The Oriental Institute has selected this publication to be distributed online as an experimental foray into the electronic dissemination of its titles. This manner of distribution, and the titles suitable for it, will be evaluated during calendar year 2001.

Comments and Suggestions Will Be Helpful During Our Evaluation Period
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INTRODUCTION

The Chicago Demotic Dictionary (CDD) is a lexicographic tool for reading texts written in a late stage of the ancient Egyptian language and in a highly cursive script, both known as Demotic. In use from ca. 650 B.C. until the middle of the fifth century A.D., covering three main time periods (early, Ptolemaic, and Roman), Demotic served as the medium for a wide variety of text types. These include “documentary” texts, such as business and legal documents, private letters and administrative inscriptions, and “literary” texts, including not only works of literature per se, for example, narrative texts and pieces of wisdom literature, but also religious and magical texts and scientific texts dealing with topics such as astronomy, mathematics, and medicine. Demotic texts thus not only provide important witnesses for the development of ancient Egyptian linguistic and paleographical traditions but also constitute an indispensable source for reconstructing the social, political, and cultural life of ancient Egypt during a fascinating period of its history.

The CDD is intended to supplement and update W. Erichsen’s *Demotisches Glossar* (*EG*), which was published in 1954 and has been the only large-scale dictionary of Demotic available to the scholarly world. The CDD is formatted in a way to make it as compatible with EG as possible and is based mainly on texts published during the first twenty-five years after EG appeared (i.e., 1955-1979). The coverage of texts published between 1955 and 1979 is intended to be comprehensive. In addition, the CDD contains some vocabulary from texts published before 1955, especially gleanings from Wilhelm Spiegelberg’s manuscript dictionary (MSWb). The CDD also includes a few items from texts published after 1979, especially new studies of texts that were originally published between 1955 and 1979, but no systematic attempt has been made to include words from all texts published after the latter date. Many references to more recent secondary literature (i.e., that published in 1990 or later) have been incorporated into the CDD’s entries, although coverage of such references is far from complete. The CDD includes both new meanings or significant new orthographies for words cited in EG and words that are absent from EG. It also contains far more extensive examples of compounds, title strings, and idiomatic expressions than EG. Otherwise, if the CDD does not have significant new information to add to that adduced by Erichsen, a reference is given to the appropriate page(s) in EG.
TRANSLITERATION

The CDD uses a slightly modified “historic” transliteration system to transliterate the graphic inventory of twenty-seven letters or “alphabetic” signs. Words are transliterated as they are in Middle Egyptian with the North American style of using \( \hat{i} \) (a modified “i” and not a “j”) to transliterate a reed leaf-sign. Note also that, although recent studies suggest a phonetic relationship between \( k^3 \)-arms and \( q \) in Demotic (Vittmann, \textit{SEAP} 15 [1996] 1-12), \( k^3 \) is here transliterated \( k \) reflecting historic graphic transliteration (Gardiner, \textit{GG3} [1957] p. 453, #D.24). The adoption of a modified Middle Egyptian method of transliteration is intended to enable someone knowing earlier stages of Egyptian to recognize vocabulary as easily as possible. Signs that are also used as phonetic complements result from the Demotic writing system itself and are assumed to reflect specific phonetic changes.

“PHONETIC” INVENTORY

First, the transliterations reflect the graphic inventory of Demotic: \( \aleph \) (aleph), \( \hat{i} \) (reed leaf), e, \( \epsilon \) (ayin), y, w, b, p, f, m, n, r, l, h, \( \hat{h} \), \( \hat{h} \), \( \hat{h} \), s, \( \hat{s} \), q, k, g, t, \( \hat{t} \), \( \hat{t} \), d.

Thus, unlike in Middle Egyptian, “d” is not distinguished from “t” (nor “s” from “z”) although “d” and “t” are still distinguished. In addition, Demotic scribes fairly consistently distinguished between “regular” \( t \) [\( \varsigma \)] and the “tall” \( t \) [\( \varpi \)], which derived historically from \( \varsigma \), and between both “\( \hat{h} \)” and “\( \hat{h} \)” and the “h” [\( \xi \)] which derived historically from \( \hat{h} \). For this reason, the CDD has adopted the practice of transliterating \( \varsigma \) as “\( \hat{t} \)” and of transliterating \( \xi \) as “\( \hat{h} \)” These two transliterations are intended to indicate graphic, not phonetic, distinctions; they do not have any impact on alphabetization of words so written (which are alphabetized with “t” and “h” respectively). Two other additions to the graphic inventory include the “r” written with a line across it to represent \( /\nu/ \), which is transliterated “l,” and two small ticks deriving historically from \( \nu^{\prime} \), which, when used consistently to indicate a medial or final short vowel or a prothetic \( \hat{i} \), are transliterated “e.”

Examples of Differences between the Demotic and Middle Egyptian Graphic and Phonetic Inventories

- Although the verb “to give, to cause” is written “historically,” it is transliterated “t\( \hat{i} \),” not “d\( \hat{i} \),” because “d” is not part of the Demotic inventory.
- Writings identical to those of the verbs “to take” and “to say” are used phonetically for uniliteral “t” and “d” respectively, and so the verbs are also transliterated uniliterally.
PHONETIC COMPLEMENTS

When phonetic signs (the signs comprising the “alphabet”) are combined with a historic writing, the evidence of the phonetic signs is incorporated into the historic transliteration.

Words that are written (wholly or partially) using phonetic signs are transliterated using those phonetic signs. When the phonetic signs serve as complements to, and correct an older historic writing, the evidence of the phonetic signs is incorporated into the historic transliteration. In many cases, this involves a phonetic complement added to a historic writing which is being treated almost as an unbreakable group. Such writings are comparable to earlier hieroglyphic and hieratic writings such as $\text{g∂}$ for $\text{¡m£}$ changing into $\text{¡£m}$.

Examples of the Use of Phonetic Complements

- The writing of a “†” after the child-sign in the word $\text{hrd}$ leads to a transliteration $\text{hr†}$.

- The verb “to seek” would normally be transliterated $\text{w≈£}$, but when a final “e” is written after the historic writing, before the determinative, its function is assumed to have been to indicate the change of the final “£” (aleph) into a final weak “e” and the group is transliterated $\text{w≈e}$.

- When the word $\text{sdr}$ “to sleep” is written with an extra “†” after the determinative, the “†” is understood as a phonetic complement indicating that the original “d” has been replaced by “†” and the transliteration $\text{s†r}$ replaces the transliteration $\text{sdr}$. The fact that the “†” was written after the determinative is ignored because a transliteration such as $\text{sdr.†}$ would be more confusing than informative.

- Similarly, historic $\text{st£}$ meaning “to withdraw” or “to turn back” is frequently written in Demotic with a final “†” after the determinative. This writing does not indicate a reading $\text{st£.†}$ but rather that historic “†” has been replaced by “†” and, therefore, the transliteration used is $\text{s†£}$. 
PUNCTUATION

A dot, in the form of a period ("."), on the line is used to mark the placement of the determinative before a feminine Ỉ or plural or Qualitative/Old Perfective Ɯ. Short, double diagonal lines ("–") are used to connect a suffix pronoun to the element on which it leans. A hyphen ("-") is used to link grammatical elements such as the prefix "r" of the imperative and the past tense relative form. The elements of true compounds are also linked by a hyphen, but it should be noted that combinations of words are not considered true compounds unless there is compelling evidence that they are being treated as one word (e.g., DNs, GNs, MNs, PNs, RNs).

PRELIMINARY PUBLICATION

This preliminary publication of the CDD, an online version, is offered in portable document format (Adobe PDF) files, a file that contains the prologue with the necessary information for use of the CDD (e.g., conventions and lists of abbreviations), files that contain the letters of the Demotic “alphabet” (see Table of Contents), and a problem file, in which the editors seek the advice of colleagues for resolving problematic readings. As letters are completed, they are brought online. A full bibliography and a complete listing of all texts (Text Information), which contains information on all original text editions for all texts, will supplement the completed dictionary.

