

The teaching of Khety and its use as an educational tool in ancient Egypt

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3 Synoptic text

The chapter numbering follows Jäger (2004) with the exception of §27,2. My research has shown that this chapter has a tripartite structure in some of the sources.

The sources are sorted by material type. The papyri are presented first, followed by the ostraca, writing tablets and dipinti. They are listed in alphabetical order for easy reference, except for pSallier II. This papyrus is always presented first, as it is the only source containing the full text.

Line breaks are indicated by [1] and [x+1] or [1] and [x+1]. The numbers [1] or [x+1] mark the original starting point of a line (see fig. 1). Numbers in italics are used when the beginning of a line has been lost due to breakage of the ostracon. In this case, the numbers [1] or [x+1] indicate the beginning of the line as it is now preserved (see fig. 2).



Fig. 1. oDeM 1486 with line numbers © IFAO.

Fig. 2. oUC 31979 with line numbers. Courtesy of The Petrie Museum of Egyptian and Sudanese Archaeology, UCL.

When a particular textual source has no [1], [x+1], [1] or [x+1], but instead begins with [2], [x+2], [2] or [x+2], this means that the line above is illegible.

"End" indicates the end of the extract or the end of the legible text. In the latter case, one or two illegible lines may follow.

The synoptic text is printed in colour, which has the advantage that rubrics and verse points are easily spotted. Moreover, a distinction can now be made between red and black verse points.⁸¹

For the purpose of readability, paratextual features like corrections, writing exercises and drawings, are not included in the synoptic text edition, apart from the colophons and dates. The latter two can be easily incorporated, whereas including the others would result in a multitude of notes and symbols.⁸² To the

⁸¹ In most modern text editions verse points are printed in black, regardless of their original colour. See also Jurjens 2021e:

⁸² In previous editions the dates have been left out completely (Brunner 1944) or are only indicated once in a while (Helck 1970; Jäger 2004). On the difficulty of including paratextual features in modern text editions, see, for example, Martin 2020.

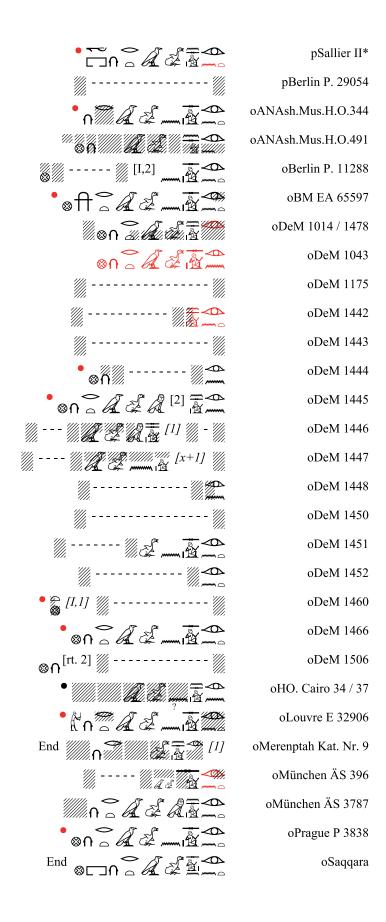
reader interested in these features, I refer to the second part of this study, where they are discussed in detail.

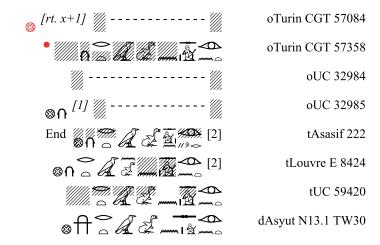
The symbol $[\cdots]$ in front or after dates and in colophons means that an unclear amount of text is missing.

An asterisk (*) means that there is a note related to that particular source (see pages 249–269).

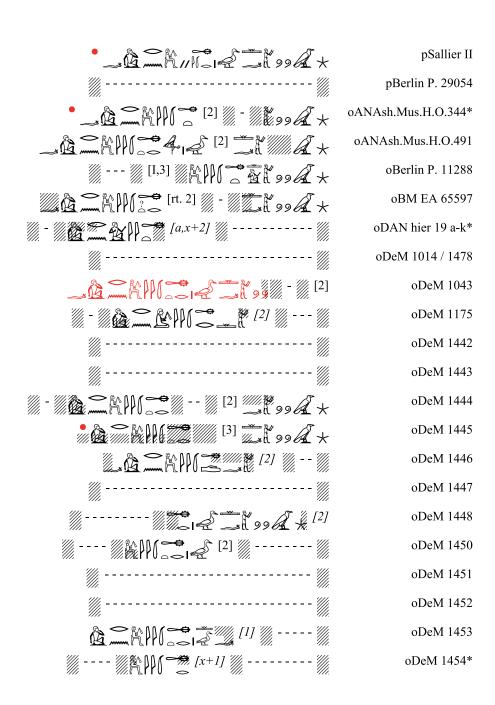
The hieroglyphic transcription was made using JSesh.

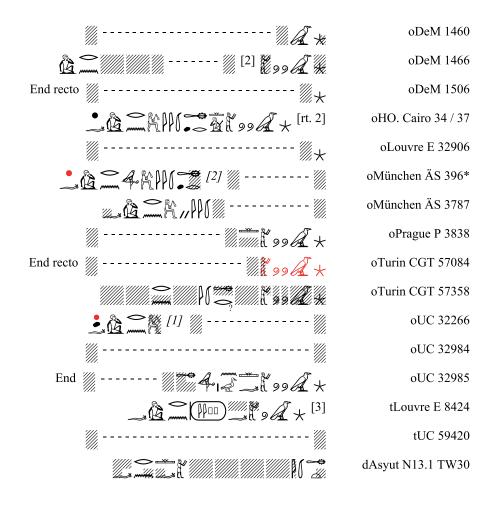
pSallier II*	
pBerlin P. 29054	/// [a,1]
oANAsh.Mus.H.O.344	
oANAsh.Mus.H.O.491	
oBerlin P. 11288	
oBM EA 65597	
oDeM 1014 / 1478	• // [I,1] // //
oDeM 1017 / 1586	
oDeM 1043	
oDeM 1175	/////////////////////////////////
oDeM 1442	
oDeM 1443	////////////////////////////////////
oDeM 1444	• = A * [1]
oDeM 1445	
oDeM 1448	
oDeM 1450	//////////////////////////////////
oDeM 1451	• _ [rt. 1] // //
oDeM 1452	• 1990
oDeM 1466	
oDeM 1506	/// ///// [rt. 1]
oHO. Cairo 34 / 37	_
oLouvre E 32906	
oMünchen ÄS 396	[1] W W
oMünchen ÄS 3787*	MINAXIAL
oPrague P 3838	
oSaqqara	
oTurin CGT 57358	
oUC 32984	/////*/
tAsasif 222	7 = A + A = [1]
tLouvre E 8424	7 = A + A = [1]
tUC 59420	



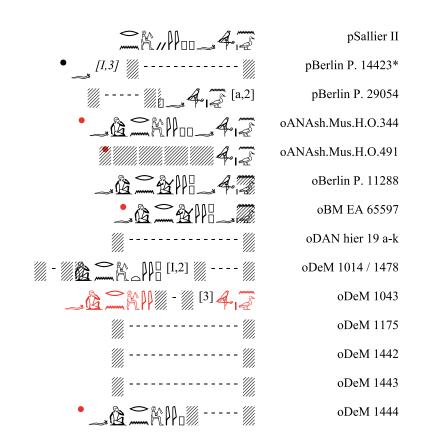


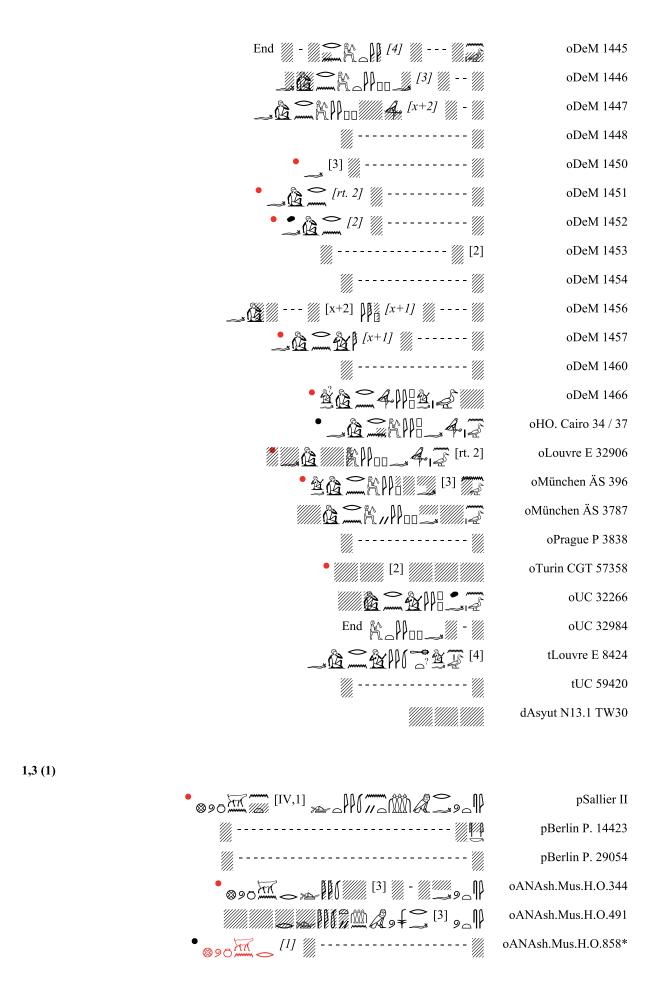
1,2(1)

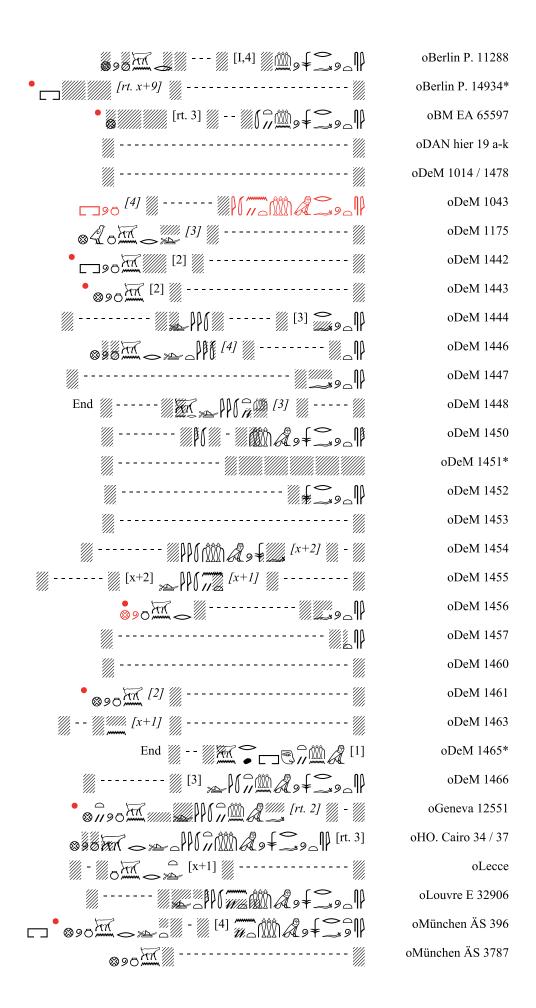


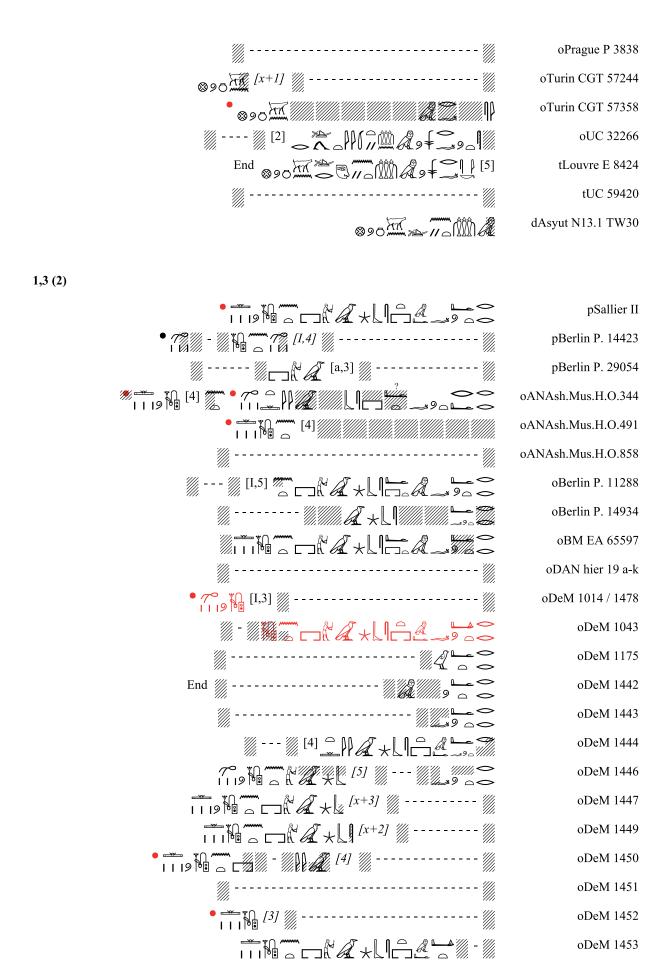


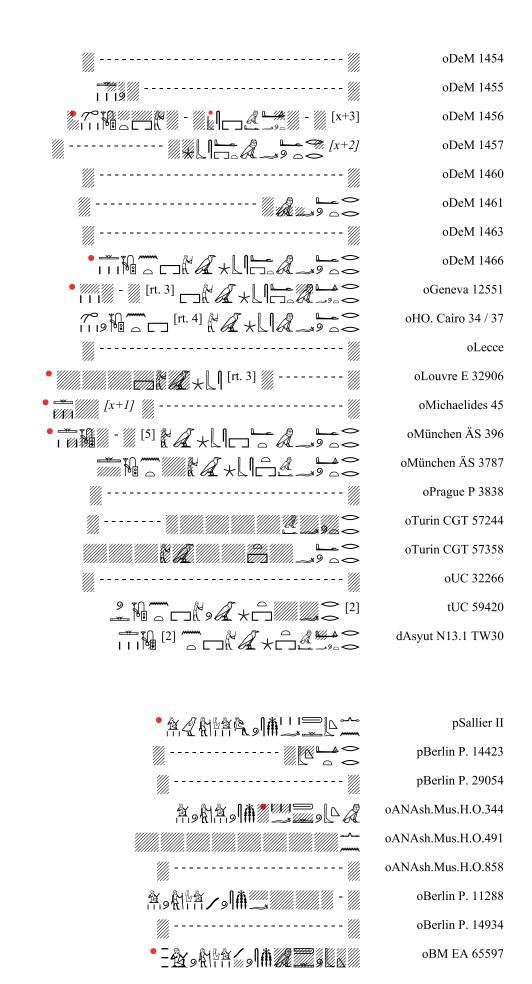
1,2 (2)







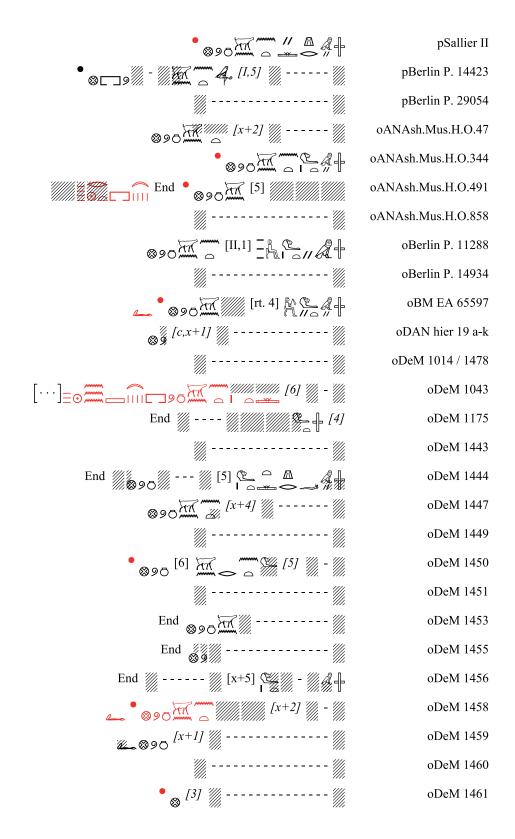


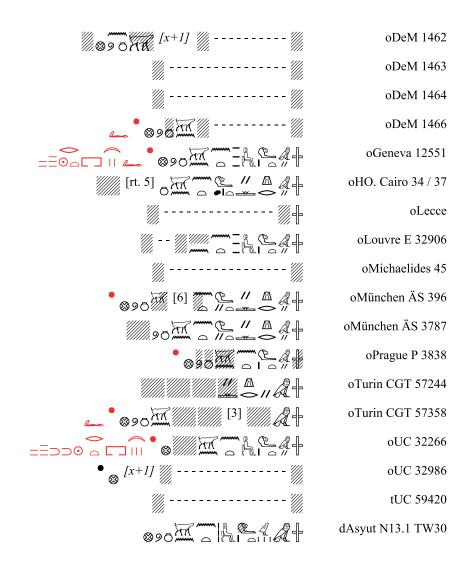


1,4(1)

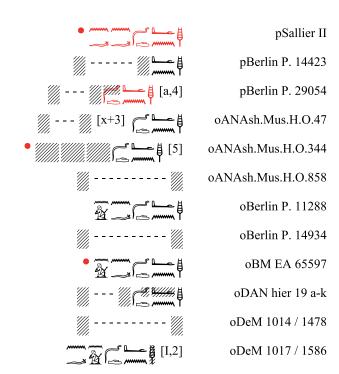


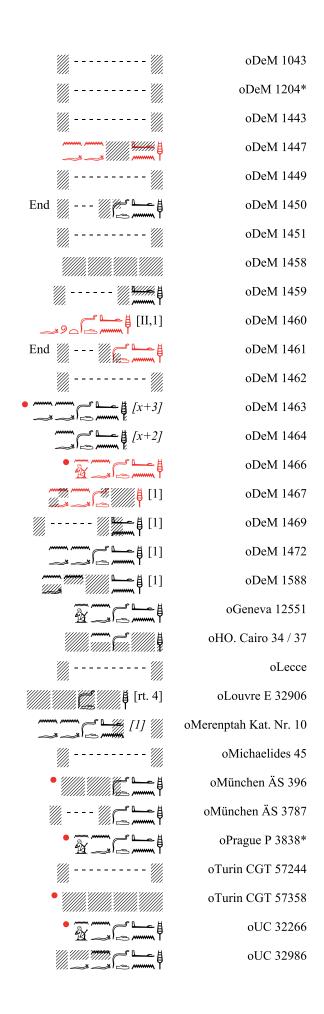
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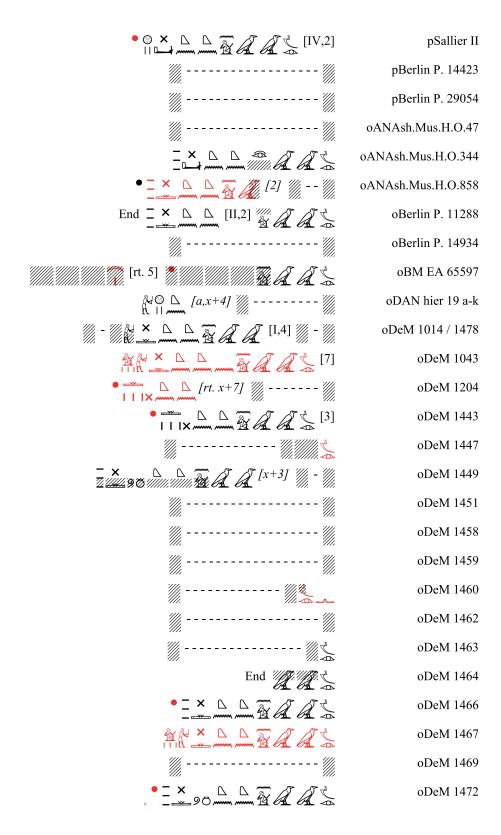
2,1(1)





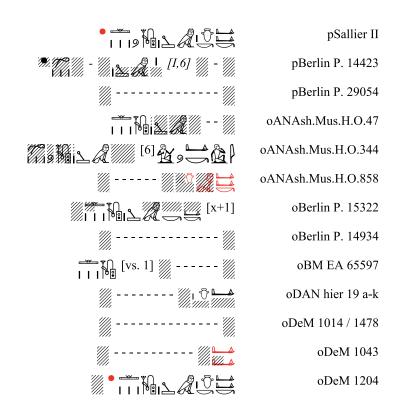


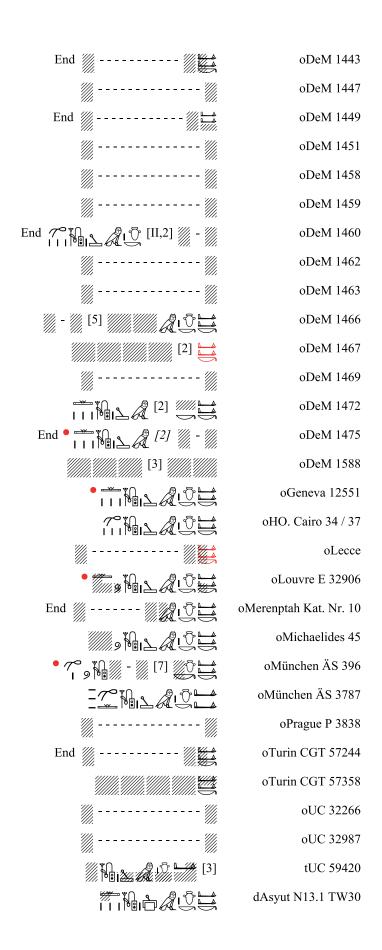
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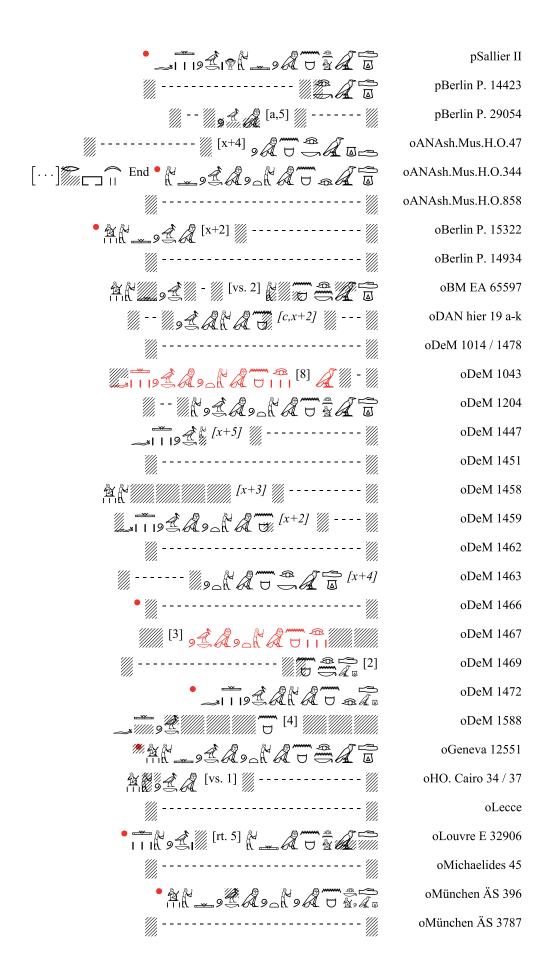


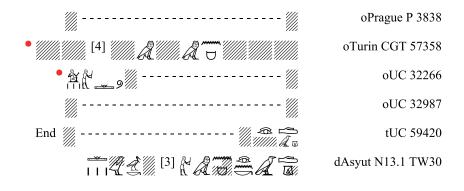


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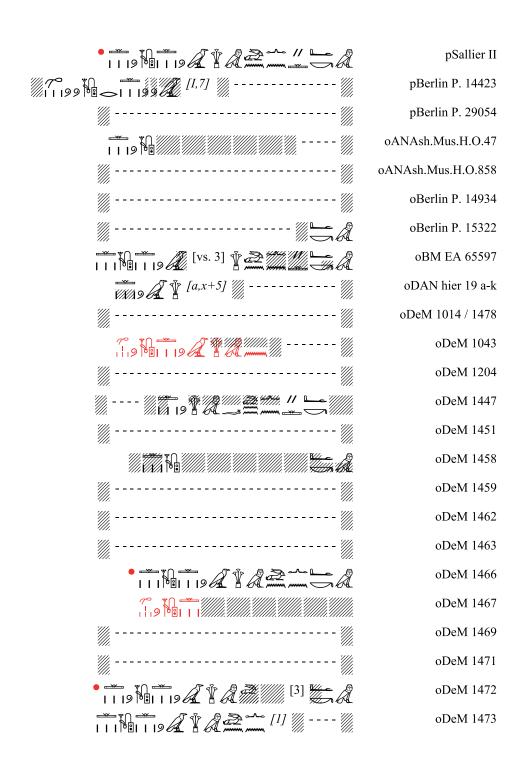


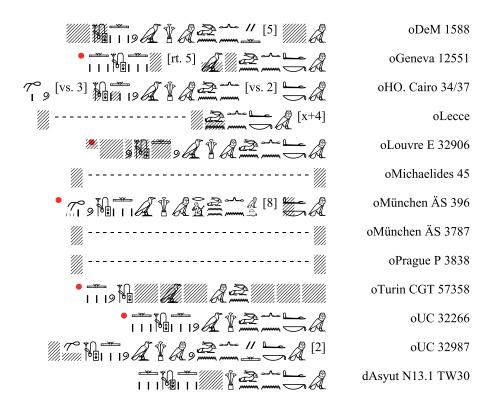




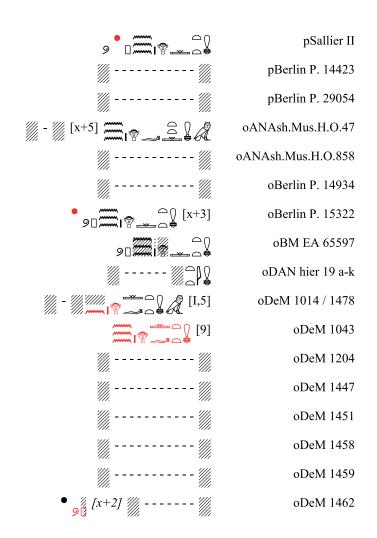


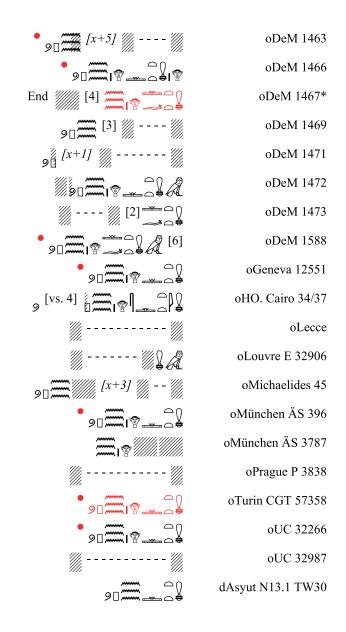
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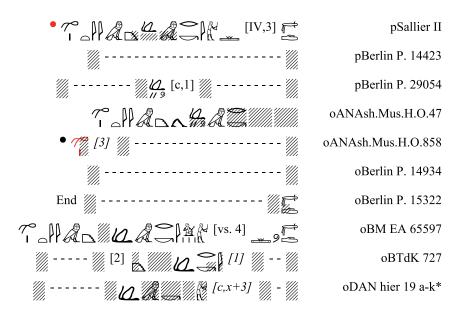


