [1] O.K. form of last (common also in M.E.[2])

Use as last. In the rare divine name *Ḥp(wy)* 'Hepui', doubtless a personification of the two sunshades accompanying the king;[3] the reading is ascertained from varr. of a very late word showing the signs before that of the fan.[4]

[1] Leyd. *Denkm.* i. 7. [2] Dyn. XII, *ÄZ.* 39, 117, 8; Dyn. XVIII, *Th. T. S.* i. 23. [3] *JEA.* 30, 29, with n. 4; *ÄZ.* 77, 24. [4] *Wb.* iii. 69, 11.

37 short-handled fan[1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *ḫw* 'fan'.

[1] See the pictures *Th. T. S.* iii. 12. 28. [2] *Th. T. S.* iv. 38, G. [3] Commonly so in the title *ỉry ḫw* 'fan-bearer', ex. *Amarn.* i. 34.

38 crook[0]

Ideo. or det. in varr. [1] *ḥḳ(ỉ)t*[2] 'sceptre'. Hence phon. *ḥḳỉ*, exx. var. *ḥḳỉ* 'rule'; *ḥḳỉt* '*ḥeḳat*-measure' (§ 266, 1). Also usually replaces the *awet*-sceptre S 39[3] in hieroglyphic writing, exx. [4] *ꜥwt* 'flock(s)'; Pyr. [5] *ꜥwt 'awet*-sceptre'. From the stem *ỉšḳ* found in two Pyr. words[6] comes the rare divine name var. [7] *ỉḳs* 'Aḳes', personification of some part of the royal apparel, later reading *Ḥḳs*.[8]

[0] See NEWBERRY, *JEA.* 15, 84. [1] Cairo 28087, no. 73. [2] On the radical *ỉ* to be understood here see *Rec.* 25, 142. [3] Even in the pictures of the *awet*-sceptre, see Cairo 28083, no. 59; 28087, no. 74, both in LAC. *Sarc.* i. Pl. 45. [4] Exx. O.K., *Gemn.* i. 15; Dyn. XII, *Bersh.* i. 7; Dyn. XVIII, *Th. T. S.* i. 9. [5] *Pyr.* 202. [6] *Wb.* i. 33, 14. 15. [7] DE BUCK, i. 184 f. [8] *JEA.* 30, 29, n. 3; 31, 116; *ÄZ.* 77, 24.

S 39 peasant's crook (N.B. not curved backward like S 38) — Cf. *ḥwt*, name of the sceptre of the shape .[1] Usually replaced in hieroglyphic writing by S 38, but occasionally phon. *ḥwt*, ex. *ḥwt* 'flocks'.[2]

[1] Cairo 28034, no. 69 = LAC. *Sarc.* i. Pl. 45. [2] *Bersh.* i. 27. Sim. O.K., Berl *ÄI.* i. p. 76, 1; DAV. *Ptah.* ii. 18.

40 sceptre with straight shaft and head of Seth (?)-animal[1] (cf. too R 19) — Ideo. or det. in [1] *wꜣs*, var. Pyr. [2] *wꜣś*, '*uas*-sceptre'; hence phon. or phon. det. *wꜣs* (*wꜣś*), ex. varr. , [3] *wꜣsi* 'decay'. In hieroglyphic writing usually represents also the *djam*-sceptre S 41, exx. *ḏꜥm* '*djam*-sceptre',[4] whence phon. *ḏꜥm* in varr. , [5] *ḏꜥm* 'fine gold'. Phon. *wꜣb* (?) in *Wꜣb*(*wy*) (?) 'the Oxyrhynchite nome', on the evidence of a twice found name of a locality [6] *Wꜣbwt*. Phon. *ỉꜣtt* in [7] varr. [8], [9] *ỉꜣtt* 'milk', 'cream'.[10]

[1] JÉQ. 176. [2] *Pyr.* 1156. [3] *Urk.* iv. 765, 13 For this curious var. see *ÄZ.* 41, 75. [4] *Pyr.* 1456; LAC. *TR.* 19, 50. [5] Reading, *ÄZ.* 41, 73; 44, 132; see too under S 41. [6] *Hamm.* 114, 11; 192, 13; see KEES, *Gött. Nachr.* 1932, 107. [7] Munich 3, 3. [8] *BH.* i. 17. [9] Turin 1513. [10] *Wb.* i. 27; reading from the name of a goddess *'Ist*, see *Pyr.* 131.

For see R 19; for see S 14*.

41 sceptre with spiral shaft and head of Seth (?)-animal[1] — Cf. *ḏꜥm*, name of a sceptre of the form .[2] Hence phon. *ḏꜥm*, occasionally in inscriptions of Dyn. XVIII in [3] *ḏꜥmw* 'fine gold'.

[1] JÉQ. 176; the spiral is well seen in DE MORGAN, *Dahchour 1894*, p. 96, Fig. 224. [2] Ex. Cairo 28034, no. 65 = LAC. *Sarc.* i. Pl. 45. [3] *Urk.* iv. 421, 11. See *ÄZ.* 44, 132.

42 sceptre of authority[1] (it is impossible to distinguish separate forms for the various uses) — Ideo. or det. in var. [2] *ḫꜣ* '*aba*-sceptre'; hence phon. or phon. det. *ḫꜣ*, exx. [3] var. [4] *ḫꜣ* 'stela'; *ḫꜣ*(*ỉ*) 'shine'. From a sceptre named [5] *šḫm* (*śḫm*), '*sekhem*-sceptre', phon. *šḫm* (*śḫm*), exx. var. [6] *šḫm* 'have power'; very late var. [7] *šḫm* 'sistrum'.[7] Ideo. or det. in var. *ḥrp* 'be at head', 'control' and related words, cf. D 44. In titles is possibly always to be read *ḥrp*; at all events this reading is verifiable in some cases, exx. var. *ḥrp nsty* 'controller of the two seats', a priestly title;[8] *ḥrp kꜣt* 'controller of works', cf. *ḥrp kꜣt* 'to undertake works', 'constructions'.[9]

[1] JÉQ. 181; as hieroglyph, *Hier.* p. 57. [2] *Pyr.* 866. [3] *Leb.* 63. [4] Cairo 20061. Sim. Brit. Mus. 101. [5] LAC. *Sarc.* ii. p. 168. [6] *Rekh.* 2, 9. [7] GARD. *Sin.* 102–3. [8] *ÄZ.* 47, 91. Sim. *ḥrp srḳt* 'controller of the scorpion', *PSBA.* 39, 34; *ḥrp šnḏwt nbt* 'controller of all aprons', PETRIE, *Gizeh and Rifeh* 27 o, recto 2, compared with *Rekh.* 4. [9] See Louvre C 172, qu. Exerc. XIII, (*a*).

S 43 walking-stick[1] — Ideo. in [2] var. Pyr. [3] *md(w)* 'walking-stick', 'staff'. Hence phon. *md* in var. Pyr. [4] *m(w)dw*[5] 'speak' and derivatives.

[1] Jéq. 159. Important for the use as a walking-stick is the title *mdw ỉrw* 'staff of old age', Griffith, *Kahun Papyri*, p. 30. [2] Lac. *TR.* 23, 21. [3] *Pyr.* 1144. [4] *Pyr.* 1014. [5] Reading, *Verbum* i. § 481.

44 walking-stick with flagellum S 45[2] — Ideo. or det. in var. *ỉms* (*ỉmś*) '*ames*-sceptre'.

[1] Ex. *Medum*, frontispiece. [2] Jéq. 163; *Wb.* i. 11.

45 flagellum; perhaps originally an instrument used by goatherds for collecting ladanum[1] — Ideo. or det. in [2] *nḫḫw*, varr. [3] [4] *nḫỉḫỉ*, 'flagellum'.

[1] Newberry, *JEA.* 15, 86; see too Jéq. 187; the conventional name 'flagellum' is here retained. [2] Nav. ch. 182, 14. [3] Lac. *Sarc.* ii. 164. Cf. *nḫỉḫỉ* 'shake', *Pyr.* 2204. [4] Leyd. *Denkm.* iv. 28.

Sect. T. Warfare, Hunting, Butchery

T 1 prehistoric mace with cup- or dish-shaped head[2] — Cf. *mnw* 'mace', name of this type of mace on M.K. coffins.[3] Hence phon. *mnw*, exx. var. Pyr. [3a] *m n·k* 'take to thyself' (§ 336); var. *Swmnw*, var. *Smnw*, 'Sumenu', a town where Sobk was worshipped, possibly Er-Rizeiḳât, 14 km. N. of Gebelên.[4]

[1] *Puy.* 57. [2] Wolf, *Bewaffnung* 4; Scharff 25. [3] Lac. *Sarc.* ii. 162; Jéq. 201. [3a] *Pyr.* 912. [4] *AEO.* ii. 275*.

2 mace with pear-shaped head[2] in act of smiting — Det. in *sḳr* (*śḳr*),[3] var. *sḳ(r)ỉ*, 'smite'.

[1] Ex. O.K., *Sah.* 1. [2] Wolf, *Bewaffnung* 4. [3] *Urk.* iv. 780, 11

3 mace with pear-shaped head[1] (vertical) — Ideo. in [2] var. [3] *ḥḏ* 'mace'. Hence phon. *ḥḏ*, exx. var. [4] *ḥḏỉ* 'damage'; *ḥḏ* 'be bright', 'white'.

[1] Wolf, *Bewaffnung* 6. [2] Lac. *Sarc.* ii. 18, no. 99. [3] *Mitt.* viii. Pl. 3. [4] *Siut* 1, 224.

4 the same with a strap to pass round hand[1] — Use as last.

[1] Wolf, *Bewaffnung* 6. Exx. Lac. *Sarc.* i. 94, no. 66 (*ḥḏ* 'mace'); *Hier.* 7, no. 85 = *Bersh.* i. 30 (in name *Sỉt-Ḥḏḥtp*); *D. el B.* 110 (*ḥḏw* 'onions').

5 combination of T 3 and I 10 — Use as last.

6 combination of T 3 and two I 10 — Phon. *ḥḏḏ*, ex. [1] *ḥḏḏwt* 'brightness'.

[1] Brit. Mus. 552, qu. Exerc. XXV, (*a*).

For see O 2; for see S 14.

T 7 axe[1]

Det. in O.K. [2] *mỉbt* 'axe', which is undoubtedly related to M.K. [3] var. [4] *mỉnḥ* 'axe'. Det. in [5] *mḍḥ*, var. [6] *mḏḥ*, 'hew', and ideo. in the related word [7] var. [8] *mḏḥ(w)* 'carpenter', 'shipwright'.

[1] Ex. O.K., DAV. *Ptah*. i. 13, no. 280. This type was used alike for battle and for hewing wood, WOLF, *Bewaffnung* 8. [2] *Ti* 119. [3] *Sin*. R 160. [4] LAC. *Sarc*. ii. 13, no. 20 (collated), beside picture of an axe. See GARD. *Sin*. 51. 159. [5] *Urk*. iv. 778, 14. [6] See under S 10. [7] Cairo 20268, *a*; 20528, *h*. [8] See under S 10.

7* axe of more recent type[1]

Det. in [2] *ỉḫḫw* 'axe'.

[1] From Dyn. XII onward, WOLF, *Bewaffnung*, Pl. 3. [2] *Urk*. iv. 39, 1; also without handle, *ib*. 39, 3.

8 dagger of archaic type[1]

Det. of [2] *mtpnt* 'dagger'.[2] Phon. in var. *tpy* 'chief', 'first', 'being upon' (§ 80), value probably derived from an obsolete word *tp* 'dagger' found only once (written) [3] and obviously related to *mtpnt* mentioned above.

[1] JÉQ. 195; WOLF, *Bewaffnung*, Pl. 13 (=Pl. 4, 1); worn, *Sinai*, Pl. 1. As hieroglyph, PETR. *Eg. Hier*. nos. 757–61; outstanding features the ⌓-shaped knob and rib-less blade. [2] Legend to picture on M.K. coffins, exx. LAC. *Sarc*. i, Pl. 43, nos. 264, 265, 269; *Wb*. ii. 170, 6 renders 'dagger-sheath' probably on account of the formative *m-*. [3] *Mitt*. viii. Pl. 5.

8* dagger of M. K. and later type[1]

Det. in [2] *b(ỉ)gsw* 'dagger'.[2]

[1] JÉQ. 197; WOLF, *Bewaffnung*, Pl. 4, nos. 6 ff.; often with crescent-shaped or pierced circular top and ribbed blade. [2] *Urk*. iv. 38, 15; also as picture with legend *mỉgsw* = *b(ỉ)gsw* on M.K. coffins, LAC. *Sarc*. i. Pl. 43, nos. 255, 257, 259, 261, there often contrasted with the dagger *mtpnt*, see above T 8.

9 bow consisting of oryx horns joined by a wooden centre-piece[1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [3] *pḏt* 'bow'. Hence phon. (semi-ideo.) or phon. det. *pḏ*, later *pḍ*, in Pyr. [4] var. Dyn. XVIII [5] *pḏ*, later var. [6] *pḍ*, 'stretch' and the related words.

[1] WOLF, *Bewaffnung* 15, 27; actual specimens in Dyn. I tombs, PETR. *RT*. ii. Pl. 7 A (p. 26); Pl. 36, 35–6 (p. 38). [2] LAC. *Sarc*. ii. 161. Sim. *Pyr*. 673. [3] *Sin*. B 127. This bow regularly in hieratic. [4] *Pyr*. 650. [5] *Urk*. iv. 977, 2. [6] BUDGE, p. 38, 7.

9* better O. K. form of T 9[1]

Use as last.

[1] DAV. *Ptah*. i. 15, no. 338 = ii. 23. Also among dets. of *ḫỉw* 'weapons', *Sak*. 17. The curved ends suggest the horns of a gazelle rather than those of an oryx, but see T 9, n. 1.

10 composite bow with middle tied to bow-string when out of use[1]

Det. in Pyr. [2] *ỉwnt* 'bow'. From Dyn. XII on preferred to T 9 in the hieroglyphic writing of [3] var. [4] *pḏt* 'bow', 'foreign people', 'troop'; [5] *pḏty* 'bowman', while is preferred for phon. *pḏ*, *pḍ*.[6]

[1] WOLF, *Bewaffnung*, 14, 26. Of Asiatic origin and at first reserved for the king and high personages. So depicted already BISSING, *Rē-Heiligtum* ii. 13. [2] *Pyr*. 1644. [3] *Amada* 3. [4] *BH*. i. 7 (*pḏt* 9 'Nine Bows'). [5] *Amada* 3. [6] See particularly *Urk*. iv. 977, 2.

(Aa 32) archaic type of bow[1] (sometimes written, from Dyn. XVIII also [2]) Ideo. or det. in [3] *Tȝ-St(i)*, varr. Pyr. [4] [5] *Tȝ-Zt(i)*, 'Nubia'; [6] var. [7] *sty*, a Nubian mineral.[8] Also as var. of T 11 with value *sšr* and obscure sense in offering-list.[9]

[1] MONTET, *Kêmi* 6, 43; SCHARFF, 38, 139; depicted QUIBELL, *Hierakonpolis*, I, Pl. 19; II, Pl. 58; CAPART, *Débuts de l'Art*, Pl. 1. Later apparently surviving only in Nubia. [2] *Urk.* iv. 7, 3, qu. Exerc. XXXII, (*a*). [3] *ÄZ.* 45, Pl. 6, 7. [4] *Pyr.* 994. [5] *Pyr.* 1867; see too *ÄZ.* 45, 128. [6] BUDGE, p. 284, 12. [7] *Urk.* iv. 1099, 11. [8] See *Rec.* 39, 22. [9] *Kêmi* 6, 57.

T 11 arrow

Det. in [1] *ḥȝ* 'arrow'; [2] *šsr* (*šśr*)[3] 'arrow'; from the latter, phon. det. in *sḫr* 'overlay'. Doubtless from an obsolete *zỉn*, *zwn* 'arrow', phon. or phon. det. *sỉn*, *swn* (*zỉn*, *zwn*), exx. [4] *swn*, var. Pyr. [5] *zỉn*, 'perish'; [6] var. *swnt* 'sale'; 'physician' *swnw*, var. O.K. *zỉnw*(?), the M.E. reading *swnw* on the evidence of a var. [7] *wr swnw* 'chief of physicians', but Coptic has *saein*.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 190, 12. [2] *P. Kah.* 1, 4. [3] *Pyr.* 1866. [4] *Adm.* 5, 2. [5] *Pyr.* 617. 725; ○ may here read *ỉn*, see *Sitz. Berl. Ak.* 1912, 962. [6] GRIFFITH, *Kahun Papyri*, p. 35. [7] *Wb.* iii. 427, 13.

12 bow-string[1] Ideo. or det. in [2] *rwd*, varr. Pyr. [3], [4] *rwḏ*, 'string', 'bow-string'. Hence phon. or phon. det. *rwḏ*, *rwd*, exx. *rwd*, var. Pyr. [5] *rwḏ*, 'be hard', 'firm'; *rwdt*, var. [6] *rwḏt*, 'sandstone'. Ideographic det. in *ỉr* 'restrain'; hence phon. det. *ỉr*, *ỉỉ*, exx. *msỉỉ(r)* 'wretched'; *dsỉỉ(r)*, abbrev. [7] *dỉr*, 'subdue'.

[1] WOLF, *Bewaffnung* 48. See *ib.* 56–7 against the theory, supported *PSBA.* 22, 65, that the sign as represented depicts a sling. [2] *P. Kah.* 1, 5 certainly meaning 'bow-string'. [3] *Pyr.* 2080. [4] *Pyr.* 684. [5] *Pyr.* 197. [6] *Urk.* iv. 845, 14. [7] *Sin.* B 50, cf. *ib.* R 74; *Sh. S.* 132.

13 [1] pieces of wood joined and lashed at the joint[2] Semi-ideo. (?) in var. *rs* (*rś*)[3] 'be wakeful', 'vigilant' and derivatives; phon. *rs* in [4] var. [5] *rst* 'foreign hordes'.

[1] *Rekh.* 22. O.K. form *Ti* 80. For a later degraded form due to hieratic see U 40. [2] Associated with the bow in *Pyr.* 921. 1245 and evidently part of the bowman's equipment. On the other hand, from writings like *Pyr.* 502. 597. 1502 several appear to form a shelter. A set of four, with names *pḏ-ḥr*, *nw-n-ntr*, *ỉr(y)-ntr*, *ḏbṯ-ntr*, is depicted on M.K. coffins. One may perhaps compare the mantlet or shelter used by the Babylonian archers. Discussed JÉQ. 223. [3] For *ś* see *Pyr.* 126. [4] *Amada* 5. Sim. *Ann.* 39, Pl. 25, 2; *Urk.* iv. 200, 17. [5] Louvre C 14, 10.

T 14 (1) throw-stick, (2) club as a foreign weapon of warfare[1]

(1) Det. in [2] *ḥmʿst* 'throw-stick' with the related verb *ḥmʿ* 'throw'; also in [3] *ḫmʒ* 'throw' and the kindred varr. [4], [4a] *ḫmʒ* 'create', 'form' and derivatives. The combination in *ḫmʒ* above-quoted and in *ṯnḏ* 'distinguish' (from a *ἅπαξ λεγόμενον* [4a]?) indicates that is here the throw-stick, not the club; see on G 41. (2) As club, is found in [5] var. Pyr. [6] *Ṯḥnw* 'Libya'; varr. , O.K. [7] *ʿȝm* 'Asiatic'. Extended gradually as det. to all foreign peoples and countries, exx. [8] *Tmḥi* '*Temḥi*-land'; [9] var. [10] *Nḥsy* 'Nubian'. (3) takes the place of various other signs, partly due to identity or close similarity in hieratic; thus it takes the place (*a*) of Aa 26 in [11] *sḏi* 'rebel'; (*b*) of M 3 in [12] *ḏʿr* 'search for'; (*c*) of P 11 in [13] *m(i)nḏ* 'moor'; (*d*) of T 13, see under that sign; (*e*) probably also of D 50 in [14] *mtr* 'witness' and the like, though examples of such confusions in modern publications may sometimes be due to inexact copying.

