Errata and Notes

Page/Line

xii/9: Also known as the Cerastes-Mountain nome; see for example [CT IV, 67j].

4/10; 13/-10: A rare appearance of $\text{\textit{h}}\text{t}$ as the actual “forepart of a lion” possibly referring to a star or a planet is in [CT IV, 17a].

8/6: As in column writing $\text{\textit{B}}$ [CT V, 334a, B3L].
8/9: For two spellings of $\text{jAw}$, see [CT V, 290b].

8/10: The weak ending is rarely written out: $\text{\textit{srj}}$ [CT IV, 350b (B15C)].
11/10: Some Egyptologists omit the last $\text{t}$ and transliterate “king” as $\text{nsw}$. This is partially supported by the variant spellings $\text{nsw}$ [CT III, 365e] and $\text{nsw}$ [CT IV, 91f]. This latter transliteration is also supported by certain grammatical constructions; see Gardiner §54.

11/14: While we are here note that the spelling of $\text{\textit{nb}}$ can be deduced from the double complementing in $\text{\textit{nb}}\text{yt}$ “She-the-Flaming-One;” a reference to the uraeus-serpent [CT IV, 46f].

14/-7: Also $\text{\textit{h}}$ “courtyard;” for example, in [CT V 107a].
14/-2: That $\text{\textit{hr}}$ is not only “face” but also “sight” is clear from the passage: $\text{jw m3.n.f m hr.f “He has seen with his eyes (lit. sight).”}$ [CT III, 205c].

15/-9: $\text{\textit{m}}$ occurs very rarely, see for example [CT III, 204a B2B0].
15/-4: Also $\text{\textit{wn}}$ “being (person)” (from $\text{\textit{wnn}}$ “exist, be”) in [CT V, 335e].
15/-1: Rarely also $\text{\textit{jmyj}}$ “my spinal cord” [CT V, 258f].

17/-10,-9: For spelling of “god” in singular as $\text{\textit{nTrw}}$, see [CT I, 86b B3B0]. Another instance when the plural of “god” is spelled out as $\text{\textit{nTrw}}$ is in [CT I, 27c B3B0]. For the dual, see for example $\text{\textit{nTrwj}}$ “two gods” in [CT V, 179b].

17/-6: As in [CT III, 361b]: $\text{\textit{nhw}}$ “sandal straps.”
18/10 Thutmose; the Egyptian $\text{\textit{dhwtj-ms}}$ has a great variety of Anglicization such as Thutmosi, Tuthmos etc.
20/9: The Coffin Texts has ː ː ː ː rmt and also ː ː ː ː rmt [CT II, 33d] (with graphic transposition).

20/18: Another playful writing is the often quoted ː ː mw-ḥr-nw “water under the pot” for ː ː m ḥnw “in the interior,” and the lesser known rare variant ː ː ː ː ː [CT V, 323b].

27/3: As in ː ː ː ː zpwt “threshing floor” [CT IV, 139c].

30/1: Notable exceptions are some geographic locations which are feminine but may not have the t ending. Typical and previously discussed examples include ː ː ː rtnw “Retjenu,” ː ː ː ː jbdw “Abydos,” and ː ː kš/kšj “Kush.”

30/7: Also ː ː ː and with the cat determinative ː ː ː mšt “lioness; [CT V, 389g].

30/8: See, however, ː ː ː ː mjwt hwšt “putrid she-cat” in [CT V, 31d].

31/12: Or by threefold repetition of a short group of signs; for example: ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː 部副

31/13; 48/6: Read ḏb̪.

33/11: Possibly moringa oil. The fact that it was used for skin care is clear from the sentence ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː 部副 nn bꜣk ḫr “No face will be dazzled …” [Neferti 52 emended from the ostracon C25224].

34/14: Note the rare variant spelling ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː 部副 tswj [CT III, 41a (B2Be⁵)].

35/1: See the note in 264/-8 below.