For more information on Demotic, see the Demotic Dictionary Project homepage at:
http://www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/PROJ/DEM/Demotic.html

VERSIONING

As this is a preliminary online publication of a work in progress, the user should expect the files to undergo changes from time to time. Each time a file is changed, the file is assigned a new version number and dated. A two-tiered approach to versioning is foreseen. Of the posted files, the files that contain the prologue and the problem file will be changed most often, and the files that contain the letters will be changed less often. In order to keep the homepage of the CDD as uncluttered as possible, only the most up-to-date files will be posted online. Earlier versions of the files will be listed in a separate section of the prologue but archived off line. To request an earlier version of a file, the request should be submitted using the Comments and Suggestions link on the homepage.
CITATION

The recommended citation for pages of the CDD is printed in the lower right-hand corner of every page.

PAGE SETUP

This online version of the CDD is formatted to print on US letter size paper (8.5" x 11"); the preliminary pages have upright orientation (11" on the sides), and the letter pages are oriented on their side (11" on the top and bottom). Adobe Acrobat (PDF) viewer software allows the pages to be viewed as large as 1600%, which should allow the user a close up view of the examples, which were scanned from published photographs at 300 dpi.
CONVENTIONS

LEFT COLUMN

TRANSLITERATION OF WORD

The left column contains the transliteration of the word.

Symbols Frequently Used in Left Column

( ) Optional letters in the transliteration are enclosed within parentheses. If there are separate entries for the same word root as different parts of speech, the second (and succeeding) entries have the entire transliteration repeated in parentheses.

[ ] If the word is broken and the transliteration is partially restored, the restored letters of the transliteration are within square brackets.

? If the transliteration of the word is uncertain, the transliteration is followed by a question mark.

∞ If all the examples of the word in our corpus are cited, the transliteration is followed by an infinity sign.

Ø If the citation is a “ghost” word (i.e., any and all examples of the word have been reread as some other word or some other transliteration), a null sign precedes the transliteration.

MIDDLE COLUMN

DATA ENTRY

The middle column contains the data entry, consisting of the part of speech of the word (if known), suggested translation, citation in other reference works, discussions, variants, extended meaning, compounds, rereadings, title strings, phrases, cross-references, and ghost word entries.

Indenting of lines is used to show hierarchical relationships between parcels of information. When any reference is longer than one line, the second and succeeding lines are indented. If a reference that is longer than one line has itself begun on an indented
line, the second and succeeding lines are further indented. When any supplementary information is given about a reference, a secondary discussion, or any other element of the information provided in the middle column, that information is given in a new, indented line. If such information concerns an entry which is, itself, indented, the new information is indented yet further. Thus, any line that begins with an indentation relates directly to the preceding line, not to the primary entry.

Specific examples of the orthography (scans of published texts, line art copies, and hand copies) of a word are given in the right column opposite the block of data about the word, its derivation, etc., in the middle column. If it is desired to give further information about a specific example, that information is given in the middle column under the basic data and set opposite the reference and example in the right column. In such references to discussions of particular examples, the same formatting rules are used as in references to general discussions (i.e., each new piece of information begins on a new line; references relating to a previous discussion, rather than to the word as a whole, are indented). If there is some doubt whether the specific word is an example of the word in question, the first line of the entry in the middle column begins with a question mark.

Symbols Frequently Used in Middle Column

= If an entry is preceded by an equals sign, the Demotic word being discussed is identical with the following word in another language or stage of Egyptian. If this identity is uncertain, the equals sign is immediately followed by a question mark.

≅ If an entry is preceded by the “tilde over equals” sign, the Demotic word being discussed corresponds to the following word in another language or stage of Egyptian. If this identity is uncertain, the “tilde over equals” sign is immediately followed by a question mark.

> or < The “greater than” (> ) and “less than” (< ) signs are used to indicate derivation, rather than identity (the stage of the language on the “point” side of the sign being the derived stage; the stage on the “open” side of the sign being the stage from which derivation took place).

? Uncertainty is indicated by a question mark.

* An asterisk indicates a hypothetical form.
TRANSLATION

Variant translations are separated by commas. If the entry involves two different but both apparently basic meanings (or the coalescence of two entries in EG), the translations of the two different meanings are separated by a semicolon, rather than a comma.

If a classification (e.g., a type of plant, a type of vessel) is given, rather than a suggested translation, this classification is not included within quotation marks.

If a translation is suggested but is uncertain, a question mark within parentheses follows the suggested translation.

If no suggested translation or classification is given, the phrase “meaning uncertain,” not in quotation marks, is used.

If a free translation is preferred on grounds of clarity or convention, a literal translation is supplied in parentheses. In the transliteration of a compound DN, GN, MN, PN, and RN, the parts are connected by hyphens. The first word of such compounds and any subsequent word within the compound that is itself a PN (etc.) are capitalized. In the English translation of such names, the first letter of the first word and the first letter of subsequent nouns, verbs, and adjectives are capitalized.

Titles, epithets, and the like are not capitalized.

REFERENCE WORKS

For Egyptian, each stage of the Egyptian language is given on a separate line. The abbreviations used to refer to the dictionaries are given in the list of Bibliographic Abbreviations. The translation of the word in any stage of the Egyptian language is given only if it is not identical with, or does not include, the translation of the Demotic as given in the CDD. If alternative readings or identifications or derivations are included, they are put on separate lines introduced by the word “or” and followed by references in the same format as the first suggestion.

REFERENCE WORKS FOR EGYPTIAN WORDS AND GLOSSES

EG For words included in EG, that reference is given on the second line; inclusive page numbers are given. The transliteration of the word as registered in EG is given only if not identical with that of the Demotic word as given in the CDD. References to the word, its antecedents, and descendants in other stages of Egyptian are given on subsequent lines.
HT or MSWb  References to Herbert Thompson’s (HT) notebooks with unpublished Demotic lexical material and Wilhelm Spiegelberg’s (MSWb) unpublished manuscript of a Demotic dictionary are given before references to dictionaries for earlier and later stages of Egyptian; such references are given only when the reference provides an otherwise unpublished suggestion or information.

Wb  Wb references, or other pre-Demotic references if a Wb reference does not exist, precede references to the Coptic descendant of the word. The Wb’s transliteration of the word is given only if it is not identical with that of the Demotic word as given in the CDD.

Coptic  For Coptic words and references, various Coptic dictionaries are given in order of the publication date of the dictionaries: CD, ČED, KHWb, and DELC. Coptic is cited in Sahidic unless otherwise noted; examples from other dialects are marked with a superscript siglum.

Glosses  For glosses, especially in Old Coptic, the gloss is given on a separate line in Coptic (or Greek) script. If the gloss corresponds to a Greek word, the reference in LSJ is given following the standard format.

REFERENCE WORK FOR GREEK WORDS

LSJ  If a Demotic word corresponds to a specific Greek word, the Greek word is given together with a reference to the appropriate entry in LSJ. If the meaning of the Demotic corresponds to one particular meaning of a Greek word, reference is given to the appropriate page number and/or paragraph, or section.

REFERENCE WORKS FOR SEMITIC WORDS

AHWb, BDB, DNWSI  For reference to Hebrew or Aramaic words, or if it is thought useful to indicate the corresponding Hebrew or Aramaic word, the Hebrew or Aramaic word is given together with a reference, usually to the appropriate entry in AHWb, BDB, or DNWSI. References put the citation form
of the word first, followed by the suggested translation within quotation marks and the appropriate bibliographic reference; if the meaning of the Demotic corresponds to one particular meaning of a Hebrew or Aramaic word, reference is given to the appropriate page number and/or paragraph or section.

\textit{CAD, AHw} For reference to Akkadian words, references are to the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary (\textit{CAD}) and von Soden’s \textit{Akkidisches Handwörterbuch (AHw)}.

\textbf{REFERENCE WORK FOR LATIN WORDS}

\textit{OLD} For Latin words, the appropriate reference in the \textit{New Oxford Latin Dictionary} is given.

\textbf{REFERENCE WORKS FOR TOPONYMS}


\textbf{REFERENCE WORKS FOR BOTANICAL WORDS}

Charpentier, \textit{Botanique} For botanical words, reference is given to the collection of examples in Charpentier, \textit{Recueil de matériaux épigraphiques relatifs à la botanique de l’Égypte antique}.

\textbf{DISCUSSIONS}

References to discussions of a word are given on a separate line. When a reference is made to an editor’s transliteration and translation of a text, rather than a secondary discussion, the specific page number(s) within the book or article are not given. Within discussions, as within dictionary references, new ideas are put on separate lines and indentation is used to indicate hierarchical relationships, as described above.
Symbols Frequently Used in Discussions

vs. If the CDD disagrees with a published suggestion, the reference line begins with the abbreviation vs. ("versus").