[1] WOLF, *Bewaffnung* 7. 57. [2] LAC. *TR.* 22, 69; *Wb.* i. 186. [3] LAC. *TR.* 22, 71. [4] *Urk.* iv. 1044, 5. [4a] *Urk.* i. 127, 2. [5] *D. el B.* 114. An ex. without the vases on a palette of Dyn. I, *ÄZ.* 52, 57. [6] *Pyr.* 455. [7] *Urk.* i. 101, 9. For the various spellings of this word see W. MAX MÜLLER, *Asien und Europa* 121. [8] *Sin.* R 12; det. of this word already in O.K., *Urk.* i. 125, 16. [9] *Urk.* iv. 84, 1. Sim. M.K. as m. personal name, Cairo 20680. In O.K. and as a rule in M.K. the club is absent from *Nḥsy*. [10] Before Dyn. XIX only in the personal name *Pȝ-Nḥsy*, ex. *Sinai* 221. [11] Exx. *Hamm.* 114, 12; *Kopt.* 8, 7. [12] Cairo 20254, *a*; 20765. [13] *Paheri* 3. [14] Hieratic consistently shows the finger D 50, exx. *Sin.* B 33; *P. Kah.* 13, 30.

15 O.K. form of last[1]

Use as last.

[1] *Sah.* 1 (*Ṯḥnw*).

16 scimetar[1]

Det. in *ḫpš* 'scimetar'.

[1] Exx. DAV. *Ken.* i. 20; *Urk.* iv. 726, 17. See WOLF, *Bewaffnung* 66.

17 chariot

Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *wrrt* 'chariot'.

[1] Ex. *Urk.* iv. 704, 15. [2] *Urk.* iv. 712, 10.

18 crook S 39 with a package containing a knife, etc. lashed to it[1]

Ideo. in rare var. [2] *šms*, Pyr. var. [3] *šmś*, 'follow', 'accompany' and derivatives.

[1] The sign probably depicts the equipment of an early chieftain's attendant, *Bull.* 3, 12, n. 2; so too SCHARFF 45; however, SETHE, Commentary on *Pyr.* 230 c, adheres to CAPART's explanation as an instrument for the execution of criminals *ÄZ.* 36, 125. [2] Cairo 20001, qu. § 217. [3] *Pyr.* 953.

T 19 harpoon-head of bone

Det. in *ḳs* (*ḳś*) 'bone', 'harpoon'.[0] Hence phon. or phon. det. *ḳs* (*ḳś*), in var. Dyn. XVIII *ḳsn* 'be irksome'; *ḳrs* (*ḳrś*), in *ḳrs* 'bury' and derivatives. For reason unknown, phon. or phon. det. *gn* in var. *gnwt* 'annals'; possibly also in var. *gnwty* (?) 'sculptor' (in relief), reading not fully established.[1] Det. bone, ex. *ỉb* 'ivory'; tubular, exx. [2] *mrwt* 'shaft'; [3] *twr* 'reed (?)', whence phon. det. in [4] *tw(r)ỉ* 'be pure'.

[0] In sense 'harpoon', *Pyr.* 1212. [1] See MONTET 291. [2] *Urk.* iv. 666, 15. [3] *Eb.* 55, 16. [4] *Urk.* iv. 752, 11.

20 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] Ex. DAV. *Ptah.* i. 15, no. 339. Of bone or metal, PETRIE, *Tools and Weapons*, Pls. 43, 44.

21 one-barbed harpoon (rarely vertically [1])

Ideo. in var. Pyr. [2] *wr* 'one' and derivatives.

[1] Ex. *Urk.* iv. 194, 2. [2] *Pyr.* 1226.

22 two-barbed arrow-head[1]

Ideo. in *snw*, O.K. var. ,[2] 'two' and in related words like *sn* (*śn*) 'brother'. Hence phon. *sn* (*śn*),[2a] exx. [3] *sn* (*śn*), var. Pyr. [4] *śỉn*, 'smell', 'kiss'; *sntr* 'incense'.

[1] Not a spear-head, but an arrow-head, SCHARFF 33; among earliest exx. (PETR. *Eg. Hier.* 753–6) is one with quite short shaft; for later lengthening cf. the sign for 'foot' (D 58); the two barbs yield the notion of duality, contrast the sign for 'one' (T 21), *ÄZ.* 47, 36. [2] *Urk.* i. 147, 3. [2a] For *ś* see *śnỉ* 'loose', *Pyr.* 1100. [3] So already *Pyr.* 1323. [4] *Pyr.* 1027, unless a different word.

23 [1] alternative form of last (Dyn. XVIII)

Use as last.

[1] Ex. *Th. T.S.* iii. 21.

24 [1] fishing-net[2]

Det. in [3] *ṯḥ*, var. [4] *ỉḥ*, 'net' animals. Hence phon. *ṯḥ* or *ỉḥ*, exx. *ṯḥt* 'field', 'holding'; *ṯḥwty*, *ỉḥwty* 'field-labourer', 'tenant-farmer'.[5]

[1] *Rekh.* 3, 18; reversed, *ib.* 5. [2] *PSBA.* 22, 152; in historic times, however, only used of netting desert animals; see too MONTET 89. [3] *Urk.* iv. 248, 2. [4] *Bersh.* i. 7; see *Sphinx* 12, 107. [5] For the two senses see *JEA.* 27, 21.

25 reed-floats used in fishing and hunting the hippopotamus[1]

Cf. *ḏbśw* 'floats'.[2] Phon. *ḏbś*, exx. var. Pyr. [3] *ḏbś* 'clothe', 'adorn'; *ḏbś*, var. [4] *dbś*, 'replace'.

[1] DAV. *Ptah.* i. p. 37. [2] BUDGE, p. 390, 13. [3] *Pyr.* 272. [4] *Peas.* B 1, 49.

T 26 bird-trap[2] — Ideo. or det. in var. *sḫt* (*śḫt*) 'trap,' 'snare (birds)' and derivatives.

[1] Exx. Dyn. XVIII, *Hier.* 5, no. 52; *Rekh.* 21. [2] See MONTET 53.

27 [1] O.K. form of last — Use as last.

[1] DAV. *Ptaḥ.* i. 15, no. 335, adapted to suit reduction in size.

28 butcher's block[1] (to be distinguished from W 11 and W 12) — Semi-ideo. (?) in var. *ḫr*[2] 'under' (§ 166). Phon. *ḫr*, exx. *mḫr* 'storehouse'; *ḫrt* 'portion', 'due'.

[1] Deduced from T 29. [2] Reading due mainly to the consideration that this preposition never interchanges with *ḫr* (§ 167). The hieroglyphic evidence is conflicting, being substituted for in *ḫrp* = *ḫrp* 'control', *Pyr.* 1143, and in *sḫr* = *shr* 'counsel', Cairo 20026, but for in *ḫrd* 'child', BR. *Thes.* 1527; Vienna 64.

29 combination of T 30 and T 28 — Ideo. in [1] var. [2] *nmt* 'place of slaughter'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 163, 8; see *Pyr.* 214, where the knife is over the block, whereas elsewhere (exx. Pyr. 811. 865) the two signs are written as a monogram. [2] *Urk.* v. 80, 14.

For see R 10; for see W 5; for see N 7.

30 knife (used early[1] also as substitute for the saw) — Det. knife, ex. *ds* 'knife' (semi-ideo. in *ds* 'flint'); sharp, in *dm* 'be sharp', 'pronounce (name)'; cut, exx. *śṯd* 'cut down'; *rḫs* 'slaughter'; *ḫtỉ* 'carve'. Note the abbrev. *dmt*[2] 'knife'.

[1] *Ti* 133, as det. of *wšt* and *tf*. [2] In *ḫry-dmt* 'sufferer (?)', *Eb.* 40, 6; reading from Metternich stela 82, see *Hier.* p. 50. *Wb.* v. 450 takes as referring to the surgeon's knife, but this seems doubtful.

For see D 57

31 knife-sharpener (?)[1] — Phon. *sšm* (*śšm*) in varr. [2] *sšm* (*śšm*)[3] 'guide', 'lead' and derivatives.

[1] This description rests on the supposition that the sign was originally identical with T 33, as would appear from *Pyr.* 70; see below on that hieroglyph. [2] *Siut* I, 247. [3] Reading, *Rec.* 14, 18. For *ś* see *Pyr.* 70.

32 combination of T 31 and D 54 — Phon. *sšm* in *sšm* (*śšm*) 'guide', 'lead'.

33 [1] knife-sharpener as carried by butcher (O.K.)[2] — Ideo. in *śšm* (?)[3] 'butcher'.

[1] *Medum* 14. Sim. L. *D.* ii. 4 (tomb of Metjen). [2] MONTET 158.
[3] The reading *śm* rests on the assumption that T 31 was originally of this form. In the tomb of Metjen (Dyn. III) the sign for *śm* (L. *D.* ii. 6) is almost identical with the butcher sign (see above n. 1). Possibly we have here to do with a single sign which is becoming differentiated for distinct uses.

34 [1] butcher's knife — Ideo. in [2] *nm* 'knife (?)'. Hence phon. *nm*, exx. *nmḥ* 'orphan'; *ḫnms* 'friend'.

[1] *BH.* iii. 5, nos. 63. 65. Sim. Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 74. [2] Karnak, chamber of Annals, Tuthmosis III, in offering list immediately before *ḫpš* 'foreleg of ox'. Sim. GAYET, *Temple de Louxor* 26.

35 [1] alternative form of last — Use as last.

[1] Exx. O.K., *Gemn.* i. 11; Dyn. XVIII, *Th. T. S.* i. 7.

Sect. U. Agriculture, Crafts, and Professions

U 1 sickle[1]

Ideo. in [2] *mɜ* 'sickle-shaped end' of the *wiɜ*-boat P 3. Hence phon. *mɜ*,[3] exx. *mɜɜ* 'see'; *tmɜ* 'mat'. In group-writing (§ 60) is used for *m*.[4] A sign similar, but not quite identical, in shape is used as det. in [5] *ssḫ* 'reap'; also perhaps in [6] *ḫɜbb*, var. [7] *ḫɜbb*, 'crookedness'.

[1] *Medum*, frontispiece, no. 8; DAV. *Ptaḥ*. i. 13, no. 282. [2] LAC. *TR*. 27, 1. 2; BUDGE, p. 212, 7. [3] For the initial *m* cf. Coptic *mɛ̄* 'truth', *mūi* 'lion', *mūḥ* 'burn'. [4] BURCHARDT § 56. [5] *Urk*. v. 161, 16. [6] *Peas*. B 1, 107. [7] *Adm*. p. 107; possibly both here and in *Peas*. the lower part of the sickle only. *Ḫɜb* is a name of the sickle, see *Wb*. iii. 361, 14.

2 alternative form of last — Use as last.

3 combination of U 1 and D 4 — In *mɜɜ* 'see'.

4 combination of U 1 and Aa 11 — In *mɜʿt* 'truth' and the related words.

5 alternative form of last — Use as last.

For see G 3; for see G 46; for see S 31.

6 hoe — Det. cultivate, hack up, exx. *ʿd* 'hack up'; *ḫbs* 'cultivate', 'hoe'. For unknown reason,[1] phon. *mr*,[2] exx. *mrɪ* 'love'; *mrḥt* 'unguent'. Sometimes in place of U 8, phon. *ḥn*, ex. *ḥn* 'go', 'depart'.

[1] *Wb*. ii. 98, 11 quotes as gloss in the *Sign Pap*. Pl. 4 the otherwise unknown word *mrɬw* 'hoe', but only a very uncertain trace of is there. [2] For the initial *m*, cf. Coptic *mɛ̄* 'love', *mour* 'bind', *emrō* 'harbour'.

7 alternative form of last — Use as last.

8 [1] hoe, without the rope connecting the two pieces — Det. in Pyr. [2] 'hoe'. Hence phon. *ḥn*, ex. [3] *ḥnw* '*ḥnw*-bark'.

[1] Already Dyn. IV, *Medum* 15. [2] *Pyr*. 1394. [3] NAV. ch. 1, 21.

9 corn-measure with grain pouring out — Det. grain, exx. *bdt* 'emmer'; *sšr* (old *śśr*)[2] 'corn'; measure, exx. [1] *ḫsɪ* 'measure'; abbrev. *ḥḳɜt* '*ḥeḳat*-measure' (§ 266, 1).

[1] Cairo 20500. Sim. *Urk*. iv. 64, 1. [2] Reading, see *Bull*. 30, 179.

U10 the same beneath M 33 — Ideo. in var. Pyr. [1] *it* 'barley', 'corn'. Sometimes in Dyn. XVIII instead of U 9 as det. grain, ex. [2] *bty* (from *bdt*) 'emmer'.

[1] *Pyr.* 1880. [2] *Paheri* 3.

11 [1] combination of S 38 and U 9 — In *ḥḳst* '*ḥeḳat*-measure' (§ 266, 1).

[1] *Puy.* 35.

12 [1] combination of D 50 and U 9 — In *ḥḳst* '*ḥeḳat*-measure' (§ 266, 1).

[1] *Puy.* 36.

(O 30) pitchfork — Det. in *ṯbt* 'fork'.[1] Possibly not a pitchfork as phon. or phon. det. *sḏb* (*śḏb*), later *sdb*, in *sḏb*, var. Pyr. [2] *śḏb*, later *sdb*, 'hindrance', 'obstacle'.

[1] MONTET 227. Sometimes with three prongs, *Wb.* i. 176. [2] *Pyr.* 315.

13 plough — Det. plough, in *ḥb* 'plough' (n.); *śḳr* 'plough' (vb.); also in var. *prt* 'seed'. From *ḥb* 'plough', phon. *ḥb*, exx. var. O.K. [1] *ḥbny* 'ebony'; var. [2] *ḥbnt*, a liquid measure (§ 266, 1). From Dyn. V onwards replaces U 14 as phon. or phon. det. *šnʿ* in *šnʿ* 'repel'; [3] *šnʿw* 'policing'; var. *šnʿ* [4] 'magazine' 'ergastulum'.

[1] *Ti* 66. [2] *Urk.* iv. 748, 17. [3] Leyd. V 88, qu. Exerc. XXVI, (*a*). [4] Reading, *Rec.* 24, 93.

14 [1] two branches of wood joined at one end [2] (O.K.) — Old sign for *šnʿ* later replaced by U 13.

[1] *Medum* 15 in a place-name *Šnʿt*; slightly different, *ib.* 12. Elsewhere in O.K. replaced by the plough, exx. *Ti* 86; *Pyr.* 1209. [2] This possibly represents a contrivance for straightening or bending wooden staves, *Ti* 132 = MONTET 311.

15 sledge — Cf. [1] 'sledge'. Hence phon. *tm*, exx. *tm* 'be complete' (§ 342); *ḥtm* 'perish'.

[1] BUDGE, p. 38, 14. Sim. *ib.* p. 210, 12.

16 [1] sledge with head of a jackal (Copt. *wōnᵉsh*) bearing a load of metal (?) [2] — Det. in *wnš* 'sledge'.[2a] Ideo. (?) in Pyr. [3] *biȝi* 'of copper' (adj.). Hence perhaps phon. or phon. det. *biȝ* in [4] var. *by* (orig. *biȝ*) 'wonder' and related words; for the reading cf. [5] *biȝt* 'wonder' (n.).

[1] *Puy.* 30; a rather different form *Pyr.* 800. [2] *ÄZ.* 53, 51, n. 2. [2a] *Ann.* 39, 189; see too *JEA.* 31, 38. [3] *Pyr.* 800. However, this sign is seldom written in this word, and never in the noun *biȝᶜ* copper', rendering the explanation doubtful. [4] *Urk.* iv. 612, 6. [5] *Hamm.* 110, 2.

17 pick excavating a pool N 38 — Ideo. in [1] varr. [1], *grg* 'found', 'establish', 'snare'. Hence phon. det. *grg* in [1] varr. [2] *grg* 'falsehood', 'lie'.

[1] Spellings, *Verbum* i. § 338. [2] *Urk.* iv. 1031, 10.

U 18 [1] O.K. form of last — Use as last.

[1] L. *D.* ii. 7 (tomb of Metjen, Dyn. III).

19 adze — Ideo. in Pyr. [1] var. [1] *nwty* 'the two adzes'. Hence phon. *nw* in the group or , exx. *nw* 'this' (§ 110); *nwḫ* 'rope'. In group-writing (§ 60) is used for *n*.[2]

[1] *Pyr.* 311. A ceremonial adze called *nw*, *Th. T. S.* i. 17. [2] BURCHARDT § 69.

20 [1] O.K. form of last — Use as last.

[1] *Gemn.* i. 11. A somewhat similar sign in O.K. as det. of *ꜥnt* 'nail', 'claw', *Wb.* i. 188; *Kêmi* iv. 179.

21 adze at work on a block of wood — Det. in O.K. *śtp* [1] 'cut up' ox. Hence semi-ideo. or phon. *stp* (*śtp*), in var. *stp* 'choose' and derivatives; inaccurately also *sṯp*, in [2] *sṯp*, var. Pyr. [3] *śṯp*, 'leap up'.

[1] Ex. *Ti* 127. [2] *Urk.* v. 147, 4. [3] *Pyr.* 947.

22 chisel — Det. in O.K. [1] *mnḫ* 'fashion', 'carve' and [2] *mnḫ* 'chisel'. Hence semi-ideo. in *mnḫ* 'be efficient' and the related words.

[1] Ex. *Ti* 120. [2] Leyd. *Denkm.* iv. 14.

23 chisel (?) [0] — For unknown reason, phon. *mr*,[1] exx. *mr* 'be ill'; *smr* 'friend', 'courtier'. Also for unknown reason, phon. *ꜣḅ*,[2] exx. *ꜣḅi* 'desire'; *ꜣḅḫ* 'be united in'.

[0] A similar object is seen used as hair-pin on a Dyn. XI coffin, *Griff. Stud.* 134; Reisner, however, preferred the explanation as a chisel, since no such hair-pins are found early; so too SCHARFF 43; oldest forms, PETR. *Eg. Hier.* 801–8. [1] Reading from varr. of *mr* 'pyramid', *Pyr.* 1649. 1671. [2] Reading from varr. of *ꜣḅḏw* 'Abydus', *Pyr.* 794. 798. The view that the original form of the sign, when it has the value *ꜣḅ*, was a leopard's hide (see *Rec.* 9, 158) is very doubtful, in spite of the word *ꜣḅy* 'leopard', since from the earliest times the phonetic value of the leopard's (really cow's) hide was *śḅ*, not *ꜣḅ*; see on F 28.

For , see Aa 21, 22.

24 [1] stone-worker's drill weighted at the top with stones (Dyn. XVIII) [2] — Ideo. in var. O.K. [3] *ḥmt* [4] 'craft', 'art' and the related words.

[1] Thebes, tomb 93. Sim. *Rekh.* 16. [2] See the pictures *Gebr.* i. 13; *Rekh.* 17. [3] *Urk.* i. 53, 13, in collective sense for 'body of craftsmen'. [4] Reading, *Rec.* 9, 164. For this see too Coptic ϩⲙⲙⲉ = *ḥm-ḫt* 'worker in wood'; ϩⲙⲙⲟⲩϩ = *ḥm-nbw* 'gold-worker'.

U 25 [1] O.K. form of last — Use as last.

[1] *Saqq. Mast.* i. 39, no. 65.

26 [1] drill being used to bore a hole in a bead [2] (Dyn. XVIII) — Ideo. in var. var. Pyr. [3] *wbꜣ* 'open up' and derivatives.