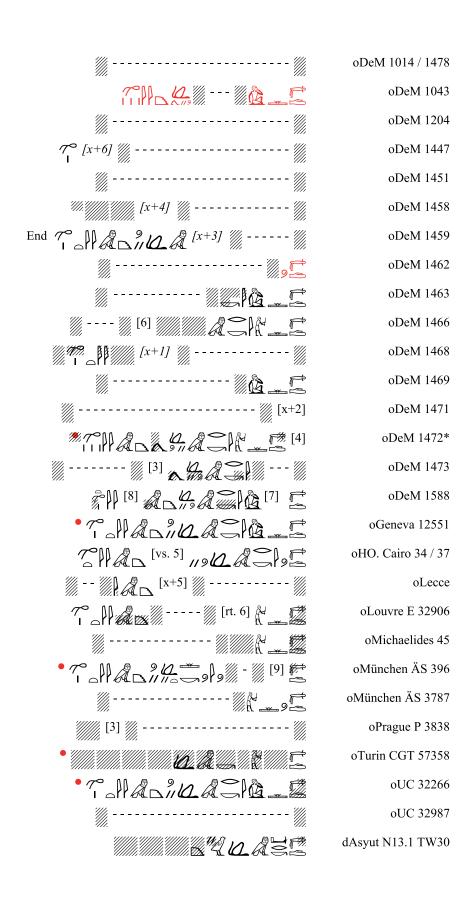
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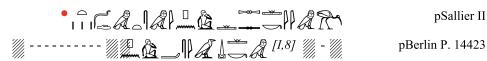


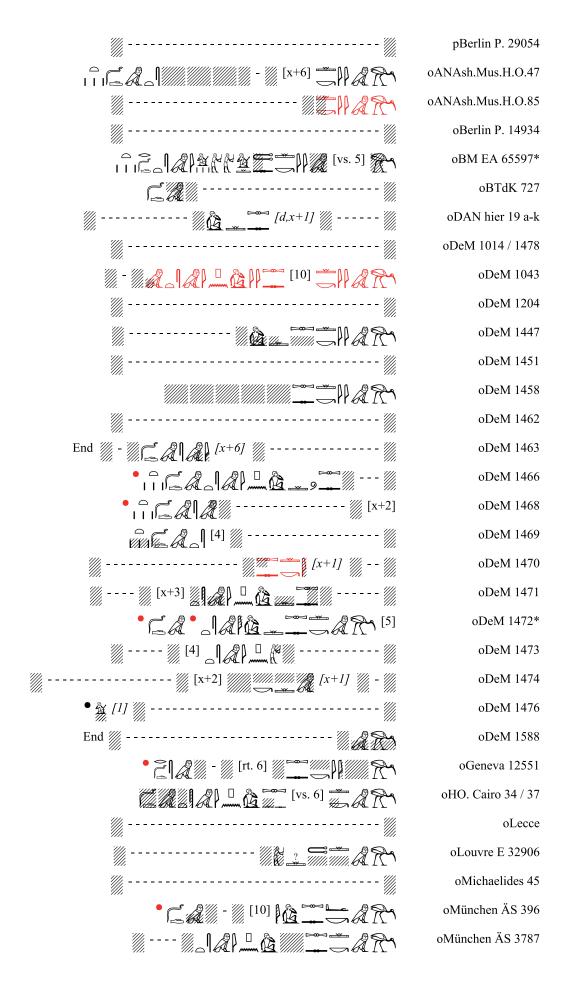
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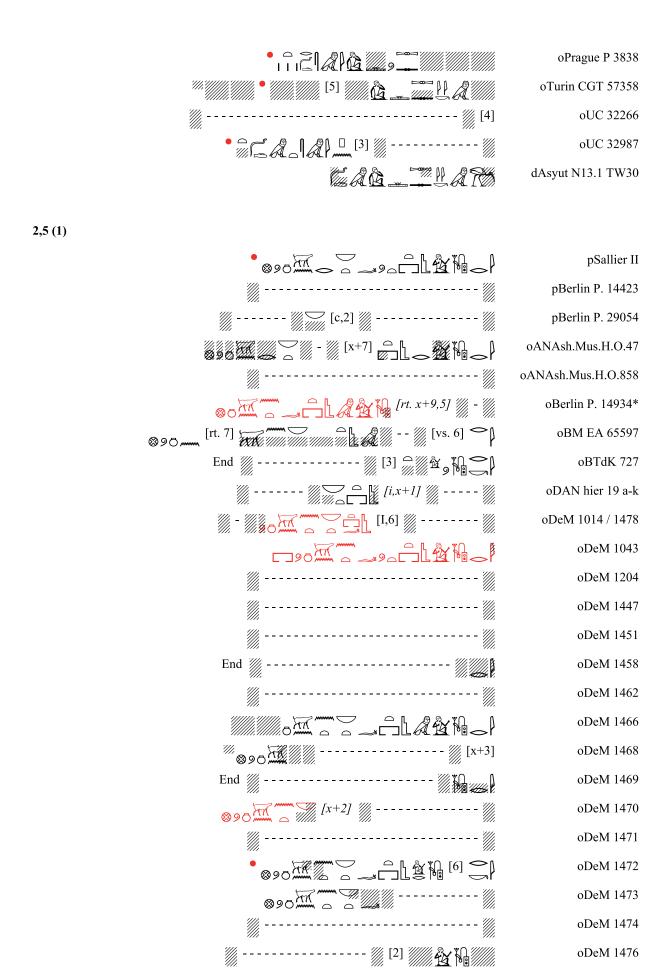


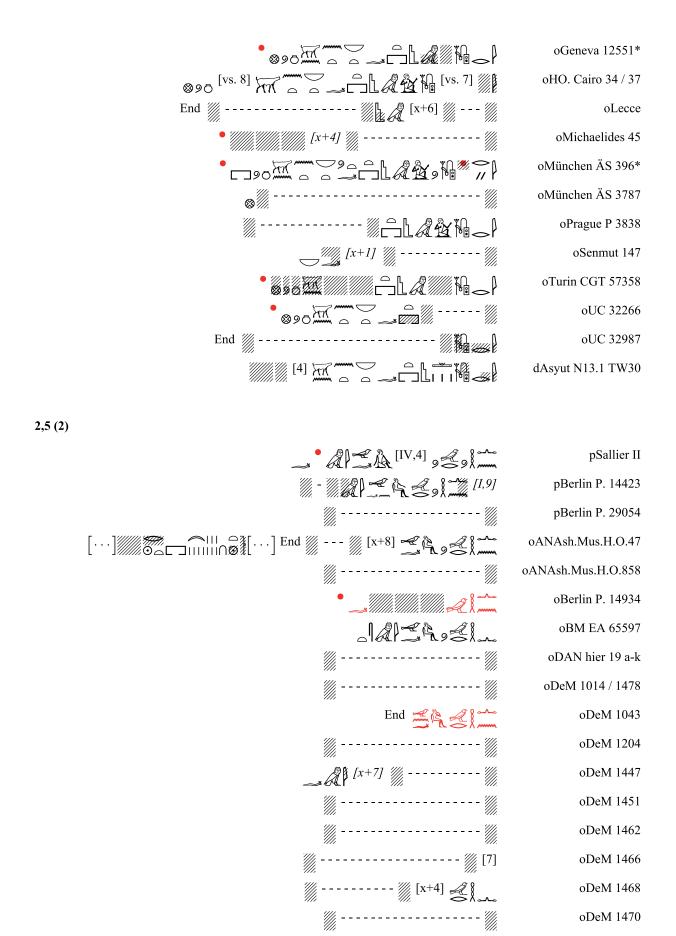


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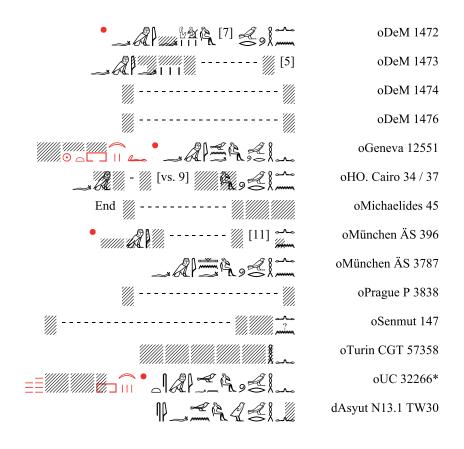




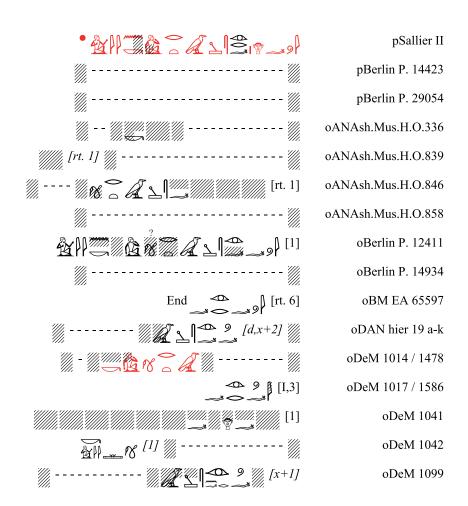


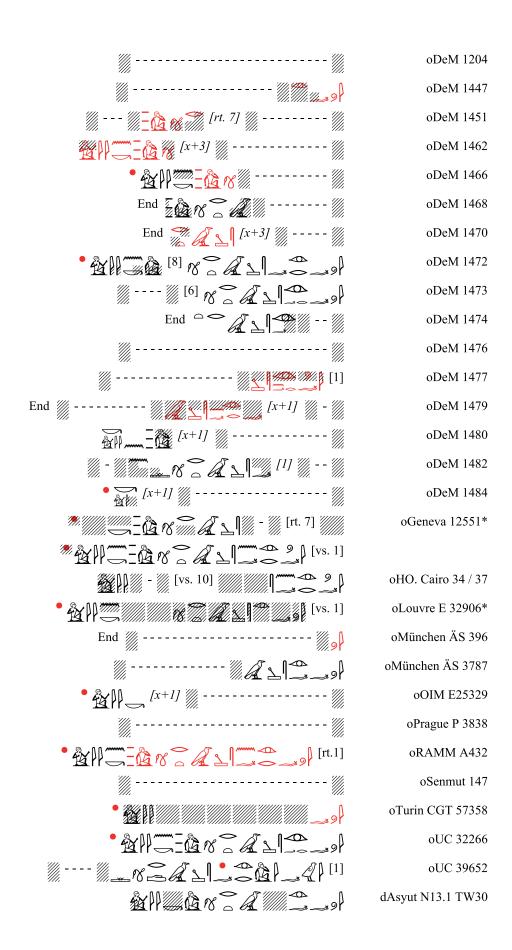
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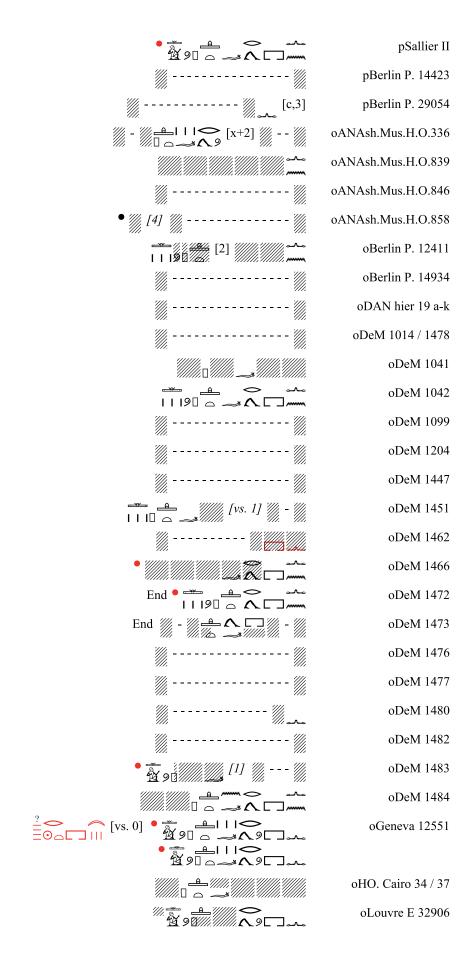
oDeM 1471

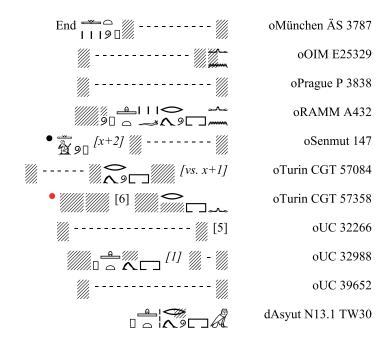


3,1(1)



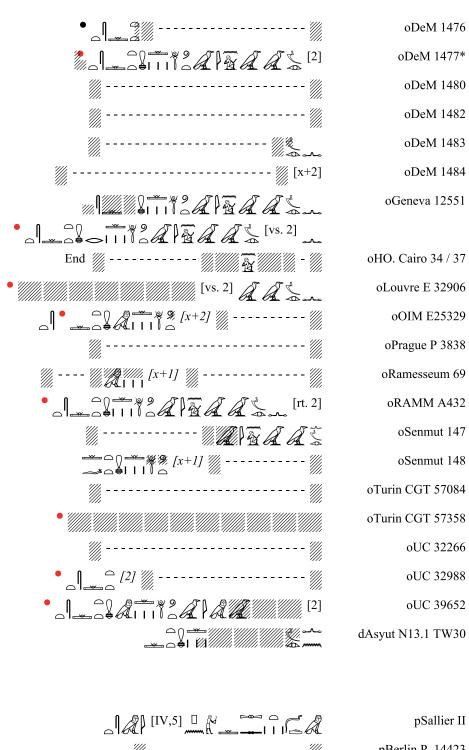




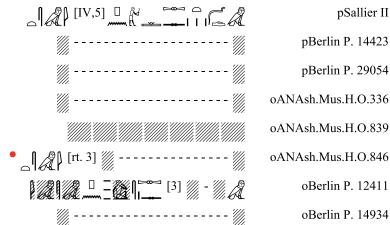


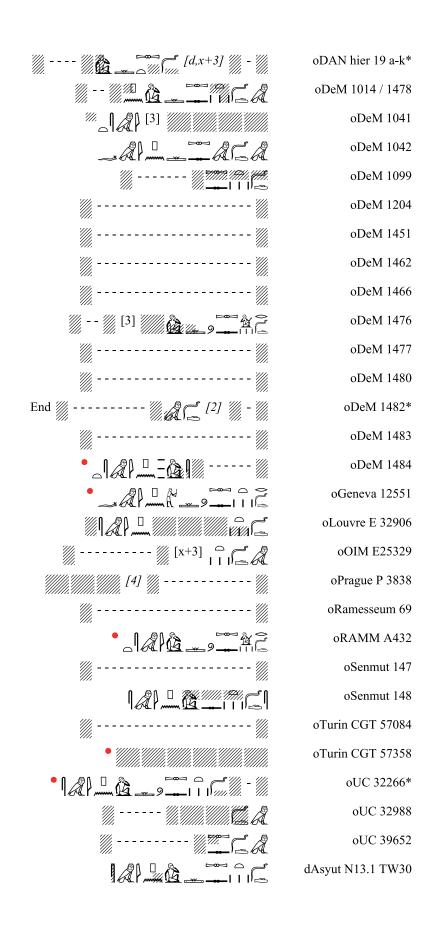
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3,2 (2)

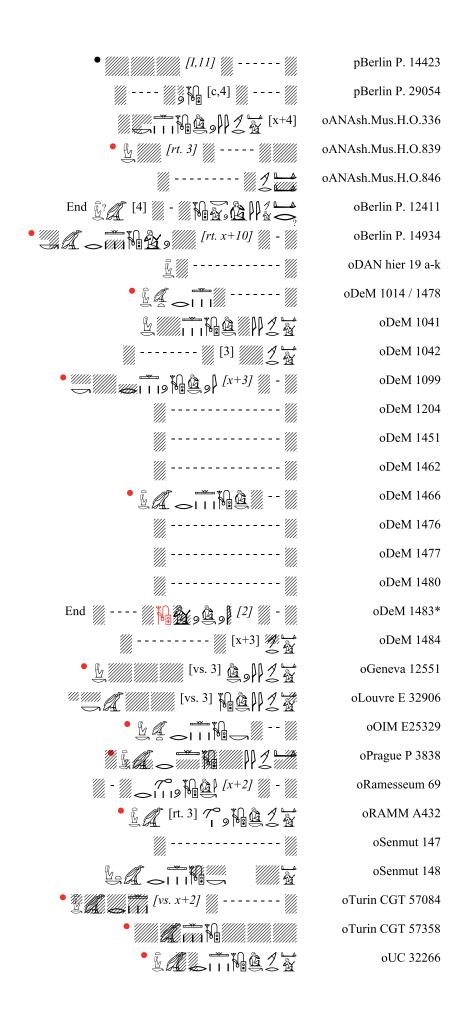


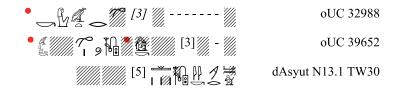


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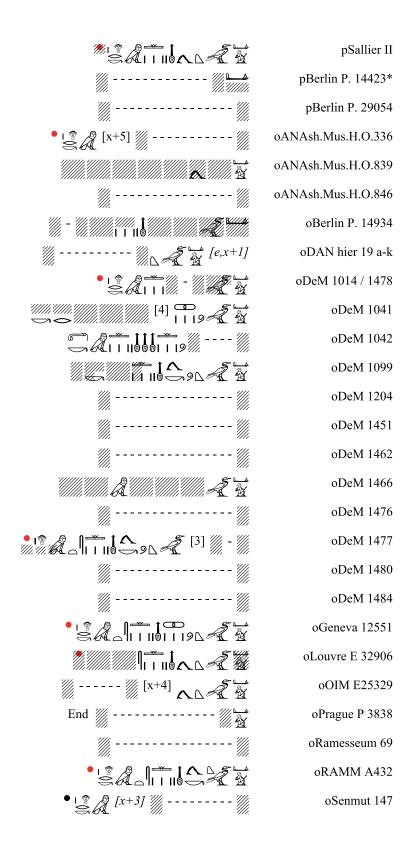


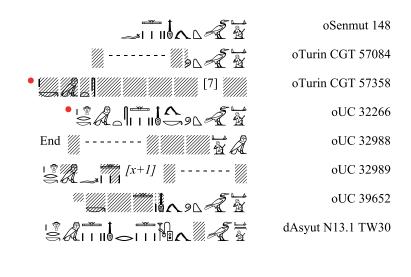
pSallier II



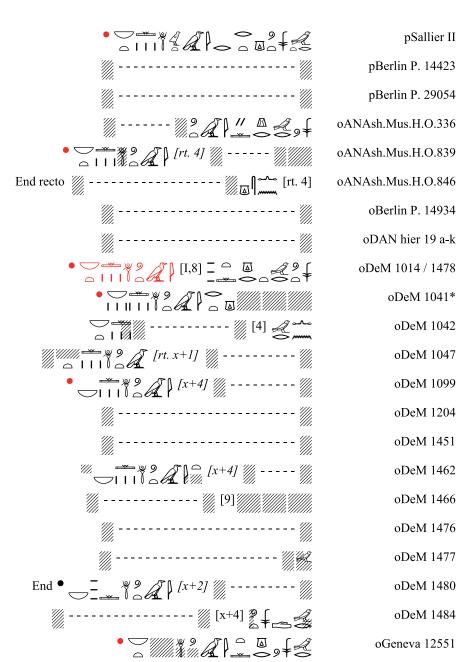


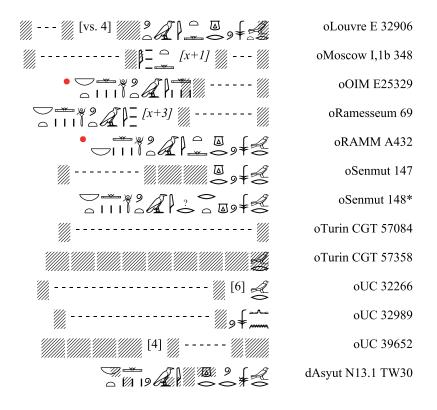
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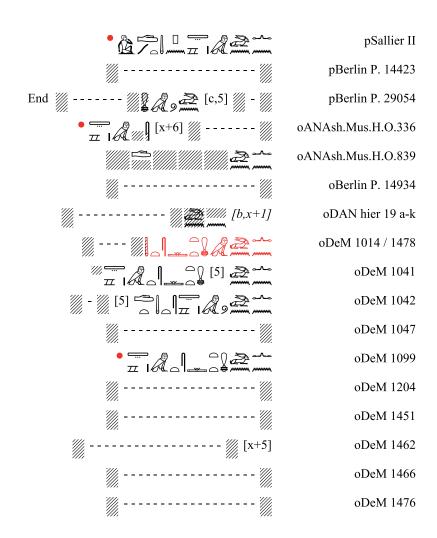


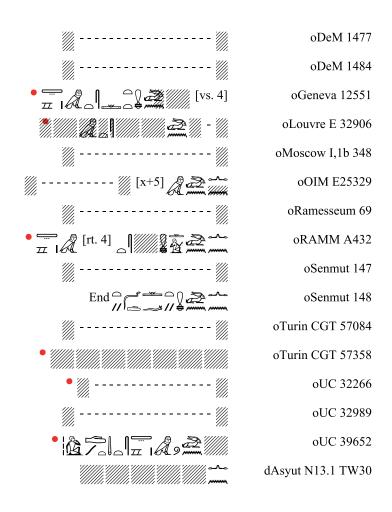
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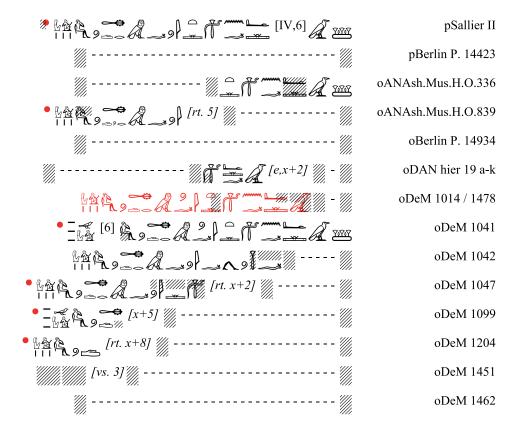


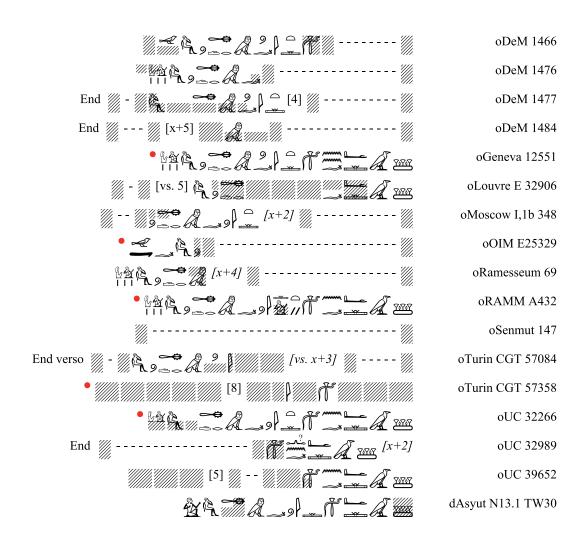
3,4(2)



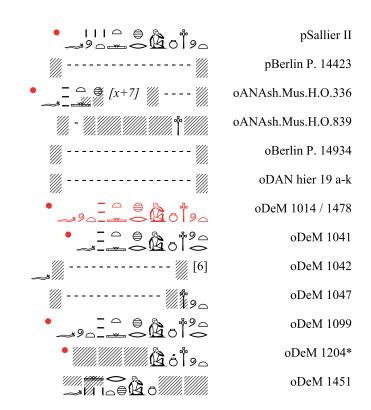


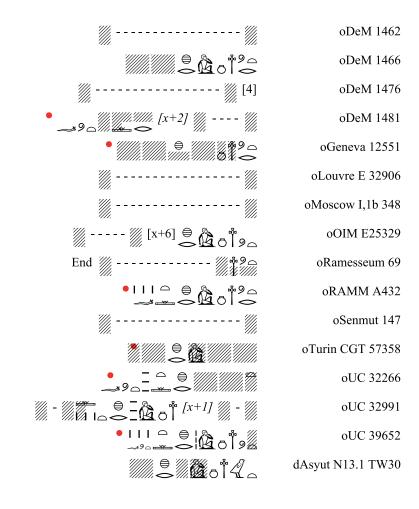
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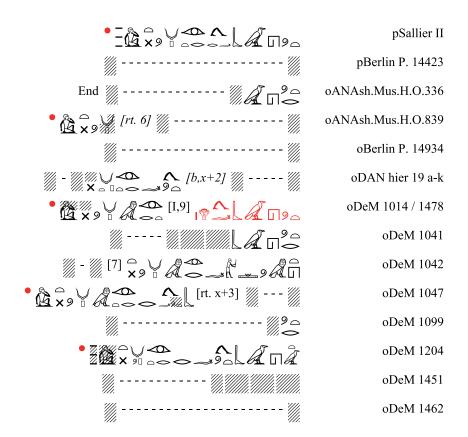


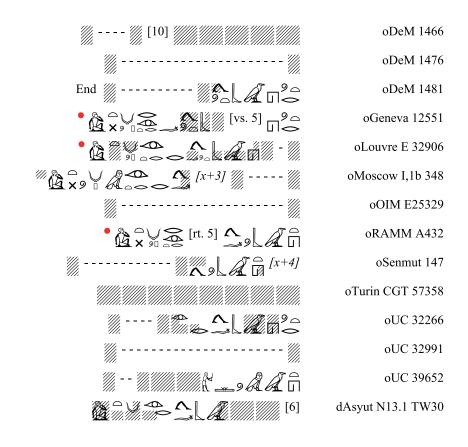
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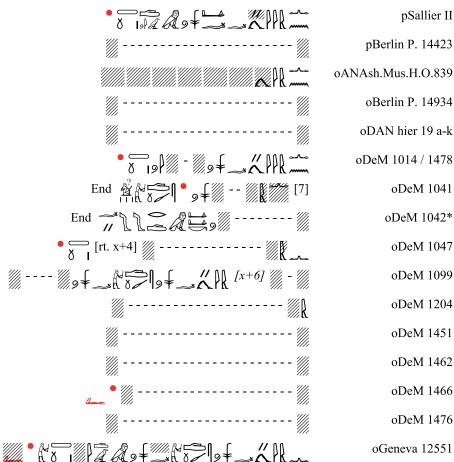


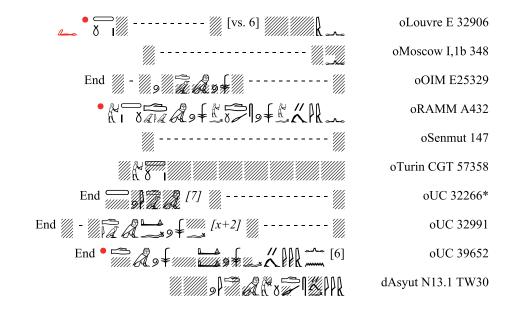
3,6(1)