35/6-7. Also mdhw and mdhwj.

37/-5: Read: wḏt.

40/-5: As in ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː 部副 rdjt ḫt m jwnw “Giving gifts in Iunu” with one variant replacing ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː 部副 ḫt with ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː 部副 3wt “gift(s).”

41/-2: The feminine singular genitival adjective may also be spelled as n(j)t with j suppressed. In addition, in rare cases, the plural genitival adjective is spelled as ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː 部副.

44/9: ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː 部副 ː ː ː ː ː 部副 ḫprw ny ḫrw “the shape of Horus” [CT V, 92a].

52/11: In addition, in certain texts the single stroke is used for the 1S suffix pronoun; for example: ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː ː 部副 snm.n.j jʾrwt, d(j)r.j jmmt ṣfr ḫ “I cause the uraei to last, I subdue the hidden (trouble) of the great god.” [CT VI, 39a-b].
53/4: Moreover bwt.k “abomination of you” (not “your abomination”) [CT V, 267d].

60/1-4: In Standard Theory the verb form of s\h is prospective sdm.f, itself noun clause serving as the object of the preposition tp-. Allen (26.20.3) interprets this as a non-attributive relative form (XV.1).


64/5: For the rare spelling for jnk, see, for example [CT I, 183d, CT III, 392c].

65/2: For example: “this one and that one,” with both demonstratives functioning as nouns, [CT II, 119d].

65/-7: hrw pn instead of r\ p\.

65/-3: In some texts the ι-series demonstrative pronouns serve to identify previously introduced or known elements. In the text quoted first the demonstrative pronoun pn introduces the town and later it is changed to p\ which recollects the previous pn.

73/8: Some Egyptologists put nouns and adjectives into a single class of words called “nominals;” see e.g. Borghouts 11.e and 12.a.

76/12: The adjectives wr and ι are used together in: s\h.j pn wr ι “this my very great dignity” [CT V, 129d].

78/9: Similarly: h3twt “(female) spirits of the marsh” from h3t “marsh” [CT II, 328d].

78/19: The transcription nwt (or njt) is due to Elmar Edel. As in the plural example in the text, the rare singular spelling does not show j or w or jw. See J. F. Quack’s review of L. Depuydt’s Fundamentals of Egyptian Grammar I (Frog Publishing, Norton, Massachusetts, 1999) in LingAeg 11 (2003) 259-265, and Depuydt’s response in the 2012 edition of his book (preface xcv-xcvii). Note finally that the correct transliteration nt also follows form the variant spelling for mnt “swallow” [CT IV, 33g], and for l for l hnt “pelican” [CT III, 330a] and also with the determinative in [CT III, 393b].

78/-9: Or [CT V, 113b].

78/-2: Also 3bdw “gods of Abydos” in [CT VI, 36e].

78/-1: Other examples: jwnw “Heliopolis,” and also jwnw(j) “Heliopolitan” [PT 306 482]; or ddw “Djedu” (Busiris), ddw(j) “he of Busiris” [CT V, 38b] but ddyt “she of Busiris” [CT V, 94m].
78/13: Also pt rst…pt mhtt “southern sky…northern sky” [CT V, 213b].

79/1: An extreme case may be noted: jmwj sqd.f “the sailor navigates” [CT V, 144n]. Here jmw is the noun “boat” and jmwj is the isbe “one of the boat.”

79/5: Also in [CT V, 129e].

79/-1: Or 3bdw(jw) with the ending suppressed.

79/8: Also dwAtjw “dwellers of the Duat” [CT V, 332a].

96/5: Read: wldt.

80/-5: Used here adverbially; as in wADt.

86/-9: The proponents of the spelling nsw for “king” argue that the etymological feminine t only remained in the writing of “king” because of the feminine swt “sedge.”

87/-7: Read: jor n Dbaw.f.

88/14: Read: #a-KAW-Ra.

89/14: Read: sd/sD.