[1] Exx. *Rec.* 22, 107, Plate; *Th. T. S.* iii. 5. [2] See the picture *Gebr.* i. 13. [3] *Pyr.* 1205.

27 [1] O.K. form of last (also used later [2]) — Use as last.

[1] Ex. *Gebr.* i. 13. [2] Dyn. XII, *Bersh.* i. 27; Dyn. XVIII, *Puy.* 54.

28 [1] fire-drill [2] (Dyn. XVIII) — Cf. [3] *ḏꜣ* 'fire-drill'. Hence phon. *ḏꜣ*,[4] exx. *ḏꜣt* 'ferry across'; *ḫrḏꜣ* 'pillage'; *ḏꜣt* [5] 'remainder'. Abbrev. for *wḏꜣ* in the formula *ʿnḫ wḏꜣ snḏ* 'may he live, be prosperous, be healthy' (§§ 55. 313). In group-writing (§ 60) or is phon. *ḏ*.[6]

[1] Exx. *Puy.* 9; *Th. T. S.* iii. 26, 6. [2] *Hier.* p. 50. [3] *Sh. S.* 54; see *ÄZ.* 43, 161; 45, 85. [4] Reading partly from varr. of *ḏḏꜣt* 'council' (*Pyr.* 309. 1713), partly from Coptic equivalences, ex. ⲟⲩⲱⲁⲓ = *wḏꜣ* 'be hale', 'sound'. [5] *Wb.* i. 404, 2 accepts *wḏꜣt* as the N.K. reading on the evidence of L.E. variants, see SPIEGELBERG, *Rechnungen aus der Zeit Setis I*, p. 40; but the relation of L.E. *wḏꜣt* to older *ḏꜣt* may be like that of L.E. *wsḫ* 'breadth' to O.E. *ꜣḫw*, and *Wb.* v. 517 is probably right in taking *ḏꜣt* as the M.E. reading. [6] BURCHARDT § 150.

29 [1] O.K. form of last (also common later [2]) — Use as last.

[1] DAV. *Ptah.* i. 13, no. 287. [2] Exx. Dyn. XII, *BH.* i. 8, 10; Dyn. XVIII, *Th. T. S.* i. 1.

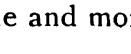
30 potter's kiln — Ideo. in O.K. [1] *tꜣ* 'kiln'. Hence phon. *tꜣ*, exx. *tꜣ* 'be hot'; *šṯꜣ* 'mysterious', 'difficult'. In the geographical name [2] *Ḫt* 'Hittite land' should be read simply *t*, not *tꜣ*, cf. Hebrew חֵת (§ 60).[3]

[1] *Ti* 84; see too the pictures *ib.*; *BH.* i. 11. [2] *Urk.* iv. 701, 11. [3] BURCHARDT § 131.

31 [1] instrument employed in baking (?) — Ideo. or det. in var. [2] *rṯḥty* [3] 'baker'. Hence det. in the related words *rṯḥ* 'restrain'; *iṯḥ* 'prison'. Probably for some reason connected with its use ideo. or det. in *ḫn(r)i* 'restrain'; [4] *ḫnrt*, var. *ḫnt*, 'harîm'. Through similarity in hieratic, sometimes substituted for D 19 or D 20, ex. [5] *ssnt* 'breathe'.

[1] In Dyn. III–IV the ends are curved, not angular, *Saqq. Mast.* i. 1; sim. *Meir* ii. 7. Later the shaft is sometimes shown as double. [2] Unpublished *P. Ram.* [3] Reading, *Rec.* 39, 20. [4] See *Adm.* p. 47 and above, p. 201, n. 1. [5] *Urk.* iv. 76, 8.

U 32 pestle and mortar[1]

Det. of  [1a] *sḫm*, O.K. [1b] *zḫm*, 'pound'; also of O.K. [2] *śmn*, *zmn* [2a] 'press down' bread with a stick; from this latter [2b] phon. or phon. det. *smn* (*zmn*) in abbrev. *ḥsmn* 'natron'; abbrev. *ḥsmn* 'bronze';[3] [4] *smn* (old *śmn*) 'establish'. Det. pound, also in *ḥmśt* 'salt'; heavy, in *dns* 'heavy'; *wdn* 'heavy'.

[1] See the hieroglyphs *Medum* 15; *Pyr.* 249; and the picture, Leyd. *Denkm.* i. 10. [1a] *Eb.* 86, 10; cf. *BH* ii. 6. [1b] *Ti* 83. However, *Wb.* iii. 464, 1 interprets this as *zḥ* and reads the preceding word as *śḫm* with *ś*. [2] *Ti* 85. [2a] Leyd. *Denkm.* i. 10; see MONTET 240; *ÄZ.* 61, 13. [2b] Not, as *Wb.* iii. 453, 3, from the homonym *zmn* 'tarry' *Pyr.* 533. 1418. [3] *ÄZ.* 30, 31. [4] *Urk.* iv. 1187, 10, an early instance of a writing that is usual in L.E.

33 pestle

Ideo. in [0] *tit* 'pestle (?)' of red granite (*mśt*); hence (?) phon. *ti*, exx. *ḥr·ti* 'thou art content' (§ 309); *ʿnḫ·ti* 'may she live!' (§ 313); more rarely phon. *t*, especially beside *ḥ*, exx. [1] *ḥts* 'inaugurate (a feast)'. In group-writing (§ 60) or or is phon. *t*,[2] ex. [3] *Ti*, name of a Syrian locality.

[0] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. Pl. 5, left, 16; meaning doubtful. [1] *Siut* 1, 244. [2] BURCHARDT § 134. [3] *Urk.* iv. 784, 74.

34 spindle

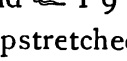
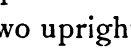
Ideo. in [1] *ḫsf* 'spin'. Hence semi-ideo. or phon. *ḫsf* (*ḫśf*) in the related verb var. *ḫsf* (*ḫśf*) [2] 'repel', 'oppose' and its derivatives.

[1] *BH.* ii. 4, in scene of spinning. [2] For *ś* see *Pyr.* 253.

35 combination of U 34 and I 9

Use as last.

(Aa 23) [1] warp stretched between two uprights [1a]

Det. in  [2] varr. [3] [4] var. Pyr.  [5] *mḏd* 'hit (a mark)', 'adhere to (a path)' and derivatives.

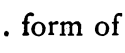
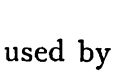
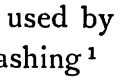
[1] Thebes, tomb 85. Very various in form; exx. M.K., Brit. Mus. 614, 8; *Siut* 1, 221; Dyn. XVIII, *Puy.* 68; *Th. T. S.* i. 17. [1a] DAVIES, *Seven Private Tombs*, Pl. 35 (p. 50). Perhaps this suggests as the original sense of the stem 'make straight'. [2] *Urk.* iv. 484, 5. Sim. *Peas.* B 1, 212. [3] Brit. Mus. 581. [4] Louvre C 174. [5] *Pyr.* 2048.

(Aa 24) [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] *Sinai* 7. See *ÄZ.* 30, 52; 62, 1.

36 club used by fullers in washing[1]

Ideo. in [2] var.  [3] *ḥmwww* 'fuller (?)'. Hence (?) phon. *ḥm*,[4] in  *ḥm* 'slave' and the related words; also in , isolated late var.  [5] *ḥm* 'Majesty' (p. 74).

[1] *ÄZ.* 37, 82. [2] *BH.* i. 29. [3] *Ib.* [4] Reading from proper names ending in *m* and from the name *Paḫamnâta* = *Pi-ḥm-nṯr* in the El-Amarna letters (see above p. 428), besides late writings in which the sign interchanges with N 41; see *ÄZ.* 46, 109; *Sphinx* 14, 143. [5] *Bull.* 28, 103.

For see D 31

37 razor[1]

Det. in [2] *ḫrḳ* 'shave'.

[1] Razors, see PETRIE, *Tools and Weapons* 61. [2] Ex. *BH.* ii. 4.

U 38 balance — Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] [3] *mḫꜣt* 'balance'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 76. [2] Exx. *Paheri* 9, 30; *D. el B.* 81. [3] *ÄZ.* 59, 44*.

39 post of balance — Det. in [1] *wṯst* 'post (of balance)' and in the related verb [2] *wṯs* 'lift', 'carry', 'wear'. Secondarily also det. in [3] *ṯsi* (*ṯzi*) 'raise', 'lift'.

[1] PIEHL, *IH.* iii. 82. [2] *D. el B.* 81. [3] In Pyr. the det. of *ṯzi* is a sack-like receptacle, ex. *Pyr.* 960, but our sign already appears exceptionally, ex. *ib.* 294.

40 semi-hieratic alternative to last (Dyn. XVIII)[1] — Use as last, ex. [2] *wṯsw* 'those who have worn'. Also, owing to similarity in hieratic, used for [3] T 13, ex. [4] *rs-tp* 'vigilant'.

[1] For the hieratic see MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 405; ii. no. 405. [2] *Urk.* iv. 85, 12. [3] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 588. [4] Leyd. *Denkm.* iv. 28, 4 *c*. 3. Sim. *srs*, *Urk.* iv. 897, 6.

41 [1] plummet used in connection with the balance [2] — Det. in *tḫ* 'plummet'.

[1] Dyn. XII, Leyd. V 103 = *Denkm.* ii. 13. [2] *JEA.* 9, 10, n. 4.

Sect. V. Rope, Fibre, Baskets, Bags, etc.

V 1 coil of rope — Det. rope, exx. *nwḫ* 'rope'; *ḫꜣtt* 'front-rope' of ship; actions with rope or cord, exx. *iṯḫ* 'drag'; *ṯs* 'tie'; [1] *mnḫ* 'string' beads; *šnỉ* 'encircle', 'surround'. Probably from *šnw* 'network', phon. or phon. det. *šn* in var. [2] *šnt* 'dispute', the relations of which with *šnỉ* 'exorcise', 'litigate' and with [3] *šnṯ* 'contend' require further study. Another possibly related word is *šṯ* (*šnt*?) [4] 'hundred' (§§ 259. 260). A similar, but doubtless different, sign is det. in [5] *ḫꜣb* 'bent appendage' (of metal?) belonging to the crown.

[1] *M. u. K.* 1, 3. [2] Cairo 20393. 20562, *d*, in the title *ỉmy-r šnt*; cf. too a title *šnt* discussed *JEA.* 9, 15, n. 2. [3] *ÄZ.* 36, 138. [4] *ÄZ.* 36, 135. [5] *Urk.* iv. 200, 15.

For as substitute for G 43, see Z 7.

2 bolt O 34 combined with the cord V 1 used for drawing it [1] — Ideo. in *sṯꜣ* (*šṯꜣ*), later *sṯꜣ*, 'drag', 'draw'; hence phon. *sṯꜣ* in *sṯꜣt* 'aroura' (§ 266, 3). For an unknown reason det. in *ꜣs* 'hasten'.

[1] *ÄZ.* 35, 105, confirmed by DAV. *Rekh.* ii. 26, 12. The sense of the verb agrees so well with the Dyn. XVIII form just quoted that the suggestion (*Hier.* 44) that this is secondary seems unlikely. An alternative explanation, MONTET 304.

V 3 the same sign with three cords (Dyn. XVIII)

Phon. *sṯ3w* in [1] *R-sṯ3w* 'necropolis',[2] particularly that of the Memphitic god Sokar.

[1] Ex. *Th. T. S.* iv. 38, G. [2] *ÄZ.* 59, 159; *Wb.* ii. 398, 9. 10.

4 lasso

Cf. [1] *w3rw* 'lassoes'. Hence phon. *w3*,[2] exx. *w3* 'far'; *w3ḥ* 'place', 'endure'.

[1] BUDGE, p. 454, 2. Cf. too *w3t* 'cord' (*Wb.* i. 244) and *w3w3t* 'cord' (*Urk.* iv. 166, 12). [2] For the initial *w* see a var. of *w3r* 'tie up', MONTET 207.

5 looped rope

Det. in [1] *snṯ* (*śnṯ*) 'plan', 'plot out', 'found'.

[1] *Pyr.* 644; *Meir* i. 11; *D. el B.* 37.

6 cord (in early exx. double and looped at top on left)[1]

Ideo. or semi-ideo. or det. in var. [2] *ś*s, var. O.K. [3] *śś*, 'cord', 'rope'. Hence phon. *ś*s (*śś*), exx. var. (p. 172) *ś*s 'alabaster'; *i*šš*t* 'what?' (§ 500). There has been much confusion with V 33:[4a] (1) in the words 'linen', 'cloth', 'thing', 'concern', and 'corn', all originally reading *śšr*; however, the fact of the confusion, together with certain writings with metathesis *śsr* (see V 33, nn. 4. 9), make the usually accepted reading *ś*s (so in the 1st edition) still just defensible, for final *r* usually falls; (2) as det. in *rf* 'tie up', 'pack'; (3) as phon. *g* in hieratic, where the two signs are not distinguished in early times;[4] (4) as det. clothes, ex. [5] *i*sywt 'rags'; however, this employment to replace S 28 does not appear before Dyn. XIX.

[1] Early forms, *Medum* 13; *Saqq. Mast.* i. 1. 2. [2] *Urk.* iv. 885, 7. [3] DAV. *Ptah.* i. 25. [4] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. nos. 515. 520. [4a] Full discussion, *Bull.* 30, 161. [5] *Adm.* 3, 4; the MS. is probably of Dyn. XIX.

7 loop of cord with the ends downward

Cf. var. Pyr. [1] *śni* 'encircle'. Hence phon. *śn*, exx. *śn* 'tree'; *śnf* 'repel'.

[1] *Pyr.* 213.

8 [1] alternative form of last (Dyn. XVIII)

Use as last.

[1] *Puy.* 57; *Rekh.* 3, 28. So too already *Pyr.* 5.

9 cartouche in original round form[1]

Det. in *śnw* 'cartouche' (p. 74).

[1] See p. 74 for explanation as a double rope encircling (*śnṯ*) the entire region ruled over by the sun or by the king as later embodiment of the sun.

10 cartouche in secondary oval form (p. 74)

Det. in [1] *śnw* 'circuit'; [2] *rn* 'name'; also in names of kings and other royal personages, in which case the component signs are written inside it, ex. *Mn-ḫpr-Rᶜ* 'Menkheperrēᶜ', i. e. Tuthmosis III.

[1] GAYET, *Temple de Louxor*, p. 14. [2] BRUGSCH, *Thes.* 1077, 19.

V 11 sign probably later taken to be a cartouche cut in half and reversed[1]

Det. in *dnỉ* 'dam off', 'restrain'. The hieratic equivalent of the same sign[3] serves also as det. in *phỉ* 'split'. It seems doubtful whether the hieratic word usually transcribed as *dyt* (*dwyt*?) 'shriek' was originally written with this sign.[5]

[1] So at least it appears to be in Dyn. XVIII. Early hieroglyphic exx. are lacking, for the det. of *dnỉ* in *Pyr.* 278. 716, namely a kind of hoe, cannot easily be the prototype of our sign. *Dnỉ*, later *dnỉ*, may originally have meant 'cut off'; cf. the later word *dnỉt* 'portion', 'fraction', see SETHE, *Zahlworte* 89. [2] *Urk.* iv. 312, 11; 445, 17. [3] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 584; ii. no. 584. [4] *Pt.* 283; *Eb.* 36, 16. [5] In hieroglyphic of Dyn. XIX it has the same det. with which *dnỉ* is written. For the reading see VOG. *Bauer* 69–70; GARD. *Sin.* 99.

12 band of string or linen

Det. bind, exx. *sšd* 'head-band'; *rnḫ* 'garland'; *fḫ*, 'loose', whence *fḫ* 'depart'; from the last, phon. det. in *tỉw Fnḫw* 'Phoenician lands'. Det. papyrus-books, exx. *šfdw* 'papyrus'; *snn* 'deed'. Phon. or phon. det. *rḳ* (from *rḳ* 'bind on') in *rḳ* 'swear'; var. *rḳy* 'last day' of the month (§ 264).

[1] *Sinai* 90, 16; see GARD. *Sin.* 20.

13 rope for tethering animals[1]

Cf. Pyr. *ttt* 'fetterer (?)'.[2] Phon. *ṯ*.[3] Sometimes also, by a false archaism, for *t* (§ 19, OBS. 2).

[1] *PSBA.* 22, 65. [2] *Pyr.* 672, epithet of a cat-goddess. [3] SETHE, *Alphabet* 156.

14 the last, with an added diacritical tick

Phon. *ṯ*, both in hieroglyphic and hieratic, but apparently only in a few words, doubtless words in which the value *ṯ* had not changed into *t*, exx. *ṯsỉ* 'lift'; *Ṯṯỉ* 'Tjetji', a man's name.

[1] *Sin.* B 23; *P. Kah.* 2, 7. Sim. *wṯs* 'raise', *Westc.* 12, 23; *sṯsw* 'supports', ERM. *Hymn.* 1, 2. [2] Brit. Mus. 614, 3; *ib.* vert. 2; *ṯsỉ*, *ib.* 13. In other words in this inscription *ṯ* is written without the tick, exx. *sṯ* 'lo', 4; *ỉṯỉ* 'seize', 10.

15 combination of V 13 and D 54

In var. Pyr. [1] *ỉṯỉ*, in M.E. often *ỉtỉ*,[2] 'seize'.

[1] See *Verbum* i. § 397, 5. [2] Reading, see p. 214, bottom.

16 looped cord serving as hobble for cattle

Ideo. in O.K. [1] *sỉ* (*zỉ*) 'hobble'. Hence phon. *sỉ* (*zỉ*) [2] in *sỉ* 'protection'.

[1] L. *D. Ergänzungsband* 40, with the picture. [2] Reading from varr. of *sỉw* 'guard', *Pyr.* 1203. 1752.

17 [1] rolled up herdsman's shelter of papyrus[2] (Dyn. XVIII)

Ideo. in [1] var. *sỉ*, var. Pyr. [3] *zỉ*, 'protection'.

[1] *D. el. B.* 13. [2] *ÄZ.* 44, 77; *Rec.* 30, 39. [3] *Pyr.* 1470.

18 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] DAV. *Ptah.* i. 16, no. 353.

V 19 hobble for cattle[1]

Ideo. or det. in [2] varr. ,[3] [4] *mḏt* 'stable', '(cattle-)stall'. For unknown reasons, det. in [5] varr. ,[6] [7] *tmȝ* (from *ṯmȝ*?) 'mat', whence phon. or phon. det. *ṯmȝ* (*tmȝ*) in [8] varr. ,[9] [10] *ṯmȝ*, 'cadaster (?)' or kind of land (?); in var. *ḫȝr* 'sack' as measure of capacity (§ 266, 1); and in other names of woven or wickerwork objects. By confusion with an older sign for a palanquin or portable shrine,[11] det. in [12] *ḳnỉ* 'palanquin', whence also in [13] *ḳnỉ* 'sheaf'; so too in [14] *kȝr* 'shrine'; possibly also in [15] *štyt*, name of the sanctuary of Sokar in Memphis.[16] To be distinguished carefully from ∩ Aa 19.

[1] Made of cord, with a wooden cross-bar to be hidden below the earth, MONTET 95. [2] *Bersh.* i. 18. [3] Cairo 20104, *m* 1; *Rhind* 84. [4] *Meir* iii. 4. Sim. *Pyr.* 2202. [5] *Rec.* 39, 120. [6] *BH.* ii. 13. [7] *Westc.* 7, 15. [8] *Rekh.* 3, 18, qu. Exerc. XXX (iii); *sšw nw ṯmȝ*, *ib.* p. 25 = *tmȝ*, *ib.* 3, 26. [9] Brit. Mus. 828, qu. § 450. [10] *Sš n ṯmȝ*, Cairo 20056; Leyd. V 3. [11] *Pyr.* 300 (*ḫȝr*); cf. the picture *Sah.* 65. [12] *Westc.* 11, 7; differently determined, *ib.* 7, 14. [13] *Paheri* 3. [14] LAC. *TR.* 21, 3. [15] *D. el B.* 11. [16] STOLK, *Ptah* (Berlin, 1911), 27.

