

V. The Misfortunes of Wenamün.

Abbreviations. G = Golénischeff's text in *Rec. de Trav.* **XXI**, 74 foll. G' = Gol's earlier transcription of p. 1 in his Russian article. E = Erman's collation of G with the original papyrus. (E) = readings of G left by Erman without comment. photo = photographs of the original possessed by, or lent to, me. N.B. The prepositions  (= old *R*),  (= old *mm*), , and  are very often omitted. Such omissions are not as a rule mentioned in the following notes.

1, 1. ^a So G' and all photos, confirmed by Lourie; G(E) wrongly . The dates in 1, 1. 6. 7 are clearly irreconcilable, but since no firm basis for emendations is indicated, no alterations of the MS readings are here proposed. ^b A variant of  not uncommon in and after Dyn. **XXI**; doubtless derived from the cursive hieratic writing  frequent in Dyn. **XX**. ^c In dates written in hieratic the numbers for the days are always laid on their sides, see Möller, *Hier. Pal. II*, nos. 657 foll.

^d ; G , doubtless rightly as regards , the top right angle of which is visible but displaced. The first determinative resembles , but is not identical with it; it probably serves to indicate that *hzy* signifies not "sky", but "portal" or the like, cf. the O.K. det . The transcription here is purely artificial. Cf.                  Gol. *Gloss.* 2, 10-1, from the same hand.

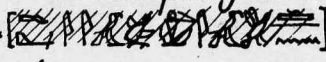
^e A fold in the papyrus as at present mounted conceals the two 's completely.

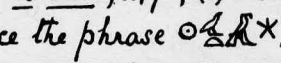
1, 2. ^a  with three horizontal strokes, not merely two as in 1, 15. Still hardly .

^b ; however, comparison of the other examples of this word (2, 4. 49. 56) with  and  elsewhere in this papyrus is conclusive in favour of .

1, 3. ^a The spelling, cf. 2, 23 below; the phrase *hr tp i(t)1* (€100p) *ibid.*; Harris 57, 10. ^b Restore                        

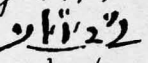
1, 11. ^{a-b} Of  only the dot is visible, and of the stroke only the top. After this a low long group, well suiting . ^c For the space-filler — see 1, 9, note ^a.

1, 12. ^{a-b} Perhaps restore . The word = dmd will have been rubricized. Possibly the genitival  following it is unnecessary.

^c So G, wrongly questioned by E. Interpretation is, however, difficult. Possible solutions are: (1) dws is really for once taken as a feminine, cf. t3 dmi below 2, 75; also see Horus and Seth 1, 10, note ^{b-c}; (2) m dws being a well-known phrase, ^a is superfluous, and is perhaps a mere abusive anticipation of the initial pronounced t of dws , a solution that might apply also to t3 dmi, 2, 75; (3) less likely is the supposition that ^a is semi-phonetic for , since the phrase  Pap. Leyden 350, verso, 3, 32 uses hr, not m. ^d  is a semi-phonetic spelling of the infinitive ,

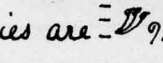
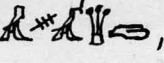
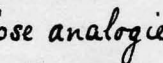
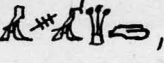
Coptic we; so too often below, e.g. 1, 22; 3, 4; but sdm-f, Pap. hier. Strassburg 25, recto 6 = ZÄS LIII, 11, Dyn. XXI. ^e  G. E.;  is certain from photo, though obscured by a fold.

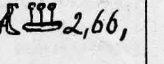
1, 13. ^a Or else  with a space-filler; in this story mnw "there" is often either (1) , e.g. 1, 4; 1, x+16; 2, 21. 61, or else (2)  e.g. 2, 1. 20. ^b  only here in place of .

1, 14. ^a ; the stroke below  is probably fortuitous. ^b Wörterb. IV, 144 interprets this ḥm ḥp ḥm ḥp ḥm ḥp ḥm ḥp as smty "judge" doubtless on account of the rare det.  and the rare verb  "hear"; "judge"; this seems more likely than to take the word as a miswriting of smy, though the first signs suggest  as a palaeographical possibility.