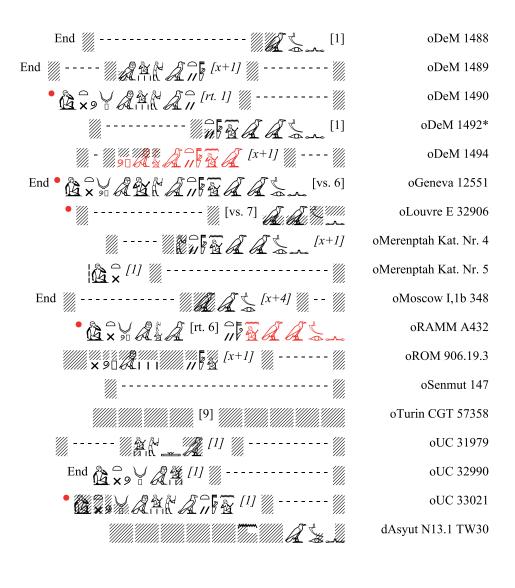
3,6 (2)



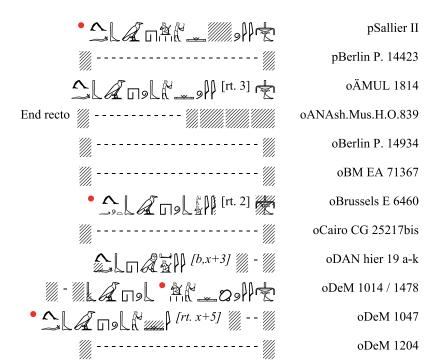


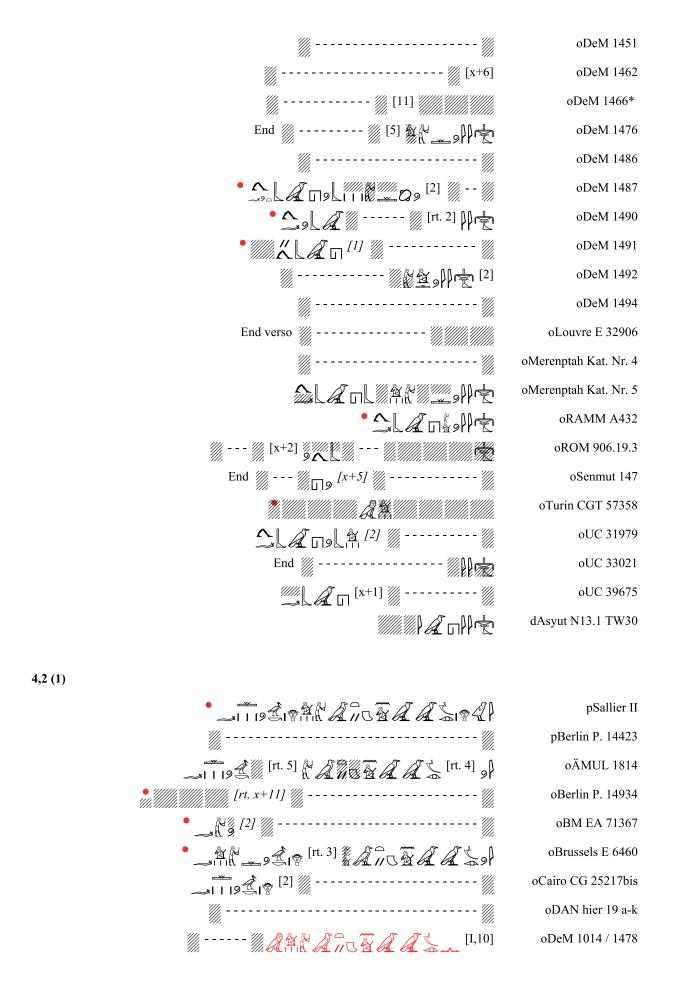
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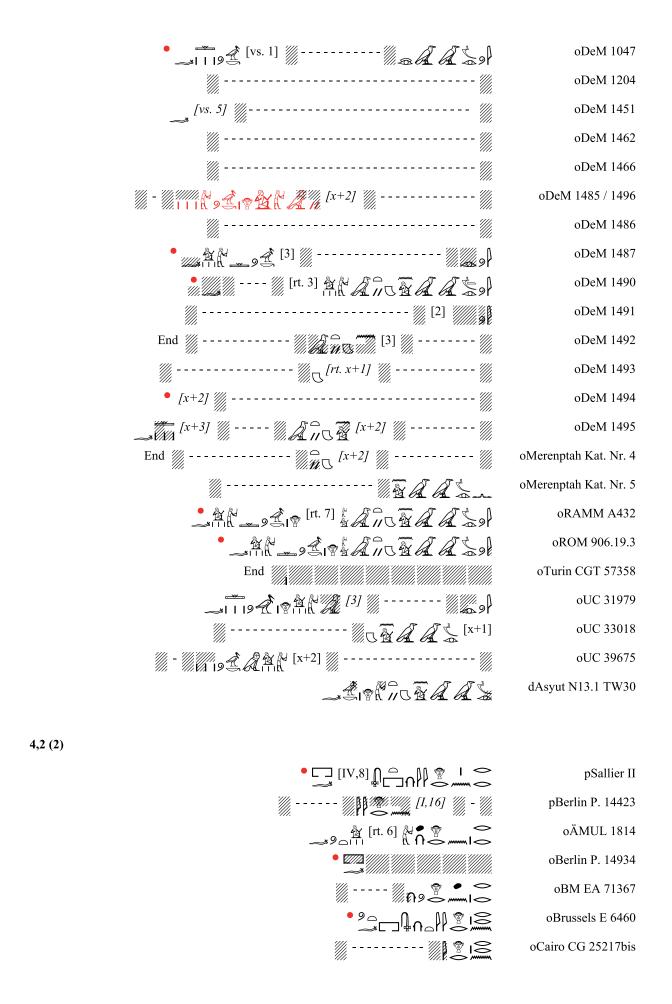


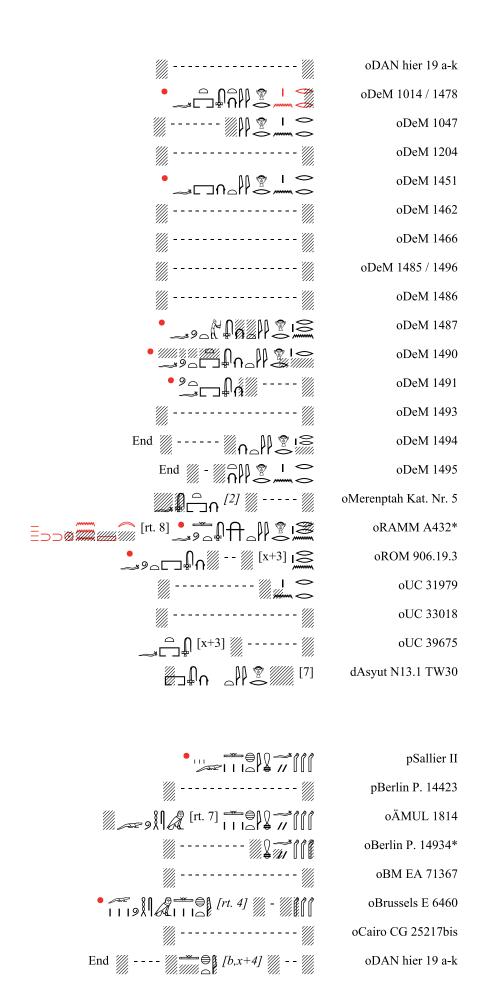


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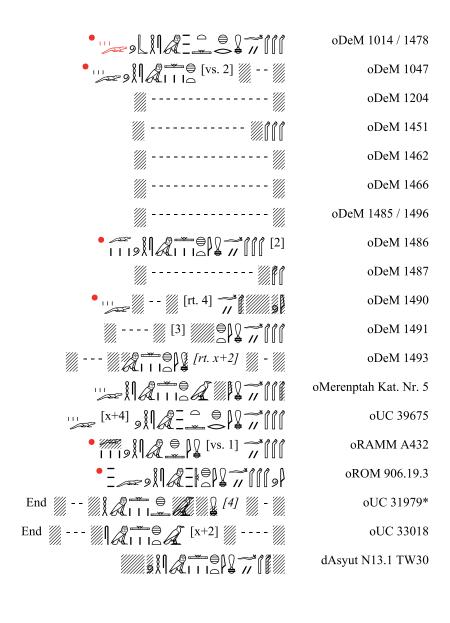




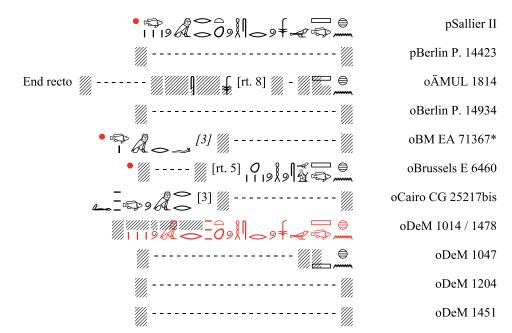


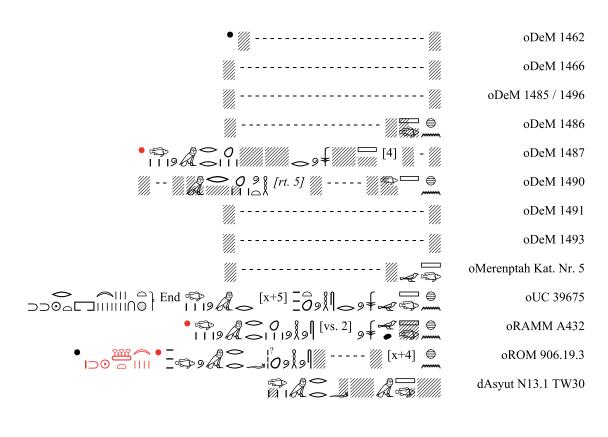


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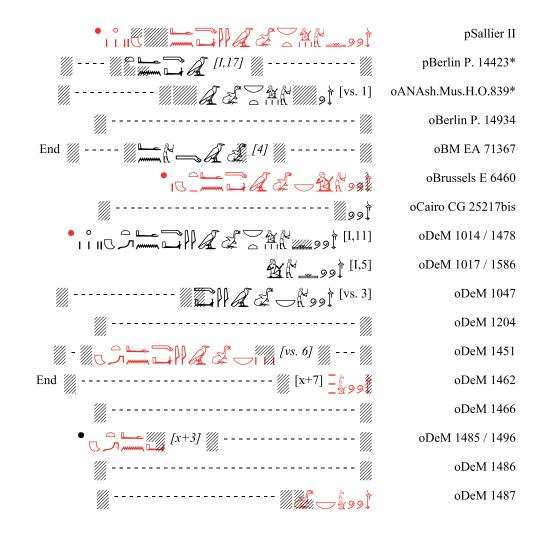


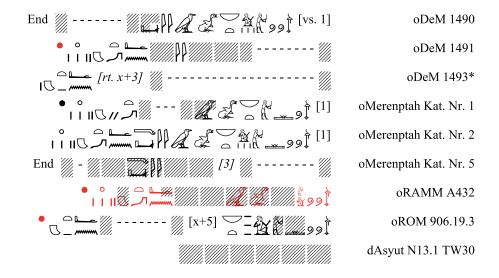
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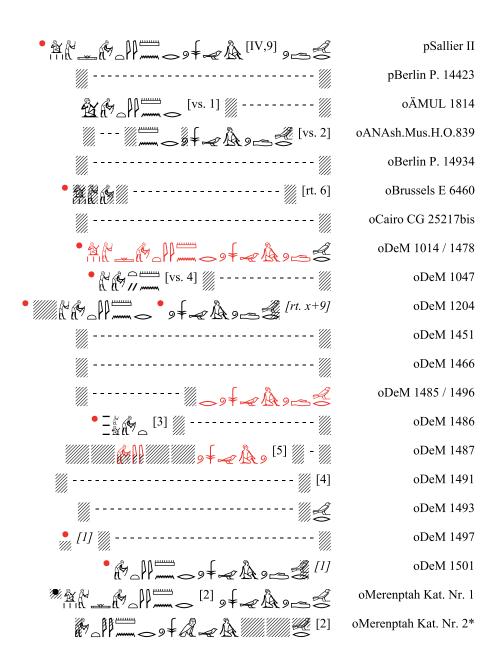


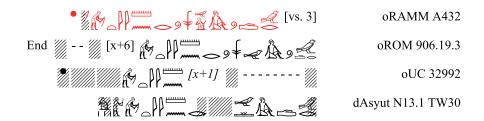
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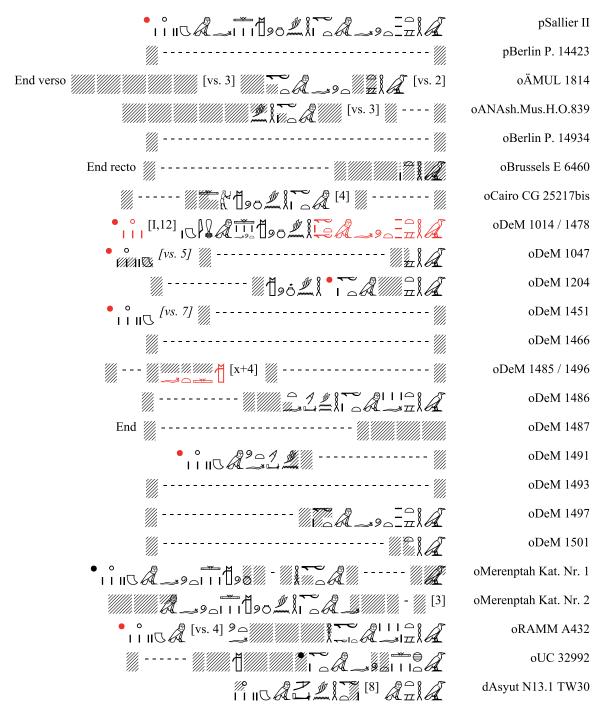


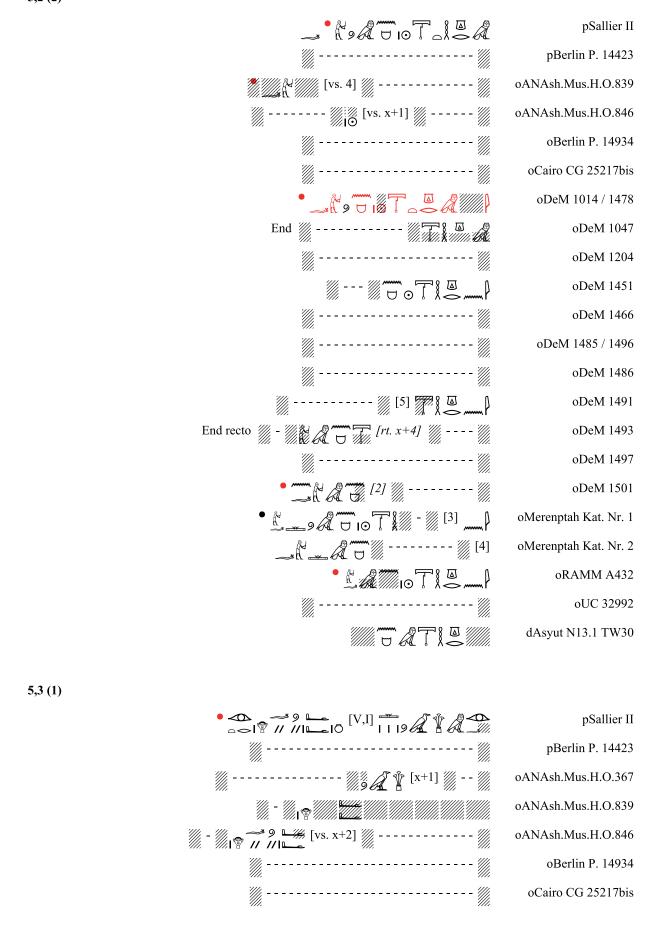
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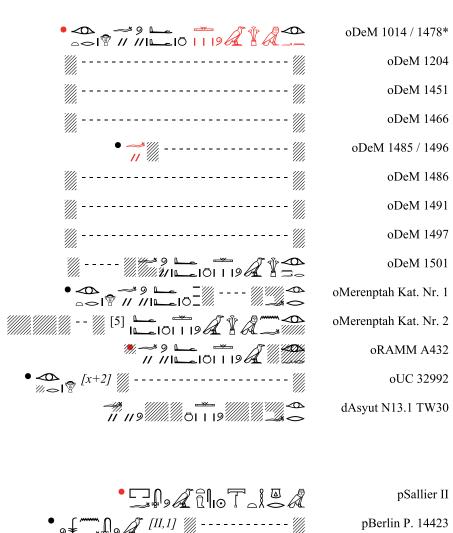


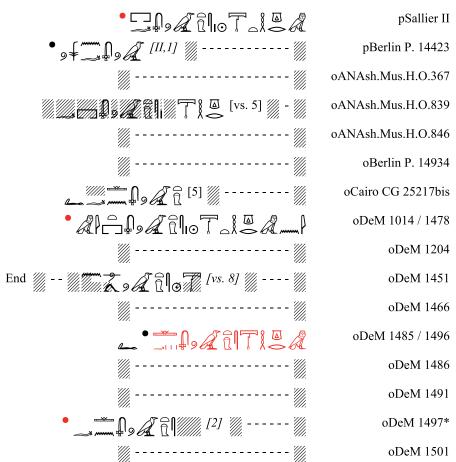


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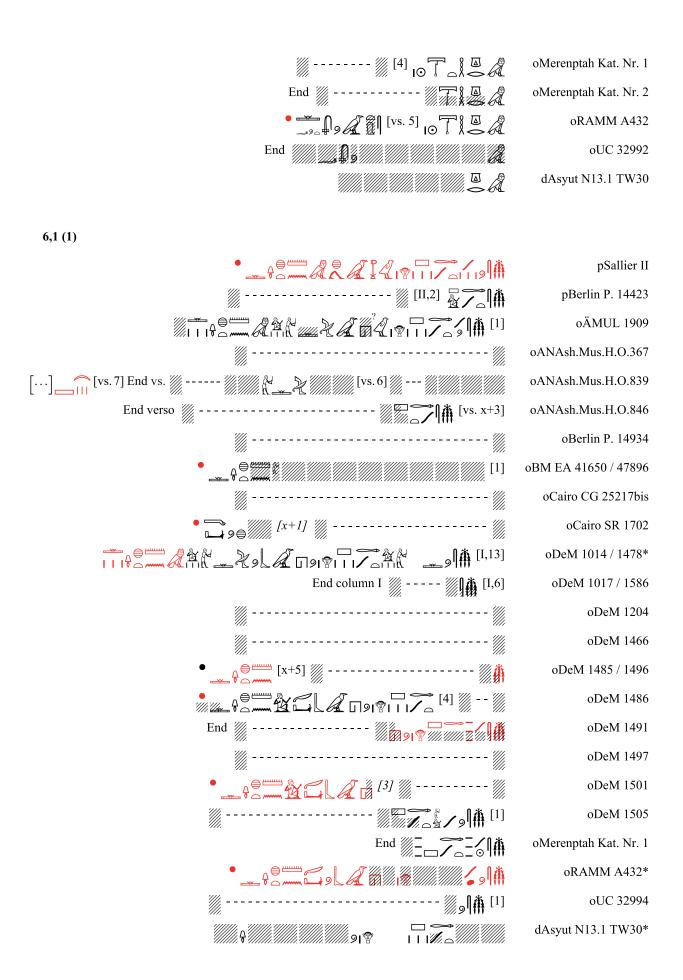


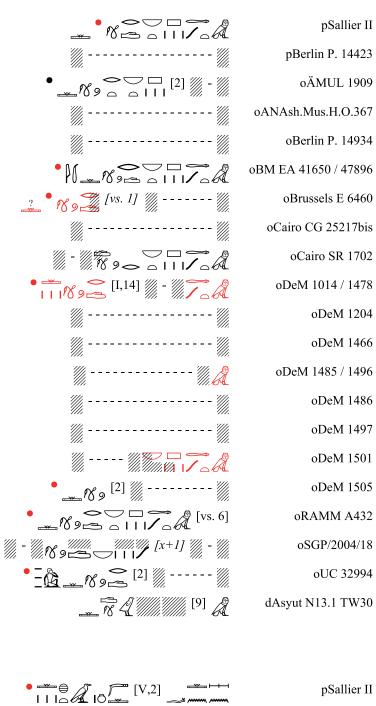




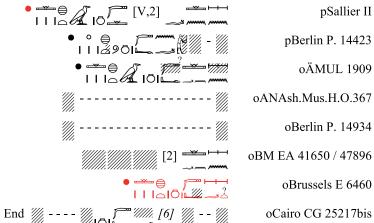


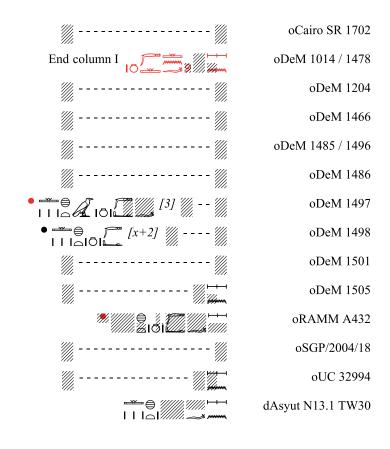
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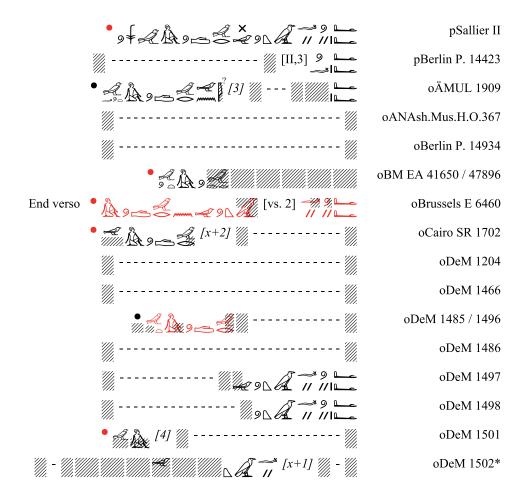


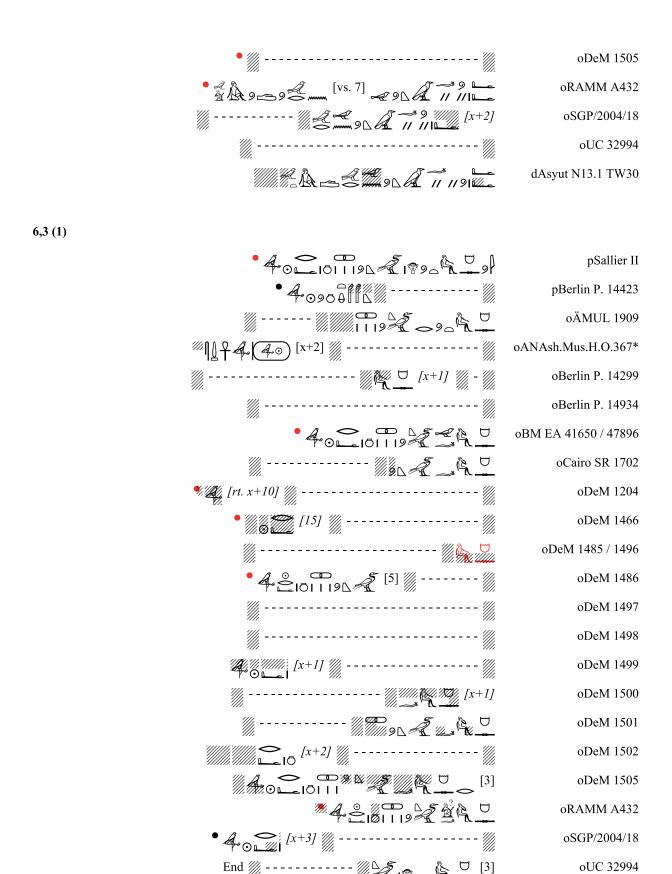
6,2(1)