20 ∩ the same without the cross-bar (cf. V 21)

Cf. Dyn. XIX [1] *mḏwt* 'stables'. Hence phon. *mḏ*[2] in ∩ *mḏw* '10' (§§ 259. 260).

[1] MAR. *Abyd.* i. 53. [2] *ÄZ.* 34, 90.

21 combination of ∩ V 20 and I 10 (Dyn. XII onward)

Ideo. in [1] *mḏt* 'stable', 'cattle-stall'. Hence phon. *mḏ* in [2] *mḏ* 'be deep' and derivatives.

[1] See V 19, n. 3. [2] BUDGE, p. 458, 9. Sim. *mḏt* 'depth', *Kuban* 32.

For see M 28.

22 [1] whip[2] (Dyn. XVIII)

For unknown reason,[3] phon. *mḫ*, exx. var. Pyr. [4] *mḫ* 'fill'; *mḫnyt* 'the coiled one', name of a snake.

[1] Ex. *Hier.* 6, no. 77. [2] *ÄZ.* 35, 106. [3] A derivation from *ḫwỉ* 'strike' has been suggested, *Hier.* p. 63. [4] *Pyr.* 1682.

23 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] Exx. DAV. *Ptah.* i. 17, nos. 371. 372. 377; *Sah.* 30; *Ti* 112.

24 cord wound on stick (O.K. and M.K. form)[1]

For unknown reason, phon. *wḏ* (later *wd*), exx. var. *wḏ* 'command'; [2] *wḏḥ* (for *wdḥ*) 'table of offerings'; var. Pyr. [3] *wḏb* 'turn'.

[1] Exx. O.K., DAV. *Ptah.* i. 14, no. 296; M.K., *BH.* iii. 4, no. 51. [2] *BH.* i. 17. [3] *Pyr.* 1723.

25 [1] alternative form of last (Dyn. XVIII)

Use as last.

[1] Ex. *Rekh.* 2, 17.

V 26 [1] netting needle filled with twine [2]

Ideo. in [3] var. [4] *ḏd*, also [4] *ḏd*, 'spool', 'reel'. Hence phon. or phon. det. *ḏd*, later *ḍd*, ex. [5] *ḏd*, var. [6] *ḍd*, 'be in good condition'; also *ḍnḏ* or *ḍnd*,[7] proved only in the case of *mḍndt*, var. Pyr. [8] *mḍnḏt*, 'the morning-bark' of the sun-god.

[1] *Rekh.* 2, 6; *Puy.* 20, 6. [2] See the picture *BH.* ii. 4 = *Bull.* 9, 5. [3] BUDGE, p. 391, 2. [4] NAV. ch. 153, 15. [5] *BH.* i. 8, 15. [6] *Sh. S.* 7. [7] See *Sitz. Berl. Ak.* 1912, 958. [8] *Pyr.* 335. 336; sim. *ib.* 661.

27 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] *Medum* 13. Sim. *Saqq. Mast.* i. 1.

28 [1] wick of twisted flax

Cf. with a similar sign, *ḥḍt* 'wick';[2] hence[3] phon. *ḥ*. As late det. once in *tkꜣ* 'candle'.[4]

[1] Detailed ex., *Saqq. Mast.* i. 40, no. 68. See too the picture CAPART, *Rue* 37. [2] Dyn. XIX, *Wb.* iii. 39; a hieroglyphic ex. in the Hypostyle Hall, Karnak (Nelson). [3] *ÄZ.* 73, 8, n. 2; *Ann.* 43, 309. [4] MOGENSEN, *Musée nat. Copenhague*, Pl. 24; see SETHE, *Zur Geschichte der Einbalsamierung*, 11*.

29 [1] swab made from a hank of fibre (down to Dyn. XVIII identical for all uses [2])

Det. in O.K. [3] *śḳ* 'wipe'; hence phon. *sḳ* (*śḳ*), ex. *sḳi* 'perish'. For unknown reason, phon. or phon. det. *wꜣḥ*, ex. [4] var. *wꜣḥ* 'place', 'endure'. Also det. in [5] *ḥsr*, var. Pyr. [6] *ḥśr*, 'ward off'. As corruption of a sign resembling M 1, det. in [7] *mḍr* 'fortunate'.

[1] Detailed ex. *Ti* 132 (*wꜣḥ*). [2] *Wꜣḥ* and *śḳ* in proximity, see O.K. *Gemn.* i. 22; Dyn. XVIII, *Rekh.* 2. [3] *Rec.* 28, 178; cf. *Sah.* 39. The interpretation as a swab depends on the meaning of *śḳ* and on its other determinatives in Pyr. [4] *Peas.* B 1, 209. [5] *Urk.* iv. 269, 7. [6] *Pyr.* 908. [7] *Amada* 8.

30 wickerwork basket

Ideo. in [1] var. Pyr. [2] *nbt* 'basket'. Hence phon. in a few words reading *nb*, exx. var. O.K. [3] *nb* 'lord'; *nb* 'every', 'all'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 896, 10. [2] *Pyr.* 557. [3] *Urk.* i. 126, 9.

For see O 9.

31 wickerwork basket with handle

For unknown reason, phon. *k*.

31* the last, but with handle on opposite side

Regularly in hieratic except in rare O.K. examples.[1]

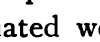
[1] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. nos. 511, 511 B. Hieroglyphic exx. have not been sought, but must be extremely rare; in Dyn. I-II the few exx. have handle as in V 31, PETR. *Eg. Hier.* nos. 975–9.

V 32 [1] wickerwork frail [2] (possibly also used as a float by hippopotamus-hunters) [3]

Det. in [4] *msnw*, var. Dyn. I [5] *mśn*, 'harpooner'; hence (?) phon. *msn* (*mśn*) in [6] late var. [7] *Msn*, a Lower Egyptian town near Ḳanṭarah.[8] Possibly, but not certainly, the same sign [9] in [10] *gśwt* 'bundles', 'tribute'; hence phon. det. *gśw* in *gśw* 'be narrow', and related words.

[1] Exx. O.K., QUIB. *Saqq.* 1911–2, 32 (*Mśn*); *Tí* 115 (*msn*?). [2] See the pictures *Tí* 38. 39; *Gemn.* ii. 1. [3] Guess based partly on the use of the sign to determine *msnw* 'hippopotamus-hunter', partly on the occurrence of a very late word *bb*, with this det., mentioned among the equipment (spears, ropes, etc.) of the *msnw*; see *ÄZ.* 54, 53 and compare the fisherman's reed-floats T 25. But possibly the sign is really the det. of *mśn* 'weave', 'plait', though not so actually found, in which case it would only be phon. det. in *msnw* 'hippopotamus-hunter'. [4] LAC. *TR.* 20, 34. [5] *ÄZ* 57, 138. [6] *Lisht* p. 36. [7] See *ÄZ.* 54, 52. [8] *JEA.* 5, 242. [9] Before Dyn. XVIII it lacks the tie and so resembles W 8, see WEILL, *Décrets*, Pls. 2. 3; *Dend.* 8; Cairo 20539, i. *b* 8. [10] *D. el B.* 77.

33 [1] bag of linen [2]

Ideo. or det. in *sšr*, var. O.K. [3] *śšr*, var. Dyn. XVIII [4] *śsr*, 'linen', 'cloth', cf. especially the compound [5] *sšr-nsw*, var. O.K.  [6] *śšr-nzw*, 'royal linen', 'byssus', Coptic ϣⲉⲛⲥ; the var. [7] with V 6 makes the hitherto accepted reading *šs-nsw* possible for Dyn. XVIII, as final *r* frequently fell away. Hence phon. *sšr* (read as *šs* in the 1st edition) in var. Dyn. XII [8] *sšr*, var. O.K. [9] *śšr*, 'thing', 'concern'; also in [10] varr. [11] [12] *sšr* 'corn'. Perhaps through connection with the stem found in *gśwt* 'bundles' (see on V 32) or else with *ggt* 'kidney (?)',[12a] phon. *g* in a few words, exx. var. [13] *wgg* 'misery'; *Gbtyw* 'Coptus', a town in Upper Egypt. Det. tie up, in *crf* 'tie up', 'pack', 'envelop'; also perfume, because kept in bags of linen,[14] ex. var. *śty* 'perfume', cf. R 9. As det. clothes not before Dyn. XIX,[15] and then mainly in the form V 6 (see on that sign). Note that in M.K. hieratic is indistinguishable from V 6; [16] in hieroglyphic the two are very often confused.

[1] In O.K. and sometimes later the shape varies greatly. Sometimes like our type, but thinner and inclined at an angle, exx. L. *D.* ii. 22. 23; sometimes almost triangular, see below, V 35. Full discussion, *Bull.* 30, 161. [2] Described as *šsrw crfw* 'tied-up cloths', *Urk.* iv. 1143, 13. [3] *Tí* 115. [4] *Urk.* iv. 1143, 13, *šsrw*, plur. [5] *Urk.* iv. 195, 16. Sim. O.K., *Sah.* 61. [6] L. *D.* ii. 100, *c*. [7] *Urk.* iv. 742, 15. [8] Cairo 20538, ii. *c* 9. [9] *Urk.* i. 149, 9. For writings of possibly the same word with the metathesis *šsr* see *Adm.* p. 101. [10] *Urk.* iv. 743, 1. [11] *Urk.* iv. 372, 14. [12] R. *IH.* 178, 3. · [12a] Suggested by Dawson; see *Wb.* v. 208, 7; also *Sign Pap.* 11, 4. [13] *PSBA.* 18, 202, 9. [14] See the picture *D. el B.* 78. [15] See, however, O.K. *ḫnkwt*, *Gebr.* i. 8; also the alternative form of S 28 seen in PETRIE, *Gizeh and Rifeh* 23 G. [16] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 520, without recognizing that V 6 and V 33 are different signs.

V 34 alternative form of last (Dyn. XVIII) — Use as last.

[1] *D. el B.* 94 (*sty* 'perfume').

35 O.K. form of last (rarely also Dyn. XVIII)[2] — Use as last.

[1] DAV. *Ptah.* i. 14, no. 318 = (*E.R.A.*) 37, in *ỉmy-r šỉr* 'overseer of linen'. This form of the bag is carried by an attendant, *Tỉ* 115; cf. too L. *D.* ii. 22, *b*. Other O.K. exx. of the same form of the sign, in *šỉr* 'thing', 'concern', *Urk.* i. 136, 5; WEILL, *Décrets*, Pl. 2. [2] In *šỉr* 'corn', *Urk.* iv. 372, 14, qu. under V 33, n. 11.

36 receptacle of some kind — Det. in [1] *ḥn* (*ḥnt*?), name of a receptacle given to a temple. Hence (?) phon. or phon. det. *ḥn*, exx. [2] var. [3] *ḥnt* 'occupations'; [4] var. [5] *ḥnty* 'period', 'end' (§ 77, 1).

[1] MAR. *Ab.* i. 10, *b*. [2] *Rekh.* 16. [3] *Paheri* 3. [4] *Urk.* iv. 364, 12. [5] *Urk.* iv. 369, 15.

37 bandage (?) — Det. in [2] *ỉdr* 'bandage', 'bind'. Phon. or phon. det. *ỉdr* in [3] var. [4] *ỉdr* 'herd'; note that [5] appears to read [6] *ḳỉ n ỉdr* 'bull of the herd'. For the confusion of and N 41 see *AEO.* ii. 258*.

[1] Karnak, Tuthmosis III unpublished. Rather different, Dyn. XII, *Bersh.* i. 18. [2] *Sm.* 9, 8. 10. 21. [3] *Bersh.* i. 18. [4] Cairo 20001. [5] *Urk.* iv. 699, 13. [6] *Urk.* iv. 195, 10; 196, 1.

38 bandage (O.K.) — Det. in *wt* 'bandage', 'mummy-cloth'. Later replaced by Aa 2.

[1] *Pyr.* 1202 (N 1197).

Sect. W. Vessels of Stone and Earthenware

W 1 sealed oil-jar — Det. oil, unguent, exx. var. [1] *mrḥt* 'unguent'; *mḏt* 'ointment'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 914, 9; for the reading cf. Cairo 20720, *a* 3.

2 sealed oil-jar, like W 1, but not showing tied ends — Det. in [1] *bỉs* (*bỉś*) 'jar'. Phon. *bỉs* (*bỉś*) in [2] *Bỉśtt*, var. O.K. [3] *Bỉśtt*, '(the cat-goddess) Bastet'.

[1] LAC. *Sarc.* ii. 13, no. 23. [2] Ex. *Urk.* iv. 432, 9. [3] *Ti* 23.

3 basin of alabaster as used in purifications[2] — Det. in O.K. var. *šś* 'alabaster' (p. 172). Perhaps on account of the purifications characteristic of feasts, det. in var. Dyn. XVIII *ḥb* 'feast'; hence semi-ideo. or phon. *ḥb* in [3] *ḥb* 'mourn'. Abbrev. of *ḥbt* 'ritual book' in W 5. Det. feast, exx. [4] *psḏntyw* 'New-moon festival'; [5] *Wỉg* 'Wag-festival'.

[1] Showing the markings of alabaster, *Hier.* 2, no. 9; 9, no. 178; *Kopt.* 9. [2] *Rec.* 39, 54. [3] *Sin.* B 142. [4] *BH.* i. 24. [5] *Siut* i. 299. *Sin. BH.* i. 25, 90–5.

W 4 combination of O 22 and W 3 — Ideo. or det. in var. *ḥb* 'feast'. Det. feast (much rarer in M.E. than alone), ex. [1] *tp-rnpt* 'feast of the first of the year'.

[1] *BH.* i. 24. Sim. *Wig*, Brit. Mus. 162.

5 combination of T 28 and W 3 — In [1] *ḫry-ḥbt* [2] 'lector-priest', lit. 'he who is under (i.e. carries) the ritual book'.

[1] Already M.K., *AZ.* 39, 117, 6. [2] Reading, see p. 51, n. 4.

6 [1] O.K. sign for a particular vessel — In *wḥt* 'cauldron'. Later replaced by Aa 2.

[1] *Saqq. Mast.* i. 2. Rather different, *ib.* 1; *Medum* 13 (here of copper).

7 [1] granite bowl (Dyn. XVIII) — Det. in [1] *mɜt*, var. O.K. [2] *mɜṯ*, 'red granite'; hence phon. det. *mɜṯ* in [3] *mɜṯ* 'proclaim'. Det. in [4] var. [5] *ɜbw* 'Elephantine', as source of the red granite; hence phon. det. *ɜb* in [6] var. [7] *ɜbt* 'family'.

[1] *D. el B.* 156. [2] *Urk.* i. 107, 2. [3] *Urk.* iv. 261, 3. [4] *Rekh.* 5. Sim. *Urk.* iv. 843, 4. [5] Brit. Mus. 614, 4. [6] LAC. *TR.* 2, 1. [7] Brit. Mus. 159, 11.

8 [1] deformation of the last (Dyn. XI) — In *ɜbw* 'Elephantine' and *ɜbt* 'family', see on W 7. The same sign may serve as the earlier form of *gɜw* V 32.[2]

[1] Brit. Mus. 614, 4 (*ɜbw* 'Elephantine'). Sim. Cairo 20512, *cc.* [2] See V 32, n. 9.

9 [0] stone jug with handle — Det. in [1] *nḫnm*, var. Pyr. [2] *nšnm*, 'the *nḫnm*-vase' with its specific oil. Hence (?) phon. *ḫnm*, exx. *Ḫnmw* '(the ram-headed god) Chnum'; *ḫnm* 'join'.

[0] SCHARFF 49. [1] *BH.* i. 17; *Pyr.* 51 (N 311 *a*). [2] *Pyr.* 51 (W 59 *a*).
In O.K. *š* interchanges with later *ḫ*, see *Verbum* i. § 260.

10 cup (probably sometimes also a basket, cf. A 9) — Det. in [1] *irḥ*, var. [2] *rrḥ*, 'cup'; hence phon. or phon. det. *irḥ*, ex. *irḥ* 'unite'; *rḥ*, ex. *m-rḥ* 'in the company of' (§ 178). Det. in [3] *wsḫ* (*wśḫ*) 'cup'; hence phon. or phon. det. *wsḫ* (*wśḫ*), exx. *wsḫ* 'be wide'; [4] var. (O 15) *wsḫt* 'hall'; *sḫw*, in *sḫw* 'width'. Det. in [5] *ḥnt* 'cup'; hence phon. *ḥnt* in [6] var. *ḥnwt* 'mistress'. Det. in [7] *r* 'cup'. In words reading *bɜ* sometimes replaces older N 41, ex. [8] *bɜrw* 'rare treasures'.

[1] *Wb.* i. 40; JÉQ. 115; LAC. *Sarc.* ii. 156. [2] *Urk.* iv. 770, 15. [3] JÉQ. 115; evidently very rare, not in *Wb.* i. nor in LAC. *Sarç.* [4] *Urk.* iv. 1220, 16. [5] *BH.* i. 17. [6] *Urk.* iv. 391, 13. [7] *Wb.* i. 158. [8] *BH.* i. 8, 11. Sim. *D. el B.* 81; 84, 6.

10* [1] pot perhaps used also as lamp (O.K.) — Phon. *bɜ* [2] in conjunction with G 29, ex. [3] *bɜ* 'soul', or with E 10, ex. *Bɜ-pf(i)* 'Bapfi', a god.[1] Later superseded in these uses by R 7.

[1] *Ann.* 43, 309. [2] Cf. a vessel called *bɜw* named *Eb.* 4, 9. [3] *Pyr.* 854 (M 386); 1378 (N 1144).

(Aa 4) [1] alternative form of last (Pyr.) — Use as last.

[1] *Pyr.* 854 (N 657); 1098 (N 1252); 1378 (P 616).

W 11 (1) ring-stand for jars, (2) red earthenware pot (Dyn. XVIII form, round at bottom)

(1) Ideo. or det. in [1] var. [2] *nst* 'seat'. For unknown reason,[2a] phon. *g*. (2) Ideo. or det. in [3] var. [4] *dšrt* 'red pot'. (3) Occasionally substituted for O 45 in Dyn. XVIII, ex. [5] *ỉpt nsw* 'king's harîm'.

[1] Ex. *Rekh.* 2, 2 (*g*); *D. el B.* 36 (*nst*). In Dyn. XII still sometimes with bottom straight as *g* (*Bersh.* i. 31), while curved as *nst* (*ib.* 19). [2] *ÄZ.* 47, 91. [3] *D. el B.* 36, in *Nswt-tꜣwy*. [2a] According to Grdseloff (*Ann.* 43, 310) from an O.K. word *gw* (*Ann.* 16, 196); but this is described as an altar. [4] *Rekh.* 11. [5] *D. el B.* 11. [6] *JEA.* 11, 4.

12 ring-stand (O.K. form, straight at bottom)

Use as last, in O.K. [1] *nšt* 'seat' and as phon. *g*.[2]

[1] Dav. *Ptah.* i. 13, nos. 255. 258 (*nšt, g*). [2] *Ptah.* (E.R.A.) 32. [3] *Ti* 128 (*gḥšt*).

13 red earthenware pot (O.K. form, round at bottom and plain)

Use as W 11, in O.K. [1] *dšrt* 'red pot'. In M.K. a sign of this appearance is used for N 34.[2]

[1] *Pyr.* 249. [2] *JEA.* 4, Pl. 9.