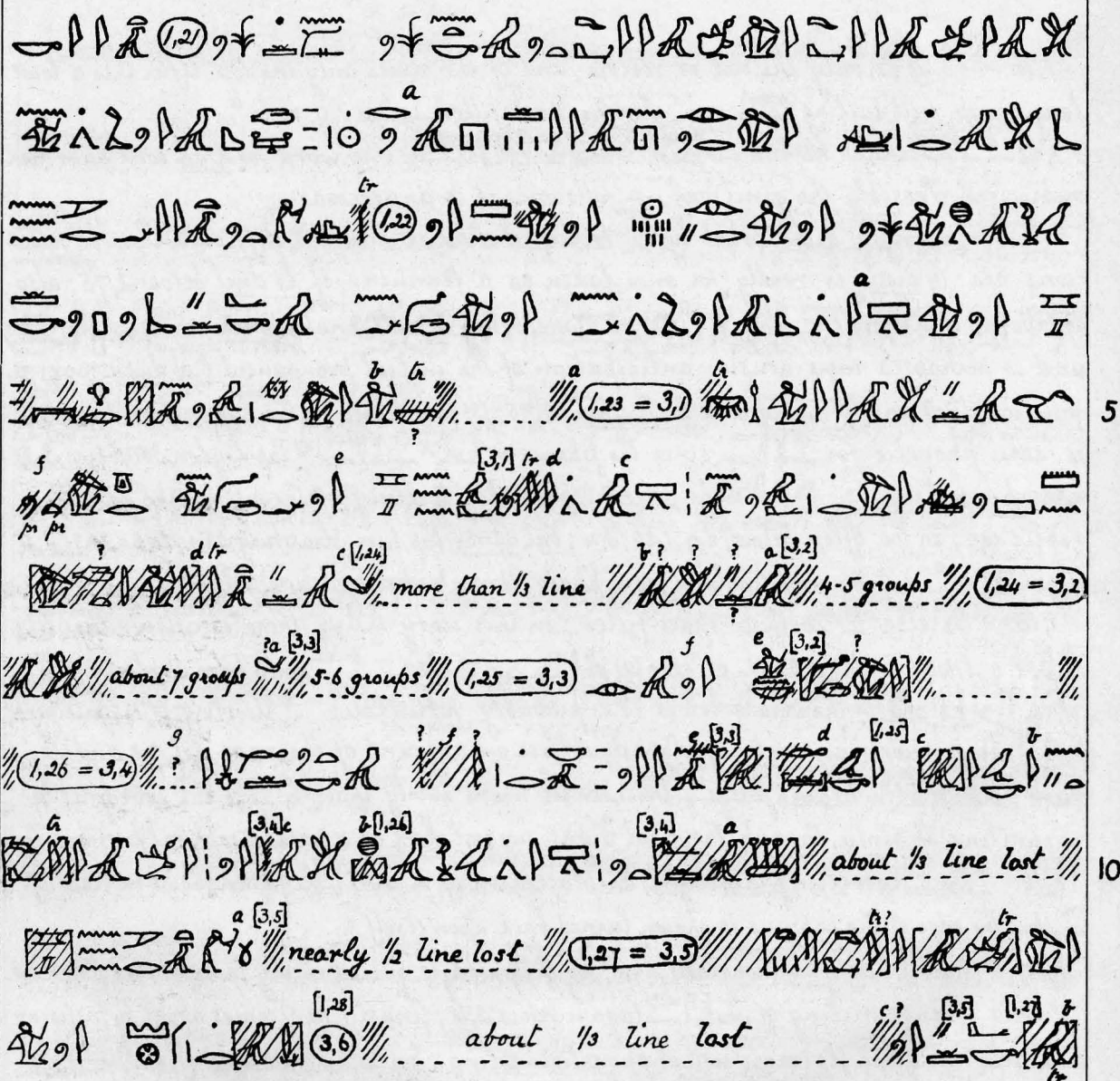
1, 15. ^a So E, correcting the slight displacement of x in G; the photo. shows no trace of x but the edge of the papyrus is shown turned back upon itself.

1, 17. ^a (twice).   "whether" ... "or", see the passages quoted in my Inscr. of Mes, p. 16, n. 28.