=, ≅, >, < Within references to discussions, the equals, “tilde over equals,” greater than, and less than signs are used as described above.

( ) If a reference is made within a discussion of one Demotic word to another Demotic word, the reference (beginning with the word above, below, preceding, or following, as appropriate) is given in parentheses.

VARIANT READINGS, EXTENDED MEANINGS, REREADINGS, COMPOUNDS, AND PHRASES

Variant writings, extended meanings of words, and the use of words in compounds and phrases (including royal and divine epithets and title strings) are given in separate subsections of the middle column introduced by the appropriate abbreviation: var(s)., w. extended meaning(s), in phrase(s), in title(s), w. epithet(s), w. DN(s), w. GN(s), in compound(s). If the transliteration of a variant writing or a compound differs from that cited in the left-hand column, the transliteration is given first.

- If a scan is given for an example, the entry is given in large (12 pt.) type; if no scan of a phrase or compound is given, the transliteration of the entire phrase is given in small (10 pt.) italic type and the transliteration of the main entry word(s) is given in bold italics (see Compounds, With Facsimile and Without Facsimile, below).

SYMBOLS FREQUENTLY USED IN COMPOUNDS, PHRASES, AND TITLE STRINGS

∞ At any level of a subsection, if all examples of a variant, compound, etc., in our corpus are cited (although not all the examples of the word as a whole), then the transliteration (or translation) is marked with an infinity sign.

In citing compounds, phrases, title strings, and words associated with DNs, GNs, MNs, PNs, and RNs, the symbol “—” is used to hold the position of the higher level word or compound within the lower level one. This allows variant spellings, minor differences in orthography, the presence or absence of
prepositions, articles, and minor modifications in word order to be accounted for at the higher level and ignored at the lower level. Cross-references within these groups say merely “above” or “below.” However, if the Demotic word is cited for a lower level compound, the full citation form described above is used.

REREADINGS

• If the CDD has reread or accepted a published rereading of a word, then an entry is included under the original editor’s suggested reading to provide a reference to the revised reading. The right column information is set directly opposite the word “in” in the middle column. On succeeding lines of the middle column are given the rereading or retranslation and references to EG and the CDD’s discussion of the word following the format for cross-references within the CDD. References to published rereadings are given on a separate line; the reference to the original editor’s treatment is given in the following line after the abbreviation “vs.”

COMPOUNDS

• If there is a comment about a specific example, the comment is included within the parentheses of the text citation; if the reference or a discussion about a specific reference is too long for one line, it is continued on the succeeding line and indented; parts of the discussion that would elsewhere be given on separate lines are merely separated by commas or semi-colons. Variants and compounds of phrases cited in transliteration only are also set on their own lines and indented.

• Without Facsimile: If there is nothing unusual about the writing of the elements of a compound, a facsimile of the compound is not given. References to one or more examples of the compound are given in parentheses. The format for individual references in the right column (see p. 20, below), including omission of punctuation, is followed, but the ⇐ and ⇔ signs are not used. At least (and usually at most) one reference is given from each of the three main time periods of Demotic for which the compound is attested in our corpus. If there is discussion about the compound, or the variants or extended meanings of a compound, it follows on succeeding lines.
• With Facsimile: If a scan of a compound is given, it is included and any paleographic discussion appears under the word in the compound that is felt to be the most significant element. In the entries for all other words occurring in the compound, a cross-reference is given to the discussion. If the compound is a geographical name (GN), the main entry appears in alphabetical order beginning with the first letter of the first word. For all other words in the compound, the appropriate abbreviation and the cross-reference are given.

• All phrases and compounds, whether full discussion or cross-reference, are presented in alphabetical order of the words in the phrase or compound.

• Within a subsection there may be further subsections giving, for example, a variant used in a compound, a compound used in a phrase, or a variant of a compound. All such subsections of subsections, including the appropriate (abbreviated) heading, are indented.

• If a compound (or phrase, title, etc.) has many examples, variants, etc., the full entry is put under the main item (usually the first) and a cross-reference is given elsewhere, even if no facsimiles are given.

**Title Strings**

• When title strings are cited, the entire title string in which the main word appears is included; this citation appears under each significant word in the title string in full or is indicated by a cross-reference. However, unusually long title strings are not cited in full; rather, each title is cited as a unit (under all the appropriate words and with all the necessary cross-references).

• If an editor misread a word in a title string, the discussion and correction is discussed in the entry for the main word, but not every time the (corrected) word is cited in a title string.

• If a word being discussed in a title string is the head of a genitive to which two (or more) nouns are attached, the title string, phrase, or compound is included under the main entry of each noun.
CROSS-REFERENCE ENTRY

The part of speech of a word is given using the appropriate abbreviation. The translation is followed by a cross-reference, usually in the form “see under” plus the transliteration of the word to which reference should be made.

If the basic meaning of the word to which reference is made is identical with, or contains, the meaning of the word that is being cross-referenced, the meaning need not be repeated.

If the basic meaning of the word to which cross-reference is being made is different from the meaning of the word that is being cross-referenced, then the meaning of the word to which cross-reference is made is given in double-quotation marks.

The transliteration or translation of the word to which reference is being made is followed by either “above” or “below” (or “preceding” or “following” if the cross-reference is to the immediately preceding or following entry), as appropriate.

If the cross-reference takes more than one line, the second and succeeding lines are indented.

If a word, phrase, compound, or title occurs in EG and the CDD does not cite additional examples, the abbreviation EG and page number reference therein are given in parentheses after the translation.

GHOST WORD ENTRY

Ghost words are non-existent words, having been reread as some other word or as having some other transliteration; the ghost word is indicated by a null sign (Ø) preceding the transliteration.

On the first line of a ghost word entry, the word “in” is given opposite the source citation in the right-hand column. If the word occurs in EG, that reference is given on the second line. Reference is given to the published source of the suggested new reading or translation.

If a suggested translation of the reread word is identical with the basic meaning of the word with which it is now being identified, only a reference to EG or the CDD entry using “above” or “below” (or “preceding” or “following”) is given. If a suggested translation of the reread word differs from the basic meaning of the word with which it is now being identified, then the format of the entry follows that of a cross-reference.

A transliteration and/or translation in the original edition or other previous study is presented following the abbreviation “vs.” CDD references to the entry for the word originally and incorrectly read are given in parentheses following the translation.
RIGHT COLUMN

PUBLICATION INFORMATION, LINE ART COPY, HAND COPY, AND SCAN OF PUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPH

The right column contains the publication information (text, column, and line number reference) for every line art copy and grayscale scan of a published photograph given in the CDD (the size, contrast, and resolution of a scan were adjusted to produce a clearer image). No periods (.) are used with abbreviations in this column. The text is normally named by the museum or other collection in which it is found, followed by the number assigned to the particular text by that museum or other collection; exceptionally, texts are numbered following an editor’s catalog numbers. Sigla signaling the medium upon which the text is written, as well as its date, precede the name; these, in turn, are preceded, if need be, by symbols indicating whether the facsimile is a hand copy or the text is damaged. A line art copy is made from the grayscale scan; incidental background noise, such as fiber lines or shadows from the edges of holes, is removed. In a few cases, it was impossible to make a line art copy, and the CDD staff prepared as accurate a hand copy of the word as possible.

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in the right column for the explanation of the text, date, writing medium, and hand copy:

SYMBOLS USED FOR TEXT

$\equiv$ If a text has been reconstructed from two or more pieces with different registration numbers (in the same or in different collections), one of the pieces is chosen as reference. The name of the text and number are followed immediately by a double tilde ($\equiv$), indicating that specific examples may come from any of the component pieces. Full information on all the texts will be provided in Text Information.

vo. If an example comes from the verso of a text, the abbreviation vo. ("verso") follows the number of the text. The line number or column and line number of the specific citation are separated from the name and number of the text by a comma. All numbers, whether of the text in the collection or of the column or line number, are usually given in arabic numerals.
If an example cited in the CDD either as a grayscale scan or line art copy is broken or damaged in the original manuscript, a hieroglyphic wš-sign \( \downarrow \) precedes the indication of date.

( ) Occasionally, in order to include a reference to an example or examples that are identical to one already cited in the CDD or to include a reference to an incomplete example of a word for which a more complete example appears in the same text and has already been cited in the CDD, the reference is made in parentheses after the original reference, before the grayscale scan.

& passim If a text contains several examples, this entry may read “& passim” rather than listing all examples.