90/7: Also with temporal meaning: ky zp “another time” [CT II 312b].

91/-3: rssj may be a sportive dual writing of rsj as discussed in (II.3).

94/15: See also hrw “above” and hrw “below,” used adverbially in [CT V, 377a].

96/11: Also spelled with false plural as 3fw [CT VI, 50c].

97/14: Note the rare full spelling gbb “Geb” in [CT I, 79b].

102/2: In addition, a nominal sentence of type AB can be formed with A or B being personal names.

102/-5: As noted by Faulkner, the interesting nfr hr construction “He whose faces are many,” lit. “many of faces” indicates that the original spelling of the singular “face” was hrw and not hr. See [CT II, 62e].

103/-1: Read h3w.
Here we regard the participle substantivized, that is, it functions as a noun. As we will see below and in (IX.1) participles of transitive verbs can carry objects; in particular, retaining the verbal character of the participle \( wp \) the phrase \( wp-w\dot{a}wt \) can be interpreted as “He who opens the ways” with \( w\dot{a}wt \) being the direct object of \( wp \). Similarly, in 105/1 \( rdjw \) \( ht \) “those who give gifts” with \( ht \) being the object of \( rdjw \).

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104/1: Read: \( h\dot{a}w \).

104/16: The reference number of \( hprt \) is 23, and \( sqr \) is 24. A reference for \( prrt \) is Peas. B1, 247.

104/17: Irregular spelling of \( sqr \).

106/-2: Read \( mm.tn \).

108/-8: As noted in (IV.1) \( ktt \) is masculine. Since \( 3t \) is a feminine noun, in the spelling \( 3t \) \( pw \) \( ktt(t) \) the feminine ending is suppressed.

117/16: Alternatively, \( m\dot{a}-h\dot{a}.f \) using the base stem.

124/-1: As seen from the discussion, the pronominal subject of an adverbial sentence must be either suffixed or dependent. A rare example of an independent pronoun used as the subject of an adverbial sentence is the following:

\[
\text{jnk hr fn d wsjr} \quad \text{“I am under the nose of Osiris.”} \quad [\text{CT III, 348b}].
\]

128/5: \( hwrw \) \( n \) \( rhtj \), a \( nfr \) \( hr \) construction.

129/10: The adverbial adjunct is …

136/6: Another example for \( hr \) as “sight” lit. “face” is the following: \( m\dot{a}_3 m hr.tn \) “See with your sight/eyes!” [CT IV 101i].

146/-8, 307/1: Read: \( nnk tm. \).

148/2: Read: \( …h\dot{a}h r \dot{s}w. \)

151/3, 152/12, 154/17: Read: \( s\dot{f}hw. \)

155/8: Read: \( zp \) \( n \) \( jwtt \)

156/10: The \( n(j) \) \( A \) \( B \) possessive construction with dependent pronominal \( A \) has a less frequent variant, the adverbial possessive construction \( n.f jm \) \( B \) in which \( n \) is the preposition “to, for.” For example, two variants of the same spell in [CT IV, 42d] are:

\[
\text{nnk hprw n ntr nb and n.f jm hpry nb “The mode of being of every god belongs to me/him.”}
\]

151/8: Note also: \( hqr r^c zp 2, jb hwt-hrw zp 2 “Re is very hungry, Hathor is very thirsty.” \quad [\text{CT III, 112b}].
\]

161/4: Borghouts (74.c) calls these endings ‘substantival markings’ and the participle \( sdmw \) substantivized. This simply means that the participle functions as a noun. As another example from the Coffin Texts: \( h\dot{f}3 n(j)t “Neith (goddess) crawls” \quad [\text{CT II, 96e}] \) and  

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\]
bꜣ.j hꜣ.f “my ba crawls” [CT IV, 145i]; and we have hꜣw “snake,” lit. “crawler.”

162/5: Full spelling is infrequent: jm“do not” [CT IV, 347g].