^b This strange writing of  (again below 2, 18; Anast. I, 10, 5) comes about by prefixing to a determinative its more usual phonetic writing. See ZÄS XLI, 76 and cf. ; less close analogies are , ; also below  1, x+16;  2, 15.

1, 19. ^a A semi-phonetic writing of  (cf. the full writings 3, 9; 2, 36) "until they have (done).....", Coptic uato, see JEA, XVI, 231. Cf. below  2, 66, and possibly also 3, 4 (damaged).

1, 20. ^a For old m: "in his name", i.e. "whatever his name may be"; see Griffith, Rylands Pap., s. v. mn; Setne (II), 3, 6 for demotic examples.



Erman had already realized that the narrative contained in the damaged and threadbare fragment called p.3 by Golénischeff must belong between 1,22 and 1,x+1, foll. Against this view, however, militated the fact that p.3, top, looked like the top of a page with a protecting strip. At the last moment Dr. Jbscher has examined the photos. with great care and has concluded that the supposed p.3 is a sheet that has become ungummed from the well-preserved sheets over and under it. The supposed margin at top of p.3 is really underlap, and the tongue projecting down with the few signs numbered 1,24-7 fits a lacuna in the left-hand part of the threadbare sheet. Similarly the bottom of p.3 slightly overlaps the sheet with x+1 foll. This theory is, as seen above, brilliantly confirmed by the philological evidence.



1, 21. ^a This, the only example of the plural of h(r)w 2008 "day" in the story, is also the only case where o is written; for the singular 109 h see 1, x+16; 2, 8.58. For the present plural writing cf. the Akhmimic plural 2per.

1, 22. ^a See above 1, 12, note ^d for this writing.

1, 23. ^{a-b}  The sign before h, left unread by G.E., is just possibly h, but is very far from certain. The traces of the preceding word are illegible. I had thought of h (1, x+1) but the trace before h does not really suit h and 1, x+1 has as det. h with h. Near the beginning of line we seem to have h, which it is tempting to restore as h. If h be correct, we should then have the construction [th] k (w) i "mayst thou me"; for h as dependent pron. 1st. sing. see below 2, 26; Blinding of Truth, 6, 7; Mayer A, 2, 3, end.

^c The writing with h only here and 2, 39 in this story, which has h for the infinitive, see 1, 12, note ^d. Here we have a participle, and probably so in 2, 39. ^d h I had guessed h, but Ibscher's reasoning makes it clear that we have here the first letters of im "sea". It is very curious that the definite article p should be absent, but its absence can be explained by assuming a phrase sm h im "go to sea". This is the one and only real difficulty in the way of Ibscher's reconstruction on the philological side. The top of this h in 3, 1 seems visible in 1, 23, but owing to the bad mounting of p. 3 it is impossible to be certain from photo.

^f Probable from photos.; omitted by G.E. E rightly h for h of G.

3, 2. ^{a-b} So photo.; omitted by G.E.; it is not certain whether the first word should be restored as h or as h. [1, 24] ^c Not h as G.E. but clearly h; photo. h; cf. 2, 77.

^{d-e} Owing to the differing scale of photos. and present condition of p. 3 the size of the lacuna is difficult to estimate. At ^e [3, 2] certainly not h as G.E. but h; I imagine some such restoration as h h h h h h. ^f G.E. h; E. h; 9 is certain.

3, 3. ^a I see h in photo., much like h in 1, 14. ^{b-c} If Ibscher's view be correct, this restoration is necessary; no trace of h. Not present time (nty tw-k) but doubtless prospective. ^d h; G.E. omit.

^e G.E. h, but I am not sure it is not h (photo). ^f Uncertain; an unknown word. ^g h photo.; G.E. h.

3, 4. ^a See 1, 19, note ^a. ^b h recognized by me in photo. before Ibscher's reconstruction confirmed.

^c G.E. h, but photo. of p. 3 shows only a gap now filled by h of 1, 26.

3, 5. ^a So E., photo.; G. omit. ^{b-c} 1, 27 h here fits in wonderfully well; tail of h photo.; cf. 1, 22 for the word. At ^c G. (E) read h, which is also possible.

more than 1/3 line lost

about

1/3 line lost

1/3 line lost

1/3 line lost

4 groups

about 5 or 6 groups

(continued on p. 65)

15

Ischer has made it highly probable (see p. 63, bottom) that p. 3 overlaps the lower half of p. 1. In 3, 14, which gives $\text{—} \text{P}$ nearly entire, are seen traces which may be top of Z . Much more certain, further on, trace of the top of L in LAP .