? If there is some doubt about the identity of the word cited in the text and the word to which only reference is given, the line or column and line number of the reference is immediately followed by a question mark. If the line number of a citation as given in the CDD differs from that of the editor, the editor’s number is given in parentheses after the CDD number.

**SYMBOLS USED FOR DATE (IF TWO SYMBOLS ARE USED, THE DATE OF THE TEXT, FROM ONE OR THE OTHER PERIODS, IS UNCERTAIN)**

E \( E (= early) \), in superscript, indicates the date of the text; it precedes the abbreviation indicating the writing medium.

P \( P (= Ptolemaic) \), in superscript, indicates the date of the text; it precedes the abbreviation indicating the writing medium.

R \( R (= Roman) \), in superscript, indicates the date of the text; it precedes the abbreviation indicating the writing medium.

? \( ? (= uncertain date) \), in superscript, indicates the date of the text is uncertain; it can be used in combination with other symbols of date; it precedes the abbreviation indicating the writing medium.
### SYMBOLS USED FOR WRITING MEDIUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Indicates the writing medium is a fragment, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Indicates the writing medium is a graffito, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ns)</td>
<td>Indicates the writing medium is an inscription, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Indicates the writing medium is linen, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Indicates the writing medium is a mummy tag, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Indicates the writing medium is an ostracon, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Indicates the writing medium is a papyrus, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Indicates the writing medium is a stela, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarc</td>
<td>Indicates the writing medium is a sarcophagus, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Indicates as the writing medium is a tablet, preceding the museum name and number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYMBOLS USED FOR HAND COPY

Hand copies are marked using a hieroglyphic hand (☞☞).

In many cases, a published hand copy made by the editor or other modern scholar was used instead of a line art copy from the grayscale scan. Such copies were used in all cases where no usable photograph of the text is published. All such editor’s hand copies are marked with a superscript “e” and the hieroglyphic hand (☞☞).
LIST OF SYMBOLS

# number
=
= equals, is identical with
e
≠ does not equal, is not identical with
ø "ghost" word, a word which does not really exist
≡ corresponds to
~ is similar to, is related to (although not identical with)
∞ indicates that the papyrus whose number it follows has been reconstructed from two or more pieces with different numbers, perhaps in different collections, and the specific example may come from any of the different pieces
∞ all examples of this word (or this variant) which appear in our corpus are presented here
< comes from, see under
> develops into
§ section
¶ paragraph
& and
eÁ Demotic is a scan of a hand copy made by the staff of the Demotic Dictionary Project
eÁ Demotic is a scan of an editor's (or other modern commentator's) hand copy
Ÿ broken word, incomplete word
† qualitative
… text has been omitted
[ ] broken text
†† reading uncertain
<> text inserted by modern editor
→ points to problematic transliteration, translation, scan, hand copy, or similar
— transliteration or translation identical with word, phrase, compound, etc., on next higher line
# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

## GRAMMATICAL ABBREVIATIONS

Grammatical abbreviations occur both with and without periods (e.g., adj and adj.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adj</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art</td>
<td>article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux</td>
<td>auxiliary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imp</td>
<td>imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>intransitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part conj</td>
<td>participium conjunctum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pn</td>
<td>pronoun, pronominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qual</td>
<td>qualitative (old perfective, stative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj</td>
<td>subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>transitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations occur both with and without periods (e.g., abbrev and abbrev.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abbrev</td>
<td>abbreviation, abbreviated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.D.</td>
<td>Anno Domini/Common Era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approx</td>
<td>approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C.</td>
<td>Before Christ/before the Common Era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>catalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf</td>
<td>confer, compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conc</td>
<td>concave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conv</td>
<td>convex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>det</td>
<td>determinative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diff</td>
<td>different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DN</td>
<td>divine name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>early (= pre-Ptolemaic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ed(s)</td>
<td>editor(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp</td>
<td>especially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>et al</td>
<td>et alii, and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex(x)</td>
<td>example(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc</td>
<td>et cetera, and so forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fig(s)</td>
<td>figure(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frag</td>
<td>fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>findspot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>graffito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GN</td>
<td>geographical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hc</td>
<td>hand copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l(nsc)</td>
<td>inscription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibid</td>
<td>ibidem, the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>id(ent)</td>
<td>identical, identified, identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td>id est, that is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l(nsc)</td>
<td>inscription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inv</td>
<td>inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l(l)</td>
<td>line(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>linen cloth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OTHER ABBREVIATIONS (*cont.*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lit</td>
<td>literally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>mummy ticket, mummy label, mummy tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med</td>
<td>medical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN</td>
<td>magical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ms</td>
<td>manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mus</td>
<td>museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n(n)</td>
<td>note(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.d.</td>
<td>no date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>ostracon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ono</td>
<td>onomastics</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>Ptolemaic</td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>papyrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pal</td>
<td>paleography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pap</td>
<td>papyrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p(p)</td>
<td>page(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pers comm</td>
<td>personal communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharm</td>
<td>pharmakon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl(s)</td>
<td>plate(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN</td>
<td>personal name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref(s)</td>
<td>reference, referred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retrans</td>
<td>retranslated, retranslation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rev</td>
<td>revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>stela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarc</td>
<td>sarcophagus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp.</td>
<td>Spiegelberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.v.</td>
<td><em>sub verbo, sub voce</em>, under the word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans</td>
<td>translation, translated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unpbl</td>
<td>unpublished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol(s)</td>
<td>volume(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var</td>
<td>variant</td>
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<tr>
<td>vo</td>
<td>verso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vs</td>
<td>versus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w/out</td>
<td>without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>external</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**LANGUAGE, DIALECT, AND SCRIPT ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Akhmimic Coptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akk(ad)</td>
<td>Akkadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar(am)</td>
<td>Aramaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assy(r)</td>
<td>Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Bohairic Coptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH</td>
<td>Biblical Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dem</td>
<td>Demotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fayumic Coptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiero</td>
<td>hieroglyphs, hieroglyphic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP Aram(aic)</td>
<td>Jewish Palestinian Aramaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Lycopolitan Coptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>Middle Egyptian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mer</td>
<td>Meroitic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWS</td>
<td>Northwest Semitic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Old Coptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off.Ar</td>
<td>Official Aramaic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Old Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Proverbs (P. Bodmer VI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Sahidic Coptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sem</td>
<td>Semitic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talm</td>
<td>Talmudic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ug</td>
<td>Ugaritic</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEXT NAME</td>
<td>ABBREVIATIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anon</td>
<td>Anonymous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>Ashmolean</td>
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<td>Ath/Tr</td>
<td>Athens/Trier</td>
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<td>Baby</td>
<td>Babylonian</td>
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<td>Barb</td>
<td>Barbara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bib Nat</td>
<td>Bibliothèque National</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bib Reale</td>
<td>Biblioteca Palazzo Reale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodl</td>
<td>Bodleian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>British Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bresc</td>
<td>Bresciani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook</td>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
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<td>Bud</td>
<td>Budapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Coffin Texts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CtYBR</td>
<td>Connecticut Yale Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeIM</td>
<td>Deir el-Medina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodec</td>
<td>Dodecaschoenus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edin</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
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<tr>
<td>EES</td>
<td>Egypt Exploration Society</td>
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<td>Eleph</td>
<td>Elephantine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ench</td>
<td>Enchoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>Egyptian Society of Papyrology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euh</td>
<td>Euhemeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flo</td>
<td>Florence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Gebel</td>
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<td>Gram</td>
<td>Grammar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenf</td>
<td>Grenfell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griff Inst</td>
<td>Griffith Institute (Oxford)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham</td>
<td>(Wadi) Hammamat</td>
</tr>
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<td>Haus</td>
<td>Hauswaldt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heid</td>
<td>Heidelberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLC</td>
<td>Hermopolis Legal Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT NAME</td>
<td>ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>Herbert Thompson, unpublished notebooks of Demotic lexical material compiled by Herbert Thompson (deceased 1944) held in the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge; copy in the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, courtesy of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypo</td>
<td>(Karnak) Hypostyle (Hall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAO</td>
<td>Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILN</td>
<td>Illustrated London News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ins</td>
<td>Insinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insc</td>
<td>Inscription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krug</td>
<td>Krugtexten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunst</td>
<td>(Vienna) Kunsthistorisches Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mag</td>
<td>Magical (London and Leiden)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meerm</td>
<td>Meermanno-Westreenianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MFA</td>
<td>Museum of Fine Arts (Boston)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>Medinet Habu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Michaelides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Bresc L</td>
<td>Michaelides Bresciani testi litterari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Bresc S</td>
<td>Michaelides Bresciani testi scolastici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Vitt</td>
<td>Michaelides Vittmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mil Vogl</td>
<td>Milan Vogliano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>Metropolitan Museum of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSWb</td>
<td>unpublished manuscript of a Demotic dictionary compiled by Wilhelm Spiegelberg (deceased 1930) held in the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHC</td>
<td>Nag Hammadi Codex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYHS</td>
<td>New York Historical Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OI</td>
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<td>Pap Inst</td>
<td>(Leiden) Papyrological Institute</td>
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<td>Strasbourg</td>
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<td>Stras WG</td>
<td>Strasbourg Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft</td>
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<td>Thes</td>
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<td>TTO</td>
<td>H. Thompson in Gardiner et al., <em>Theban Ostraca</em> (Toronto, 1913)</td>
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<tr>
<td>UC</td>
<td>University of California</td>
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<td>UCL</td>
<td>University College London</td>
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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS

ÄA  Ägyptologische Abhandlungen (Wiesbaden)

ABAW  Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Kl. (Munich)

Acme  Annali della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia dell’Università degli Studi di Milano

AcOr  Acta Orientalia (Leiden; Copenhagen)

AcOrHung  Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (Budapest)


Aegyptus  Aegyptus, Rivista italiana di egittologia e di papirologia (Milan)

AfP  Archiv für Papyrusforschung und verwandte Gebiete (Leipzig)

Äg. Stud.  O. Firchow, ed. Ägyptologische Studien (Berlin, 1955)

ÄgFo  Ägyptologische Forschungen (Glückstadt)

AHAW  Abhandlungen der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Kl. (Heidelberg)

AHDO  Archives d’histoire du droit orientale (Brussels and Paris; Anvers)

AHWb  G. Dalman. Aramäisch-neuhebräisches Handwörterbuch zu Targum, Talmud, und Midrasch (Hildesheim, 1967)

AJSL  American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures (Chicago)


Altäg. Lebenslehren  E. Hornung and O. Keel, eds. Studien zu altägyptischen Lebenslehren. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis 28 (Göttingen, 1979)
### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

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<td>Anal. Aegypt.</td>
<td>Analecta Aegyptiaca Consilio Institutii Aegyptologicii Hafniensis Edita (Copenhagen)</td>
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<td>Anc. Soc.</td>
<td>Ancient Society (Leuven)</td>
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<td>Antik Tanulmányok</td>
<td><em>Antik Tanulmányok, Studia Antiqua</em> (Budapest)</td>
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<td>AOAT</td>
<td>Alter Orient und Altes Testament (Kevelaer; Neukirchen-Vluyn)</td>
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<td>APAW</td>
<td>Abhandlungen der Königlichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Berlin)</td>
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<td>Archaeology</td>
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<td>ArOr</td>
<td>Archiv Orientální (Prague)</td>
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<td>ASAE</td>
<td>Annales du Service des antiquités de l’Égypte (Cairo)</td>
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<td>ASP</td>
<td>American Studies in Papyrology (New Haven; Toronto; Ann Arbor; Chico, CA; Atlanta)</td>
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<td>AVDAIK</td>
<td>Archäologische Veröffentlichungen, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Abteilung Kairo (Berlin; Mainz)</td>
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<td>BA</td>
<td>Biblical Archaeologist (Ann Arbor; Durham, NC)</td>
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<td>BAIAS</td>
<td>Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society (London)</td>
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<td>BdE</td>
<td>Bibliothèque d’étude (Cairo)</td>
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<td>Ägyptische Urkunden aus den staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, Griechische Urkunden (Berlin)</td>
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<td>Bulletin de l’Institut français d’archéologie orientale (Cairo)</td>
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<td>BiOr</td>
<td>Bibliotheca Orientalis (Leiden)</td>
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<td>BJRL</td>
<td>Bulletin of the Johns Rylands Library (Manchester)</td>
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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)


BMQ  British Museum Quarterly (London)

BSAC  Bulletin de la Société d’archéologie copte (Cairo)

BSLP  Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris (Paris)

BSOAS  Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies (London)

Bull. Fac. Arts Cairo Univ.  Bulletin of the Faculty of Arts, Cairo University (Cairo)

CAD  Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (Chicago, 1956-)


CDAFI  Cahiers de la Délégation archéologique française en Iran (Paris)

CdE  Chronique d’Égypte, Bulletin périodique de la Fondation égyptologique reine Élisabeth (Brussels)


CEDAE  Centre de documentation et d’études sur l’ancienne Égypte (Cairo)

CGC  Catalogue générale des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire (Cairo)


Colombaria  Atti e memorie dell’Accademia toscana di scienze e lettere “La Colombaria” (Florence)

CPR  Corpus Papyrorum Raineri (Vienna)
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

CRIPEL  
Cahier de recherches de l’Institut de papyrologie et d’égyptologie de Lille (Lille)

DELC  
W. Vycichl. Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue copte (Leuven, 1983)

Dem. Stud.  
Demotische Studien (Leipzig; Sommerhausen from 1988)

Description  
Description de l’Égypte, ou, Recueil des observations et des recherches qui ont été faites en Égypte pendant l’expédition de l’armée française publié par les ordres de sa majesté l’empereur Napoléon le Grand (Paris, 1809-1828)

Deutsche Lit.  
Deutsche Literaturzeitung (Berlin)

DNWSI  

DTTML  
M. Jastrow. A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature (London, 1903)

Edfu I  

EdP  
Études de papyrologie (Cairo)

EG  
W. Erichsen. Demotisches Glossar (Copenhagen, 1954)

Eg. Rel.  
Egyptian Religion (New York)

Egyptological Studies  

Enchoria  
Enchoria, Zeitschrift für Demotistik und Koptologie (Wiesbaden)

Essays Cook  

Essays Te Velde  

Essays Welles  
Essays in Honor of C. Bradford Welles. ASP 1 (New Haven, 1966)

EVO  
Egitto e Vicino Oriente, Rivista della sezione orientalistica dell’Istituto di Storia Antica Università degli Studi di Pisa (Pisa)
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

**Folia Rara**

**Fs. Berl. Mus.**
- *Festschrift zum 150jährigen Bestehen des Berliner Ägyptischen Museums*. Mitteilungen aus der ägyptischen Sammlung 8 (Berlin, 1974)

**Fs. Edel**

**Fs. Fecht**

**Fs. Gundlach**

** Fs. Karlgren**

**Fs. Otto**

**Fs. Rainer**
- *Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer (P. Rainer Cent.): Festschrift zum 100-jährigen Bestehen der Papyrussammlung der österreichischen Nationalbibliothek*. 2 vols. (Vienna, 1983)

**Fs. Roca-Puig**

**Fs. Schenkel**

**Fs. Schott**

**Fs. Seidl**

**Fs. Tufnell**
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

Fs. Festschrift

FuB Forschungen und Berichte: Archäologische Beiträge (Berlin)


GGA Göttinger gelehrte Anzeigen (Göttingen)

GLECS Comptes rendus du Groupe linguistique d'études chamito-sémitiques (Paris)


GM Göttinger Miszellen: Beiträge zur ägyptologischen Diskussion (Göttingen)


Homm. Daumas Hommages à François Daumas. 2 vols. (Montpellier, 1986)


HPBM Hieratic Papyri in the British Museum (London)


HPBM4 I. E. S. Edwards. Oracular Amuletic Decrees of the Late New Kingdom. 2 vols. HPBM. 4th series (1960)
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

HT  unpublished notebooks of Demotic lexical material compiled by Herbert Thompson (deceased 1944) held in the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge; copy in the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, courtesy of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge

ILN  Illustrated London News (London)

J. Asiatic  Journal asiatique (Paris)

J. Fac. Arch.  Journal of the Faculty of Archaeology Special Issue. Book of the 50th Anniversary of Archaeological Studies in Cairo University, Part 3 (Cairo, 1978)

JAOS  Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven)

JARCE  Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt (Boston; Cambridge; Princeton; New York from 1979)

JEAS  Journal of Egyptian Archaeology (London)

JEOL  Jaarbericht van het Vooraziatisch-Egyptisch Genootschap “Ex Oriente Lux” (Leiden)