14 tall water-pot

Ideo. or det. in [1] *ḥst*, var. O.K. [2] *ḥzt*, 'water-pot'; hence phon. *ḥs* (*ḥz*), ex. var. *ḥsỉ* 'praise'. Det. also in [3] *snb*(*t*), var. Pyr. [4] *znbt*, 'jar'.

[1] *ÄZ.* 37, 95; Lac. *Sarc.* ii. 166. [2] Montet 393. [3] *Urk.* iv. 874, 3. [4] *Pyr.* 1179.

15 water-pot with water pouring from it

Det. in [1] *ḳbḥ* 'be cool' and derivatives;[2] also in [3] *ḳbḥ* 'libate'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 970, 15 (*ḳb*). [2] Ex. *sḳbḥ*, *Urk.* iv. 65, 6. [3] *Amarn.* iv. 3, 8.

16 the same in a ring-stand W 12

Ideo. or det. in [1] varr. [1] [2] *ḳbḥw* 'libation' and the related words. Much more rarely det. in [3] *ḳbḥ* 'be cool'.

[1] *Meir* iii. 17. [2] *BH.* i. 17. [3] Ex. *P. Kah.* 7, 41 (*ḳb*).

17 [1] water-pots in a rack (Dyn. XII–XVIII)

Ideo. in [2] *ḫntw* 'racks for water-pots'. Hence phon. *ḫnt*, ex. var. *ḫnt* 'in front of' (§ 174) and derivatives.

[1] *Hier.* 2, no. 6. With three pots, not infrequent in M.K., exx. *BH.* i. 8. 15; Leyd. V 2; usual in Dyn. XVIII, exx. *Rekh.* 4; *Paheri* 4. [2] *Urk.* iv. 874, 3.

18 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] With four pots, usual in O.K., exx. *Sah.* 1; *Saqq. Mast.* i. 20; more often than not in M.K., exx. Leyd. V 3. 4. 6. 7; only rarely in Dyn. XVIII, ex. *Urk.* iv. 874, 7.

19 milk-jug as carried in a net[1]

Det. in [2] *mḥr* 'milk-jug'. From a probably obsolete word [3] *mr* 'milk-jug', phon. *mỉ* (old *mr*), exx. *mỉ*, var. Pyr. [4] *mr*, 'like' (§ 170); *dmỉ* 'town'; var. [5] *mỉn* 'to-day' (§ 205).[6]

[1] See the picture *Meir* i. 11 = ii. 18, no. 12. [2] *Meir* ii. 6. [3] *Pyr.* 32; cf. the place-name *Mrt* determined by a sign like W 20, *Medum* 21. [4] *Pyr.* 1665. [5] Chass. *Ass.* 77. [6] The use in Pyr. *smn* (*Wb.* iii. 453) is un-explained.

W20 milk-jug with a leaf covering the milk[1]

Det. in [2] *irtt*, var. O.K. [3] *irṯṯ*, 'milk'.

[1] See the pictures *Ti* 114; Dav. *Ptah.* i. 16. [2] *D. el B.* 94. [3] L. *D.* ii. 66.

21 twin wine-jars[1]

Det. in [2] *irp* 'wine'.

[1] For the O.K. form see the picture *Ti* 114; also *Saqq. Mast.* i. 39, no. 55. [2] *D. el B.* 105.

22 beer-jug

Ideo. or det. in var. *ḫnḳt* 'beer'. Det. pot, measure, exx. [1] *ḳrḥt* 'vessel'; *ds* (O.K. *dś*) '*des*-measure' (§ 266, 1, end); offerings generally, in [2] *inw* 'tribute'; notions connected with fluids, ex. *tḫi* 'be drunken'. As det. in the group 'food and drink', see on X 2. Ideo. in [3] var. Pyr. [4] *wdpw* 'butler'.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 427, 8. [2] *Urk.* iv. 429, 7. [3] See Schäfer-Lange, *Grab- und Denksteine*, iii. 58; *PSBA.* 13, 451. [4] *Pyr.* 120. 124. See too *Sebekn.* 7, 9.

23 jar with handles

Use as last, but not specially in connection with beer. Exx. [1] *ḳrḥt* 'vessel'; [2] *wrḥ* 'anoint'. Also in [3] *wdpw* 'butler', see on W 22.

[1] *Th. T. S.* iii. 12. [2] *Th. T. S.* iii. 4. [3] *Meir* iii. 25.

24 bowl

Phon. *nw*, exx. *nw* (*nyw*) 'of', m. plur. (§ 86); *Nwt* '(the goddess) Nut', probably so to be read in spite of the obscure Pyr. var. [1] *ḫnw* 'vessel'. Initial *nw* is preferably written or , see on U 19; final *nw* is sometimes written , exx. *mnw* 'monument'; *Ṯḥnw* 'Libya'. Great difficulty is caused by 'primeval waters', which may have existed in two distinct forms (1) *niw* or *nww* or *nw*, (2) *nnw* or *nwnw*;[1a] for (1) see Pyr. var. [1b] and a Dyn. XVIII enigmatic equivalent ;[1c] for (2) see Pyr. var. ,[1d] also the female counterpart [2] *nnt* 'the lower heaven', further the personal name presumably to be read *Nnw* on account of [3] *nn*(*i*) 'child', and lastly Copt. ⲛⲟⲩⲛ 'abyss'. Phon. also *in* (cf. W 25) in var. Pyr. [4] *ink* 'I' (§ 64). Phon. det. in varr. Pyr.. ,[5] [5] *ḏḥḏt* 'council'; whether the former writing has anything to do with [6] *ḏḥḏw* 'pot' is doubtful. So too from M.K. replaces O.K. in such words as var. Pyr. [7] *ḳd* 'build'; var. O.K. [8] *ḳd* 'form'; the old phon. det. here is due to the stem-meaning of *ḳdi* 'go round', while the later may be connected with *ḳd* 'fashion' pots. From M.K. onwards inexplicably accompanies † Aa 27, exx. † *nḏ* 'protect'; † *nḏ* 'ask'; and is found also in [9] *Nḫbt* '(the goddess) Nekhbet'.

W 24 ○ (continued)

The writing for *m-ḫnw* 'in', lit. 'in the interior (of)' (§ 178) has been explained as a rebus *m(w) ḫ(r) nw* 'water under pot'.[10] Lastly, ○ occurs as occasional alternative to ○ or ○ as det. pot; hieratic often fails to distinguish these signs.[11]

[1] *Pyr.* 1184. 1454. [1a] Fuller collection of relevant writings, SETHE, *Amun und die acht Urgötter* §§ 61, 127. [1b] *Pyr.* 207. 446. [1c] *Rev. d'Ég.* i. 5. [1d] *Pyr.* 1078. 1778. 1780. [2] *Pyr.* 1691. [3] GRIFFITH, *Catalogue of the Demotic Papyri in the Rylands Library* iii. 220, n. 14. [4] *Pyr.* 141. 1098. See *Sitz. d. Berl. Ak.* 1912, 962. [5] *Pyr.* 1713. [6] *Eb.* 66, 17. [7] *Pyr.* 1597. [8] *Urk.* i. 101, 10. [9] *D. el B.* 35. Also in the related place-name *Nḫb* 'El-Kâb', *Paheri* 1. [10] *ÄZ.* 59, 61. [11] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. nos. 495. 497.

25 combination of ○ W 24 and ⌂ D 54

In var. Pyr. [1] *ỉnỉ* [2] 'bring', 'fetch'.

[1] *Pyr.* 913. [2] Reading, cf. ○ W 24 with the value *ỉn* and see *Sitz. d. Berl. Ak.* 1912, 962; also Coptic ϵιnϵ.

Sect. X. Loaves and Cakes

X 1 ⌓ bread [1]

Ideo. (or semi-phon. *t*) in varr. , ⌓ [2] rare var. Pyr. [3] *t* 'bread'; the accepted reading *ṯ* (so in the 1st edition) has no justification. Hence phon. *t*. Note the spellings [4] [4] for *ỉt-nṯr* 'god's father', name of a class of elder priests. In group-writing (§ 60) or is used for *t*.[5]

[1] SETHE, *Alphabet* 156. Cf. the Pyr. var. of n. 3. and the later writing of *ỉt-nṯr* with the loaf X 2. [2] Common in compounds like *t-rṯḥ* 'baked bread', *t-wr* 'large bread', *t-nbs* 'bread of the *nebḳ*-tree', exx. *BH.* i. 17; cf. the varr. of *t-wr*, *Pyr.* 1946. 2194. [3] *Pyr.* 1723. [4] See *ÄZ.* 47, 94; 48, 21–2. [5] BURCHARDT § 130.

For see M 5.

2 loaf

Det. bread, exx. var. *t* 'bread'; *šns* '*šns*-loaf'. For or as *t* in group-writing (§ 60) see on X 1. The groups or , representing bread and beer with or without another sign for bread, occur as generic det. food, exx. *prt-ḫrw* 'invocation offerings' (p. 172); [1] *šsḫ* 'meal'; expanded still further in [2] *ḥtp(w)-nṯr* 'divine offerings'. On M.K. coffins is sometimes substituted for *Ḏḥwty* 'Thoth' for superstitious reasons,[3] and a similar or identical group serves also rarely for *Gb* '(the earth-god) Geb' [4] or for *'Inpw* 'Anubis'.[5] From the end of Dyn. XVIII [6] is found as var. of , *ỉt-nṯr* 'god's father', a priestly title, see above under X 1.

[1] Munich 3, 17. Possibly the cursive hieratic ligature seen in *wnmt* 'food', *Sin.* B 104, is to be resolved similarly. [2] *D. el B.* 14. Sim. *Th. T. S.* i. 8. [3] LAC. *TR.* 22, 8; see *ÄZ.* 51, 59. [4] LAC. *TR.* 29, 1. 26. 28. [5] LAC. *TR.* 5, 1. [6] L. *D.*, Text, iii. 15; see *ÄZ.* 48, 22.

X 3 alternative form of last — Use as last. For as the earliest form of N 34 see on that sign.

4 roll of bread — Det. bread, food, exx. [1] *t* 'bread'; [2] *prt-ḫrw* 'invocation offerings'; [3] (Dyn. XVIII), var. M.K. [4] *snw* [5] 'food-offerings'. From this last, phon. det. *sn* (*zn*), exx. [6] var. *snỉ* 'pass by'; [7] *Snt* 'Senet', a fem. personal name; cf. also Pyr. [8] *ỉznỉỉ* 'are opened'. In *snỉ* 'pass by' and *snt* 'likeness' is subsequently replaced by X 5, while Pyr. in *zn* 'open' later takes the form N 37, see on that sign. Also from *fḳỉ* 'cake', phon. det. *fḳỉ* in *fḳỉ* 'reward'. As det. sometimes takes the place of W 3 (Dyns. XI. XII), ex. *ḥbw* 'festivals'.[9]

[1] *Meir* ii. 8. Sim. *šbt* 'food', *ib.* [2] *BH.* i. 33. [3] BUDGE, p. 159, 7. [4] *D. el B.* (XI) i. 24. [5] This word chances not to have been found before M.K., in which period its spellings are influenced by *ỉn* 'smell'. Nevertheless, the original value was probably *znw* and this must be regarded as the origin of the phonetic value *sn*; see *Rec.* 35, 61. [6] *BH.* i. 8, 8. [7] *Th. T. S.* ii. 7. [8] *Pyr.* 1408. [9] Brit. Mus. 580. Sim. *ib.* 237 (*Wỉg* 'Wag-festival'); CL.-VAND. § 33, 10 (*ỉbd* 'month-festival').

(N 18) alternative form of last — Use as last.

5 semi-hieratic form of X 4 — Det. bread, food (in hieratic only), exx. [1] *t* 'bread'; [2] *rḳw* 'provisions'. From Dyn. XII usually takes the place of as phon. det. *sn* [3] in hieroglyphic [4] *snỉ* 'surpass'; [5] *m-ỉsnt-r* 'in the likeness of' (§ 180).

[1] *Pr.* 1, 4. [2] *Pr.* 17, 7. [3] See the intermediate forms in the name *Snt*, Brit. Mus. 461; *Th. T. S.* ii. 38. [4] *Urk.* iv. 102, 4. Sim. 'pass by', *Sh. S.* 9. [5] *Urk.* iv. 168, 10.

6 a round loaf bearing mark of the baker's fingers[1] — Det. in [2] *pỉt* 'loaf'. Hence phon. det. in [3] *pỉt* 'antiquity', 'primeval times' and the related words. Apt to be confused with N 9.[4]

[1] DAV. *Ptah.* i. 18, no. 402 and p. 34; *Ann.* 9, 111; also depicted *D. el B.* 135. [2] *Th. T. S.* i. 18. [3] *Urk.* iv. 165, 14. [4] Ex. *pỉty*, *Urk.* iv. 1168, 6.

7 [1] half-loaf of bread — In O.K. offering-lists described as *gśw* 'half-loaves' or *pḏw* '(pieces) spread out'.[1a] In Pyr. or is ideo. or det. food, exx. [2] *wšb* 'eat'; [3] var. [3] *wnm* 'eat'. After O.K. becomes indistinguishable from N 29 and is practically confined to the word [4] var. [5] *wnm* [6] 'eat'. Exceptionally, however, as det. in [7] *snw* 'food-offerings'.

[1] *Pyr.* 807 (M 113). Often, but not always, taller and narrower than N 29. [1a] GUNN, *Teti*, 207, n. 1. [2] *Pyr.* 805. Sim. *bḥḳỉ* 'have abundance', *ib.* [3] *Pyr.* 807. [4] *Dend.* 12. Sim. Munich 3, 7. [5] Brit. Mus. 574, 17; *Paheri* 3. [6] For the reading see on M 42 and Z 11. [7] *Urk.* iv. 481, 12.

X 8 conical loaf? (in M.E. more often replaced by D 37)

Ideo. give, in *rdi*, *di* 'give' (§ 289, 1) and also in Pyr. rare varr.[1] [2] for the more usual imperative var. M.E. *imi* 'give' (§ 336). The use in both stems seems conclusive for the ideographic character of the sign.[3] Possibly the earliest reading of the later stem *rdi* was *rḏi*, cf. the personal name var.[4] and the Pyr. var.[5] for *rḏw* 'efflux'; but verb-forms with repetition of the sign (ex.) doubtless indicate the reading *dd*; so in Pyr. already[5a] and see above § 289, 1. From the same stem, phon. *d* (very rare), ex.[6] *dḳ(r)* 'fruit'. The word[7] 'provisions' probably reads *di*; in hieratic the inner markings are not shown, so that the sign there resembles , see before Z 9, and the word has, therefore, often been read *śpd*.[8]

[1] *Pyr.* 381. [2] *Pyr.* 392. [3] *Verbum* i. § 454. [4] *ÄZ.* 39, 135. [5] *Pyr.* 788. [5a] *Pyr.* 608. 716. 824. [6] Cairo 20350, *a*. [7] *Sebekn.* 7, 13; *Urk.* iv. 64, 1; *Haremḥab*, right side 9; see GARDINER, *Egyptian Hieratic Texts*, i. 16*, n. 7. [8] So still *Wb.* iv. 112.

Sect. Y. Writings, Games, Music

Y 1 papyrus rolled up, tied, and sealed (from Dyn. XII on also vertically)

Ideo. in [1] var. Pyr.[2] *mḏꜣt* 'papyrus-roll', 'book'. Hence phon. *mḏꜣt*[3] in [4] varr.[5] [6] *mḏꜣt* '(sculptor's) chisel'. Det.[7] writing and things written, exx. *sš* 'write'; *m(w)dt* 'word'; *ḥkꜣ* 'magic'; also abstract notions, exx. *mꜣꜥt* 'truth'; *mꜣw(y)* 'be new'; *rḫ* 'know'; *ꜥ* 'great'. In mathematical books and accounts is often abbrev. for *dmḏ* 'total'.[8]

[1] *Eb.* 30, 7. [2] *Pyr.* 491. [3] *PSBA.* 21, 269. [4] *Two Sculptors* 8. [5] Leyd. *Denkm.* iv. 14. [6] Common in Dyn. XIX. XX. [7] Old uses, *ÄZ.* 57, 75. [8] Compare *P. Kah.* 8, 13. 14. with *ib.* 8, 62. Sim. *P. Louvre* 3226, 10, 8. This use arises from the habit of separating from the phonetic signs for *dmḏ* in M.K. papyri, see Exerc. XX, (*a*), end.

2 [1] O.K. form of last (also vertically from Pyr. on in specific cases)[2]

Use as last.

[1] DAV. *Ptaḥ.* i. 15, no. 341. Sim. in Dyn. XI, exx. Brit. Mus. 614; Louvre C 14. In Dyn. XII, one thread is apt to be shown, not none as here, nor yet on each side as in Y 1, exx. Brit. Mus. 581; Louvre C 1. [2] *Pyr.* iv. § 131; Dyn. XI, POL. § 29.

Y 3 [1] scribe's outfit, consisting of palette, bag for the powdered pigments, and reed-holder

Ideo. or det. in [1a] *mnhd* 'scribe's outfit'; also in var. [2] *sšw* 'writings' and the related words, cf. O.K. [3] *zš* 'write'. Perhaps because pigments were ground fine and smooth, det. in [4] *nrr* 'smooth'; in the Ebers medical papyrus [5] is abbrev. for [6] *snrr* 'made smooth', 'ground fine'. Also det. of the Pyr. word [7] *ṯms* 'red' with its later derivative [8] *ṯmsw* 'injury', 'harm'.

[1] This form is commonest at all periods, exx. O.K., *Saqq. Mast.* i. 4. 8. 20; M.K., *Bersh.* i. 15. 18. 20; Dyn. XVIII, *Th. T. S.* i. 1; *Rekh.* 5; *Puy.* 20, 7. So too in hieratic, MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 537. For the leather bag see SCHARFF 54; QUIB. *Saqq.* 1911–12, Pl. 29; later apparently interpreted as a water-bowl. [1a] *Wb.* ii. 83, 3. [2] *Rekh.* 2, 16, cf. p. 25. [3] *Sah.* 1; *Pyr.* 906. [4] *Herdsm.* 5; *Eb.* 108, 20. Sim. *nr*, *Urk.* iv. 717, 12. [5] Exx. *Eb.* 4, 15. 19; 6, 1. [6] *P. Kah.* 5, 50; *Hearst* 1, 17. In O.K. scenes *snrr* means 'polish', MONTET 290. 306; *snrr ib* 'make calm', lit. 'smooth the heart', *Pt.* 276; BUDGE, p. 262, 14. [7] *Wb.* v. 369. [8] BUDGE, p. 110, 2; 262, 5; cf. *ÄZ.* 60, 74.

4 [1] rarer alternative form of last

Use as last.

[1] Exx. O.K., *Ti* 23. 46; M.K., *BH.* i. 29. 30. 35; Dyn. XVIII, Cairo 34017 = LACAU, Pl. 11. GUNN, *Teti*, 147, n. 1 points out that this alternative form occurs especially often in texts written from left to right, the scribe having omitted to make the customary reversal. So too with certain other signs.

5 draught-board (*znt*) [1]

For unknown reason, phon. *mn*,[2] exx. *mn* 'remain'; *Ỉmn* '(the god) Amūn'; *mnḥ* 'wax'.

[1] For this word, see L. *D.* ii. 61, *a*; when it has the draught-board as det., this is much more elaborately made than the sign for *mn*, ex. *Urk.* v. 4, 12. [2] Reading from a large number of Coptic equivalents, exx. *moun* 'remain'; *Amoun* 'Amūn'.

6 [1] draughtsman

Ideo. or det. in [2] var. [2] *ỉbỉ(ỉ)* 'draughtsman'. Hence phon. *ỉbỉ* in [3] varr. [3] [4] *ỉbỉ(w)*, 'dances'.