^a
 [1,38] ^(1,x+3)
 [1,39] ^(1,x+4)
 [1,40] ^(1,x+5) 5
 [1,41] ^(1,x+6)
 [1,42] ^(1,x+7)
 [1,43] ^(1,x+8) 10
 [1,44] ^(1,x+9)
 [1,45] ^(1,x+10)
 [1,46] ^(1,x+11) 15

1, x+3. ^a For 𓆎 as dependent pronoun, 2nd. masc. sing., see Horus and Seth, 7, 1, note ^a; so too in this same phrase 3, 12; 1, x+9; but 9 above 1, 20.

^b G wrongly without 𓆎 .

1, x+4. ^a Sufficient traces visible in photo.; cf. 1, x+5.

^b The writing of 𓆎 with 𓆎 , also e.g. 2, 8, 15, alternates with forms without det., e.g. 1, 2; 2, 8, 11. Examples with 𓆎 are rare at any period, but cf. Max. Anii, 4, 12. ^c G 𓆎 ; at the end of the lacuna I see 𓆎 , which suggests 𓆎 ; however, "god" is written 𓆎 without 1 in 1, x+7; 1, x+12. ^d This writing with initial 𓆎 often below, e.g. 2, 37, 39; examples occur sporadically at all periods, see Erman, *Zur äg. Wortforschung*, III, in *Sitzb. Berl. Ak. d. Wiss.* 1912, 958, n. 2.

1, x+5. ^a Initial 𓆎 also below 2, 68 and very often in papyri of this date, a shortening of older 𓆎 ; but in this tale 𓆎 without tick is commoner, see 1, x+15; 2, 26, 63.

1, x+6. ^a The strokes 𓆎 also in the preposition 𓆎 below 2, 3, see too Horus and Seth, 15, 2, note ^b. Such writings are common at this period.

1, x+8. ^a Here there is a small 𓆎 , almost a dot, under 𓆎 ; without 𓆎 in 1, x+9, 11.

^{b-c} For 𓆎 "so says he, namely (𓆎 = old 𓆎)....." So again below 1, x+11, and for the construction cf. 𓆎 2, 25. The writing 𓆎 for 𓆎 also in 𓆎 Pap. Mayer A, 9, 19; Gardiner et al., *Theban Ostraca*, p. 16 j, n. w; Peet, *Tomb Robberies*, p. 164. ^d 𓆎 in this tale occasions great difficulty. My conclusions are as follows: (1) it negatives a statement 1, x+23; 2, 11 (bis). 12. 13. 27 (?); (2) negation in a question expecting the answer 'yes' = Latin *nonne*? 1, x+8; x+9; x+20; (3) precedes another negation in a question expecting answer 'yes', and therefore perhaps simply interrogative particle = old 𓆎 , 1, x+22; x+23; 2, 1. 27. 49. 65. 66. 77. 82; (hardly double negation as emphatic statement, ZÄS ~~xxxviii~~, 8, n. 1, see especially 2, 77, a clear question); (4) interrogative particle in question expecting answer 'no' = Latin *ne*? 2, 81 (hardly 'surely thou wilt not...').

1, x+9. ^a The same phrase 3, 12; 1, x+3; see note ^a on latter. ^b Negative question, see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (2). ^c See 1, x+8, note ^a. ^d Certain; recognized by Czerny from photo.

1, x+10. ^a So G. (E). photo; one expects 𓆎 as e.g. 1, x+2. ^b See above 1, 12, note ^d.

1, x+11. ^a Without following 𓆎 as in 2, 67; cf. too 3, 7; 2, 76. ^b See above 1, x+8, note ^a.

1, x+11 ^[1,47] 1, x+12 ^a
 1, x+13 ^[1,48] ^a 1, x+14 ^[1,49] ^c 1, x+15 ^[1,50] ^c
 1, x+16 ^[1,51] ^a 1, x+17 ^[1,52] ^a 1, x+18 ^[1,53] ^a
 1, x+19 ^[1,54] ^a 1, x+20 ^[1,55] ^a 1, x+21 ^[1,56] ^a

1, x+21. ^a Semi-phonetic for $\Delta\Delta\Delta$ NTE, see ZÄS LXII, 6. So too below 1, x+22; 2, 28. 58. 67.