JESHO  Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient (Leiden)

JJP  Journal of Juristic Papyrology (Warsaw)

JNES  Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago)

JSSEA  Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities (Toronto)


Klio  Klio, Beiträge zur alten Geschichte (Berlin)


LD  C. R. Lepsius. Denkmäler aus Aegypten und Äthiopien (Berlin, 1849-1859)


### Bibliographical Abbreviations (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Mani C.B.</td>
<td>Manichaean Manuscripts in the Chester Beatty Collection (= Manichäische Handschriften der Sammlung A. Chester Beatty)</td>
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<td>MÄS</td>
<td>Münchner ägyptologische Studien (Berlin; Munich)</td>
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<td>MBP</td>
<td>Münchner Beiträge zur Papyrusforschung und antiken Rechtsgeschichte, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Papyrusforschung an der Universität München (Munich)</td>
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<td>MDAIK</td>
<td><em>Mitteilungen des Deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo</em>/<em>Mitteilungen des Deutschen Instituts für ägyptische Altertumskunde in Kairo</em> (Augsberg; Berlin; Wiesbaden; Mainz)</td>
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<td>Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft (Berlin)</td>
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<td>Mél. Gutbub</td>
<td><em>Mélanges Adolphe Gutbub</em> (Montpellier, 1984)</td>
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<td>Mél. Théodoridès</td>
<td>C. Cannuyer and J.-M. Kruchten, eds. <em>Individu, société et spiritualité dans l’Égypte pharaonique et copte, Mélanges égyptologiques offerts au Professeur Aristide Théodoridès</em> (Brussels, 1993)</td>
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<td>Mémoires de l’Institut français d’archéologie orientale du Caire (Cairo)</td>
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<td>MIO</td>
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<td>Morgenland</td>
<td>Morgenland. Darstellungen aus Geschichte und Kultur des Ostens (Leipzig)</td>
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<td>MPER</td>
<td>Mitteilungen aus der Papyrussammlung der österreichischen Nationalbibliothek, neue Serie (Vienna)</td>
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MBw. unpublished manuscript of a Demotic dictionary compiled by Wilhelm Spiegelberg (deceased 1930) held in the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

Multi-Cultural J. H. Johnson, ed. Life in a Multi-Cultural Society: Egypt from Cambyses to Constantine and Beyond. SAOC 51 (Chicago, 1992)

Muséon Le Muséon, Revue d’études orientales (Leuven)

MVEOL Mededelingen en Verhandelingen van het Vooraziatische-Egyptische Genootschap “Ex Oriente Lux” (Leiden)

NAWG Nachrichten von der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, Phil.-hist. Kl. (Göttingen)


NSSEA Newsletter of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities (Toronto)


OIP Oriental Institute Publications (Chicago)

OLA Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta (Leuven)


OLP Orientalia Lovaniensia Periodica (Leuven)

OLZ Orientalistische Literaturzeitung. Zeitschrift für die Wissenschaft vom ganzen Orient und seinen Beziehungen zu den angrenzenden Kulturkreisen (Berlin; Leipzig)

OMRO Oudheidkundige Mededelingen uit het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden (Leiden)

Or Orientalia (Rome)

Or, NS Orientalia, New Series (Rome)

OrAn Orients Antiquus, Rivista del Centro per le Antichità e la Storia dell’Arte del Vicino Oriente (Rome)

OrSu Orientalia Suecana (Uppsala)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

**Pharaonic Egypt**  

**PLB**  
Papyrologica Lugduno-Batava (Leiden)

**PLB 17**  
E. Boswinkel, B. A. van Groningen, and P. W. Pestman, eds. *Antidoron Martino David oblatum, Miscellanea Papyrologica*. PLB 17 (1968)

**PLB 19**  

**PLB 20**  

**PLB 21**  

**PLB 23**  

**PM III²/1**  

**PM III²/2**  

**Princ. Coins**  

**Proc...XVI...Pap.**  

**PSBA**  
*Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* (London)

**PSI**  
Papiri Greci e Latini della Società Italiana per la ricerca dei Papiri Greci e Latini in Egitto (Florence)

**Ptol. Äg.**  

**Ptol. Memphis**  
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)


RdE  Revue d’égyptologie (Paris)

RdP  Recherches de papyrologie (Paris)

Recueils  Recueils de la Société Jean Bodin pour l’histoire comparative des institutions (Brussels)

Rev. arch.  Revue archéologique (Paris)

Rev. ég.  Revue égyptologique (Paris)

RHDFÉ  Revue historique de droit français et étranger (Paris)

RIDA  Revue international des droits de l’antiquité. 3rd series (Brussels)

RSO  Rivista degli Studi Orientali (Rome)

RT  Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l’archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes (Paris)

SAK  Studien zur altägyptischen Kultur (Hamburg)

SAOC  Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization (Chicago)


SB  F. Preisigke, ed. Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Ägypten (Strasbourg; Berlin; Heidelberg; Wiesbaden; Leipzig)

SBAW  Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Abt. (Munich)

SCO  Studi Classici e Orientali (Pisa)

SEAP  Studi di Egitologia e di Antichità Puniche (Pisa)

SEL  Studi Epigrafici e Linguistici sul Vicino Oriente antico (Verona)

Serapis  Serapis, The American Journal of Egyptology (Chicago)

SHAW  Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-Hist. Kl. (Heidelberg)

SKAWW  Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-Hist. Kl. (Vienna)

SPAW  Sitzungsberichte der Königlichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-Hist. Kl. (Berlin)
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

*Sphinx* Sphinx, Revue critique embrassant le domaine entier de l’égyptologie (Uppsala)

*SpKHWb* W. Spiegelberg. Koptisches Handwörterbuch (Heidelberg, 1921)

*SRAAB* Société Royale d’Archéologie - Alexandrie, Bulletin (Alexandria)

*St. Hell.* Studia Hellenistica (Leuven)

*State and Temple* E. Lipiński, ed. State and Temple Economy in the Ancient Near East. OLA 5-6 (Leuven, 1979)

*Stud. Aeg.* Studia Aegyptiaca (Rome)

*Studi Bresciani* S. F. Bondì, S. Pernigotti, F. Serra, and A. Vivian, eds. Studi in onore di Edda Bresciani (Pisa, 1985)

*Studi Calderini & Paribeni* Studi in onore di Aristide Calderini e Roberto Paribeni, Vol. 2: Studi di papirologia e di Antichità Orientali (Milan, 1957)

*Studi Rosellini* Studi in memoria di Ippolito Rosellini nel primo centenario della morte (4 Giugno 1843-4 Giugno 1943), Vol. 2 (Pisa, 1955)

*Studia Papyrologica* Studia Papyrologica, révista española de papirologia (Barcelona; Rome)

*Studia Pedersen* Studia Orientalia Ioanni Pedersen septuagenario A.D. VII id. nov. anno MCMLIII (Copenhagen, 1953)


*Studies Crum* M. Malinine, ed. Coptic Studies in Honor of Walter Ewing Crum (Boston, 1950)


*Studies Quaeghebeur* W. Clarysse, A. Schoors, and H. Willems, eds. Egyptian Religion: The Last Thousand Years, Studies Dedicated to the Memory of Jan Quaeghebeur. 2 vols. OLA 84-85 (1998)
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

Studies Shore  

Studies Simpson  

Studies Smith  

Studies Williams  

Studies Wilson  

TAPA  
*Transactions of the American Philological Association* (Philadelphia; Cleveland; New York; Missoula; Chico, CA; Atlanta; Baltimore; Hartford; Cambridge; Boston; Middletown; Haverford; Philadelphia; Bryn Mawr)

TIE  
Texts from Excavations (London)

Tribute Israelit-Groll  

TSBA  
*Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* (London)

UgForsch  
*Ugarit-Forschungen: Internationales Jahrbuch für die Altertumskunde Syrien-Palästinas* (Kevelaer; Neukirchen-Vluyn)

Urk II  

Verhandlungen XIII  
*Verhandlungen des XIII. Internationalen Orientalisten-Kongresses, Hamburg, September 1902* (Leiden, 1904)

VT  
*Vetus Testamentum* (Leiden)

WÄD  

Wb  

WdO  
*Die Welt des Orients* (Wuppertal; Stuttgart; Göttingen)

WMT  
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)


WZKM  *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes* (Vienna)

ZÄS  *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde* (Berlin)

ZAW  *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* (Berlin)

ZDMG  *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* (Leipzig; Wiesbaden)

ZDMGS  *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft Supplement* (Wiesbaden; Stuttgart)

ZPE  *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* (Bonn)

ZSS  *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte, Romanistische Abteilung* (Weimar)
The following list of abbreviations for text names is a shortened form of Text Information (in preparation), which contains information on all original text editions for all texts; the full Text Information list will appear with the completed CDD. Most items are cited by findspot or collection (museum or private), occasionally by place of publication, and are referred to by (formal or informal) inventory number unless otherwise specified. Information about the most recent publication (not necessarily the original text-edition) is given here only for unique items, not for entire museum collections, or similar. When a text consists of fragments from different collections, the unit is referred to arbitrarily by the name and number of one of the pieces to which the double-tilde symbol = is appended. The list is alphabetized by the abbreviated text names; the following abbreviations, used to identify the type of text, precede the text names: Frag = fragment, G = graffito, I = inscription, L = linen, M = mummy ticket, O = ostracon, P = papyrus, S = stela, Sarc = sarcophagus, T = tablet. Abbreviations used in the CDD are given in parentheses; information about earlier or alternate names for a text is given in square brackets. In abbreviations, acronyms are not followed by periods.