[1] CAPART, *Rue* 69. [2] *Rec.* 16, 129, Dyn. XX. [3] *BH.* ii. 7. [4] *BH.* ii. 17.

7 [1] harp

Det. in [2] *bnt* (*bint*) [3] 'harp'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 50. [2] *Urk.* iv. 174, 13. [3] Ṣaʿîdic *boinẽ*.

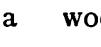
8 [1] sistrum

Ideo. or det. in var. *sššṯ* 'sistrum'. Between Dyn. XIII–XVIII occasionally phon. *sḫm* (because of *sḫm*, a kind of sistrum [2]), ex. [3] *sḫm-ỉr(y)·f* 'potentate'.

[1] Thebes, tomb 93. [2] GARD. *Sin.* p. 102. [3] *Kopt.* 8, 8. Cf. Cairo 20539, i. *b* 11.

Sect. Z. Strokes, Signs derived from Hieratic, Geometrical Figures

Z 1 stroke (perhaps properly a wooden dowel) [1]

Ideo. or det. one, unity, exx. var. *wr* 'one', 7 'seven', lit. 'seven units' (§ 259). Following an ideogram  denotes that this means the actual thing that it depicts (§ 25), exx. *r* 'mouth'; *ḏw* 'mountain'; so too in duals and plurals, exx. [2] *rwy* 'the two arms'; [3] *sbỉw* 'stars'; [4] *ḫỉswt* 'countries'; in fem. nouns the fem. ending

Z 1 | (continued)

t often intervenes, ex. *ḥst* 'water-jar'. Such writings were often preceded in O.K. by phonetic signs;[5] M.E. survivals of this practice are *s* 'man'; [6] *ḥrw* 'day'. Ideo. with | is occasionally followed by a det., ex. *Rʿ* 'Rēʿ'. Misunderstanding of the function of | often leads to its displacement, exx. [7] for *s* 'man'; [8] for *š* 'pool'. It is strange that [9] is a later writing of *tȝ* 'earth', while [10] (also found in Dyn. XVIII)[11] is the usual writing in Dyn. XII; [12] *dmi* 'town' is likewise difficult to explain, as also are many later exx. of the stroke. Already in Pyr. cases occur of ideo. with | being together transferred to a phonetic use;[13] so often in M.E., exx. *ḥr* 'upon' (§ 165); var. *sȝ* 'son'; so particularly in group-writing (§ 60), exx. *r*; *ṯ*. Along similar lines occurs as det. towns in place of ⊗, ex. [14] *Nn-nsw* 'Heracleopolis'. Occasionally in Dyn. XII | serves merely to fill an empty space, exx. [15] *n* 'for'; [16] *ḏȝ·n·i* 'I ferried across'. In Pyr. | was sometimes used (like ⌃ and ○) to replace human figures, these being regarded as magically dangerous[17]; so in M.K. coffins, exx. [18] for *i* 'O'; [19] for *Ssnb·n·f*, a man's name; extensions of this use appear to be the rare employment of | as suffix 1st pers. sing. *·i* 'I';[20] perhaps also the fairly common writing [21] for , , or *s* 'man'.

[1] *Hier.* p. 37. [2] Cairo 20538, ii. *c* 7. [3] *Sin.* B 271. [4] *Sin.* B 45. [5] *ÄZ.* 45, 46. [6] *Urk.* iv. 81, 4. [7] *BH.* i. 8, 8. [8] *Urk.* iv. 1165, 10. [9] *Urk.* iv. 102, 15; 615, 11. [10] *Sin.* B 43. [11] *Urk.* iv. 96, 3; cf. *ib.* 149, 14. [12] *Sin.* B 306. [13] *ÄZ.* 45, 50. [14] *Peas.* Bt. 17. Sim. *BH.* i. 25, 79. [15] Louvre C 1, 11. [16] Brit. Mus. 562, 7. [17] *ÄZ.* 51, 22. [18] LAC. *TR.* 1, 6; 7, 1; 8, 1. [19] *ÄZ.* 51, 51. [20] Cairo 20057, *q*, qu. § 505, 1; *ib.* 20538, ii. *c* 4. Already in O.K., *Urk.* i. 126, 2. [21] Cairo 20538, i. *c* 4; *Urk.* iv. 1148, 12.

2 | | | stroke | Z 1 thrice repeated (also written ||, ‖ Z 3; for the vertical writing ⁝ see below end of text and in Z 3)

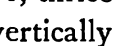
Det. plurality (§ 73, 3), common from Dyn. IX onwards, following an ideo. or det. to show that it should be understood three times, exx. [1] *rnpwt* 'years' for O.K. ; [2] *nḏsw* 'poor men' for O.K. . Examples occur already in Pyr., but very rarely, ex. [3] *mrw* 'canals'; these suggest as origin of the use a contraction of plurals like [4] into , but since ⋯, ⁝ are found as plur. det. from Dyn. VI onward (exx. [5] *wȝwt* 'roads', [6] *nḏsw* 'poor men') the use of

Z 2 | | | (continued)

| | | as plur. det. cannot be dissociated entirely from the employment of |, \ or ∘ in Pyr. as substitutes for signs representing human figures which were regarded as magically dangerous;[7] see on | Z 1; \ Z 5; ∘ N 33. In M.E. | | | is found also with purely phonetic signs, exx. [8] *wrw* 'great ones'; [9] *nfrw* 'beautiful', m. plur.; [10] *nfrt* 'beautiful', f. plur. Sometimes it marks plural meaning in words that are not themselves plural, exx. [11] *sn* 'their'; [12] *ḫnyt* 'sailors', a fem. collective (§ 77, 3); [13] *rš* 'many'; such plural meaning was probably felt by the Egyptians in words denoting foodstuffs, materials, etc., though singular in form, exx. [14] *t* 'bread'; [15] *iwf* 'flesh'; [16] *ḥḏ* 'silver'; so too in fem. participles with neuter meaning, ex. *ḏddt* 'what was said', '(things) said' (§ 354). Lastly, | | | is found with abstracts ending in *w* (§ 77, 1), whether these are really plurals or not, exx. [17] *šmsw* 'following'; [18] *nḏsw* 'poverty'; so too with fem. infinitives, if such they be (§ 298, end), ex. *mswt* 'birth'.[19] For the same sign vertically written in hieratic, see under Z 3; for , and in numbering the days in dates, see § 259; occurs also as phon. det. in *ḫmt* 'think'.

[1] *Siut* 4, 22. [2] *Siut* 3, 12. [3] *Pyr.* 508; sim. *ib.* 396. See *ÄZ.* 51, 18, n. 1. [4] *Pyr.* 292. [5] *Urk.* i. 127, 9. [6] *Urk.* i. 151, 11. [7] *ÄZ.* 51, 18. [8] Leyd. V 4, 12. Sim. *ḏḏ(w), Meir* iii. 4; *nḫtw, Urk.* iv. 654, 14. [9] Cairo 20086, *b* 12. Sim. *Leb.* 61. [10] Cairo 20086, *b* 14. [11] Dots already in *Pyr.* 287, cf. *Rec.* 35, 67. [12] *Urk.* iv. 1, 16. [13] *Sin.* B 147, as predicate. [14] Cairo 20024, *b* 8. [15] Leyd. V 4, 3. [16] *Urk.* iv. 423, 10. [17] BUDGE, p. 80, 14. [18] *Pt.* 428. [19] *Verbum* ii, § 603.

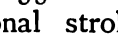
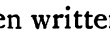
3 stroke | Z 1, thrice repeated vertically

Use as last, common in hieroglyphic from Dyn. XII,[1] rarer in hieratic, where the original form was  .[2]

[1] Exx. Leyd. V 4. V 88; Brit. Mus. 572. [2] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. nos. 562. 563.

For ∘ ∘ ∘ see on N 33.

4 \\ two diagonal strokes (less often written ||)

In Pyr. only as det. duality, exx.  [1] *ṯn(i)* 'you two' (cf. for the ending  [2] *śnỉ* 'they two'); [3] varr. ,[4] [5] *rw(i)*, also [6] *rw(y)*, 'the two arms'; and in O.K., ex. [7] *pḥw(i)* 'end' (§ 77, 1). In some cases \\ replaced human figures, these being deemed to be magically dangerous, exx. [8] *ỉḫt(i)* 'the two glorious ones' for ; [9] *sỉt(i)* 'son and daughter'; [10] *t(w)twỉ* 'the two images'. The last use survives in M.E. [11] *Šdty* 'Crocodilopolite', where, however, the hieratic \\ replaces, not dangerous signs, but signs difficult to

Z 4 \\ (continued)

draw;[12] see below \ Z 5. Elsewhere in M.E. \\ is always phon. *y*, through its constant association earlier with words of dual form, i.e. ending in *ỉ* (*y*); exx. are *·fy*, var. Pyr. [13] *·fỉ*, 'his two' (§ 75, 2); *ỉmnty* 'western'; *sḏmty·fy* 'who will hear' (§ 364). Except in compounds like the last \\ *y* is always final consonant; it has its distinct uses, and is seldom interchangeable with it.[14]

[1] *Pyr.* 2200. Sim. but with dots, *śn(ỉ)*, *Pyr.* 631. [2] *Pyr.* 1424; see *Rec.* 35, 68. [3] *Pyr.* 1588. [4] *Pyr.* 1533. [5] *Pyr.* 1965. [6] *Pyr.* 1235. [7] *Urk.* i. 126, 14. [8] *Pyr.* 1425. [9] *Pyr.* 1248. Sim. *śnt(ỉ)*, *Pyr.* 628. [10] *Pyr.* 1329. [11] ERM. *Hymn.* 1, 4, qu. Exerc. XXXI, (*a*). [12] *Rec.* 38, 183; most similar exx. belong to Dyn. XIX or later. [13] *Pyr.* 2048; see *Rec.* 35, 69. [14] *Verbum* i. § 125.

5 \ [1] diagonal stroke as made in hieratic (sometimes also \)

Identical in origin with the stroke \ used in Pyr. as substitute for human figures, these being considered magically dangerous, ex. [2] *śmśw* 'elder' for . In M.E. hieratic used only to replace dets. that were difficult to draw,[3] exx. [4] *ꜣt* 'moment' for ; [5] *sntt* 'base' for . In hieratic texts of Dyn. XVIII sometimes in personal names without preceding phon. signs for B 3, ex. [6] *'Iꜥḥ-ms(w)* 'ꜥAḥmosĕ' for .[7] Only very rarely to replace complicated or unusual signs in Dyn. XVIII hieroglyphic, ex. [8] *ỉdt* (?) 'cow', possibly for . Hieratic \\ as substitute for two dets. (see on \\ Z 4) is merely a doubling of \.

[1] See below n. 8. [2] *Pyr.* 608. See *ÄZ.* 51, 20. [3] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 559. [4] *Pr.* 1, 4; *Leb*, 32. 116. [5] *Rhind* 60, 1. [6] NORTHAMPT. 18, 7. [7] NORTHAMPT. 22, 33. [8] *Urk.* iv. 1020, 10. Sim. in *ḳfꜣt* 'glory', *ib.* 385, 4. As det. in *smdt* 'staff' (of temple), *Paheri* 9, 39, perhaps by confusion for — D 13.

6 [1] hieratic substitute for A 13 or A 14.[2]

Det. death, enemy, exx. [3] *m(w)t* 'die'; [4] *ḫpt* 'decease'; [5] *ḫft(y)* 'enemy'. In hieroglyphic barely distinguishable from F 20.

[1] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 49, B. For the hieroglyphic form here adopted, see the ex. qu. below n. 4. [2] It is doubtful whether this is abbrev. of A 13 or A 14. Mutilation for superstitious reasons has clearly played a part, see *ÄZ.* 51, 51. [3] LAC. *TR.* p. 9, l. 4. [4] Cairo 20003, 2 = *Musée égyptien* i. 18. [5] *Eb.* 109, 17.

7 hieroglyphic adaptation of the hieratic abbreviated form of G 43

The hieratic abbreviation of G 43, best transcribed by , occurs with increasing frequency from Dyn. IX onwards.[1] In hieroglyphic *w* does not become really common until the reign of Akhenaten.[2] Not to be confused with V 1.

[1] MÖLL. *Pal.* i. no. 200, B. Early exx. at Hat-Nub and in the Bershah coffins. [2] Early exx., *Urk.* iv. 2, 12; 148, 8, beginning of Dyn. XVIII.

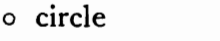
For as hieroglyphic adaptation of the more cursive hieratic form of G 39, see on H 8.
For as hieroglyphic equivalent of the hieratic forms of T 13 and U 39, see U 40.

Z 8 ⬭ oval

Det. round, in [1] *šnw* 'circuit' and the related words. A different sign from ⬭ N 18.

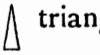
[1] *D. el B.* 156.

(N 33) ○ circle

Det. round, from O.K.[1] onwards common in words from the stem *ḳd(i)* 'go round', exx.  [2] *iḳdw* 'builders'; [3] *ḳd* 'character'. From Dyn. XI increasingly often replaced by ○ W 24.

[1] Exx. *ḳd* 'form', *Urk.* i. 101, 10. 12; *ḳd* 'mould', *Pyr.* 1597.
[2] Cairo 20609, *a* 6. [3] Brit. Mus. 614, 8.

(M 44) △ triangle?

Ideo. or det. in var.  *spd* (*śpd*) 'sharp', unless it is there a thorn, as in *srt* 'thorn', see on M 44. In [1] *t-ḥḏ* 'white bread' it signifies a loaf of triangular shape.

[1] *Urk.* iv. 770, 9.

Z 9 × two sticks crossed

Det. break, exx. [1] *ḥḏi* 'damage'; [2] *gmgm* 'break'; divide, exx. *wpi* 'divide'; *psš* 'divide'; *ḫbi* 'lessen', 'subtract'; actions involving something crossed or encountered, exx. [3] *ḏsi* 'cross'; [4] *wšb* 'answer'; [5] *sbḳ* 'be united'; also in many words where the reason is not apparent,[6] exx. [7] *nkt* 'matter', 'trifle'; *tzš* 'boundary'; [8] *wdi* 'emit (sound)'. In *ḥsb*, var. O.K. *ḥśb*, 'reckon', lit. 'break up (numbers)' [9] ⋊ (Z 10), the prototype of ×, has become ○ Aa 2; but in × *ḥsb* '¼' (§ 265) the sign has survived as an ideo. Owing to its use as det. in certain stems, × has acquired special phon. or semi-phon. values as follows: (1) *sw*, in varr. [11] [12] *swi* (*świ*) 'pass by', from var. [14] *swi* (*zwi*) 'cut off'; (2) *sḏ*, in [15] var. Pyr. [16] *śḏt* 'flame', from [17] *sḏi* 'break'; (3) *ḫbs*, in [18] var. [19] *ḫbsw* 'ploughlands'; (4) *šbn*, in [20] var. [21] *šbn* 'mixed', 'various'; (5) *wp*, in [22] var. Dyn. XX [23] *wp st* 'specify it', a phrase serving to introduce details of accounts; (6) *wr* (reason unknown), exx. [24] *sw(r)i* 'drink'; [25] var. [26] *ḫpr-wr*, a medicament.

[1] *Siut* I, 224. [2] LAC. *TR.* 10, 9. [3] *Sin.* B 13. [4] *Leb.* 4. [5] *Sin.* R 8. [6] See *ÄZ.* 49, 119. [7] *Rekh.* 2, 12. [8] *Sin.* B 140. [9] *ÄZ.* 49, 116; SETHE, *Zahlworte* 77. [10] *Peas.* B 1, 8. [11] *Sin.* B 14. [12] *Sin.* R 39. [13] LAC. *TR.* 7, 4. Sim. in O.K., *Ti* 110. [14] *Rekh.* 2, 13. [15] *Sh. S.* 56; for the reading see DAV. *Ptah.* i. p. 29 and Akhm. ⲥϧⲱⲥⲉ 'holocaust', *ÄZ.* 48, 36. [16] *Pyr.* 124. Sim. *Dend.* 37 F. [17] LAC. *TR.* 10, 7. [18] *Th. T. S.* i. 30. [19] *Th. T. S.* i. 7. [20] *P. Kah.* 15, 68; *Urk.* iv. 769, 9. So usually written in phrases like *t šbn* 'various loaves'. [21] *Hat-Nub* 11, 14. [22] P. Gurob A (unpublished), vs. 2, 18, end of Dyn. XVIII; so often later. [23] *P. Kah.* 40, 3; cf. *wpt* 'specification', GRIFFITH, *Kahun Papyri*, p. 20. [24] *Eb.* 21, 13–14. [25] *Eb.* 96, 3. Sim. *sf-wr*, *ib.* 9, 13. [26] *Eb.* 96, 10.

Z 10 [1] O.K. form of last — Use as last.

[1] Exx. *Medum* 15 (*ḫsb*); *Ti* 110 (*swt*). See *ÄZ.* 49, 116.

11 two planks crossed and joined [0] — Ideo. (?) in varr. , *imy* 'who is in' (§ 79) and derivatives. Hence (?) phon. *imi*, ex. var. *imi* 'not be' (§ 342). Since in hieratic is often identical with M 42, Dyn. XVIII hieroglyphic writes [1] var. O.K. [2] for old var. *wnm* 'eat'; so too [3] for [4] *wnḏwt* 'subjects'.

[0] *Hier.* p. 37. [1] *Urk.* iv. 497, 17; BUDGE, p. 100, 14. [2] *ÄZ.* 42, 10, if not a careless form of . [3] BUDGE, p. 18, 15; 19, 2. [4] MAR. *Abyd.* ii. 30, 28, where is wrongly written for .

Sect. Aa. Unclassified

Aa 1 [1] human placenta? [2] — Cf. [3] *ḫ* 'placenta (?)'. Hence (?) phon. *ḫ*.

[1] Ex. *Five Th. T.* 3. [2] *Sah.* Text, 77; *JEA.* iii. 235. [3] *JEA.* iii. 243.

2 pustule or gland? [1] — Det. bodily growths or conditions, especially of a morbid kind, exx. [2] *wbnw* 'wound'; [3] *ḫsyt* 'disease'; [4] *wḫd* 'suffer'; [5] *ḥpȝ* 'navel' (whence phon. *ḥp(ȝ)* in [6] var. [7] *ḥpw* 'sculptured reliefs'); fat, distended, exx. [8] *ḏḏȝ* 'fat'; [9] *šfw* 'swell'. Replaces a number of O.K. signs that have become obsolete:—(1) = Pyr. V 38, as ideo. or det. in [10] *wt* 'bandage'; [11] *wt* 'embalmer'; [12] *sḏwḫ* 'treat', 'embalm'. (2) = O.K. Z 10, as det. in [13] abbrevv. , [14] [15] *ḥsb* 'reckon'; everywhere else has survived as × Z 9. (3) = Pyr. F 52 or O.K. N 32, as det. excrement, in [16] *ḥs* 'excrement'; smell, in [17] *sty* 'odour'; clay, in [18] *ṯin* 'clay'. (4) = O.K. W 6, as ideo. or det. in [19] var. [20] *wḫt* 'cauldron'; hence phon. *wḫt* in [21] var. O.K. [22] *Wḥt* 'Oasis'. (5) = W 7, as det. in [23] *mst* 'granite'; [24] *ȝbw* 'Elephantine'. (6) = V 32, det. in [25] *gw*, prob. for [26] *gswt* 'bundles'; hence phon. det. *gs* in [27] *gsw* 'be narrow'. (7) = M 41, det. in [28] *ḫš* 'cedar'.