1, x+22. ^a Not visible in photo owing to the folding over of the papyrus edge.

^b $\overline{nn}$ perhaps here for interrogative $\overline{nn}$, see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (3).

1, x+23. ^a Not visible in photo; see 1, x+22, note ^a. ^b Negation "not"; see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (1). ^{b-c} Coptic $\overline{mnty}$; cf. $\overline{wn}$ (m-) $\overline{di}$ w 2, 29. ^d Interrogative particle, see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (3).

1, x+24. ^a Not visible in photo; see 1, x+22, note ^a.

^b With only one $\overline{K}$ as 1, x+19; 2, 39.

2, 1. ^a The spelling is clearly influenced by $\overline{K}\overline{K}\overline{K}\overline{K}$ and seems to point to the reading $\overline{ss}$. For this troublesome problem see my Notes on.... *Sinuhe*, pp. 72. 160; also *Wörterb. III*, 483. ^b Interrogative particle, see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (3).

^c $\overline{K}$; $\overline{G}$ $\overline{I}$ = $\overline{I}$; for the reading $\overline{nn}$ see above 1, 9, note ^b. ^d See 1, 13, note ^a.

2, 3. ^a This writing of the preposition again below in 2, 59. See too above 1, x+6, note ^a, and Pap. Mayer A, 3, 7; 8, 7; 9, 7. 19.

2, 4. ^a $\overline{K}$; see above 1, 2, note ^b.

2, 7. ^a $\overline{O}$ is made large like $\overline{O}$. See above 3, 12, note ^c. ^b See below 2, 28, note ^a.

2, 8. ^a So $\overline{G}$; the rather scanty traces seem to suit. For the word cf. 1, 19.

2, 8. ^a G ; the traces visible in photo suit ~~the~~ excellently.
^b For this writing see 1, x+16, note ^b.

2, 9. ^a Here probably with , not  as above 1, 11; 3, 8. ^b "different things," ~~not~~ see Wörterb. II, 354; so written often in the Decree of Pinodjem, e.g. 38.40 (Gol's numbering). That the curious writing with  above, instead of after,  is purely graphic, seems proved by  "whatever" below 2, 70, see note ^b thereon. The sign  similarly above a suffix which is to be read before it, see 1, 6, note ^a.

2, 11. ^a (twice). Negative statement, see above 1, x+8, note ^d, under (1).

2, 12. ^a Negative statement, see last note.

2, 13. ^a Negative statement, see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (1).

2, 14. ^a  at the beginning of a word is abnormal and a peculiarity of the scribe of Wenamün and the Gol. Glossary, see Burchardt, Altäkan. Fremdworte, I, 28.

^b Exceptionally so for , or rather for  below 2, 19; Horus and Seth, 15, 7.

^c A miswriting of , see above 3, 11, note ^e.

2, 15. ^a  has been omitted in passing from this line to the next. So already Eisan, ZÄS. xxxviii, 9.

2, 16. ^{a-b} Since  is certain from photo, the construction is clearly similar to that of 2, 15 above, and the only really uncertain word in the restoration is .

2, 17. ^a Photo ; the trace is decisive for , but I cannot restore. ^b  ^c 
^d ; the vertical sign appears not to be . ^e The traces suit well.

2, 18. ^a This writing, cf. above 1, 17, with note ^b.

^{b-c} Abnormal writing for   .

2,20. ^a $\overline{m}m$ is superfluous, see $\overline{grg} \cdot w$ immediately following. If not a mistake, it can only be regarded as a very early example of the $\overline{N}$ (for $\overline{m}$) found in Coptic before the direct object; on this see Spiegelberg's remarks, *Rec. de Trav.* XXVI, 34.

^b See above, 1, 13, note ^a.

2,22. ^a A writing of $\overline{m}moy$ parallel to that of the adverb $\overline{m}moy$ dealt with in 1, 13, note ^a; so too again below 2, 53. 77. 78. ^b Similarly with space-filling dot, 1, x+13, 280.