G. Abydos
cited by publication number, Perdrizet and Lefebvre, Graffites (1919)

P. Adler
private collection; cited by publication number, Griffith in Adler et al., Adler Papyri (1939)

P. Amherst
unpublished private collection, at present in the Pierpont Morgan Library; cited from photographs in the Spiegelberg archives at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

M. Amiens
cited by publication number, Pezin, Enchoria 8/2 (1978)

M. Amsterdam
cited by inventory number

P. Anastasi
cited by P. British Museum and P. Leiden number

S. Anonymous (= S. Anon.)
private collection; cited by order of publication, Pernigotti in Pernigotti and Criscuolo, Enchoria 8/1 (1978)

P. Apis Ritual (= P. Apis)
Vos, Apis (1993) [= P. Vienna Kunst. 3873; P. Vienna (Cat. #) 27]

O. Argin
Lister, Ceramic Studies ... Nubia (1967)

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1This list is a slightly enlarged version of the list published in Enchoria 21 (1994) 128-41. Greek papyri cited for Greek parallels, not for Demotic, are cited following standard Greek papyrological conventions (see John F. Oates, William H. Willis, Roger S. Bagnall, Klaas A. Worp, Checklist of Editions of Greek and Latin Papyri, Ostraca and Tablets, American Society of Papyrologists, revised July 17, 1996) and are not included in this list. The abbreviations used here when citing publications are those which are used by the Chicago Demotic Dictionary.
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<td>cited by publication number, Schubart and Kühn, <em>Papyri und Ostraka</em> (1922)</td>
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**Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana**
cited by P. Società Italiana number

**S. Biblioteca Palazzo Reale Turin (= S. Bib. Reale Turin)**
Botti, *AcOr* 25 (1960), pp. 188-192, pl. 1

**P. Bibliothèque Nationale (= P. Bib. Nat.)**
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**S. Bibliothèque Nationale (= S. Bib. Nat.)**
cited by inventory number

**Bowl BM**
= Bowl British Museum

**Coin BM**
= Coin British Museum

**Cup BM**
= Cup British Museum

**Flute BM**
= Flute British Museum

**Frag. BM**
= Frag. British Museum

**O. BM**
= O. British Museum

**P. BM**
= P. British Museum

**S. BM**
= S. British Museum

**T. BM**
= T. British Museum

**I. Bodleian (= I. Bodl.)**
unpublished; hand copies of individual words/phrases only cited from HT

**O. Bodleian (= O. Bodl.)**
cited by inventory number

**P. Bodl. (= P. Bodleian)**
MS. Egypt. c. 9
cited by P. Louvre 10605

**T. Bodleian (= T. Bodl.)**
cited by inventory number

**P. Bologna**
cited by inventory number

**M. Botti**
private collection; cited by publication number,
Botti, *AcOr* 25 (1960)

**O. Botti**
private collection; cited by publication number,
Botti, *Testi Demotici* (1941) and *AcOr* 25 (1960)

**P. Botti**
cited by P. Teb. Botti

**P. Boulaq**
cited by P. Cairo

**Bowl British Museum (= Bowl BM)**
cited by inventory number

**Coin British Museum (= Coin BM)**

cited by inventory number

**Cup British Museum (= Cup BM)**
cited by inventory number

**Flute British Museum (= Flute BM)**
cited by inventory number

**Frag. British Museum (= Frag. BM)**
see P. Brussels 6032, except:

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**Frag. British Museum (= Frag. BM)**

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= unpublished ?; hand copies of individual words/phrases only cited from HT

**M. British Museum (= M. BM)**
cited by inventory number
O. British Museum (= O. BM) cited by inventory number, except:
  Armant = unpublished; hand copies of individual
          words/phrases only cited from HT

P. British Museum (= P. BM) cited by inventory number, except:
  040 = P. Berlin 13381
  604 vo = P. Setna II
  10070 = P. Magical
  10508 = P. ‘Onchsheshonqy

S. British Museum (= S. BM) cited by inventory number, except:
  EA 24 = S. Rosetta

T. British Museum (= T. BM) cited by inventory number

Incense Burner Brooklyn (= Incense Burner Brook.) cited by inventory number

M. Brooklyn (= M. Brook.) cited by inventory number

O. Brooklyn (= O. Brook.) cited by inventory number

P. Brooklyn (= P. Brook.) cited by inventory number

Brugsch, Grammaire démotique (= Brugsch, Gram.) cited from Brugsch, Gram. (1855):
    Coffin see Coffin Berlin 7227

Brugsch, Thesaurus (= Brugsch, Thes.) = G. Philae and G. Dakka

M. Brussels cited by inventory number

O. Brussels cited by inventory number

P. Brussels cited by inventory number

P. Bryce private collection; Lüddeckens, Ehev.
    (Eheverträge) (1960)

O. Bucheum cited by excavation number, Mattha in Mond
    and Myers, Bucheum (1934)

S. Bucheum cited by excavation number, Mattha in Mond
    and Myers, Bucheum (1934)

P. Butler = P. BM 10230

Coffin Cairo cited by inventory number

Jar lid Cairo cited by inventory number

O. Cairo cited by inventory number
    Medinet Habu (= O. Cairo MH) = O. Medinet Habu

P. Cairo cited by inventory number or Journal d'Entrée
    number, except:
    30646 = P. Setna I
    53781 cited by P. Columbia 224
    89127-89130, 89137-89143 ro = P. Hermopolis Legal Code (= P. HLC)
    89127-89130 vo, 89137-89143 vo = P. Cairo 89127=
    89361-89375 = P. Philadelphia
Ahikar
Math
Zenon

Rod Cairo
cited by inventory number

S. Cairo
cited by inventory number, except:
22186-22187 = S. Canopus
50048 = S. Raphia
63160 = S. Moschion

T. Cairo
cited by inventory number

Weight Cairo
cited by inventory number

O. Cambridge [= O. Gardiner]
private collection; Kaplony-Heckel, Tempeleide (1963)

O. Cambridge
cited by O. Thompson number

O. Campbell
cited by O. Glasgow number, except:
unpublished ?; hand copies of individual words/phrases only cited from HT

S. Canopus [= S. Cairo 22186 and 22187]
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P. Carlsberg
cited by inventory number

S. Carlsberg
cited by inventory number

O. Carnarvon (1911)
private collection; Spiegelberg in Carnarvon and Carter, Five Years’ Exploration (1912) p. 47, pl. 37/3; cited from a hand copy in the Spiegelberg archives at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

P. Carnarvon
private collection; cited by publication number, Spiegelberg, RT 35 (1913)

O. Cattaui
cited by O. Louvre number

P. Chester Beatty
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Chronicle, Demotic
= P. Bib. Nat. 215

O. Cologne
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P. Cologne
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P. Columbia
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P. Columbia Zenon (= P. Col. Zenon)
cited by P. Columbia number

P. Connecticut Yale Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library (= P. CtYBR)
cited by inventory number

P. Copenhagen
= P. Carlsberg

P. Copenhagen Hawara
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O. el-Kab cited by excavation number; unpublished texts cited from hand copies provided by the editor