177/5: Rarely w or y ending in plural as in: rꜣw “know!,” rꜣy “rejoice!”

[CT II 320e and 322b] and jyw “come!” [CT III, 389d].

177/-3: The very rare feminine ending of the imperative is attested in the coffin of a woman: sdm“Listen!” [CT IV, 383b (B3C)].

200/18: Also spelled as 3st [CT VI, 38k].

201/5: Also: ntr nb hr jd.t. “Every god was under my influence.” [CT V, 109b].

228/-4: Also literally (with no nisbe): hr jb ḏḥwtj “on the heart of Thoth” [CT III, 339].

229/11: For a full spelling, see [CT V, 209m].

237/13: The noun rpyt “female statue” also appears in the title of Spell 22 of the Coffin Texts: rpyt nt mnḥ ḥzrt ḏwt “The female statue of wax dispels evil.” [CT I, 63c]. The goddess Tefnut’s statue is meant here.

241/2: Another interpretation of this sentence uses the uniliteral s from the previous passage (that is usually understood as a dependent pronoun) to make the causative of aHa. With this the sentence is partitioned as:

jn xt ḏw.j n.j saHa.n ḏpt ṭmj ḏw jm. “It was the mast that broke up for me, the ship reared up, those who were in it were dying, not one survived.” See H. Goedicke, Die Geschichte des Schiffbrüchigen, Wiesbaden, 1974.

242/5: In stative Old Egyptian had .tj as a separate feminine 3PL ending, and also separate masculine dual .wjj and feminine dual .tjj. Examples in Middle Egyptian are rare:

jw jrtj.j n.j, mn.tjj xnt.j “I have my eyes, they are firm in my face.” [CT V, 310d-e].

247/4: Another translation: “Come to me, be exulted at seeing my beauty!”

247/5: The stative and the imperative are used in two variants of the same spell of the Coffin Texts: z(j).tj r.k jAt and z(j).tj r.k … “Go to your mounds!” [CT I, 276g (T2C and T1C)].

254/-1: These boat accessories are also listed in [CT III, 301b]: mnjt, ḥṭt, ṭw “the mooring stake, the prow-rope, the stern rope” (the latter is a variant spelling of ṭw).
260/11-12: As in $\beta.n.j \ t^{\prime}w \ s(j)$ “I sailed the waterway…” [CT V, 378f].

262: Note however $\text{rdj}(w) \ n.f$ (passive) and $\text{rdj}.n.t(w)$ (perfect) “has been given (to him)” in two versions of the same spell in [CT IV, 35j].

264/-8: Alternatively, the bottom two $t$’s in the usual arrangement $\text{km}$ are stacked up at the end.

269/10: Note in contrast the negated passive: $\text{n}(j) \ tkn \ jm.s \ rss(j)$ “She cannot be approached at all.” [CT IV, 329].

279.7: Another example: $\text{mAn.k} \ ra$ “you may see Re” [CT VI, 72d].

282/19, -5; 335/18; 336/4; 337/-3; 339/-5: nh$\tilde{h}$ instead of hh.

294/10: Spelling typo sq$\dot{i}$.j.

294/18; 297/4: $\text{smsww}$ (plural).

297/2: For other occurrences of the Wag-festival (along with the festival of Thoth), see [CT I, 276b, CT III, 159b, CT IV 251, etc].

302/-1: Spelling typo “imperfective.”

315/1: For a full analysis, see E. Guerry and B. Ockinga, “Neferty P20 Reconsidered” LingAeg 16 (2008) 307-310. They understand this passage as an imperative followed by a negative imperative: “be calm, do not be uncontrolled.”

322-334: Typo in the page headers “Non-Attributive.”

338/-14,-7: XIV.5 instead of XIV.6.

355: In Table VI, the scarab beetle has correct transliteration $\text{hpr}$.

363: The bottom middle cell of Table XII should be split into two horizontal cells with respective texts: “nominal sdm.f” and “nominal sdm.n.f.”