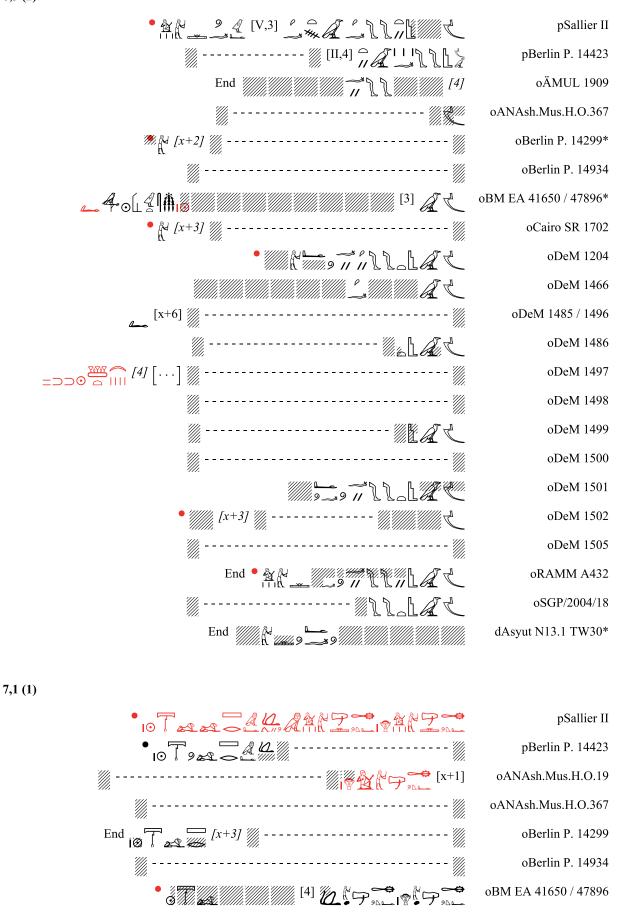


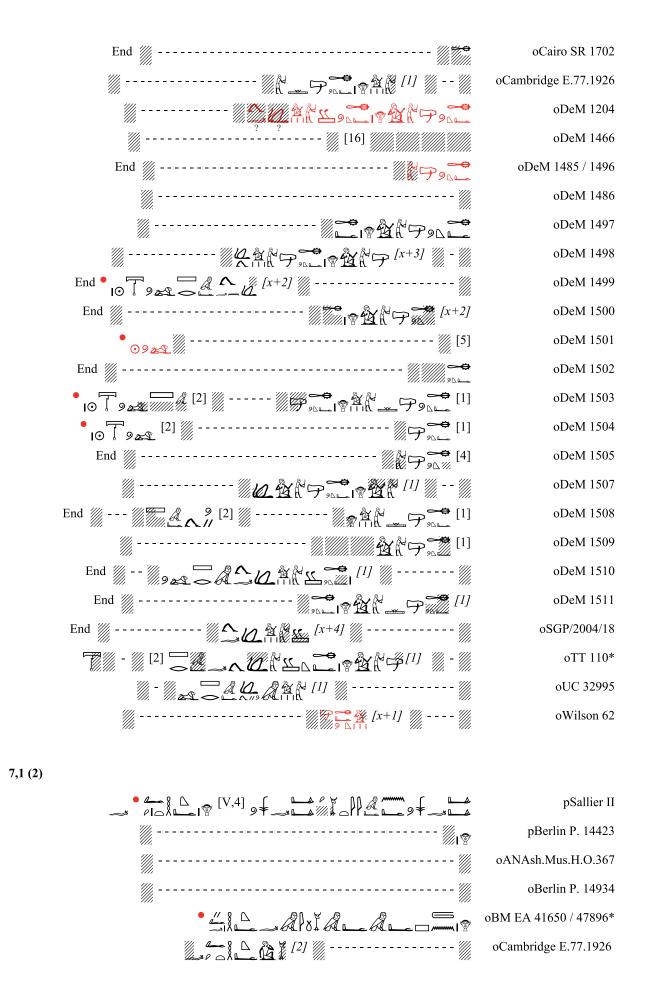
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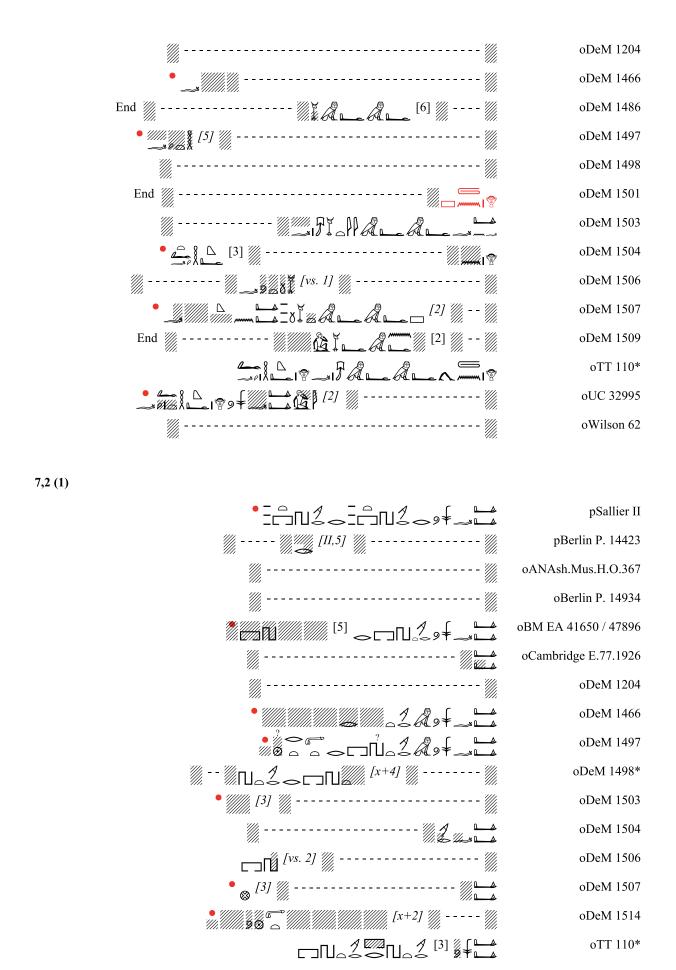




dAsyut N13.1 TW30

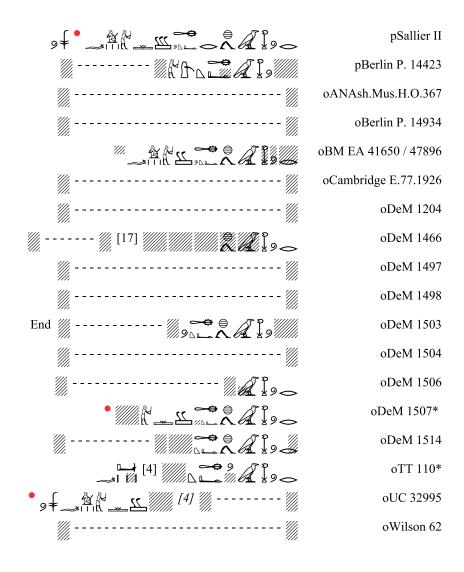




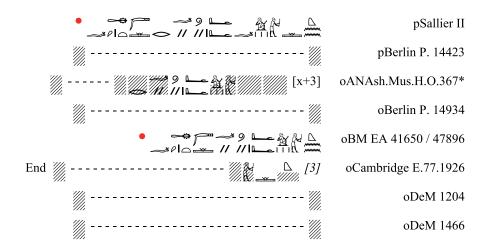


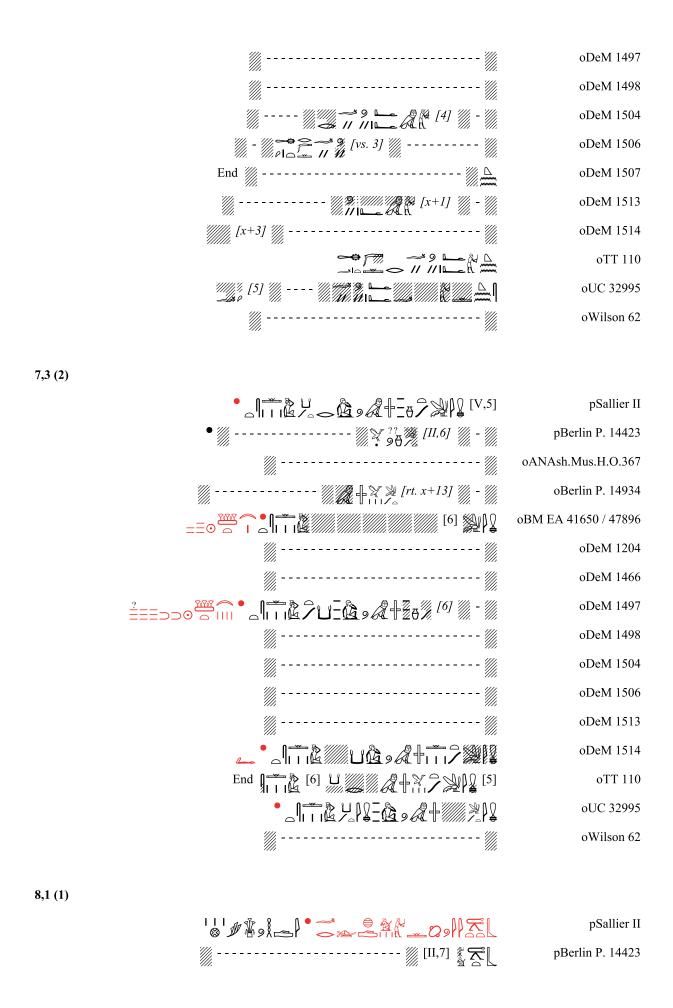
оUC 32995* «Wilson 62

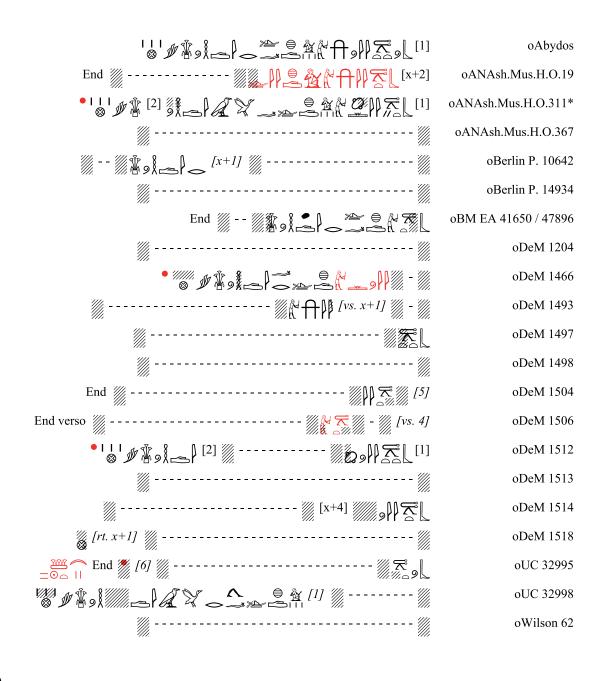
7,2 (2)



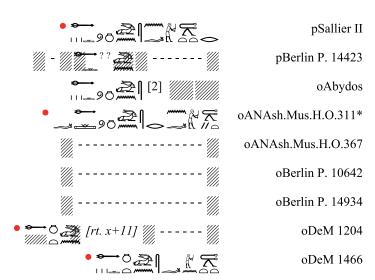
7,3 (1)

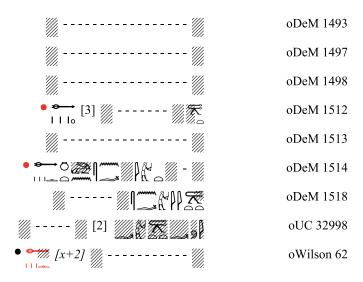




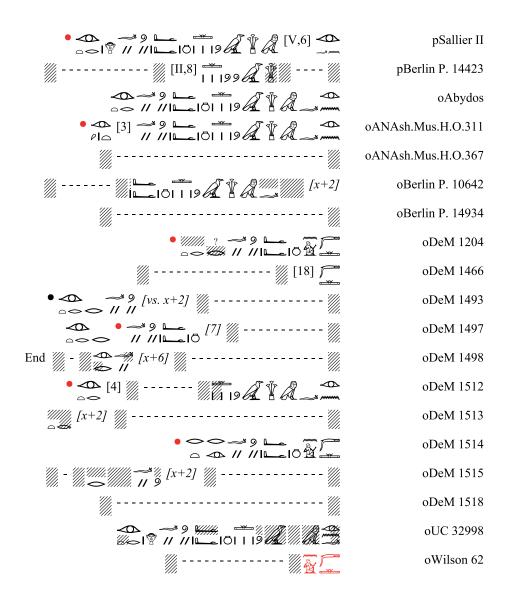


8,1 (2)

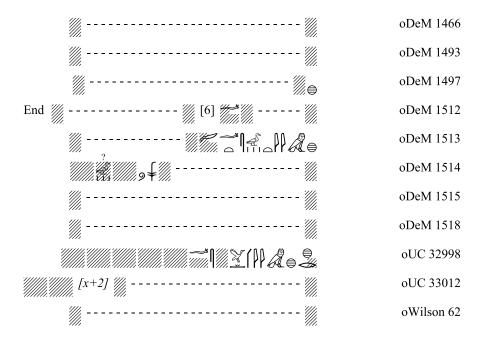




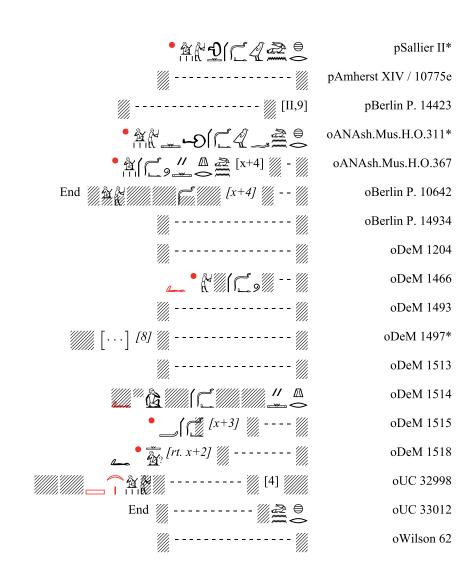
8,2 (1)



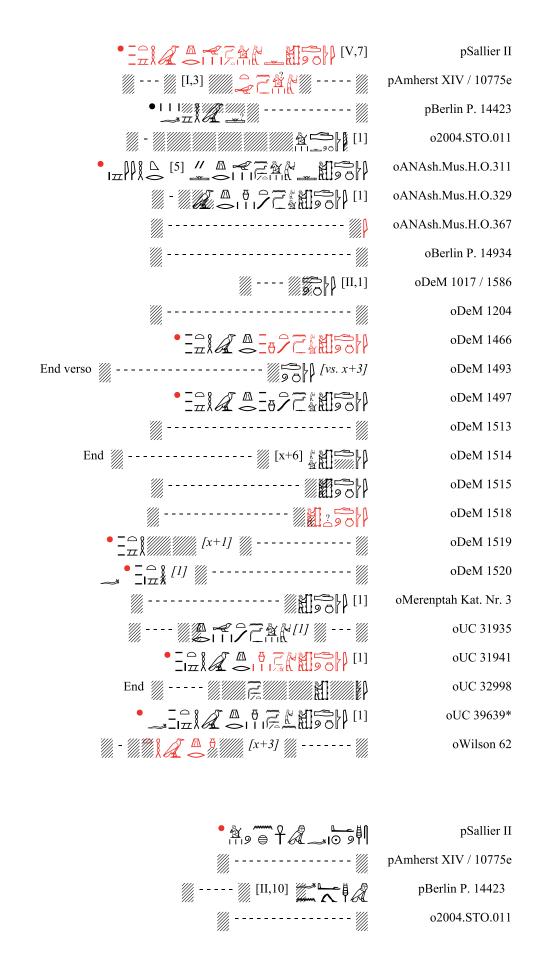
		pSallier II*
		pAmherst XIV / 10775e*
	//// /////	pBerlin P. 14423
	9 f 2 5 7 9 f 13 A C 1	oAbydos
		oANAsh.Mus.H.O.311
	///,////////////////////////////	oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367
		oBerlin P. 10642
	///,////////////////////////////	oBerlin P. 14934
		oDeM 1204
	////////////////////////////////	oDeM 1466
	//////// /// /// /// /// /// ///	oDeM 1493
		oDeM 1497
	// - //	oDeM 1512
		oDeM 1513
	////// [x+5] /// [x+5]	oDeM 1514
	////////////////////////////////	oDeM 1515
	////////////////////////////////	oDeM 1518
	////// [3] ////////////////////////////////	oUC 32998
		oUC 33012
	////////////////////////////////	oWilson 62
8,3 (1)		
		pSallier II
	///// [I,2]	pAmherst XIV / 10775e
	• 9 + 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 	pBerlin P. 14423
		oANAsh.Mus.H.O.311
	'///'/////	oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367
	End ⊜	oAbydos
	/////////////////////////////////	oBerlin P. 10642
	'///'/////	oBerlin P. 14934
	///	oDeM 1204



8,3 (2)

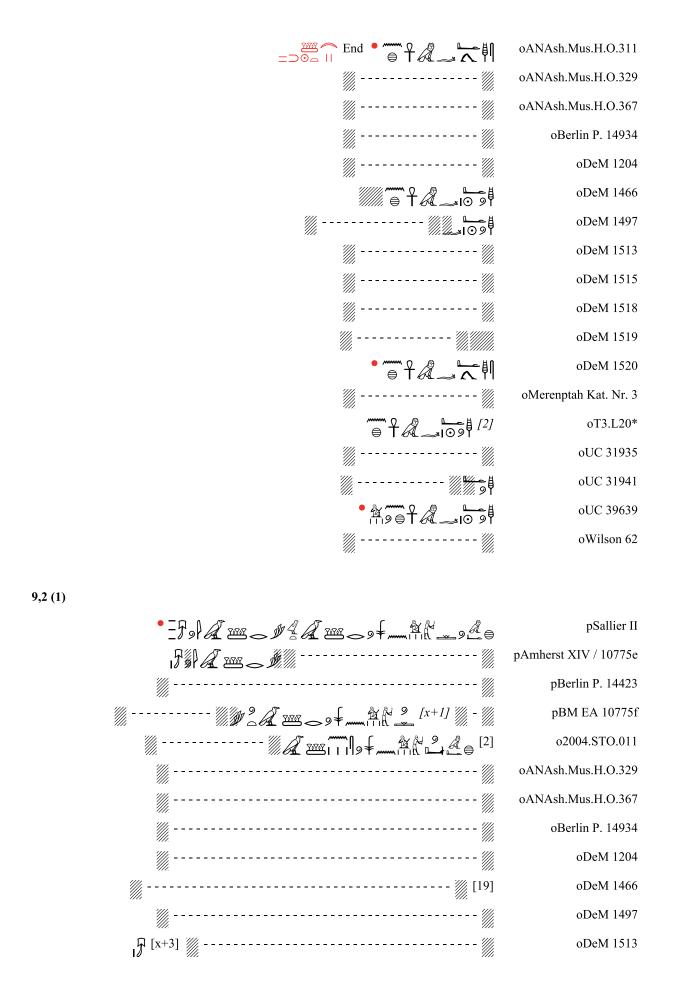


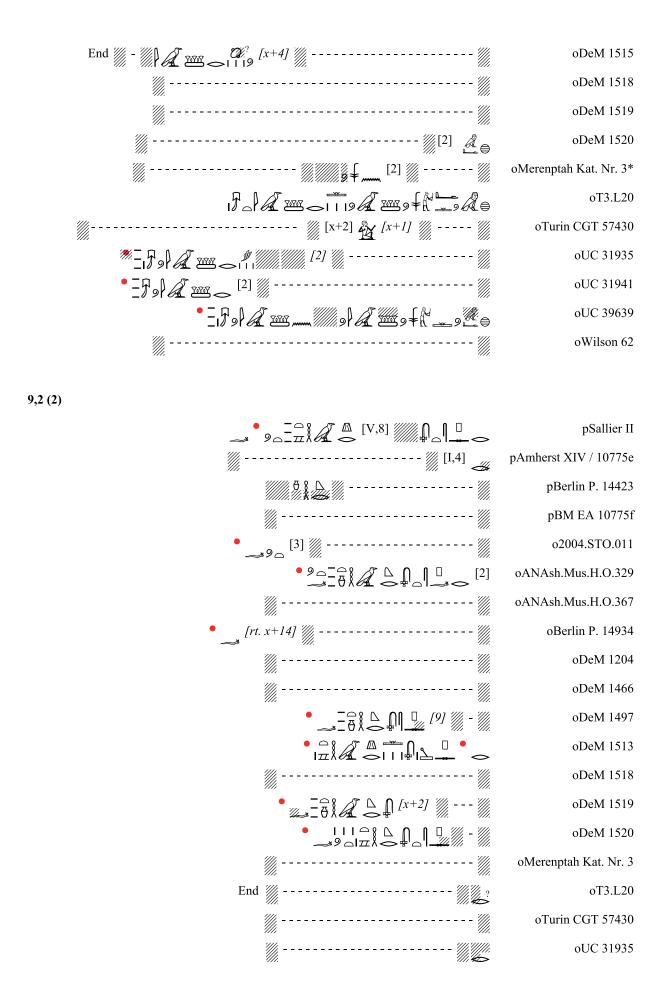
9,1(1)

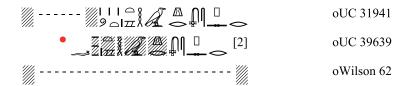


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9,1(2)





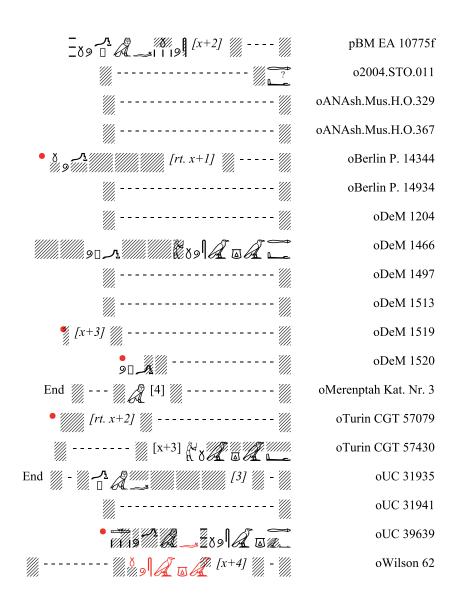


9,3(1)

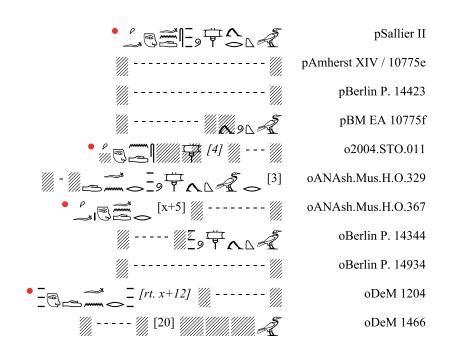


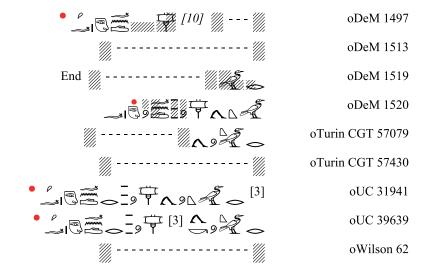
9,3 (2)



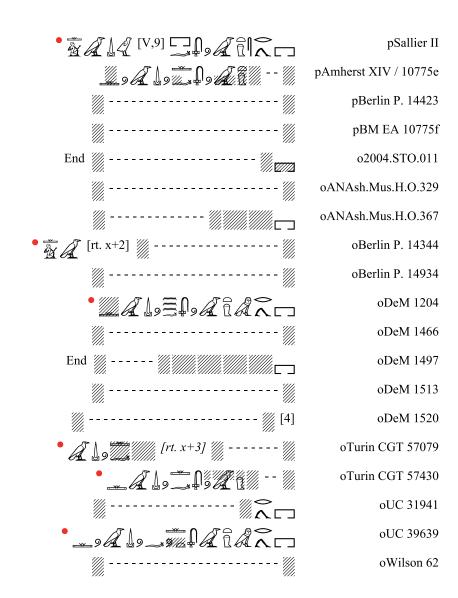


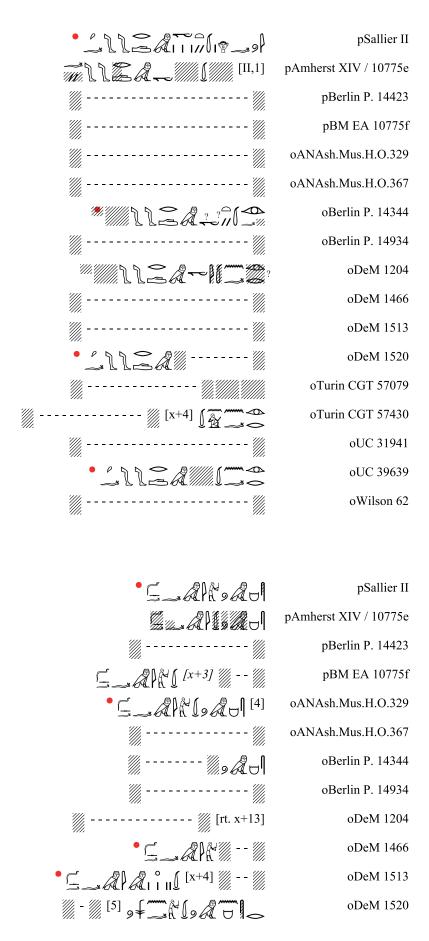
9,4(1)



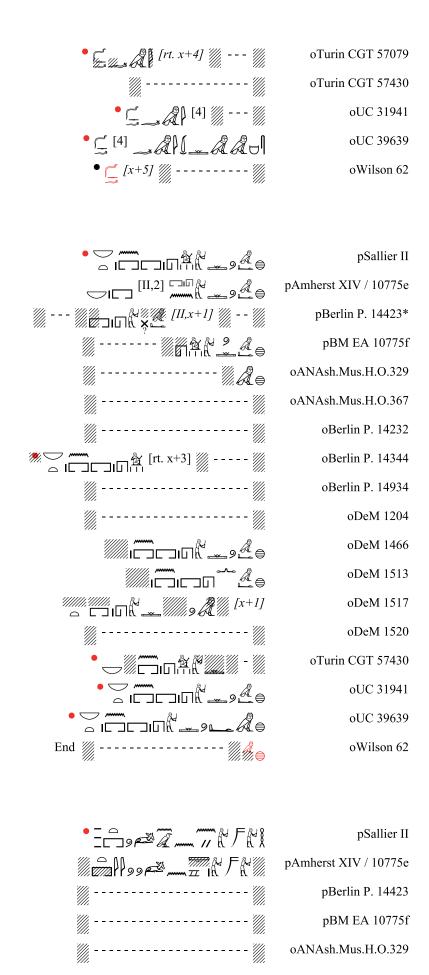


9,4(2)





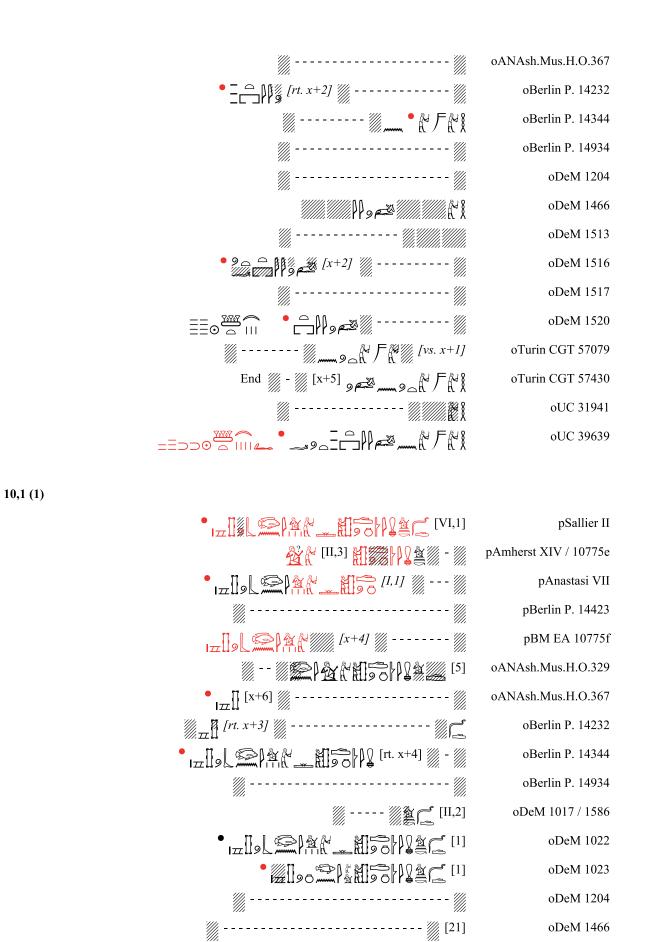
9,5 (2)



9,6(1)

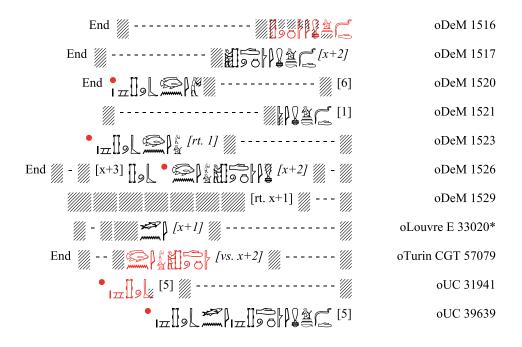
9,6(2)