^c $\overline{B}$; like the det. of $\overline{hms}$, 1, x+13, see note ^b thereon. The same word has the child-determinative $\overline{S}$ below in 2, 23; this is better, the meaning being "silly" like a child.

2,23. ^a See last note. ^b For $\overline{m}m \overline{K}$, as is written in 1, x+22; $\overline{m}m$ for $\overline{K}$, see 1, x+14, note ^b. ^c For this writing of $\overline{i(t)rw}$, $\epsilon 100p$, see above 1, 3, note ^a.

2,24. ^a For $\overline{1}$ at the beginning of this name see above 2, 14, note ^a.

2,25. ^{a-b} So G.(E); both photos show a lacuna. ^c "namely....." see 1, x+8, note ^{b-c}.

2,26. ^a Photo $\overline{2}$; almost like $\overline{B}$ or $\overline{2}$. ^b See 1, 6, note ^a. ^c Dependent pron. 1st. sing.; for this spelling see 1, 23, note ^{a-b}.

2,27. ^a $\overline{m}$ perhaps the simple negation here; a doubtful case. See above 1, x+8, note ^d, under (1). ^b Negative question, see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (3); $\overline{m}$ here is for $\overline{m}$.

2,28. ^a This papyrus observes the usual L-Eg. distinction of $\overline{4}$ (or $\overline{4}$) with two ticks (or one) for the value $\overline{sw}$, $\overline{4}$ without tick for the value $\overline{m}st$, see 2, 5. 79. Cf. the same distinction Horus and Seth, 14, 5. ^b See above 2, 14, note ^a. For $\overline{m}K$, see 1, x+21, note ^a (p. 67a). ^d See 1, 6, note ^a.

2,29. ^a For $\overline{1} \overline{9} \overline{m} \overline{K} \overline{9} \overline{m} \overline{OYNTOT}$; cf. above 1, x+23, with note ^{b-c}.

^b For the determinative, see 1, x+4, note ^b. ^c Read $\overline{1} \overline{1} \overline{1} \overline{9} \overline{m} \overline{K} \overline{9} \overline{m}$, see 3, 12, note ^c.

2, 30. ^a See 3, 12, note ^c.

2, 32. ^a Between  and  a deleted vertical sign, probably .

2, 34. ^a  has been omitted; see above 2, 30. ^b See 3, 12, note ^c.
^c G.(E) ; photo clearly .

2, 35. ^{a-b} A   or at least a unique writing. Wörterb. IV, 166 suggests that it may be merely a misspelling of  "officer". The phrase   seems to have influenced the writing.

2, 36. ^a See above 2, 9, note ^b.

^{b-c} See 1, 19, note ^a.

2, 37. ^a For this spelling see 1, x+4, note ^d.

2, 38. ^a  ;  is E's proposal, and is rendered practically inevitable by  following - not  as G read. But the form is very strange, and differs from that used by the same scribe Gol. Glass. 3, 2. 2, 39. ^a See 1, x+4, note ^d.

2, 39. ^a The writing with $\mathcal{R}$ appears to indicate a participle "who had gone", see above 1, 23, note ^c and as exact parallel to the present sentence Two Brothers, 11, 8. However, we might expect the prothetic $\mathcal{R}$. ^b $\mathcal{I}$, see 1, 8, note ^a. ^c With only one $\mathcal{K}$, as above 1, x+19; x+24. [possible.]

2, 40. ^a G.(E) read Δ for $\mathcal{H}$; the sign is much damaged, but Δ seems barely $\mathcal{H}$. ^b $\mathcal{H}$; for the reading $\mathcal{H}$ see Bull. de l'Inst. franç. XXX, 173. ^c $\mathcal{H}$ a combination of $\mathcal{H}$ and $\mathcal{H}$, as E recognized. ^d $\mathcal{L}$; G. $\mathcal{L}$; E "ob $\mathcal{L}$ oder $\mathcal{L}$?" The final sign is probably a misshapen $\mathcal{H}$.

2, 41. ^a $\mathcal{H}$ ^b On this writing see Horus and Seth, 8, 11, note ^b. ^c $\mathcal{H}$ much more oblique than $\mathcal{H}$ preceding. So too in 2, 42. I transcribe as the writing demands, and as the scribe may have meant, but the word is $\mathcal{H}$ $\mathcal{H}$ $\mathcal{H}$ "basket."