P. Erbach private collection; Spiegelberg, ZÄS 42 (1905)

P. ESP = P. Egyptian Society of Papyrology

P. Euhemeria (Grenfell) (= P. Euh. Grenf.) private collection; hand copies of individual words/phrases cited from MSWb

O. Fatatri private collection; cited by publication number, Nur el-Din, PLB (Papyrologica Lugduno-Batava) 23 (1985)

S. Faiyum cited by publication number, Bernand, Insc. Fayoum (1975)

P. Fitzhugh private collection; cited by publication number, Hughes, Serapis 6 (1980), Reymond, JEA 60 (1974)

T. Fitzwilliam cited by inventory number

O. Florence cited by inventory number

P. Florence cited by inventory number, except:

- Anti formerly private collection; Botti, Studi Rosellini (1955)

- Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana
  - Insinger (= P. SI) cited by publication number, Botti and Volten, AcOr 25 (1960)

M. Forrer cited by M. Amsterdam number; individual words and phrases cited from Spiegelberg, Eigennamen (1901)

P. Frankfurt Lüddeckens, Ehev. (Eheverträge) (1960)

P. Freiburg Thissen in Daniel et al., P. Freiburg IV (1986)

S. Freud private collection; Ransohoff, Archaeology 28 (1975)

M. Gardiner [= M. Totenbuch 2] Lexa, Totenbuch (1910)

O. Gardiner = O. Cambridge

G. Gebel Sheikh el-Ḥarīdī (= G. G. Sh. el-Haridī) Spiegelberg, ZÄS 51 (1913)

G. Gebel Teir (= G. G. Teir) cited by publication number, Devauchelle and Wagner, Gebel Teir (1984)

P. Geneva cited by inventory number

P. Gießen Depauw and Vandorpe, CdE 72 (1997)

G. Girtas cited by publication number, Griffith, Dodec. (Dodecaschoenus) (1937)

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CHICAGO DEMOTIC DICTIONARY

O. IFAO = O. Institut Français d’Archéologie Orientale
P. IFAO = P. Institut Français d’Archéologie Orientale
O. Innsbruck = unpublished; hand copies of individual words/phrases only cited in MSWb
P. Innsbruck = Spiegelberg, RT 25 (1903)
P. Insinger [= P. Leiden F 1895/5] = Lexa, P. Insinger (1926); see also P. Carlsberg and P. Florence Insinger
O. Institut Français d’Archéologie Orientale (= O. IFAO), cited by inventory number
P. Institut Français d’Archéologie Orientale (= P. IFAO), cited by inventory number
P. Jena = cited by inventory number
G. Kalabsha = cited by publication number, Griffith, Dodec. (Dodecaschoenus) (1937); Bresciani, Dodec. (Dodecaschoene) (1969)
P. Karara = P. Heidelberg
G. Karnak Hypostyle Hall (= G. Karnak) = Roth, JNES 42 (1983)
O. Karnak Sacred Lake = unpublished; hand copies of individual words/phrases only cited from HT
P. Kasan = cited by inventory number
G. Kharga = cited by publication number, Brunsch, WZKM 72 (1980)
P. Khaemwast = P. Setna
S. Kôm el-Hisn = private collection; Menu, RdE 26 (1974) and RdE 38 (1976); Devauchelle, RdE 36 (1985)
G. Kom Ombo = cited by publication number, de Morgan et al., Ombos, 2 (1909)
O. Krugtexten (= O. Krug.) = cited by publication letter; Spiegelberg, Krügen (1912)
P. Kufi = P. Mythus
P. Leconte = Devauchelle, RdE 30 (1978)
L. Leiden Papyrological Institute (= L. Leiden Pap. Inst.) = cited by inventory number
M. Leiden Papyrological Institute (= M. Leiden Pap. Inst.) = cited by inventory number

www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/PUB/SRC/CDD/CDD.html
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O. Leiden

Herbert Thompson (= O. Leiden HT)

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P. Leiden

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P. Libbey

private collection; Spiegelberg, *P. Libbey* (1907)

P. Lille

P. Lille (Insinger)

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P. Loeb

cited by publication number, Spiegelberg, *P. Loeb* (1931)

P. London

cited by inventory number

P. Lonsdorfer

private collection; cited by publication number

O. Louvre

Cattaui

= O. Louvre 7873; see also O. Louvre 8112 and 8116

P. Louvre

17110

= P. Jumilhac

S. Louvre

cited by inventory number

T. Louvre

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P. Lüddeckens

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M. MacGregor

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P. Macquarie


P. Magical (= P. Mag.)

Griffith and Thompson, *Magical* (1904 and 1921) [= P. BM 10070 + P. Leiden 383]

P. Mainz

Lüddeckens, *Ehev.* (1960) or cited by inventory letter

P. Mallawi

cited by inventory number

Sarcophagus Mallawi (= Sarc. Mallawi)

cited by inventory number
P. Malcolm
S. Manchester
P. Marseille
O. Mattha, *Demotic Ostraca* (= O. MDO)
O. MDO
P. Medical
G. Medinet Habu (= G. MH)
O. Medinet Habu (= O. MH)
P. Meermanno-Westreenianum (= P. Meerm.)
Mummy *Memphis 4*
Dish Metropolitan Museum of Art (= Dish MMA)
O. Metropolitan Museum of Art (= O. MMA)
P. Metropolitan Museum of Art (= P. MMA)
31.9.7
O. Paul M. Meyer (= O. Meyer)
P. MFA
G. MH
O. MH
M. Mich.
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S. Mich.
L. Michaelides Hughes (= L. Michael. Hughes)
L. Michaelides Vittmann (= L. Michael. Vitt.)
M. Michaelides (= M. Michael.)
O. Michaelides (= O. Michael.)

= P. BM 10384

cited by inventory number

cited by inventory number

see under individual collections

= O. Mattha, *Demotic Ostraca*; see under individual collections

= P. Vienna 6257


cited by excavation number; when applicable, the catalog number from Lichtheim, *OMH (Ostraca ... Medinet Habu)* (1957) follows in parentheses in the full Text Information (concordance in Wojdyla, *Enchoria* 15 [1987] 213-14)

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cited by plate and figure number, Petrie, *Memphis IV* (1911)

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cited by inventory number

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= P. Harkness

1915, unpublished; hand copies of individual words/phrases only cited from MSWb

= P. Museum of Fine Arts

= G. Medinet Habu

= O. Medinet Habu

= M. Michigan

= P. Michigan

= S. Michigan

private collection; Hughes, *JEA* 54 (1968)


private collection; cited by publication number, Bresciani, *SCO* 10 (1961)

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P. Michaelides (= P. Michael.)
Bresciani testi litterari (= P. Michael. Bresc. L)
  2
  3
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  2
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T. Michaelides (= T. Michael.)
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cited by publication number, Bresciani, Testi Demotici (1963), except:
  = P. BM 10850
  = P. BM 10848

cited by publication number, Bresciani, Testi Demotici (1963), except:
  = P. BM 10852
  = P. BM 10856

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Spiegelberg, Tierkultus (1928)
cited by inventory number, Bresciani and Pestman, Papiri Milano 3 (1965)

private collection; unpublished; hand copies of individual words/phrases cited from HT; cited by numbers given in HT

private collection; unpublished; deaccesioned from Rosicrucian Museum; cited from unpublished photo; cited by collection number

cited by inventory number

cited by inventory number

= Dish Metropolitan Museum of Art

= O. Metropolitan Museum of Art

= P. Metropolitan Museum of Art

Brunsch, Enchoria 9 (1979); Bresciani, EVO 3 (1980) (columns cited according to Brunsch's numbering) [= S. Berlin 2135 + S. Cairo JdE 63160]

cited by inventory number

Spiegelberg, Demotica 1 (1925)
cited by inventory number

Spiegelberg, Demotica 2 (1928)
unpublished; hand copies of individual words/phrases only cited from ČED

cited by inventory number

decenival, Mythe (1988); Spiegelberg, Mythus (1917)
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O. Naville [formerly O. Hess]

O. Newberry

G. Northampton
cited by publication number, Spiegelberg in Northampton et al., Northampton (Excavations … Theban Necropolis) (1908)

M. NYHS

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P. NYHS

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P. OI

see P. Oriental Institute

P. Omina
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P. ‘Onchsheshonqy (= P. ‘Onch.) [= P. BM 10508]

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P. Orakel A

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P. Padua

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Prologue (29 June 2001): 01.1 [Replaced by Prologue (8 March 2002): 02.1]