139

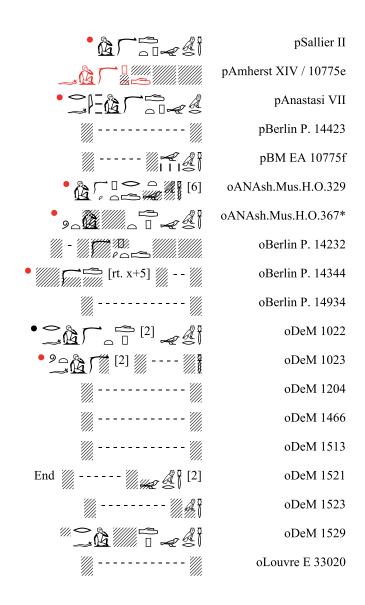


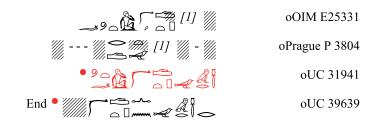
//// ------ /////

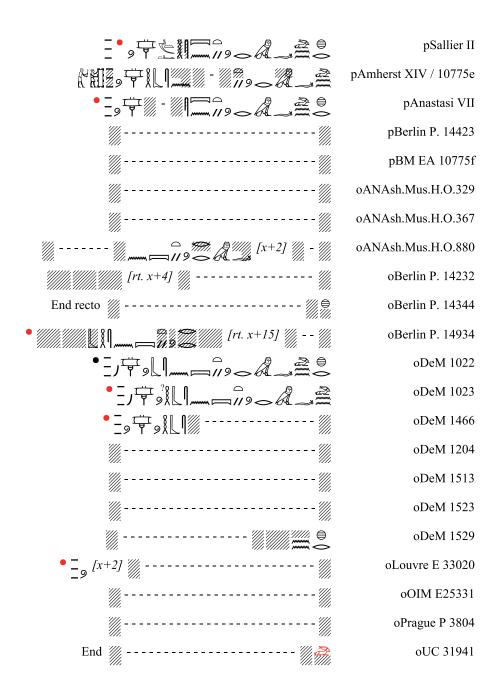
oDeM 1513



10,1(2)

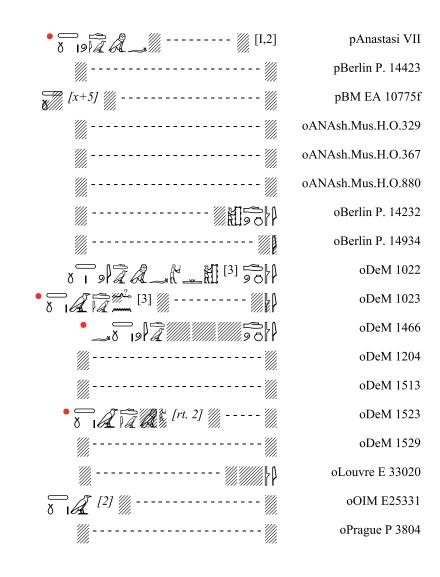




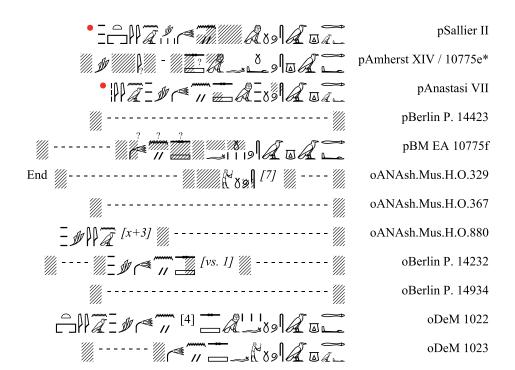


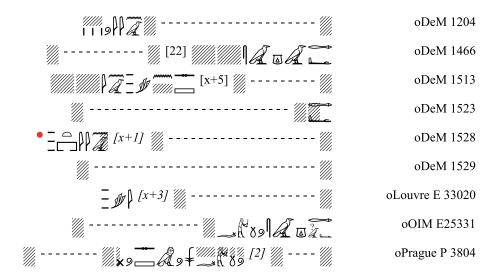
10,2 (2)



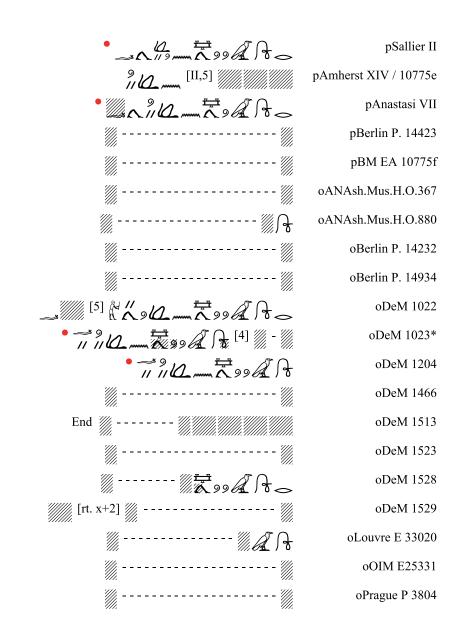


10,3 (1)





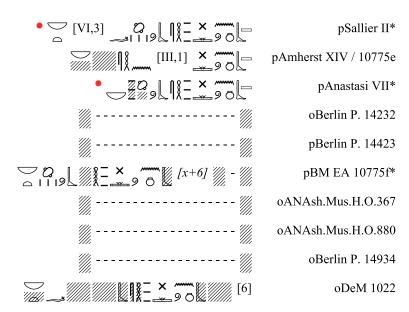
10,3 (2)

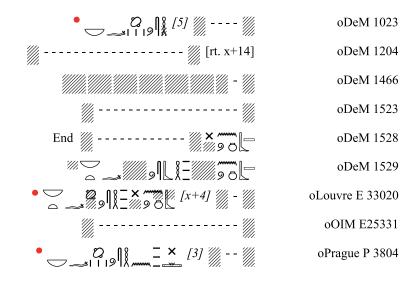


10,4(1)

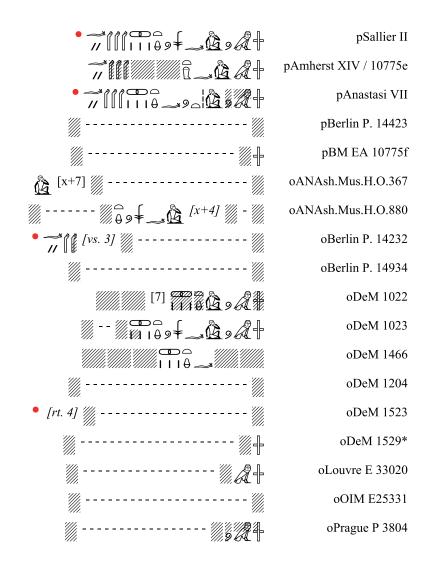


10,4(2)



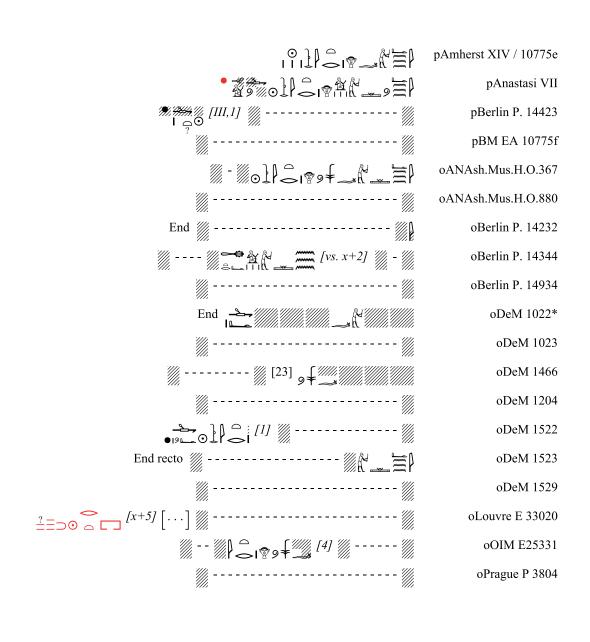


10,5 (1)

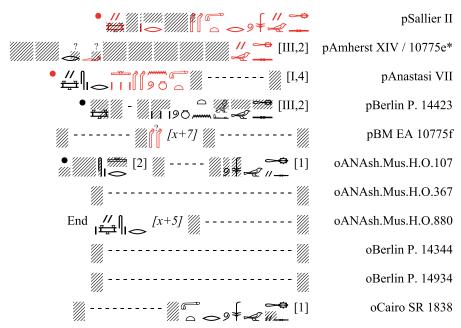


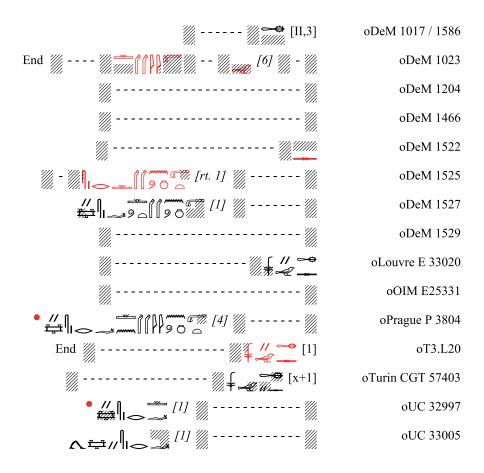
10,5 (2)



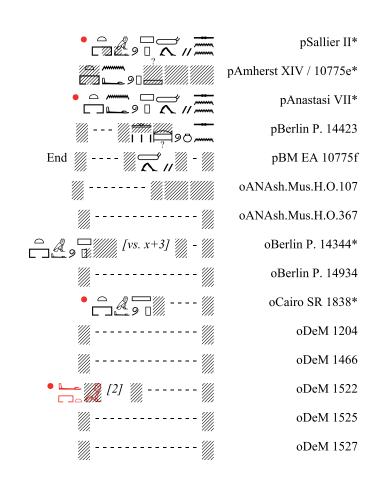


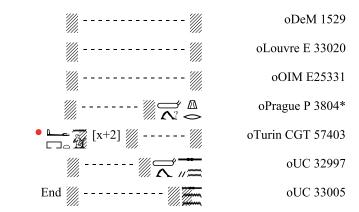
11,1(1)



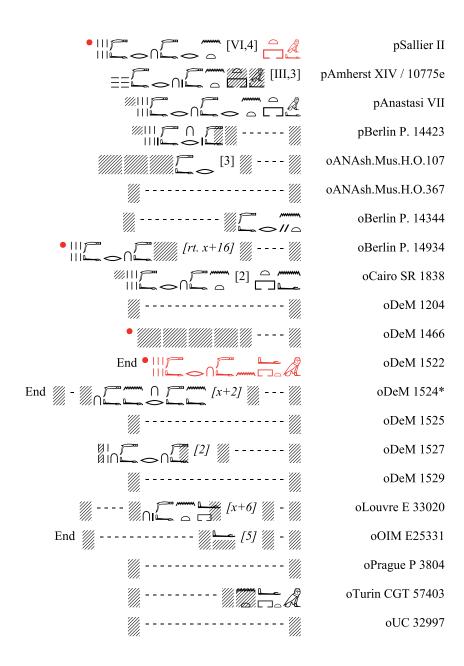


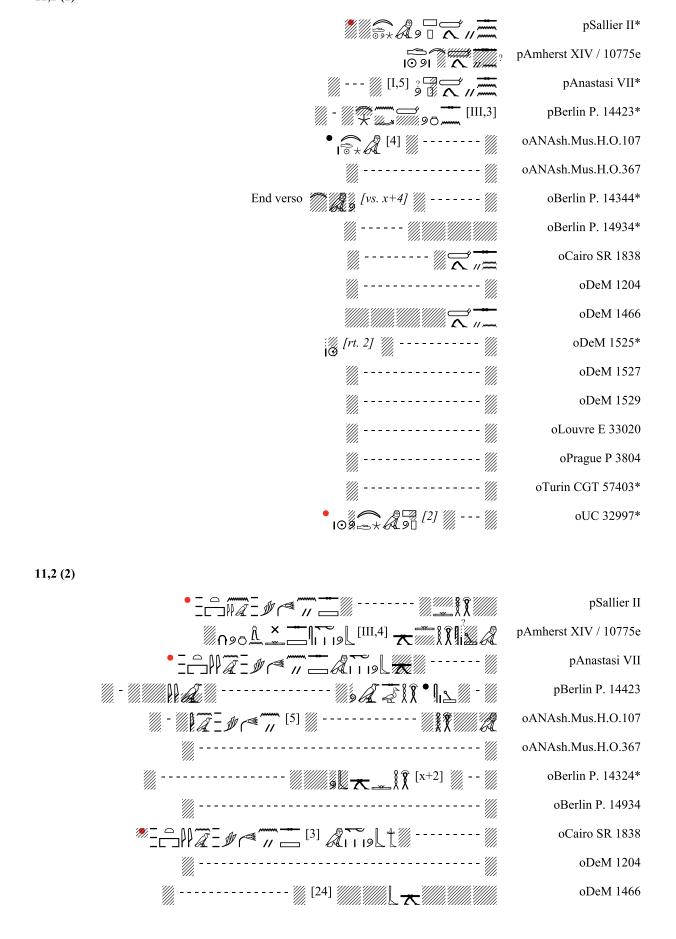
11,1 (2)

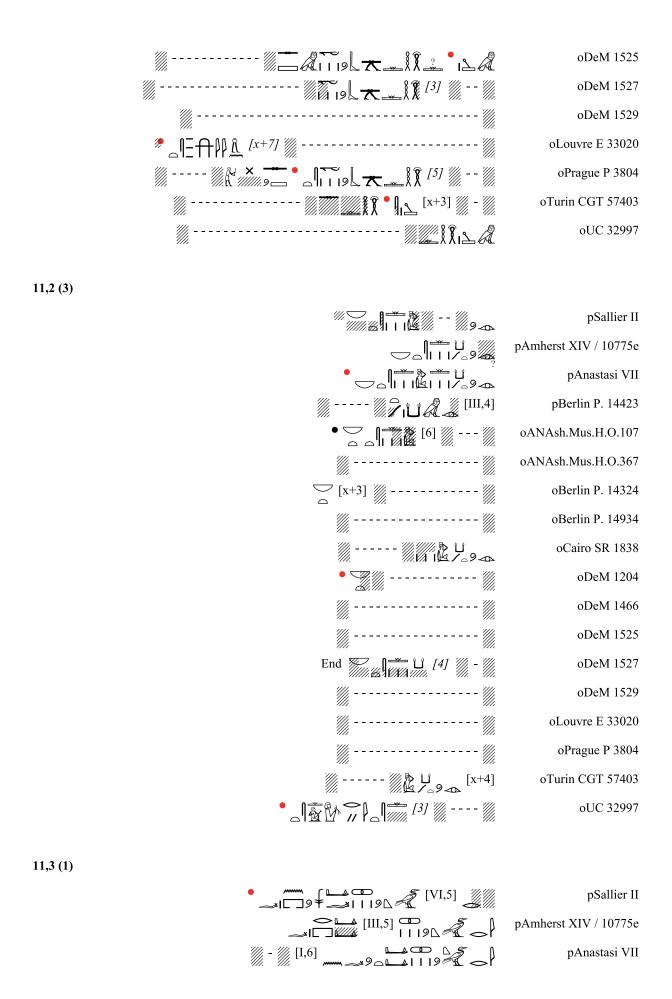


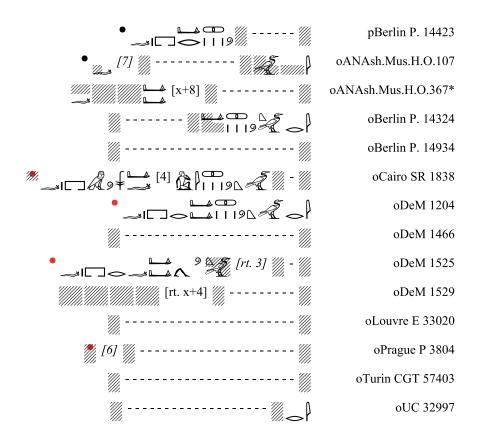


11,1 (3)

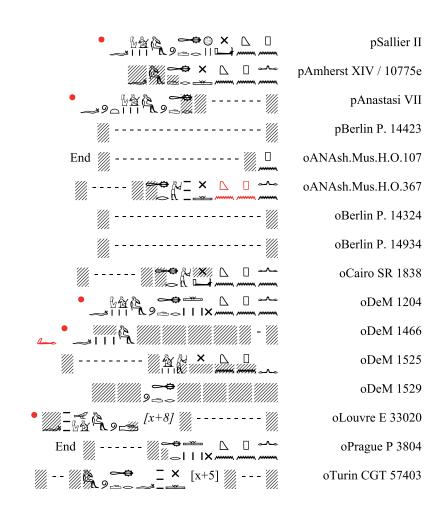






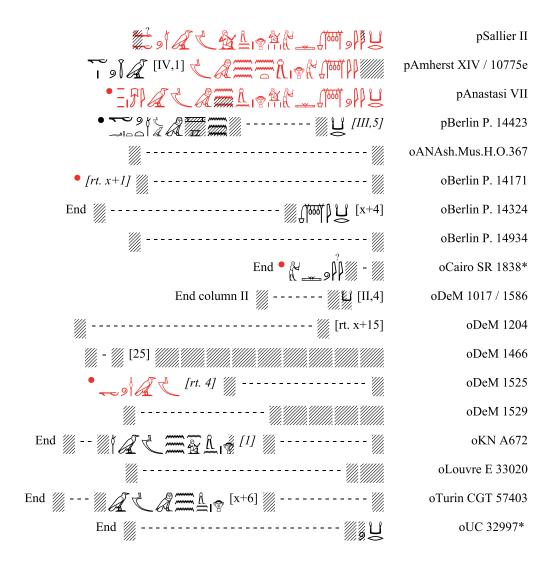


11,3 (2)

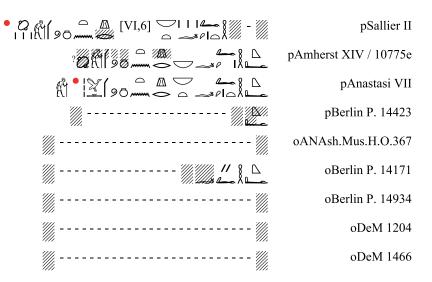


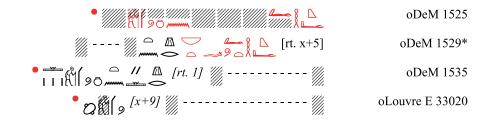
• [4] /// ----- ///

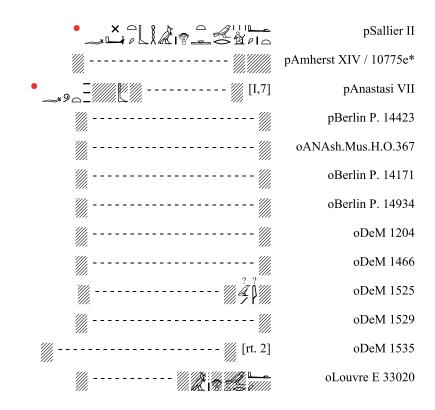
12,1 (1)



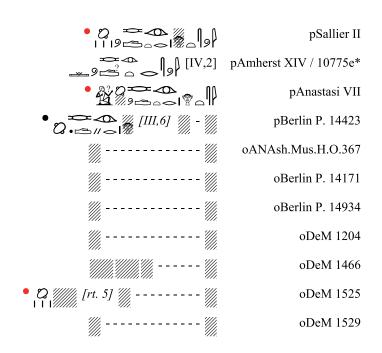
12,1 (2)





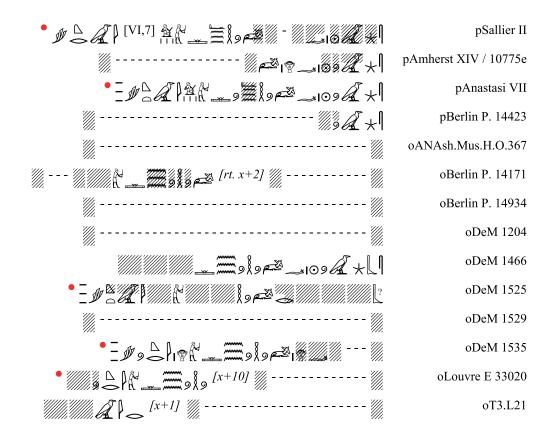


12,2 (2)

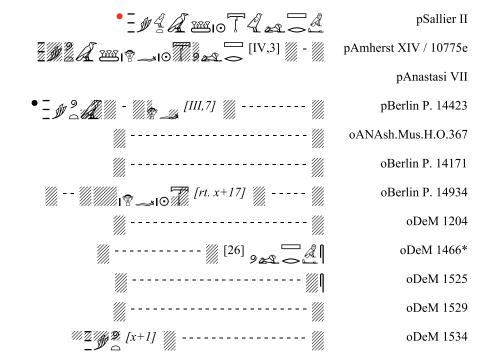


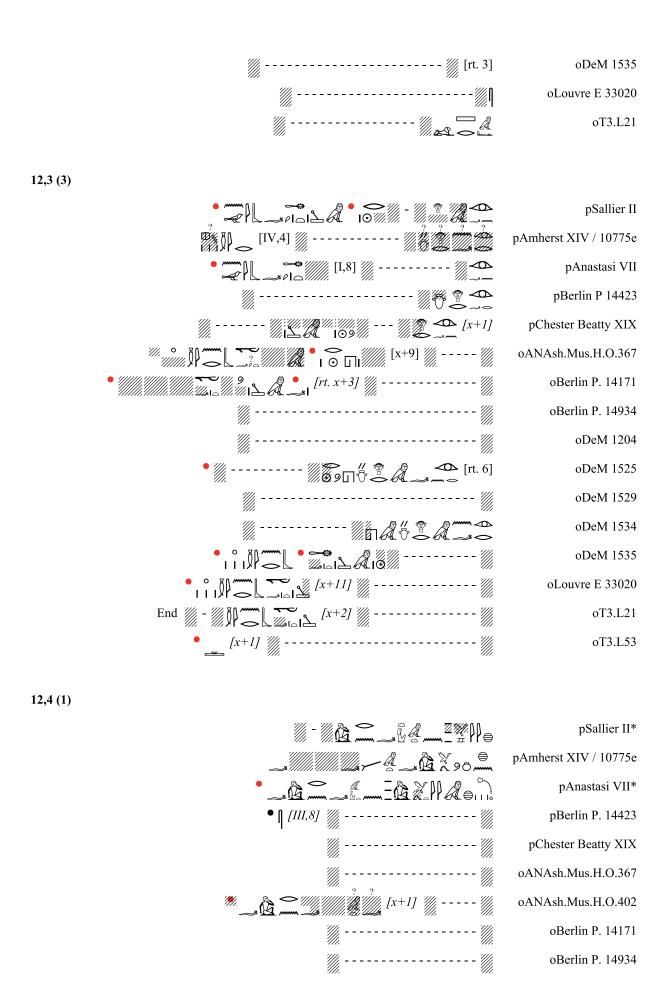
oDeM 1535

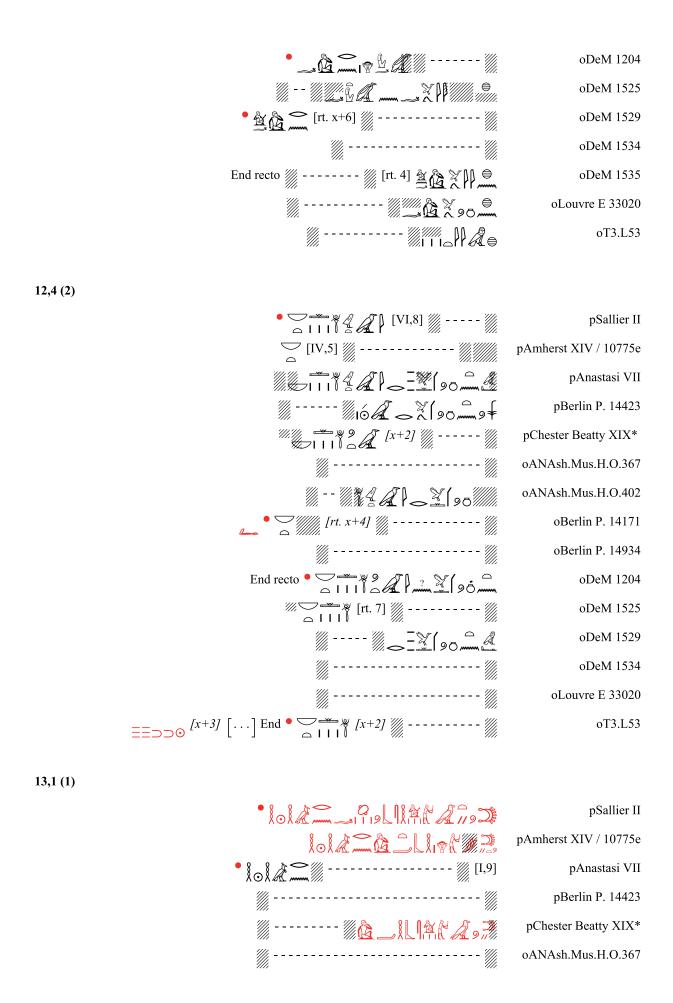
12,3 (1)



12,3 (2)



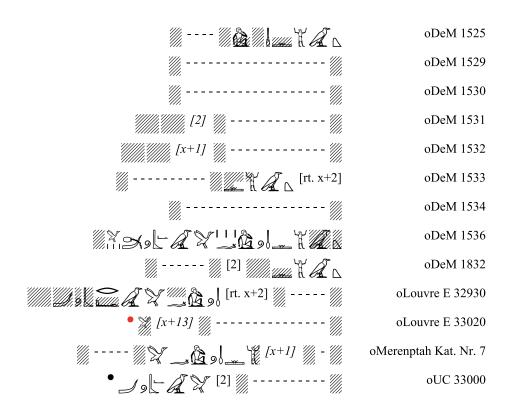


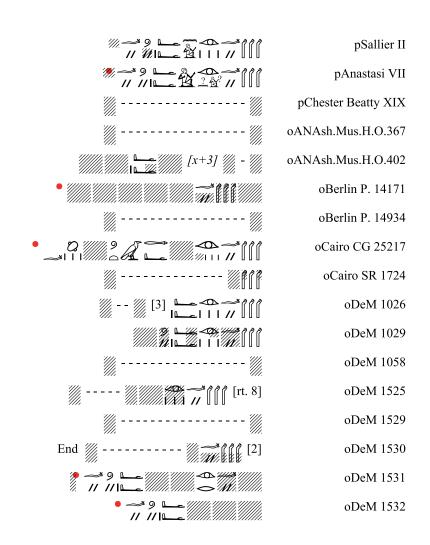


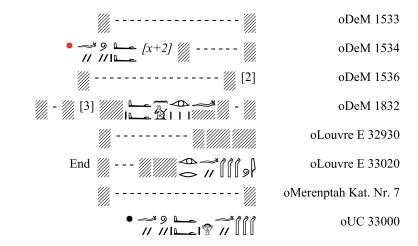


End # ---pAmherst XIV / 10775e pAnastasi VII End • ₩ [III,9] // ----pBerlin P. 14423 pChester Beatty XIX oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367 /// -----/// // // // A \ oANAsh.Mus.H.O.402 • ////// [rt. x+5] //// ------//// oBerlin P. 14171 oBerlin P. 14934 oCairo CG 25217 oCairo SR 1724 oDeM 1026 oDeM 1029 oDeM 1058