2, 42. ^a (twice). As above, 2, 40, note ^c.

^b $\mathcal{H}$ ^c See above 2, 41, note ^c. Here the preceding group is $\mathcal{H}$ i.e. $\mathcal{H}$, not $\mathcal{H}$.

2, 44. ^a $\mathcal{H}$; the ligature for $\mathcal{H}$ (Möller, Hier. Pal. II, no. 312) is here written below $\mathcal{H}$; cf. the analogous writing $\mathcal{H}$ above 1, 8, see note ^a thereon.

2, 45. ^a $\mathcal{L}$ is here clearly written; so G.(E). For this miswriting of $\mathcal{L}$ see ZÄS. XLVIII 36.

^b $\mathcal{L}$, a clear lotus leaf, Coptic $\epsilon\alpha\pi\pi\alpha\tau$; see Wörterb. IV, 195. ^c For $\mathcal{L}$ $\mathcal{L}$ $\mathcal{L}$, as below 2, 46.

2, 46. ^a See 1, 6, note ^a.

2, 47. ^a G.(E) $\mathcal{L}$; photo $\mathcal{L}$ i.e. $\mathcal{L}$, as in $\mathcal{L}$ immediately following. Nevertheless the scribe may have intended to write the word as in 2, 45, see note ^a thereon.

2, 48. ^a  can hardly be correct, if interpreted literally, and might possibly be mechanically repeated from ir n.i at the beginning of the sentence. But perhaps it is merely an inaccurate way of saying "for mine", i.e. "for my fathers".

2, 49. ^a  is probably here for interrogative  "will they not.....?" See above 1, x+8, note ^d, under (3).

2, 51. ^a For  with the not infrequent omission of the preposition . So too above 2, 17. 30. 33; below 2, 71. 77. See too Blinding of Truth, 5, 6, note ^a. ^b See 1, x+4, note ^d.

2, 52. ^a For the writing of this word for "tomb" identically with ch'w ape "life" (see 2, 31) cf. the variants   Lieblein, Deux papyrus.... Turin, 4, 6;   Oster. Hood, 6, (unpublished). Nevertheless, there is reason to think that mch'ot, mih'ot should be read; so too Wörterb. II, 49.

2, 53. ^a See above 2, 22, note ^a. ^b See 1, x+14, note ^b. ^c Without 9, 1, x+4; 2, 56.

2, 54. ^a  seems to be displaced above the line. The papyrus is here in great disorder, ^(photo) ^b  photo; E, who read , has also recognized . The  following seems to me well-nigh certain. If mntk be accepted, the sense must be "thou hast not (scil. here before thee) one of his envoys." ^c ; E  "wo vielleicht nichts steht." From the photo , though indistinct, appears highly probable; cf.    in a Dyn. XXI letter, Proc. SBA. XXXI, Pl. 2.

2, 55. ^a Scanty traces, but the reading is inevitable. So G. (E). ^b See below 2, 59.

^c A quite unusual writing,  or the like being normal.

2, 56. ^a Without 9 (so too E), as above 2, 53.

2, 57. ^a   ; G   ;  seems certain from photo, but  would here have a most abnormal form. However, sp is exactly the word required.

2, 58. ^a  photo; G 1 = 1. See above 1, 9, note ^b

^b For  see 1, x+21, note ^a (p. 67a). ^c G.E. ; photo, clearly 9, though with an exceptionally long tail; for this see 9 in irm 2, 2.

^d See above 1, x+16, note ^b. ^e See 1, x+4, note ^d.

2, 59. ^a See 2, 3, note ^a.

^b For , as several times elsewhere in this story. See 1, x+14, note ^b.

2, 61. ^a Sic; the sense being future we should have expected , see Gunn, *Studies in Egyptian Syntax*, p. 57, nos. 99. 100.

2, 62. ^a For  <  >, see above 3, 11, note ^c. The  following is superfluous.

^b So E. photo.

2, 63. ^{a-b} For old , see *Egyptian Grammar*, § 331. Doubtless Coptic εϣνϣϣ, though νϣϣ is usually explained otherwise.