[1] Conjectured from the very frequent use in the medical papyri and from Aa 3. [2] *Eb.* 70, 2. [3] *Eb.* 36, 14. [4] *Adm.* p. 104. [5] *Eb.* 100, 19. Cf. *JEA.* iii. 203. [6] *Urk.* iv. 422, 11. [7] *Urk.* iv. 425, 2. [8] *Peas.* B 1, 62. [9] *Eb.* 108, 3. [10] *Eb.* 39, 18. [11] *BH.* i. 18. [12] *Eb.* 6, 17. For the reading *sḏwḫ*, not *stwḫ*, see *Urk.* iv. 913, 17. [13] *D. el B.* 79. [14] *Th. T. S.* i. 27. [15] Cairo 20296, *i.* [16] BUDGE, p. 123, 7. [17] *Eb.* 71, 17. [18] LAC. *TR.* 72, 42. [19] NAV. ch. 17, 68. [20] *Eb.* 65, 18. [21] *Puy.* 31; reading, see *ÄZ.* 56, 44. [22] *Urk.* i. 125, 14. [23] *Urk.* iv. 623, 5. [24] *D. el B.* 154. [25] *Urk.* iv. 138, 6. [26] *D. el B.* 77. [27] *Eb.* 102, 10. [28] *Urk.* iv. 23, 12; 423, 2.

Aa 3 pustule or gland (?) Aa 2 with liquid issuing from it

Rarer alternative of Aa 2 in its medical or anatomical use, as det. when soft matter or a liquid is meant, exx. *wsšt* 'urine'[1]; *ꜣs* 'soft inner parts (?)'[2]. Also det. in *sṯ* 'odour'[3].

[1] *D. el B.* 110. Sim. *ḫny* 'bulging', *P. Kah.* 7, 60. [2] *Urk.* iv. 84, 8; cf. *ꜣs*, *Eb.* 97, 8; see now *JEA* 33, 48. [3] *Bersh.* ii. 17.

For Aa 4 (Pyr.) see after W 10*

5 part of the steering gear of ships?

Ideo. or det. in Pyr.[2] var.[3] *ḥpt* in the phrase *ỉṯỉ ḥpt* 'take the *ḥpt*', i.e. 'proceed by boat', *r* to a place; cf. M.K. *ḏsr ḥpwt* 'direct the *ḥpwt*' (plur.), i.e. 'sail'[4]. From M.K. there is a word[5] *ḥpt* 'oar', but the writing in Pyr. makes it impossible to interpret that word as meaning 'oar' from the start.[6] Hence phon. *ḥp*, exx. *Ḥpy* 'Ḥepy', one of the four sons of Horus[7]; *ḥp*[8] 'Apis-bull'. The full stem may have been *ḥỉp*, cf. Pyr.[9] *ḥỉp* 'hasten'.

[1] Apparently made of rushes bound together. See for various forms, KEES, *Opfertanz des äg. Königs* (Leipzig, 1912), Pl. 5; PETRIE, *Royal Tombs* ii. 24, no. 210; L. *D.* ii. 6; *Sah.* 31; *Meir* ii. 17, no. 66. [2] *Pyr.* 873. [3] *Pyr.* 1346. [4] *ÄZ.* 62, 4, n. 3. [5] Brit. Mus. 6655, qu. KEES, *op. cit.* 221. [6] See KEES, *op. cit.* 74 foll. [7] PETRIE, *Gizeh and Rifeh* 13 G. [8] *Meir* i. 11. [9] *Pyr.* 1081.

6 [1] doubtful (different from S 23)

Det. in [2] *tmꜣ* (from *ṯmꜣ*?) 'mat'. Hence (?) phon. det. *ṯmꜣ* in [3] var.[4] *ṯmꜣ* 'cadaster (?)' or kind of land (?).

[1] Brit. Mus. 828. [2] *BH.* ii. 13. [3] Brit. Mus. 828, qu. § 450. [4] *Rekh.* 3, 18, qu. Exerc. XXX (iii).

7 [1] doubtful (in Dyn. XVIII often reversed [2])

Det. or phon. det. *sḳr* (*śḳr*) in [3] varr.[4],[5],[6] *sḳr* (*śḳr*)[7] 'smite'.

[1] Exx. O.K., *Ti* 60; *Sah.* 1. The sign has been supposed to represent a mat of papyrus, *Rec.* 26, 48. From Dyn. XIX onwards interpreted as a claw or hoof, so already perhaps *D. el B.* 100; in *Gebr.* i. 14 (Dyn. VI) it looks like an arm. The sign is not found in hieratic. [2] Exx. *Urk.* iv. 9, 14; 659, 15. [3] *Urk.* iv. 895, 5. [4] *D. el B.* 100; *Urk.* iv. 780, 11. [5] *Urk.* iv. 36, 7 in *sḳr-ʿnḫw* 'prisoners of war'. [6] *Sin.* R 14. 15. [7] In O.K. regularly written without *r*, exx. *Ti* 60; CAPART, *Rue* 33; *Pyr.* 1138. 1431.

8 irrigation runnels as in N 24?

Ideo. or det. in [1] var.[2] *ḏꜣtt* 'estate' in the title [3] 'steward of the estate'; the meaning of *ḏꜣtt* and the interpretation of here depend on the not improbable identification of this title with [4] (var.)[4] in another tomb of Dyn. XII; the word [5] var.[6] 'estate' would in this case read *ḏꜣtt*. Hence phon. det. in Dyn. XVIII [7] var. O.K.[8] *ḏꜣḏꜣt* 'magistrates', 'assessors'. For an unknown reason,

Aa 8 (continued)

phon. *ḳn*,[9] exx. [10] *ḳn* 'complete', 'be complete'; [11] *ḳn* 'mat'. In hieratic stands not only for itself but also for certain other signs, whence confusions have resulted both in modern transcriptions and in actual hieroglyphic texts. Thus is found (1) for [12] N 24 in hierogl. [13] *spṣt* 'district'; (2) for V 26 in hieratic [14] var. [15] *ḏd* 'desert edge' which hierogl. varr. show should be equated with [16] and [17] respectively. Possibly through some confusion with O 34 [18] is found in Dyn. XVIII hieroglyphic for *smt* 'desert', 'necropolis', as a mediating var. [19] proves; for this reason the name of king [20] var. [21] var. Dyn. I [22] is possibly to be read *Zmty* rather than *Ḥṣṭy*,[23] the writing on the Table of Abydus and the Οὐσαφαις of Manetho being probably due to mistaken interpretation of the hieratic.

[1] *BH.* i. 30. 35. [2] *BH.* i. 29. [3] *Bersh.* i. 18. See GRIFFITH, *Kahun Papyri*, p. 31. [4] *Bersh.* i. 27. [5] *Peas.* B 1, 24; *P. Kah.* 11, 21; 15, 63. [6] *Peas.* R 66. [7] *Rekh.* 3, 18. [8] *Ti* 121. [9] Reading from Boh. *kēn* 'finish', 'cease' = Eg. *ḳn* 'complete', see next note; also from varr. of a very late word *ḳn* 'throne', compare CHASSINAT, *Mammisi* 76 with ROCHEMONTEIX, *Edfou* i. 375. [10] *Pt.* 269. Common in L.E., see BRUGSCH, *Wörterbuch*, Suppl. 1251. [11] *Adm.* 10, 5. Sim. *Rekh.* 2, 1. [12] Not in MÖLL. *Pal.* i. ii; perhaps only found *Peas.* R 66, see above n. 6. [13] *Urk.* iv. 484, 2. The reading of *Sebekkhu* 1 is more doubtful. [14] *Sin.* B 9. [15] *Sin.* R 34. [16] Cf. Louvre C 1, vert. 7. [17] Cf. *Hamm.* 48, 9. [18] Especially in the title of Hathor, *ḥrt-tp smt* 'chief over the desert', ex. Cairo 588 compared with *iб.* 593; see too *Urk.* iv. 1003, 5. [19] *Rec.* 28, 169. [20] *Eb.* 103, 2. [21] BUDGE p. 145; cf. the dual *smty* 'the two deserts', *Urk.* iv. 383, 15. [22] *Unt.* iii. 24; GAUTHIER, *Livre des Rois*, i. 6. [23] Sethe and Gunn, however, preferred *Ḥṣṭy*, see *Ann.* 28, 155.

9 [1] doubtful

Det. in [1] *ḫwd* 'rich'.

[1] Exx. *D. el B* 110; *Rifeh* 7, 22. Černý conjectures that this may be an abbreviated form of the O.K. sign for *ḫwdt*, 'portable chair', *Wb.* iii. 250, 3.

10 [1] doubtful

Det. in [1] *drf* 'writing'.

[1] Exx. *BH.* i. 7. Rather different forms, *Sinai* 1, 263; *Urk.* iv. 776, 10.

11 doubtful [1] (sometimes vertically or)

For an unknown reason, phon. *mꜣꜥ* in var. *mꜣꜥt* 'truth' and the related words. Note specially often the writing *mꜣꜥ-ḫrw* 'true of voice' (§ 55). As a pedestal det. in [2] *ṯntt* 'raised platform', a unique writing (?).

[1] Neither the form nor the value suits the identification with the flute (*mꜣꜥt*) sometimes upheld. According to Kristensen (*Het leven uit den dood* 71) and others (*Griff. Stud.* 45; *Kêmi* i. 127) a platform or pedestal. [2] *Urk.* iv. 200, 9.

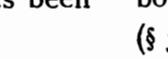
12 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] Leyd. *Denkm.* i. 5. Also in Dyn. XII, Leyd. V 6 = *Denkm.* ii. 3. Often tapers from right to left, ex. DAV. *Ptah.* i. 17, no. 393.

For , see U 4. 5.

Aa 13 [1] hardly the two ribs of an oryx as has been suggested [2]

Ideo. or det. in O.K. *im*, plur. *imw*, a part of the body.[2] Hence (?) phon. *im*, exx. *imi* 'give', imper. (§ 336);  *imw* 'boat'; also, from Dyn. XVIII on, phon. *m*.[3] Ideo. also in var. *gs*, varr. Pyr. ,[4] [5] *gś*, 'side', 'half'. Hence phon. *gs*, exx. [6] var. [7] *gs* 'anoint'; [8] var. [9] *gsti* 'palette'.

[1] Exx. Dyn. XII, *Meir* iii. 23 (*im*); Dyn. XVII, *Kopt.* 8, 5 (*im*); Dyn. XVIII, *Rekh.* 3, 29 (*gs*); *D. el B.* 116 (*im*); there is no difference between *im* and *gs*. [2] *ÄZ.* 64, 10. [3] *ÄZ.* 35, 170. [4] *Pyr.* 925. [5] *Pyr.* 1092. [6] *Hearst* 10, 16. [7] *Sin.* B 293. [8] *Peas.* B 1, 305. [9] MASPERO, *Trois Années de Fouilles*, Pl. 2; see *Sphinx* 12, 117.

14 [1] O.K. form of last

Use as last.

[1] Exx. DAV. *Ptah.* i. 17, nos. 380–2 (*im*).

15 [1] alternative form of Aa 13 (Dyn. XVIII)

Use as last.

[1] Exx. *Paheri* 3; *Amarn.* i. 26 (prep. *m*). This straight form is usual from late Dyn. XVIII on.

16 short form of Aa 13

Used only in [1] var. [2] *gs* 'side', 'half' and as phon. *gs*.

[1] Exx. *Urk.* iv. 429, 12; 630, 17. [2] *Urk.* iv. 367, 9; *D. el B.* 113.

17 [1] back of something [2] (O.K. and M.K. form)

Ideo. in *sꜣ* (*śꜣ*) 'back', Coptic *soi*. Hence phon. *sꜣ* (*śꜣ*),[3] exx. [4] *sꜣwt* 'walls'; *sꜣi* 'be satiated'; *šsꜣ* 'be skilled'.

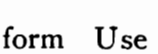
[1] O.K. forms, *Saqq. Mast.* i. 2; *Sah.* 1; MONTET 225; Dyn. XI–XII, Brit. Mus. 614, 9; Leyd. V 4, 5; *Sebekkhu* 4. See also on Aa 18; there is great variety in detail. [2] Inferred from the use of | in *śꜣ* 'back', *ÄZ.* 45, 45; full discussion, MONTET 225–6; Grdseloff adheres to Borchardt's explanation as a razor, *Ann.* 43, 310. [3] For *ś* see *Pyr.* 959 (*śḫ*). [4] *Siut* 1, 235.

18 [1] Dyn. XII–XVIII form of last

Use as last. In group-writing (§ 60) or is used for *s*.[2]

[1] Exx. Dyn. XII, *Bersh.* i. 18; Berl. *ÄI.* i. p. 258, 12; Dyn. XVIII, *Rekh.* 2, 2; *Paheri* 9, 48. This exact form as cover of a quiver, *Medînet Habu* (Chicago) I, 25, B, but this explanation is hard to apply to the earlier counterpart. [2] BURCHARDT § 105.

19 [1] doubtful (different from V 19)

For unknown reason, phon. det. *ḥr*, exx. [1] *ḥr* 'prepare'; *ḥryt* 'dread'. Also det. in  *ṯsr* 'preserve (?)' and derivatives.[2]

[1] *D. el B.* 69. [2] *Wb.* v. 355; *Adm.* p. 89; *ÄZ.* 68, 21.

20 [1] doubtful [2]

For unknown reason, phon. *ꜥpr* in var. [3] *ꜥpr* 'equip' and derivatives.

[1] O.K. forms, *Sah.* 52 (elaborate as in Dyn. III, see WEILL, *IIe. et IIIe. Dynasties*, Pl. 4); *Ti* 25; Dyn. XVIII, *D. el B.* 91; *Puy.* 12. [2] Clearly not identical with the counterpoise *mꜥnḫt*, for which see JÉQ. 65–6. [3] *Pyr.* 1465; Louvre C 14, 7.

21 [1] a carpenter's tool?

Ideo. (?) or det. in varr. , [2], O.K. [3] *wḏꜥ* 'sever', 'judge'. In M.K. coffins or is sometimes used as a substitute for the god *Stḫ* 'Seth'.[4]

[1] Exx. O.K., DAV. *Ptah.* i. 17, no. 387; *Ti* 132; Dyn. XVIII, *Rekh.* 10, 14. The lower part looks like a mitre square; see DAV. *Rekh.* ii. 55 for an object of this shape in a scene of carpentering. [2] *Urk.* iv. 1079, 2. [3] *Ti* 132. [4] Exx. *Ann.* 5, 231. 232. 245.

Aa 22 combination of Aa 21 and D 36 — Use as last.

For Aa 23 and Aa 24 see after U 35.

25 doubtful[1a] — Ideo. (?) in [2], var. [2a] *smꜣ*, var. O.K. [3] *ś(mꜣ?)*,[4] title of a priest whose function consisted in clothing the god (Min, Horus, etc.), cf. Gk. στολιστής.

[1] Ex. *Sah.* 32. [1a] According to Grdseloff (*Ann.* 43, 357) a phallus sheath conventionalized; but the connexion with the word *smt* (*Urk.* iv. 2, 16) is very far from certain. [2] *Ikhern.* 16. Sim. *Siut* I, 268. [2a] Cairo 20538, ii. *c* 6, confirmed by the writing *smꜣ-tꜣ* of the later form of the word *smsty*, GARDINER, *Late-Eg. Miscellanies* 112, 16. [3] *Annals of Archaeology* (Liverpool), iv. 103. [4] On account of *ś* apparently not derived from the stem *smꜣ* 'unite'.

26 doubtful — Phon. det. *sbi* (*śbi*) in [2] *sbi* (*śbi*) 'rebel'. Often replaced by T 14.

[1] *D. el B.* 115. Sim. *Pyr.* 81. 1722. [2] *D. el B.* 115. Sim. MAR. *Abyd.* ii. 29, 18.

27 doubtful[2] — For an unknown reason, phon. *nḏ*, exx. varr.,[3] [4] *nḏ* 'ask', 'inquire'; var.[5] *nḏnḏ* 'take counsel'. Except in *inḏ ḥr* 'hail to' (§ 272) is usually accompanied in M.E. by W 24.

[1] Exx. O.K., *Medum* 11; DAV. *Ptah.* i. 17, no. 376; Dyn. XII, *Th. T. S.* ii. 14; Dyn. XVIII, *Rekh.* 2, 5. [2] The view that the sign depicts a winder for thread (*Hier.* p. 61) is not supported by the earlier forms. It has also been thought to represent a porridge-stirrer, *Man* 1909, no. 96. [3] *Sin.* B 166. [4] *Rekh.* 2, 5. [5] *Sin.* B 113.

28 an instrument used by bricklayers?[1] (different from M 40 and P 11) — Ideo. (?) in var.[2] *ḳd* 'build', 'fashion (pots)' and related words.

[1] This view is favoured by the fact that the sign sometimes stands alone in the sense of 'builder', ex. *Sah.* 54. Other suggestions are a plasterer's float (*Hier.* p. 49) and a striker used in measuring corn (QUIB. *Saqq.* 1911–12, Pl. 17 and p. 26). [2] *Siut* i. 236. Sim. *Dend.* 11.

29 O.K. form of last — Use as last.

[1] *Sah.* 54. Sim. DAV. *Ptah.* i. 13, no. 271.

30 ornamental *chevaux de frise* on tops of walls, cf. O 11[2] (sometimes written horizontally)[3] — Ideo. or det. in[4] *ḫkr* 'be adorned'; [5] *ḫkrw* 'ornament', 'adornment' and the related words.

[1] Ex. *Th. T. S.* iii. 12. [2] See the picture BISSING, *Re-Heiligtum* ii. 9; in Dyn. I, PETR. *R T.* ii. 3, 4; 7, 8. Later shown as frieze in tombs. Discussions, *Ancient Egypt* 1920, 111; *Deutsche Literatur Zeitung* 1926, 1879; SCHARFF 22. However, the O.K. form of the hieroglyph (see Aa 31) is quite different. [3] Ex. *D. el B.* 60, 6. [4] *Bersh.* i. 14, 9. Sim. *D. el B.* 60, 6. [5] *Urk.* iv. 657, 6.

31 O.K. form of last — Use as last.

[1] DAV. *Ptah.* i. 17, no. 392. See *ÄZ.* 34, 162.

For Aa 32 see after T 10.