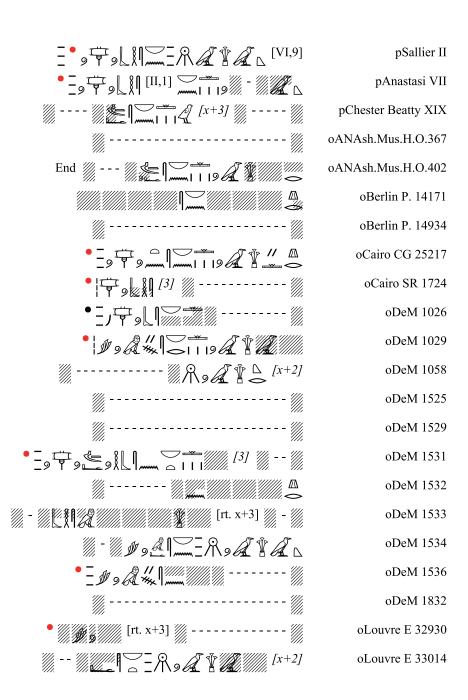
13,1 (2)



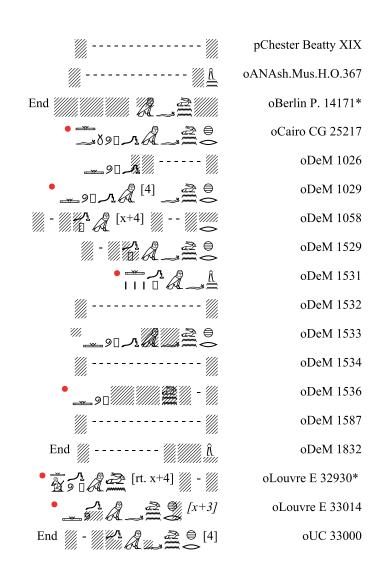




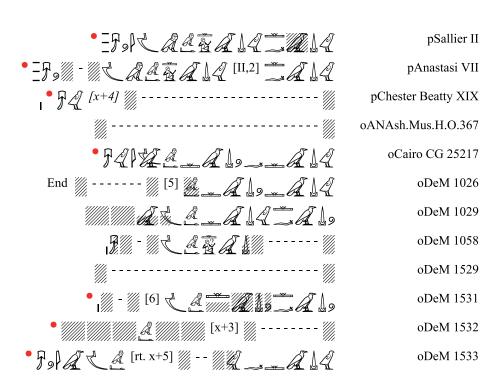
13,2 (2)

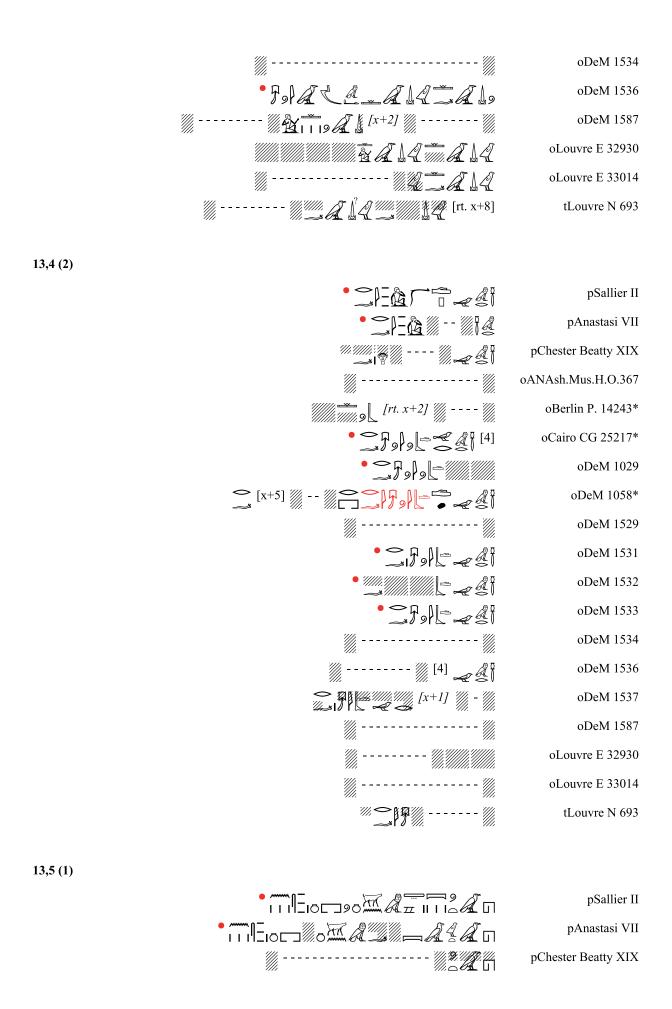


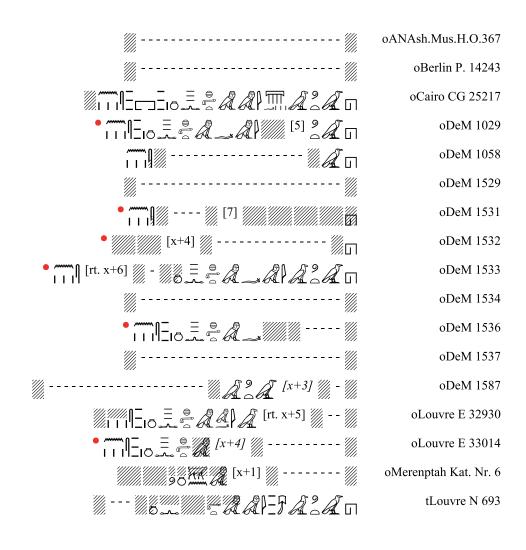
///////	oMerenptah Kat. Nr. 7
///······	oUC 33000
13,3 (1)	
	pSallier II
	pAnastasi VII
////////////////////////////////	pChester Beatty XIX
	oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367
• ////////////////////////////////////	oBerlin P. 14171
End recto // // [[[rt. x+18] // //]	oBerlin P. 14934
	oCairo CG 25217
End /// /// 9 + 2 12 9 2 3	oCairo SR 1724
	oDeM 1026
© = 1	oDeM 1029
	oDeM 1058
End recto // // [rt. 9] //	oDeM 1525
•	oDeM 1529
	oDeM 1531
	oDeM 1532
•	oDeM 1533
//// /// /// /// /// /////////////////	oDeM 1534
	oDeM 1536
	oDeM 1587
	oDeM 1832
	oLouvre E 32930
///////	oLouvre E 33014
End //[x+2] // - //	oMerenptah Kat. Nr. 7
// // // og ≠	oUC 33000
13,3 (2)	
	pSallier II
	pAnastasi VII



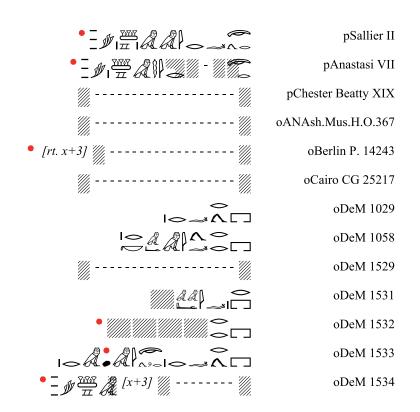
13,4(1)

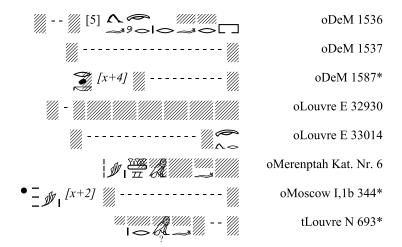




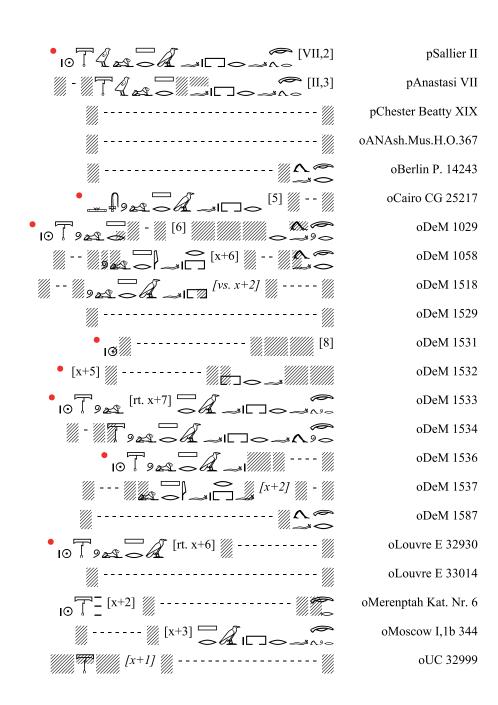


13,5 (2)

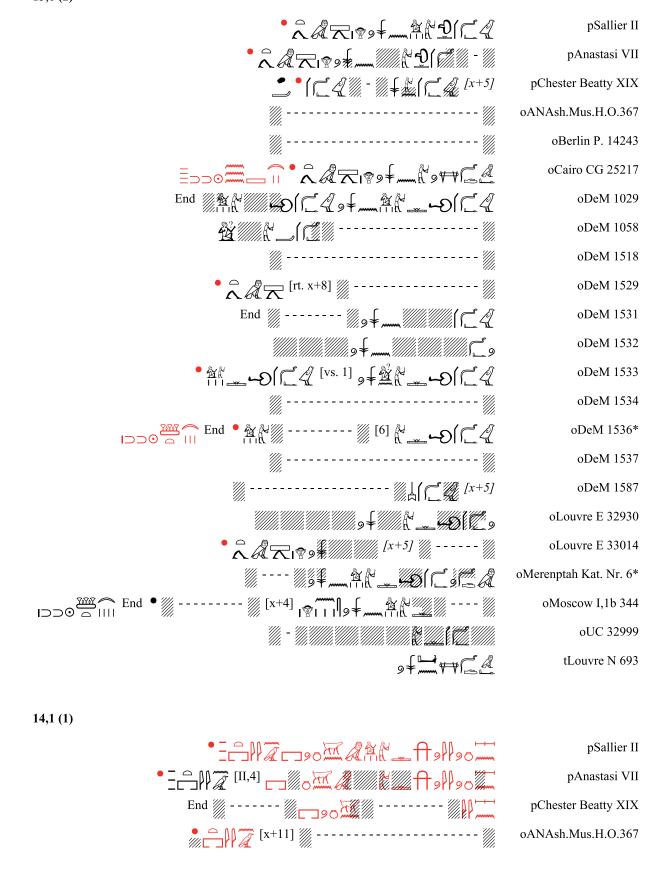


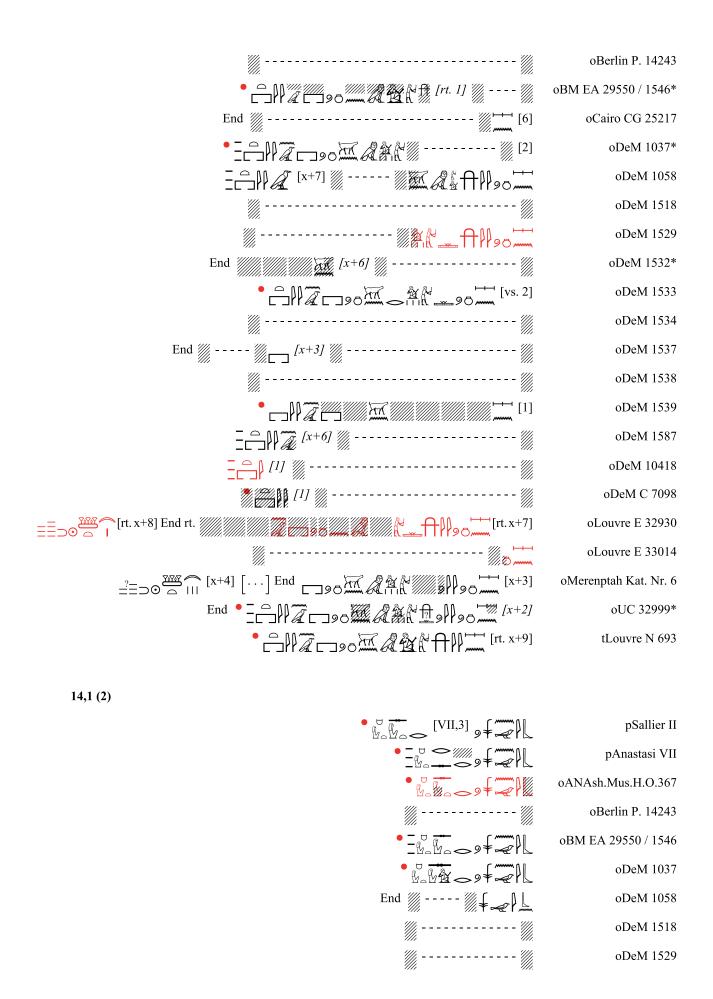


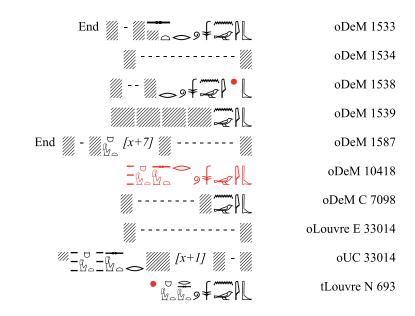
13,6(1)

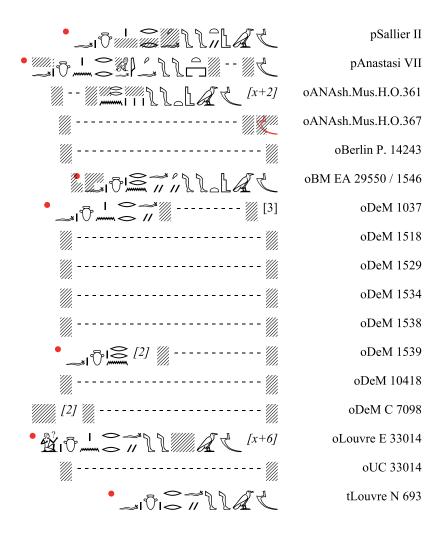


13,6(2)



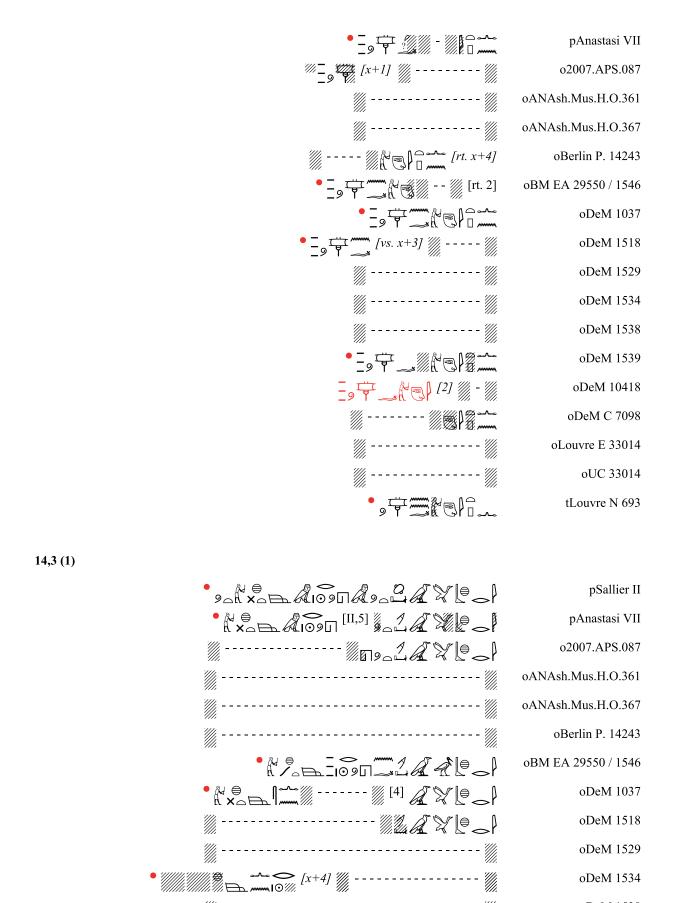






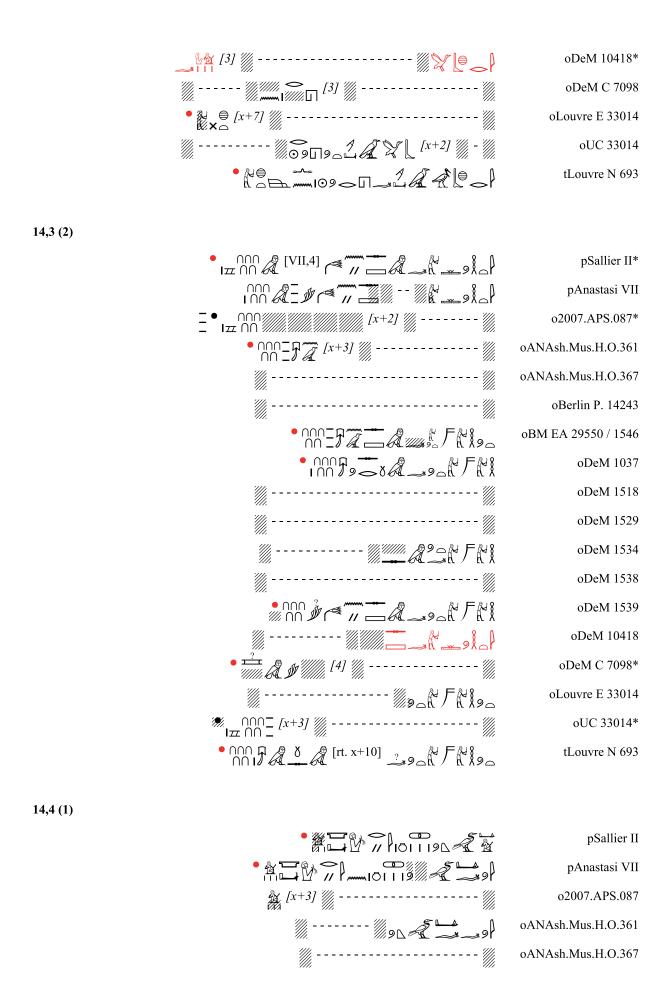
14,2 (2)

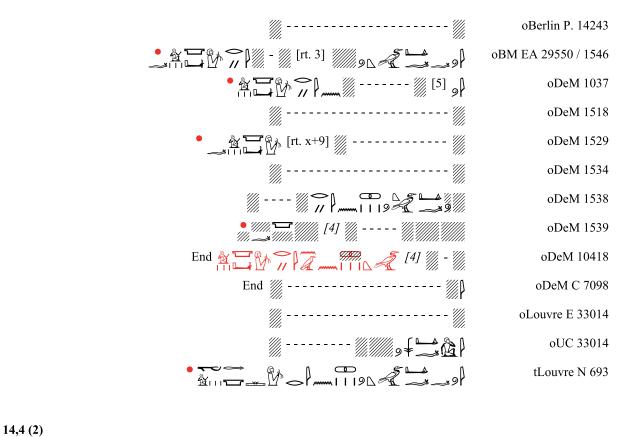
pSallier II*

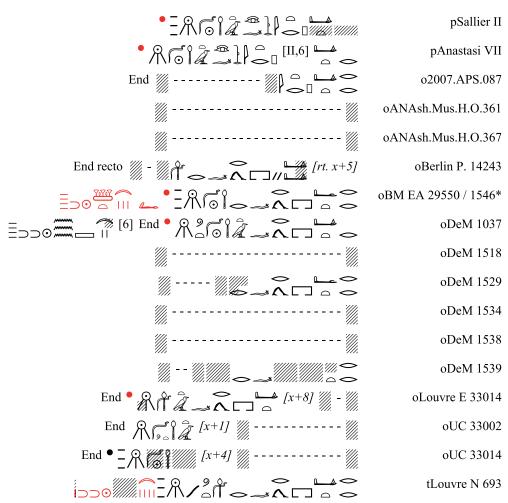


oDeM 1538

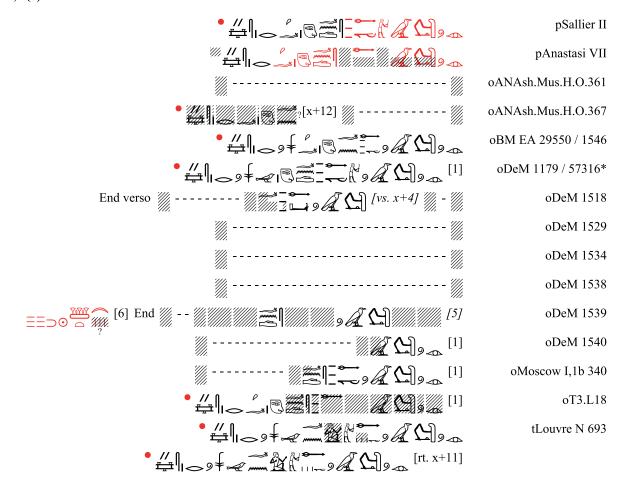
oDeM 1539



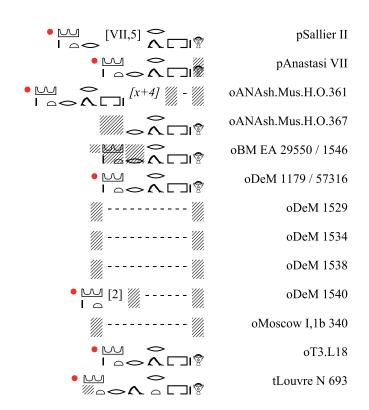


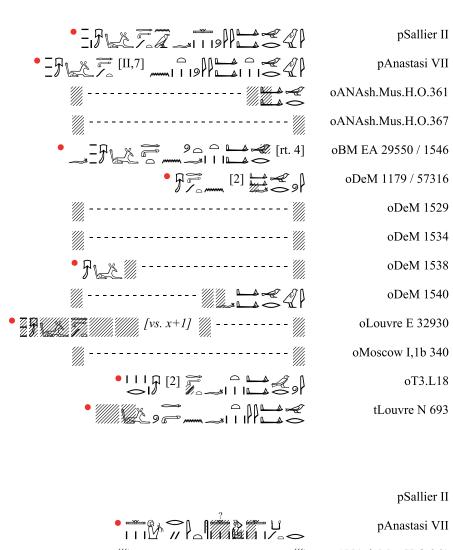


15,1 (1)



15,1 (2)

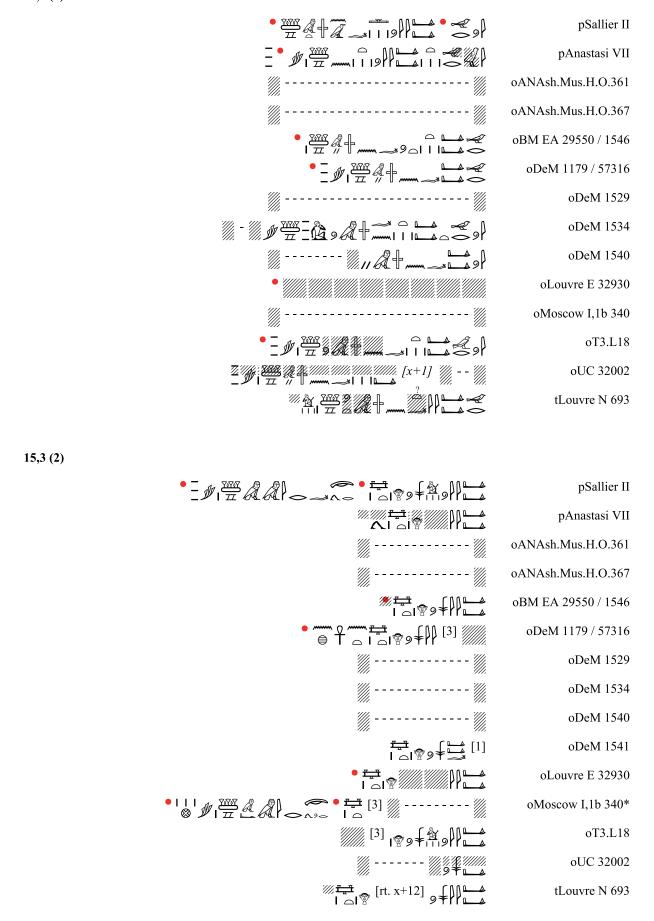




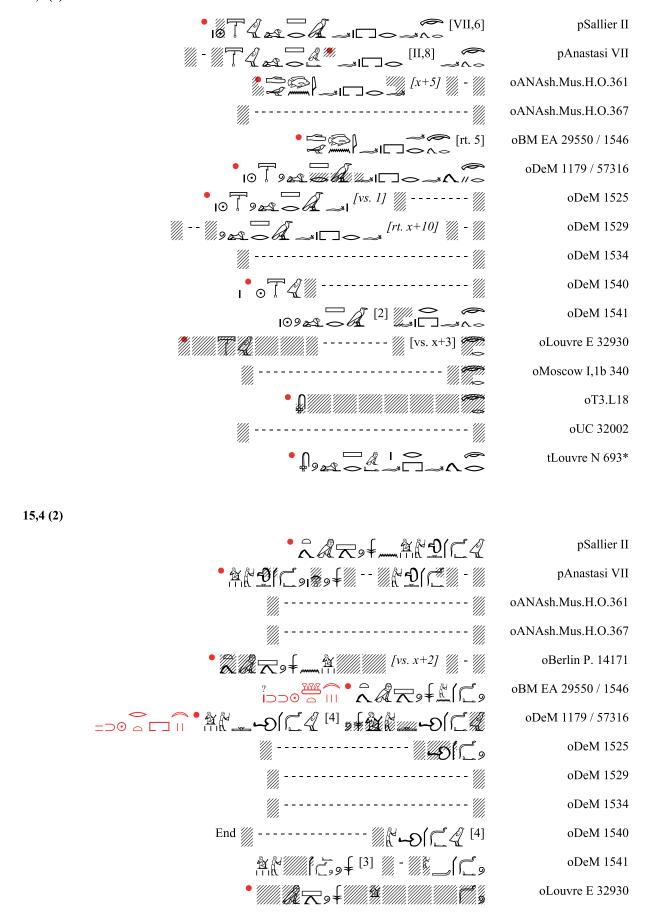
15,2 (2)

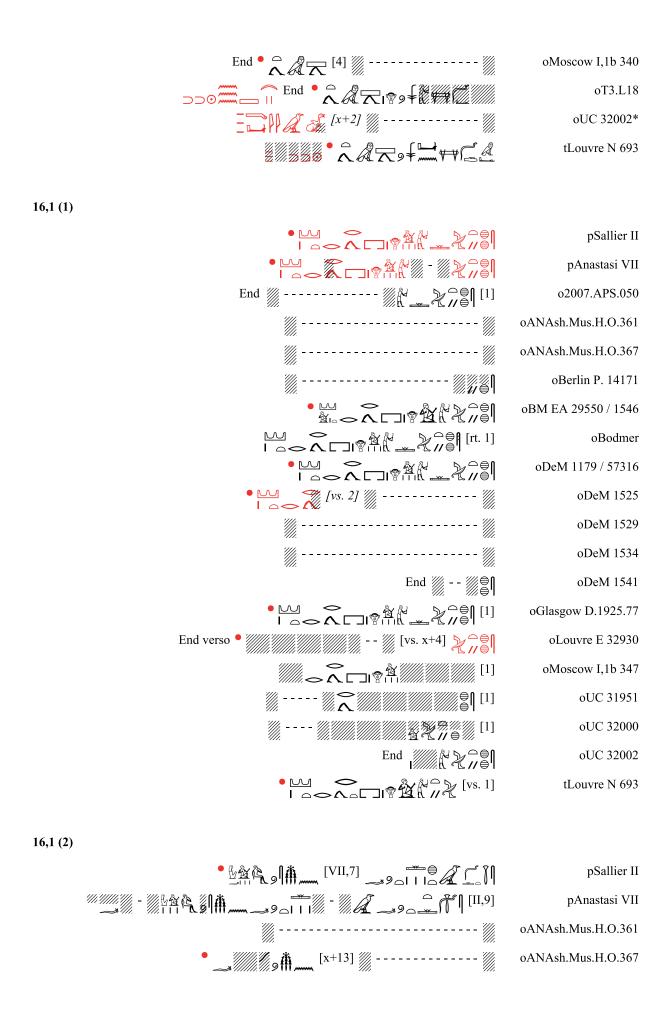
pAnastasi VII	
oANAsh.Mus.H.O.361	<i>////</i> ////////////////////////////////
oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367	<i>////</i> ////////////////////////////////
oBM EA 29550 / 1546	
oDeM 1179 / 57316	
oDeM 1529	/////////////////////////////////////
oDeM 1534	$ \bigcirc \qquad \bigcirc \qquad \bigcirc \qquad [x+5] $
oDeM 1538	End //
oDeM 1540	[3] ////////////////////////////////////
oLouvre E 32930	// // [vs. x+2]
oMoscow I,1b 340	
oT3.L18	
tLouvre N 693	