^c See below 2, 69. 70; Max. d'Anii 7, 2; Horus and Seth, 2, 5, note ^a.

2, 64. ^a See above 1, x+13, note ^b. ^b For the spelling see Horus and Seth, 8, 11, note ^b.

2, 65. ^a A mistake for , see 2, 68.

^b  is here a writing of interrogative , see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (3).

2, 66. ^{a-b} See above 1, 19, note ^a.

②④ 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴𐽵𐽶𐽷𐽸𐽹𐽺𐽻𐽼𐽽𐽾𐽿𐾀𐾁𐾃𐾅𐾂𐾄𐾆𐾇𐾈𐾉𐾊𐾋𐾌𐾍𐾎𐾏𐾐𐾑𐾒𐾓𐾔𐾕

2, 66. ^a  is here for interrogative , see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (3).

2, 67. ^a See above 1, 12, note ^d.

^b Without <  >, see 1, x+11, note ^a (p. 65a). ^c See 2, 64, note ^b. ^d For , see 1, x+21, note ^a (p. 67a).

2, 68. ^a See 1, x+5, note ^a.

2, 69. ^a See 2, 63, note ^c.

2, 70. ^a See last note.

^b For the strange writing of *nty nb* with  above  cf.   in a Dyn. XXI letter from Hibeh, ZÄS LIII, 10; see too 2, 9, note ^b.

2, 71. ^a ; for the upper sign, the reading of which is certain, see Möller, Hier. Pal. II, no. 475.

^b See 1, 6, note ^d. ^c See 2, 51, note ^a. ^d Read  as in 2, 63, or perhaps better .

2, 72. ^a All translations give "with", clearly wrongly. Without emendation,  can be taken only as a writing of  "for". No other example of the kind occurs, however, in this tale.

2, 73. ^a See 1, 6, note ^d.

2, 74. ^a (twice). An unusual writing of the suffix 1st. sing. occurring once again 2, 81.

^{b-c} In the photos I see  . The reading given in the text seems fairly certain, except that the dot over  is perhaps only part of the dot of . In Coptic  *im-t* would be  *mo*, coinciding with Akhm.  *mo* = old  (Saidic  *may*) which is perhaps here meant. ^d Suffix 1st. sing. after a fem. infin., see 1, x+1, note ^b; also 2, 75, at ^b.

2, 75. ^a Dmī, in 2, 76 masculine, is here apparently taken as a feminine. For a similar difficulty and an alternative view, see 1, 12, note ^c. A third view that here we have a fem. word dmit "port", "harbour", differing from the masc. dmi "town" in the next line (Selhe, *Ächtung feindlicher Fürsten*, 57), seems to me exceedingly improbable.

^b Probably suffix 1st. pers., see 1, x+1, note ^b. *Wörterb. I*, 368 appears to regard the complex wšštur as an old perfective, but since the sense is evidently dynamic ("pushed" or "forced my way") it is far more likely that we here have a fem. infin. with reflexive suffix.

2, 77. ^a For 𐎠𐎡𐎢, see above 2, 51, note ^a.

^b Here doubtless an interrogative particle, old 𐎠𐎡; see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (3).

^c For 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣, see 2, 22, note ^a.

2, 78. ^a See 2, 22, note ^a.

2, 80. ^a 1st. pers. suffix after a fem. infinitive, see 1, x+1, note ^b. In the same verb 2, 74 𐎠𐎡 was not written. ^b For the space-filling dot see 2, 22, note ^b.

2, 81. ^a Perhaps a writing of interrogative 𐎠𐎡 as elsewhere in this tale; but all other examples appear to be before a negative word. See above 1, x+8, note ^d, under (4) and (3).

^b For this writing of L-Eg. 90 𐎠𐎡𐎢 see below 2, 83; Max. d'Anii 4, 16; Decree of Neskhons, 81. 90 (Gol.'s numbering). ^c For this writing of the suffix 1st. sing., see 2, 74, note ^a.

2, 82. ^a See above 1, x+16, note ^b.

^b 𐎠𐎡 is doubtless for the interrogative particle 𐎠𐎡, see 1, x+8, note ^d, under (3).

2, 83. ^a "belonging to thee", perhaps a mere misspelling of 𐎠𐎡𐎢 here.

^b See above 2, 81, note ^b.