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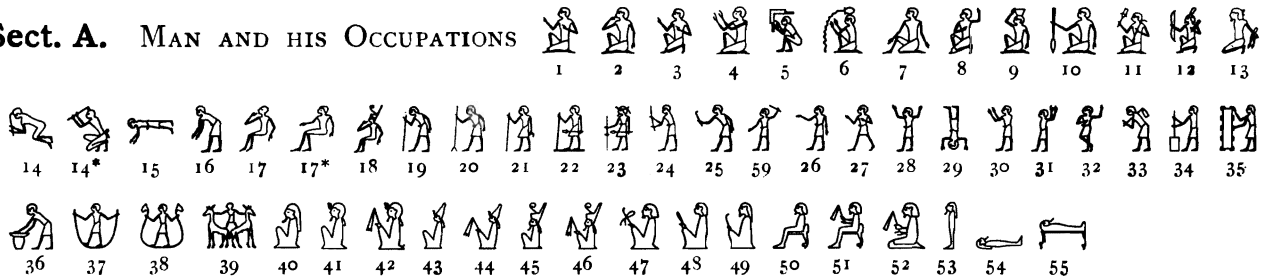
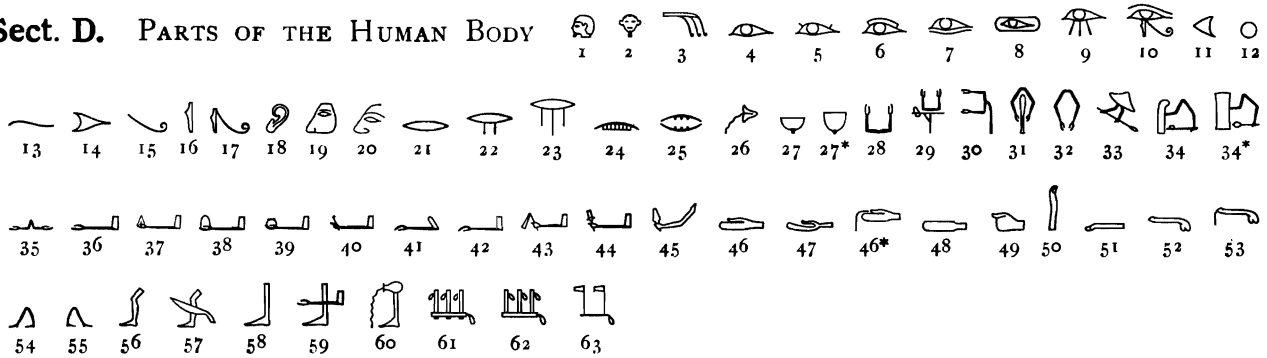
Sect. A. MAN AND HIS OCCUPATIONS



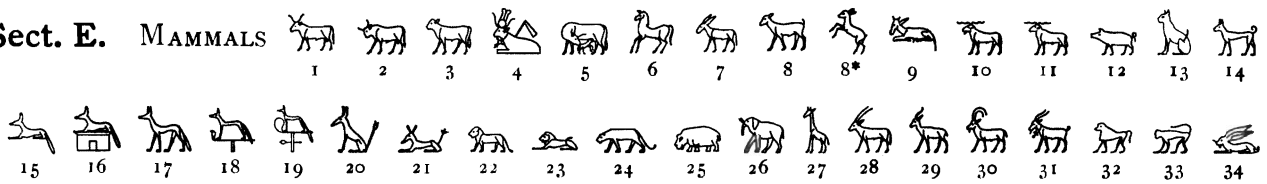
Sect. B. WOMAN AND HER OCCUPATIONS

Sect. C. ANTHROPOMORPHIC DEITIES

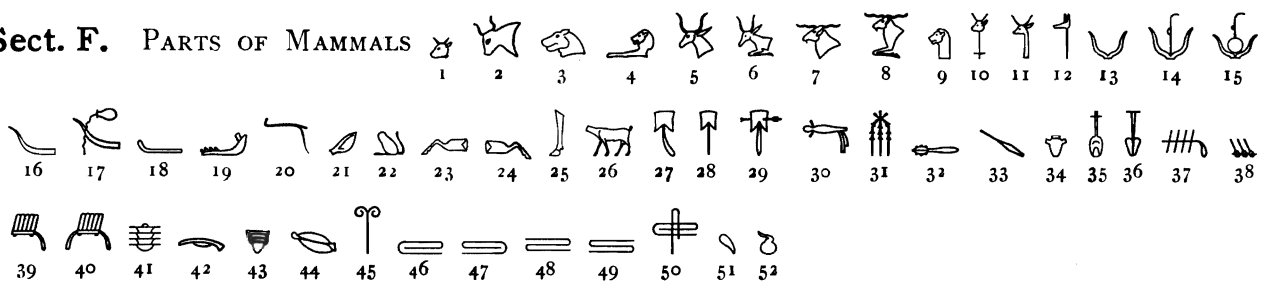
Sect. D. PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY



Sect. E. MAMMALS

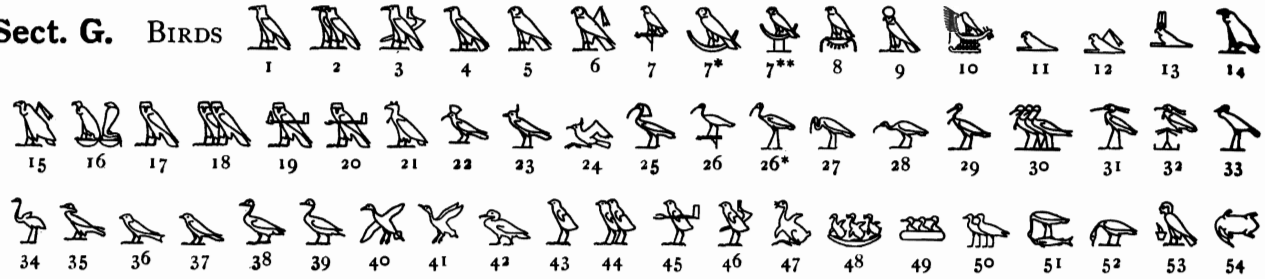


Sect. F. PARTS OF MAMMALS



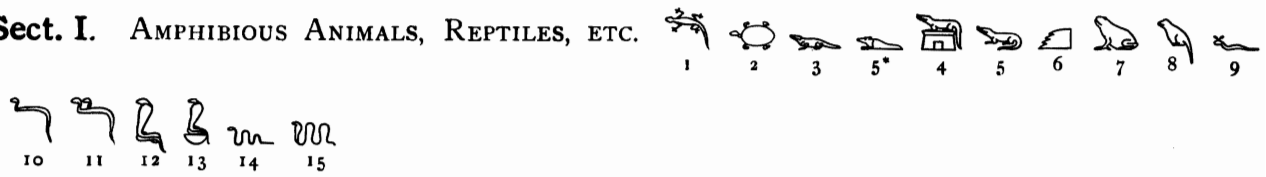
INDEX TO THE FOREGOING SIGN-LIST

Sect. G. Birds



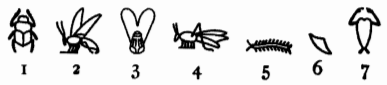
Sect. H. Parts of Birds

Sect. I. Amphibious Animals, Reptiles, etc.

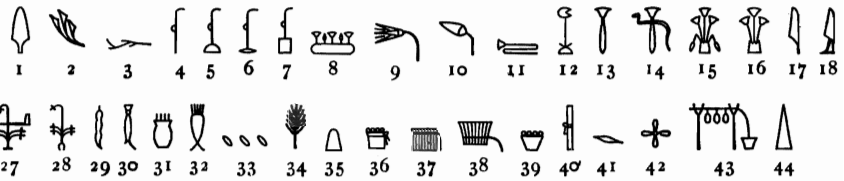


Sect. K. Fishes and parts of Fishes

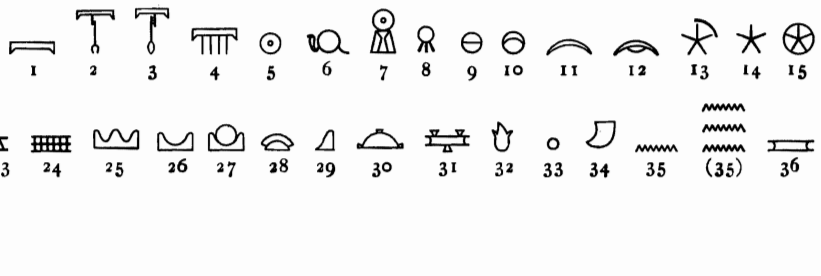
Sect. L. Invertebrata and Lesser Animals



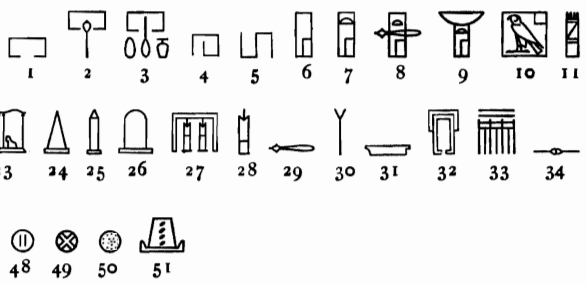
Sect. M. Trees and Plants



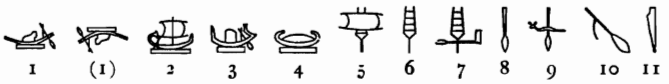
Sect. N. Sky, Earth, Water



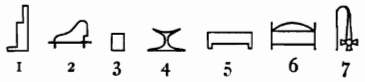
Sect. O. Buildings, Parts of Buildings, etc.



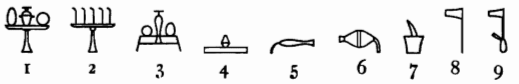
Sect P. Ships and Parts of Ships

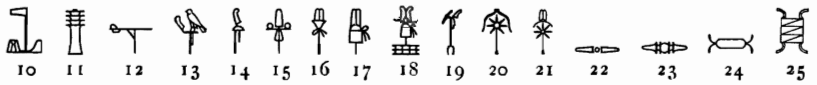


Sect. Q. Domestic and Funerary Furniture

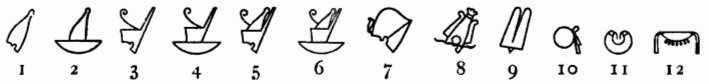


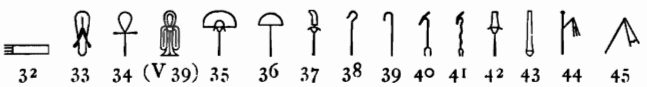
Sect. R. Temple Furniture and Sacred Emblems



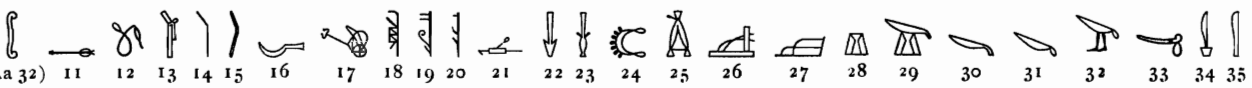


Sect. S. Crowns, Dress, Staves, etc.

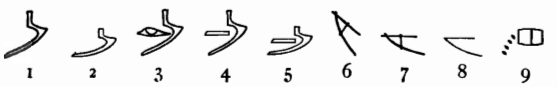


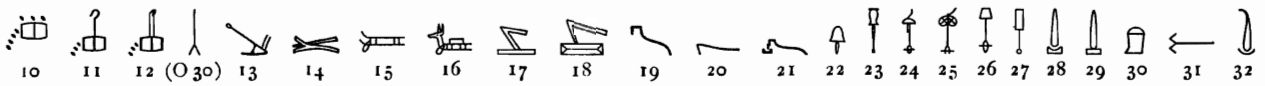


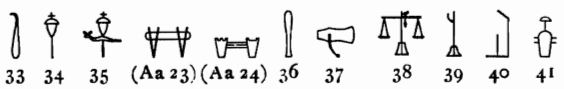
Sect. T. Warfare, Hunting, Butchery



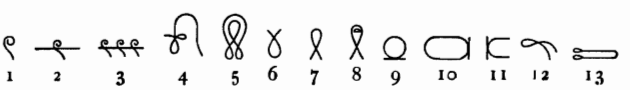
Sect. U. Agriculture, Crafts, and Professions

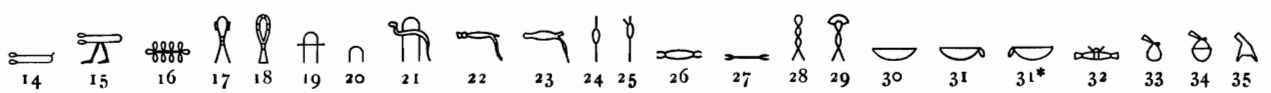




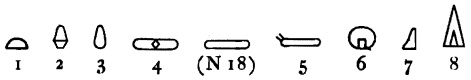


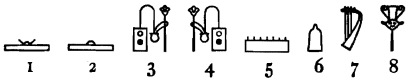
Sect. V. Rope, Fibre, Baskets, Bags, etc.

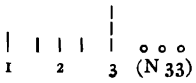


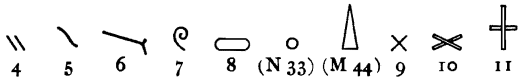


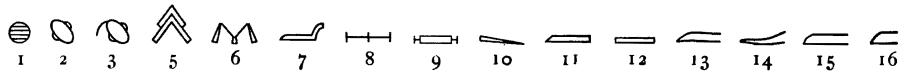
Sect. W. VESSELS OF STONE AND EARTHENWARE

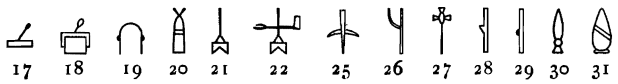
Sect. X. LOAVES AND CAKES 

Sect. Y. WRITINGS, GAMES, MUSIC 

Sect. Z. STROKES, SIGNS DERIVED FROM HIERATIC, GEOMETRICAL FIGURES 



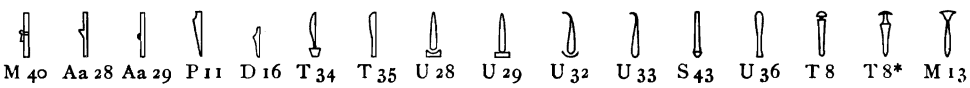
Sect. Aa. UNCLASSIFIED 

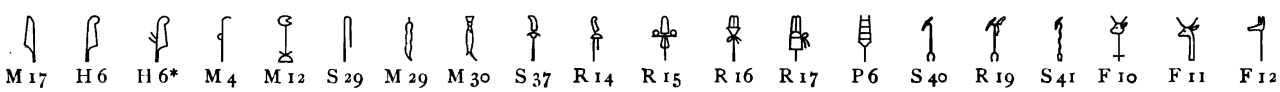


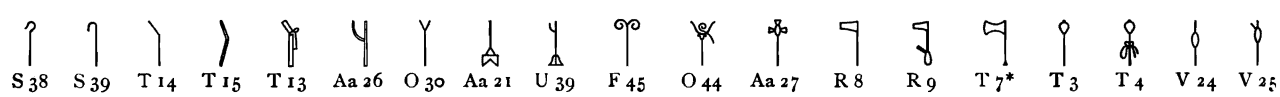
For reasons explained p. 442, top, the following signs have been removed from the place to which they were originally assigned and now stand at some distance from the positions indicated by the attached letter and number: A 59 , see after A 25; S 17* , see after S 22; V 39 , see after S 34; Aa 4 , see after W 10*; Aa 23 , Aa 24 , see after U 35; Aa 32 , see after T 10. A few hieroglyphs are treated in more than one place: M 44 also before Z 9; N 18 also after S 26 and X 4; N 33 ∘ (smaller than ∘ D 12) also after Z 8; O 30 also reversed after U 12. Minor divergences of position like A 46* after A 47, instead of after A 46, need no further notice than is given to them in the Index above.

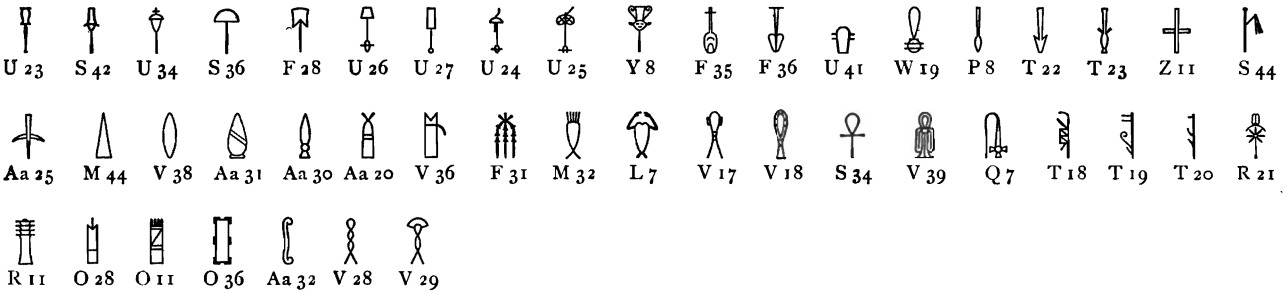
A SELECTION OF SIGNS GROUPED ACCORDING TO SHAPE

This list aims at facilitating the finding of particular signs in the Sign-list or the Index thereto. Hieroglyphs the subject of which is immediately recognizable, e.g. animals, boats, most buildings and some pots, have been excluded.

TALL NARROW SIGNS 







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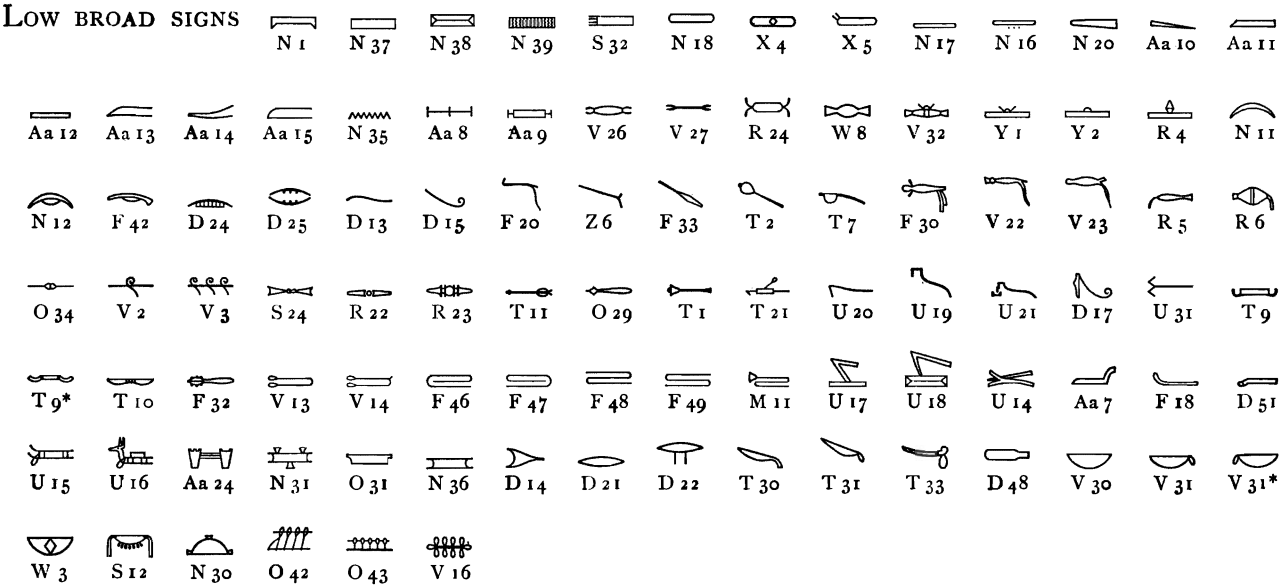
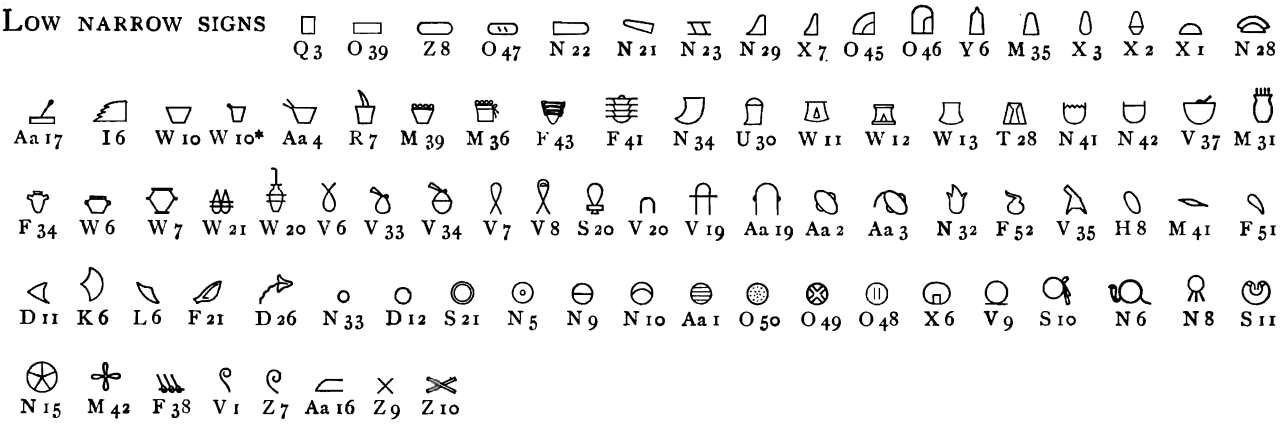
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