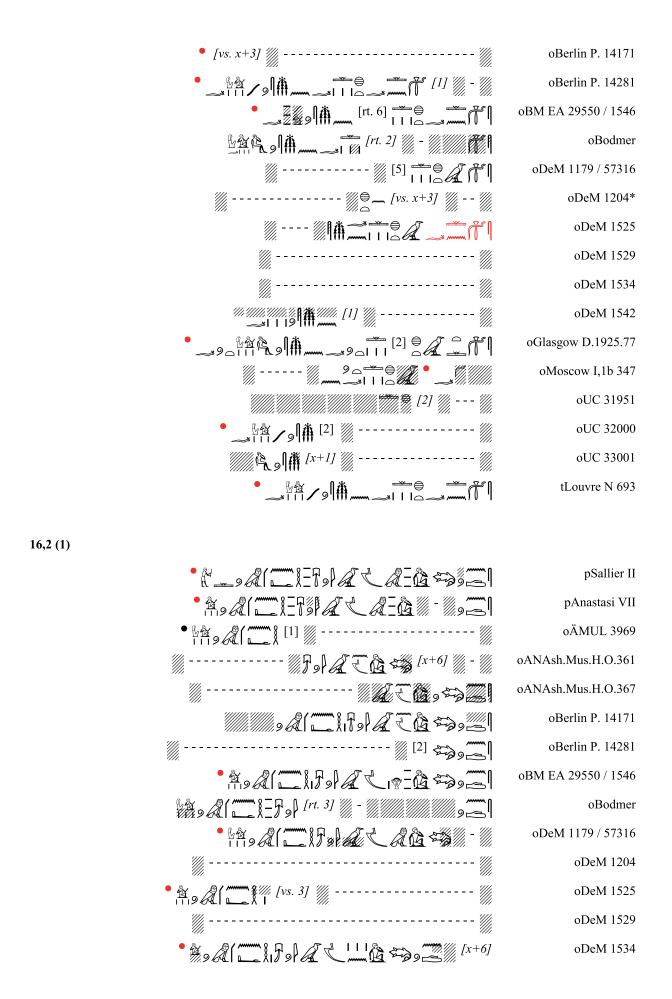
15,3 (1)

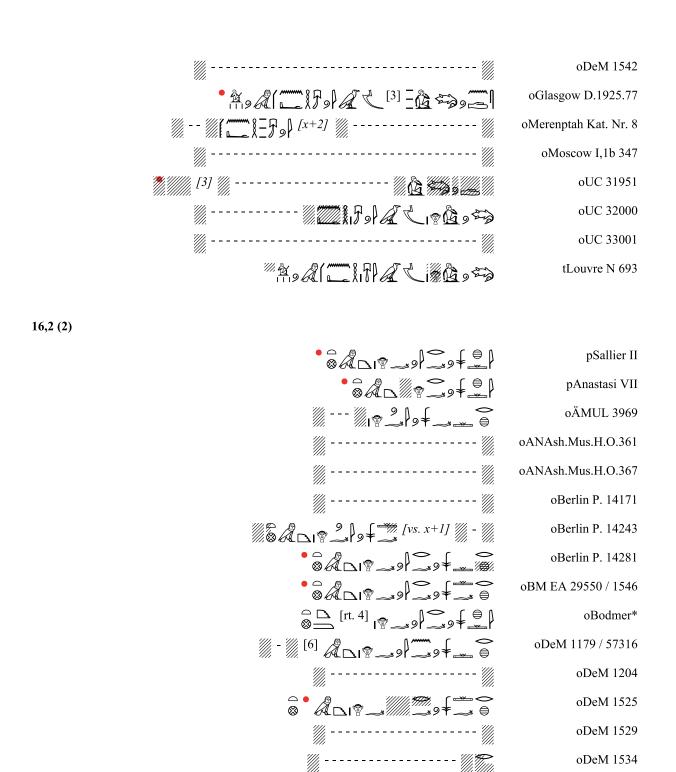


15,4 (1)









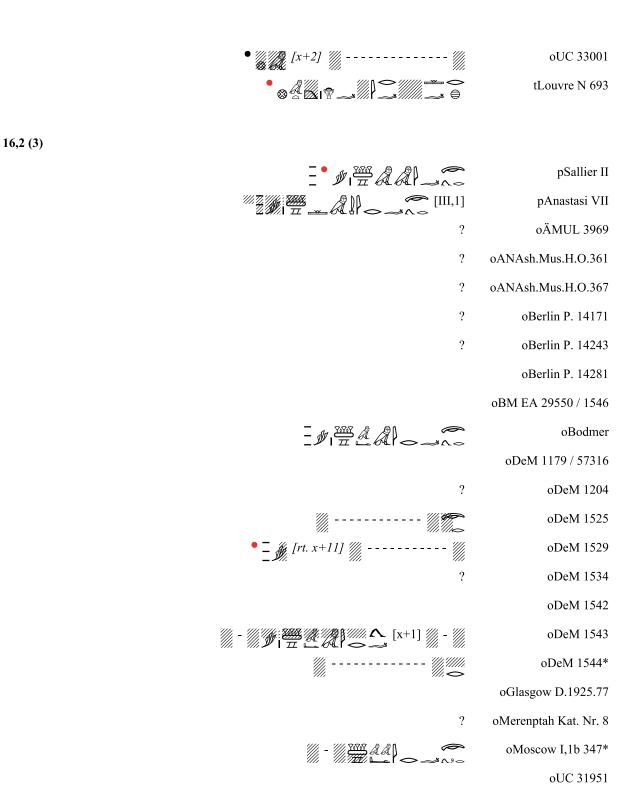
oGlasgow D.1925.77 oMerenptah Kat. Nr. 8 oMoscow I,1b 347

oUC 32000

oDeM 1542

oDeM 1544

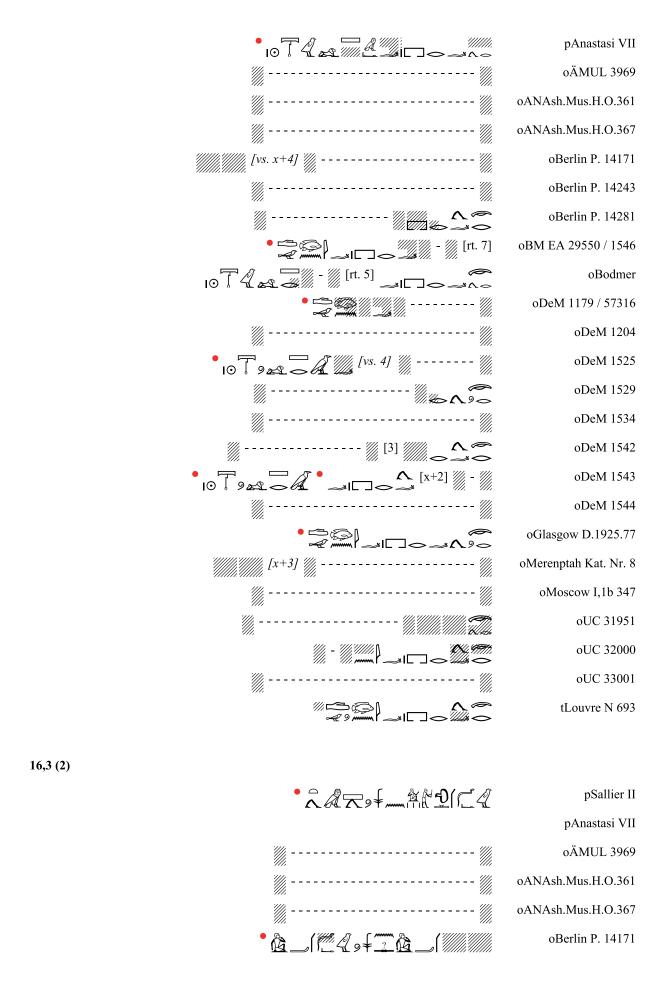
oUC 31951



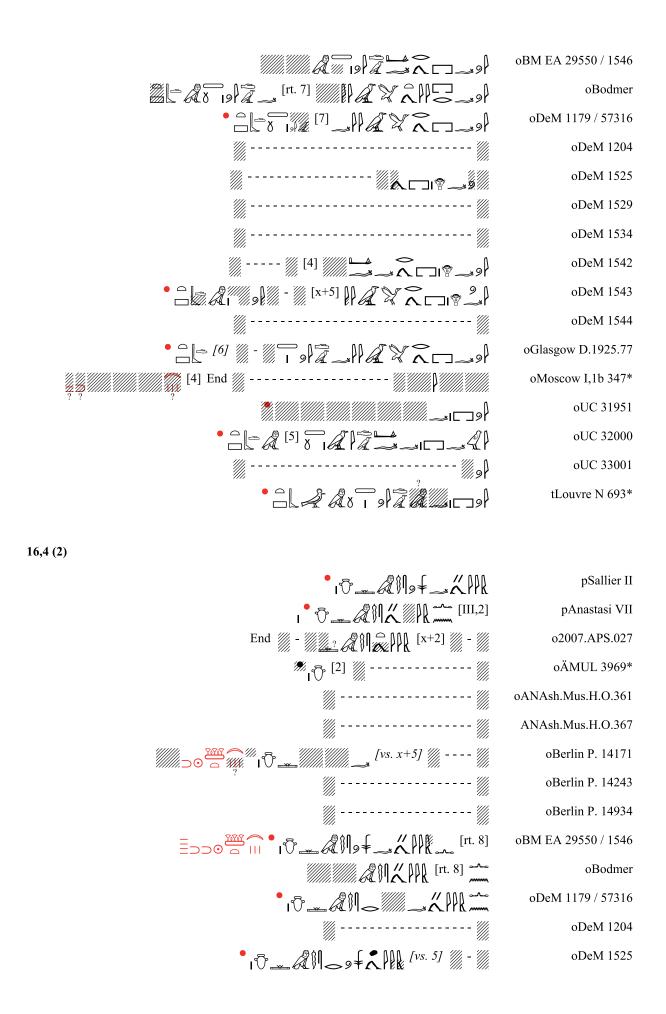
16,3 (1)

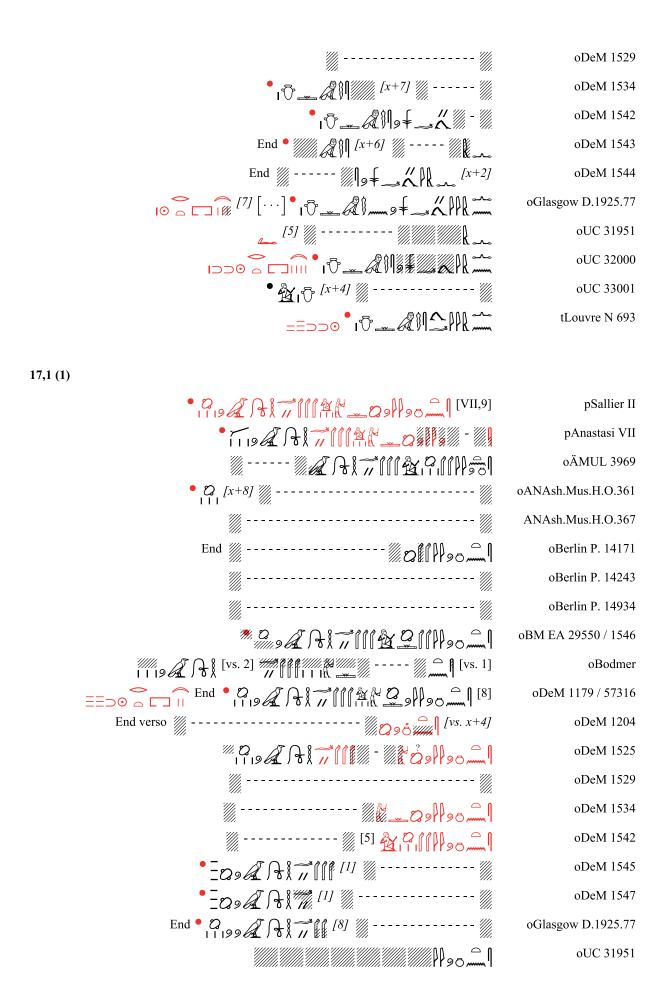
PSallier II

oUC 32000

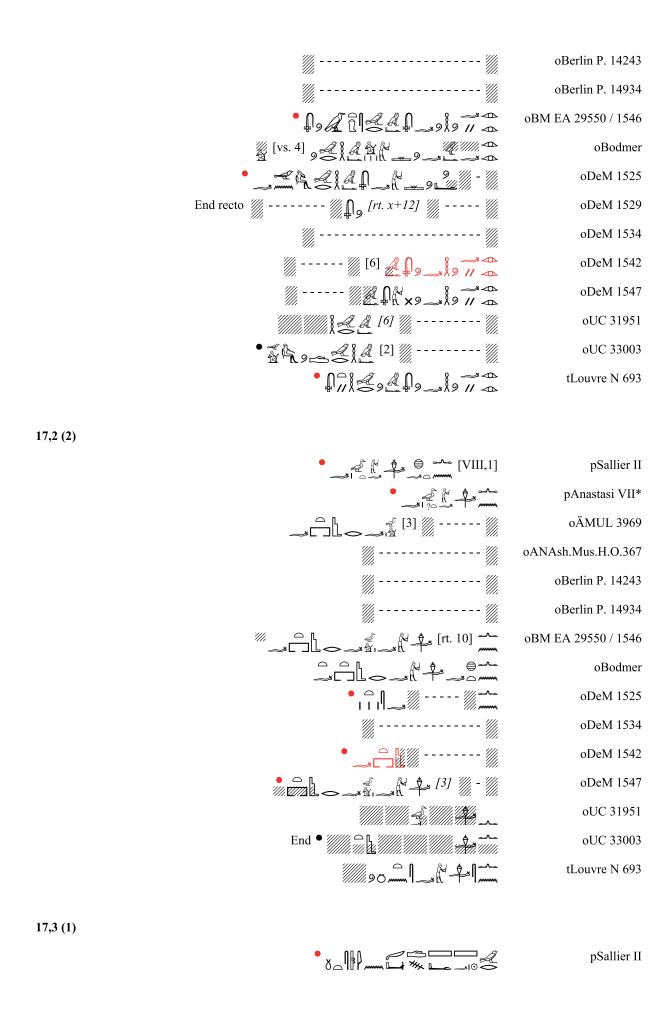




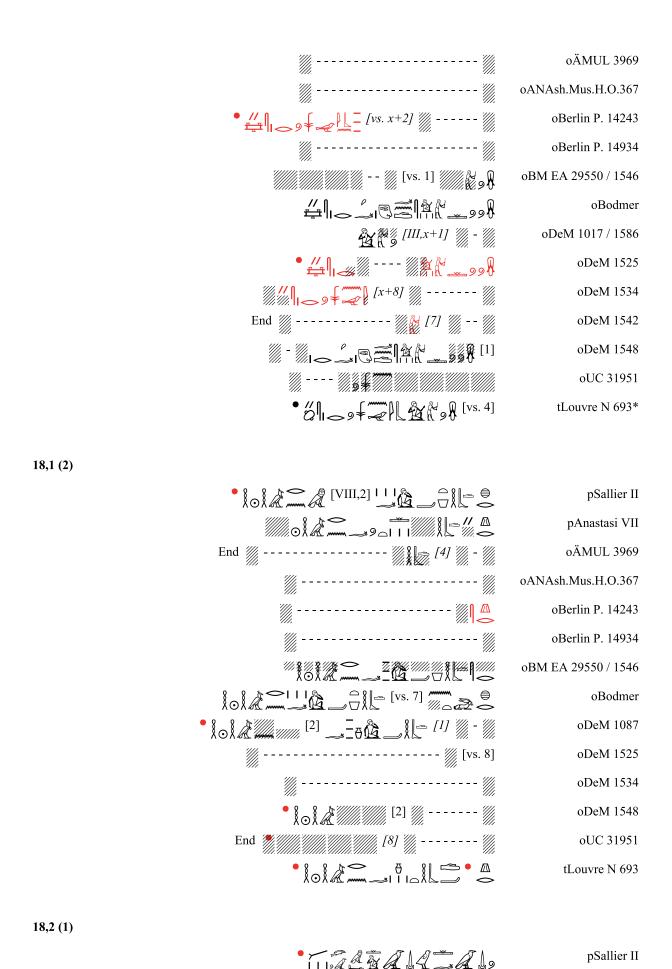


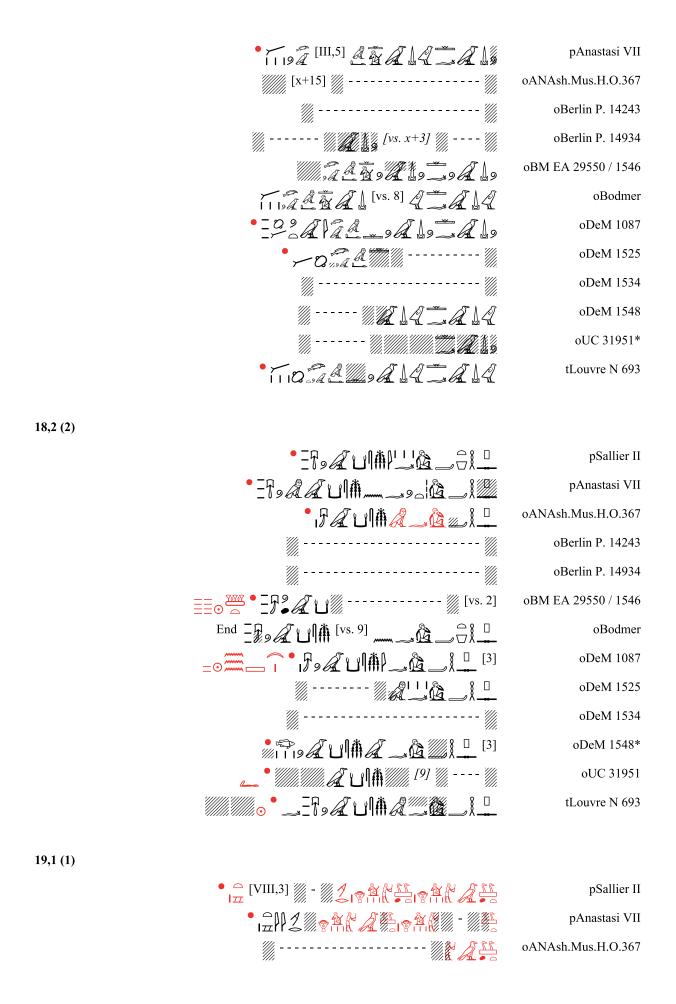


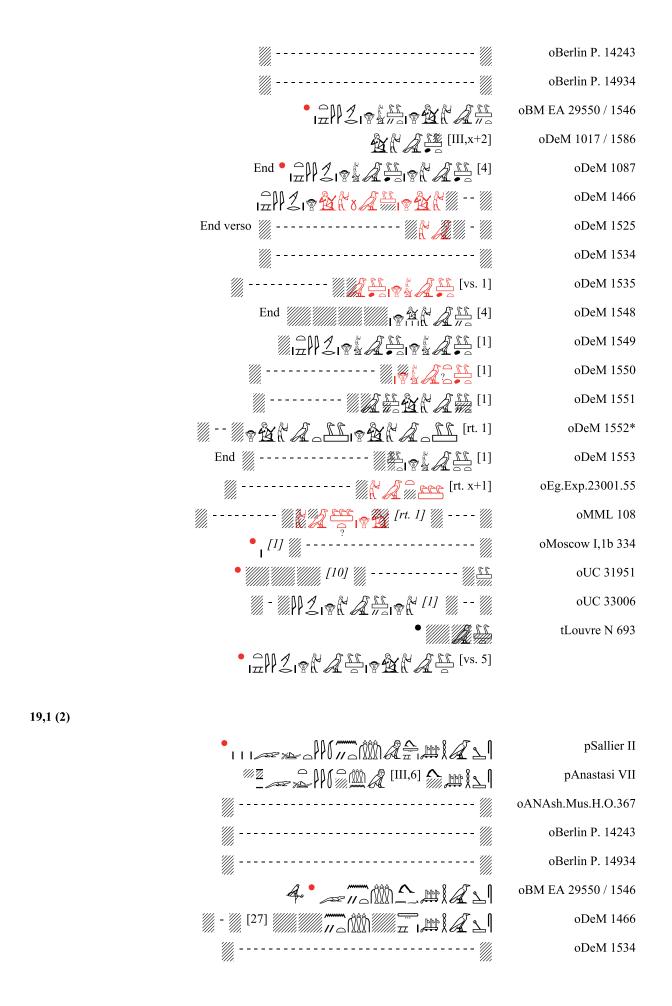
oUC 32000 oUC 33001* oUC 33003 tLouvre N 693 17,1 (2) pSallier II pAnastasi VII oÄMUL 3969 End /// -----oANAsh.Mus.H.O.361 ANAsh.Mus.H.O.367 oBerlin P. 14243 -----////// oBerlin P. 14934 oBM EA 29550 / 1546 oBodmer oDeM 1525 oDeM 1529 oDeM 1534 oDeM 1542 oDeM 1545 oDeM 1547 oUC 31951 oUC 32000 /// ------/// // C ____ oUC 33003 tLouvre N 693 17,2 (1) pSallier II pAnastasi VII oÄMUL 3969 oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367

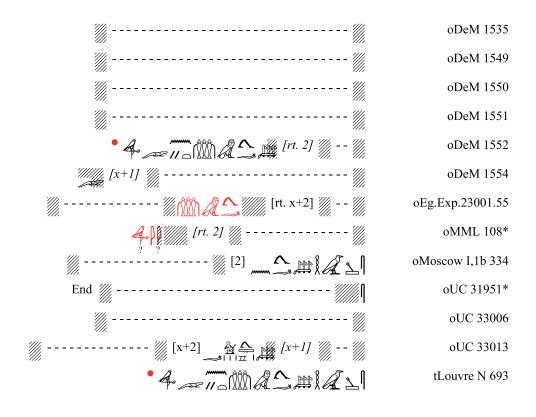




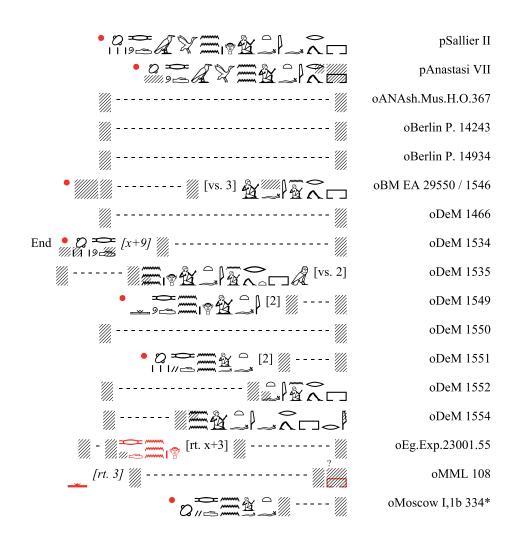


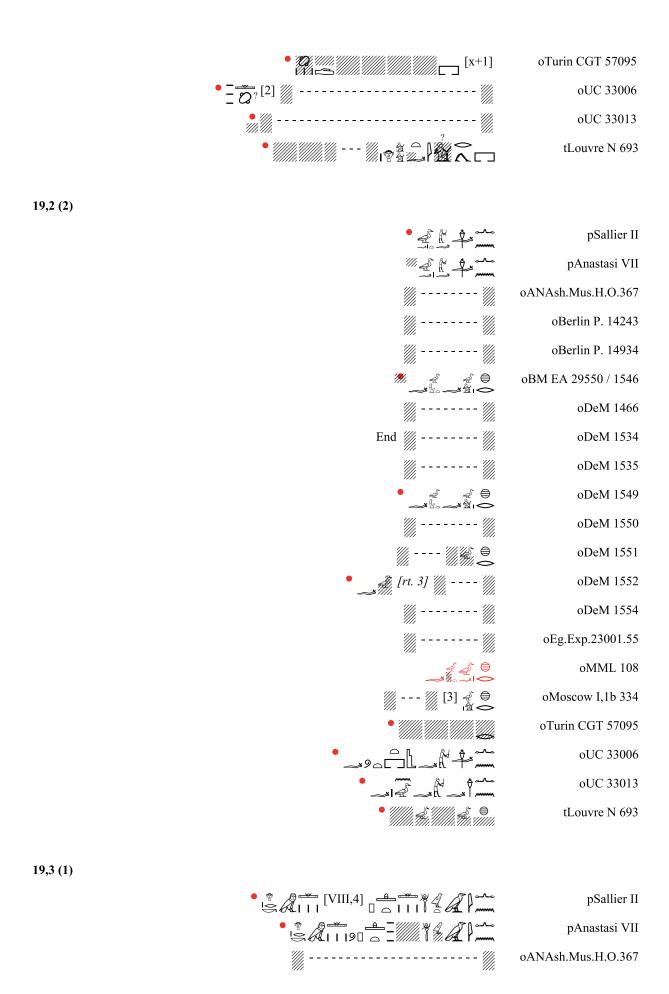


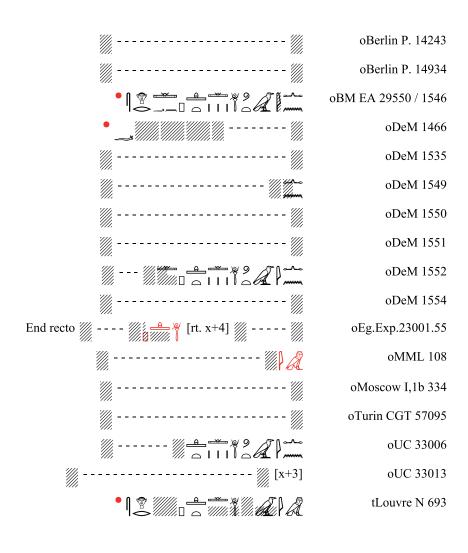




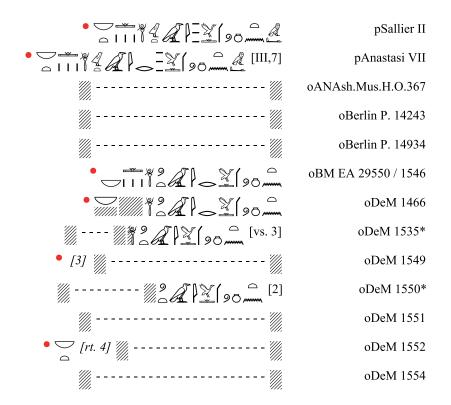
19,2 (1)

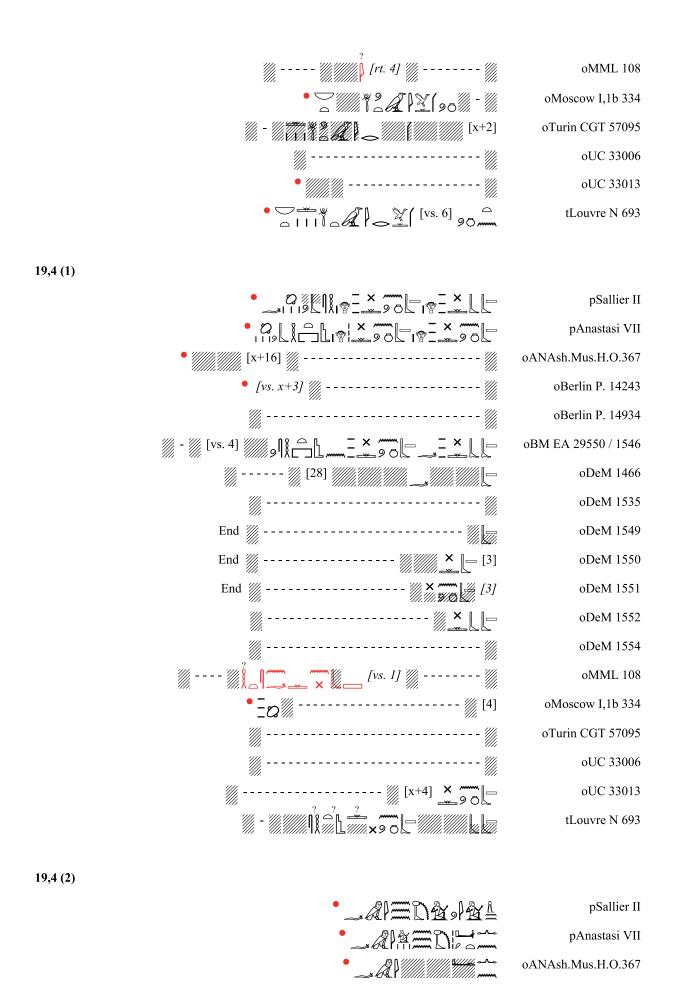


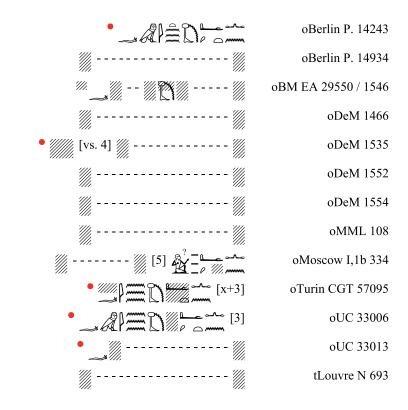




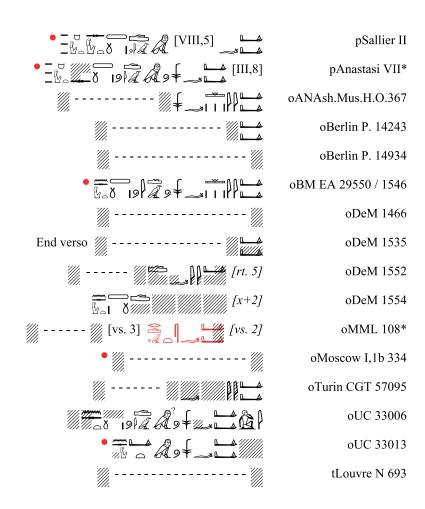
19,3 (2)



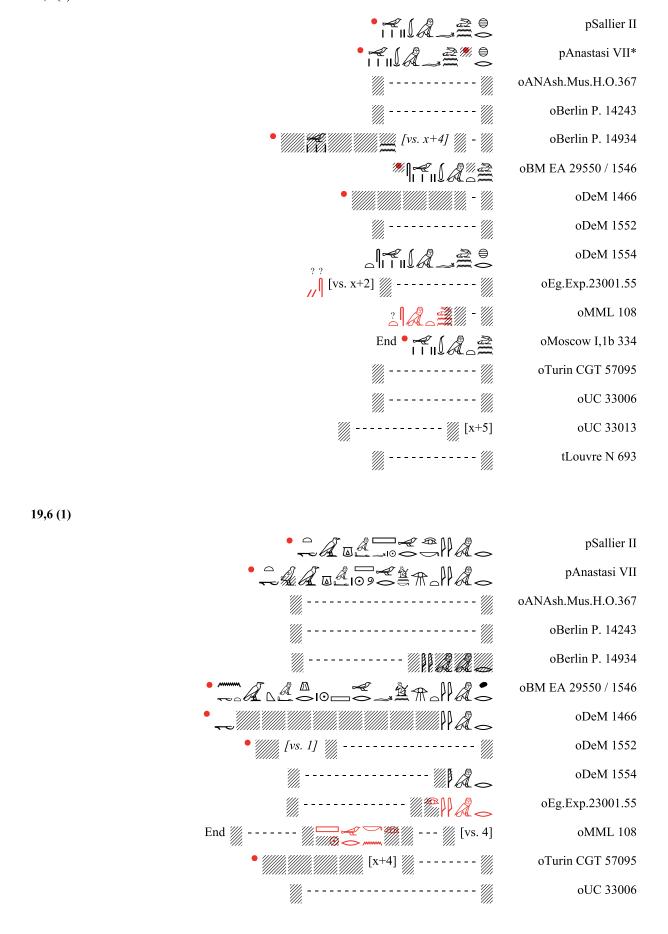




19,5 (1)

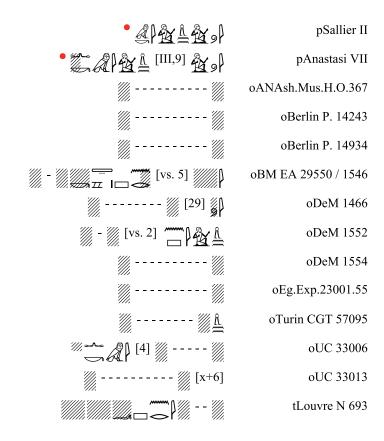


19,5 (2)

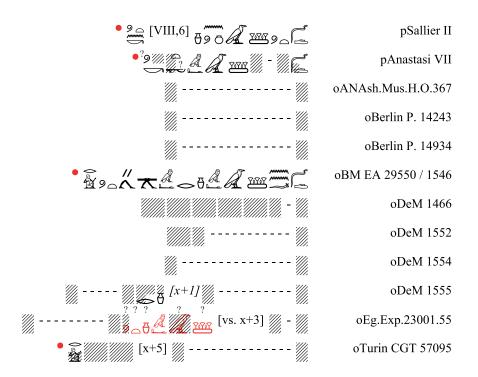


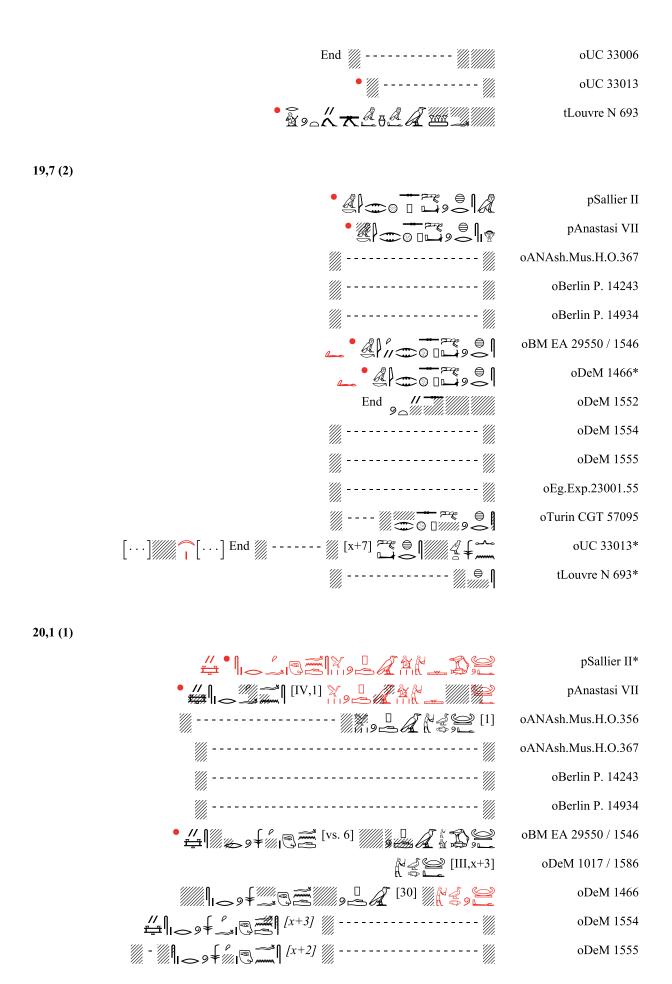
• OUC 33013 **Color out C 33013 **Louvre N 693

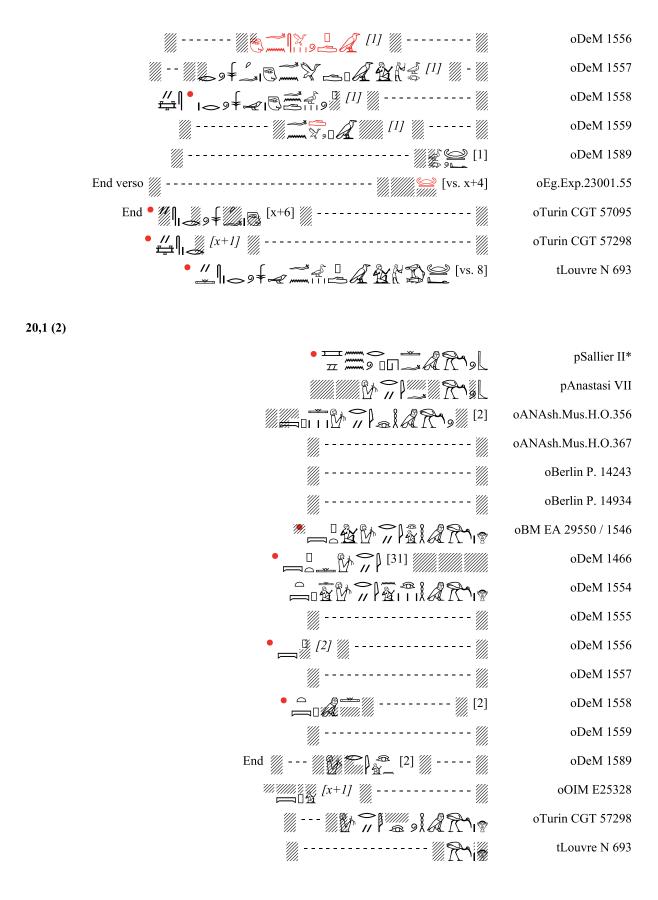
19,6(2)

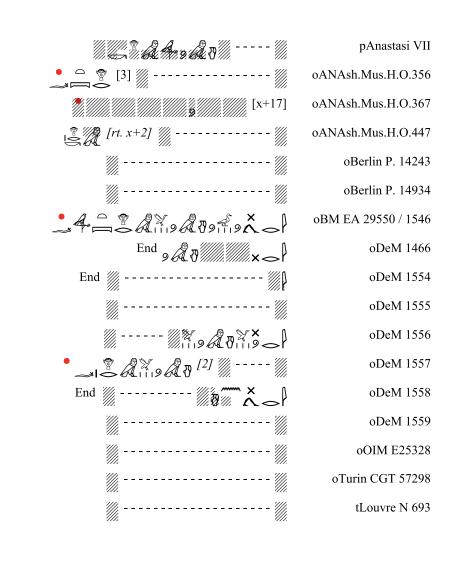


19,7 (1)

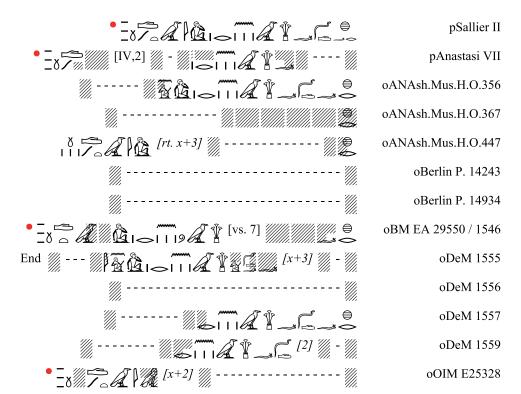






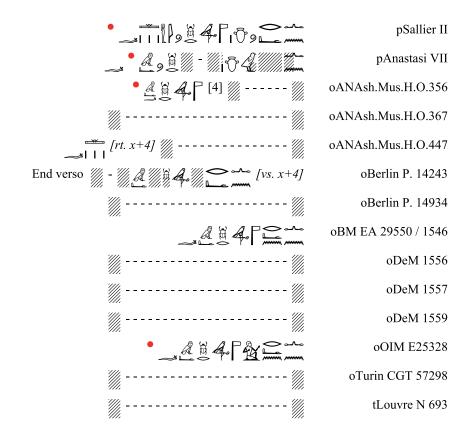


20,2 (2)

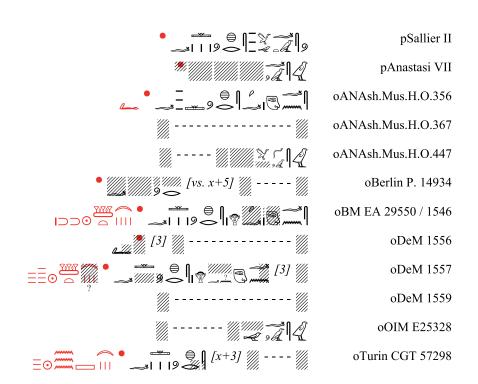


oTurin CGT 57298

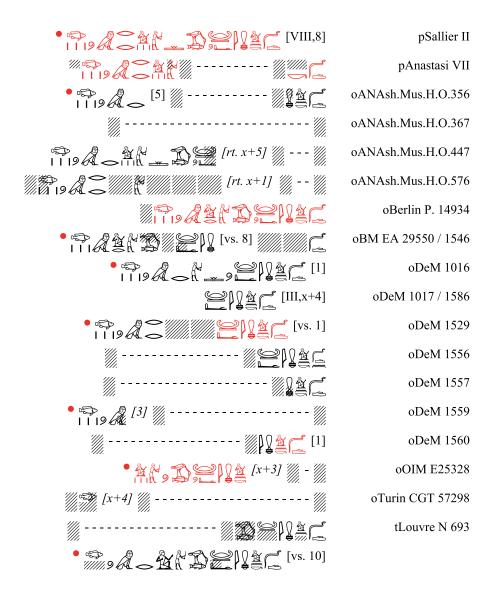
20,3 (1)



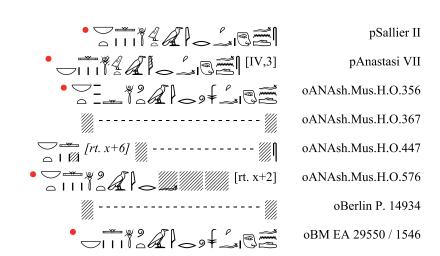
20,3 (2)

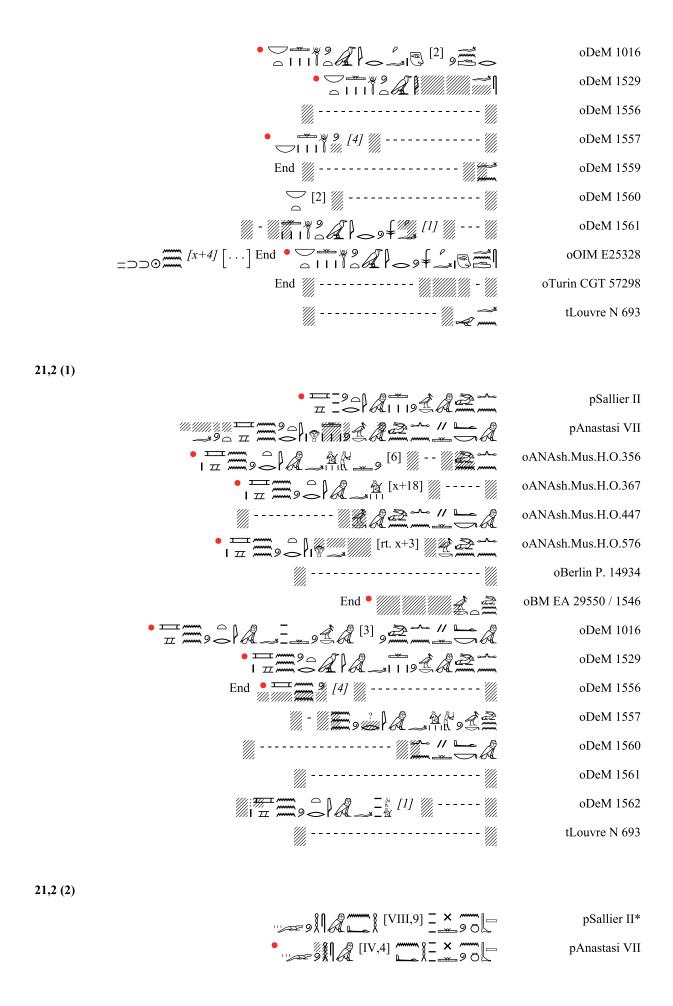


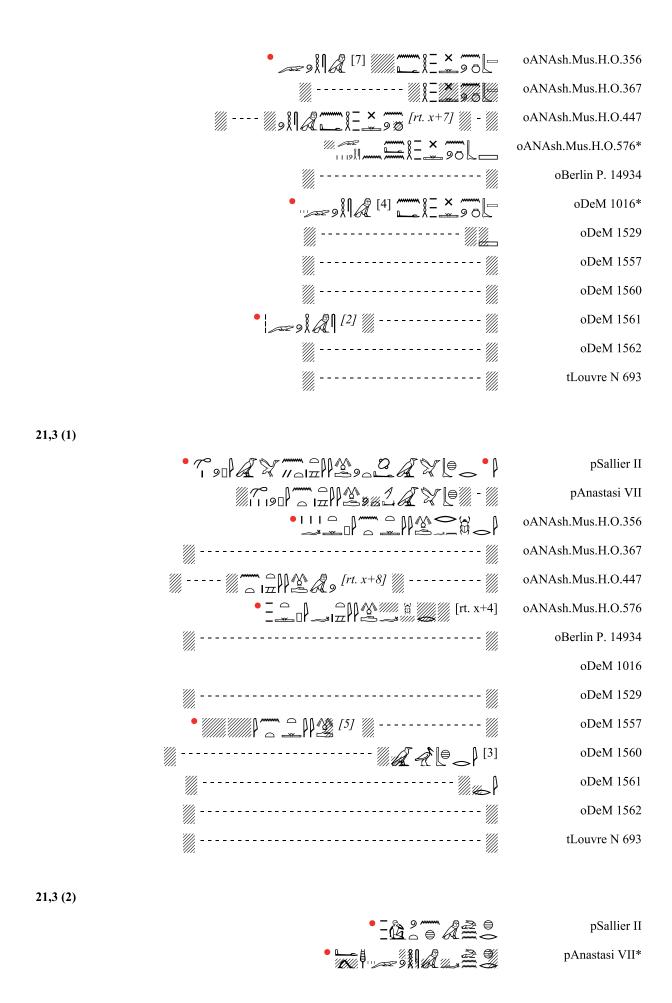
21,1(1)



21,1 (2)

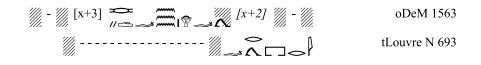




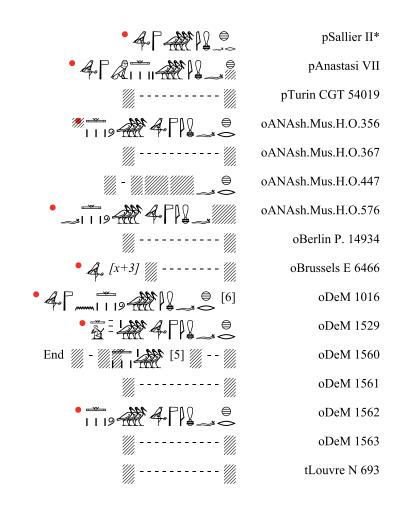






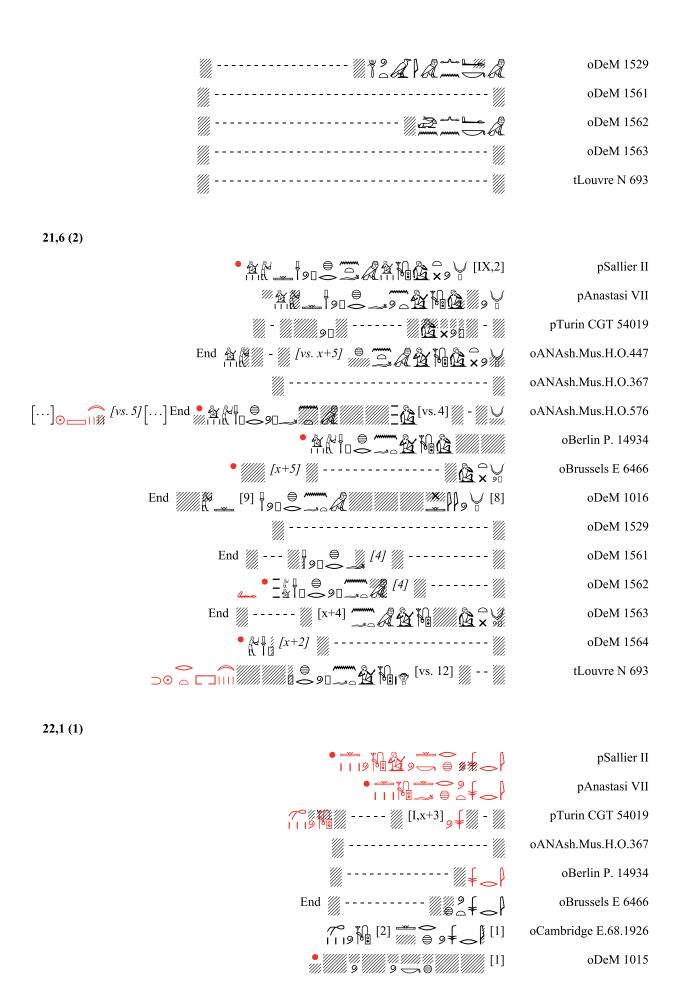


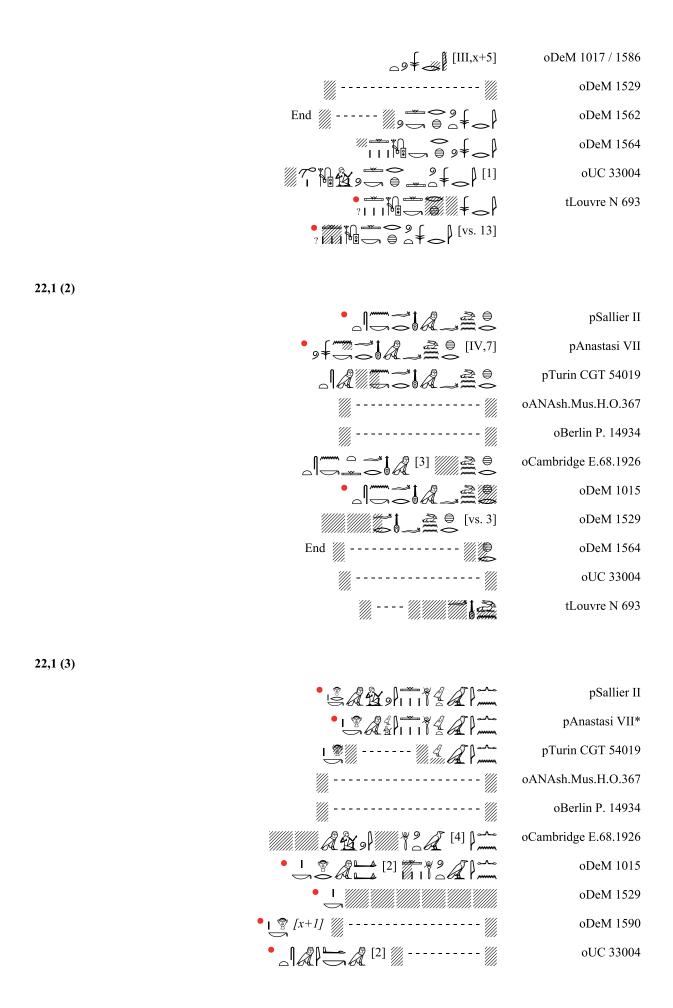
21,5 (2)



21,6(1)



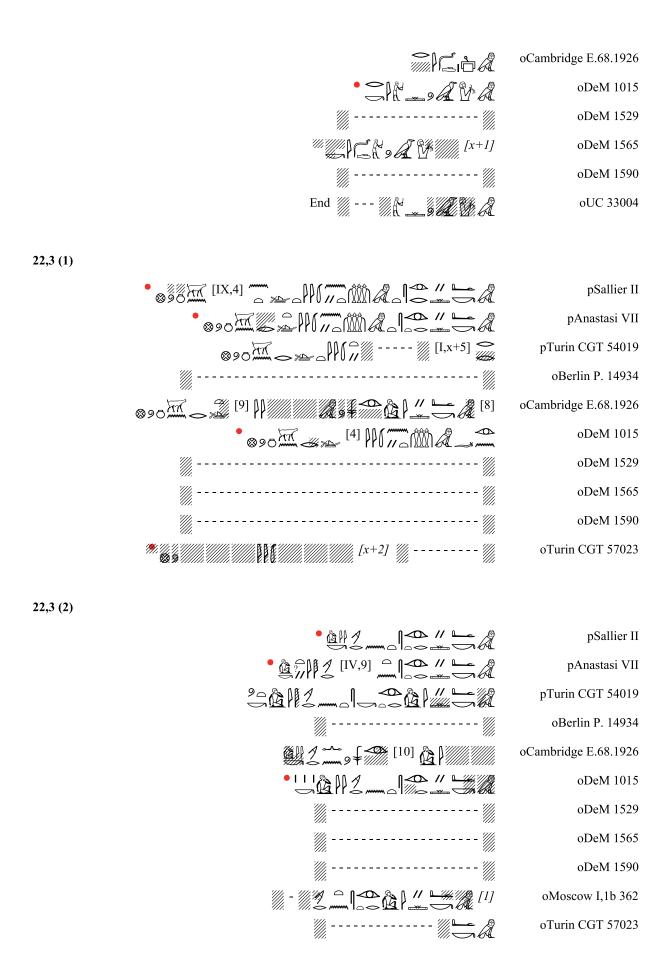




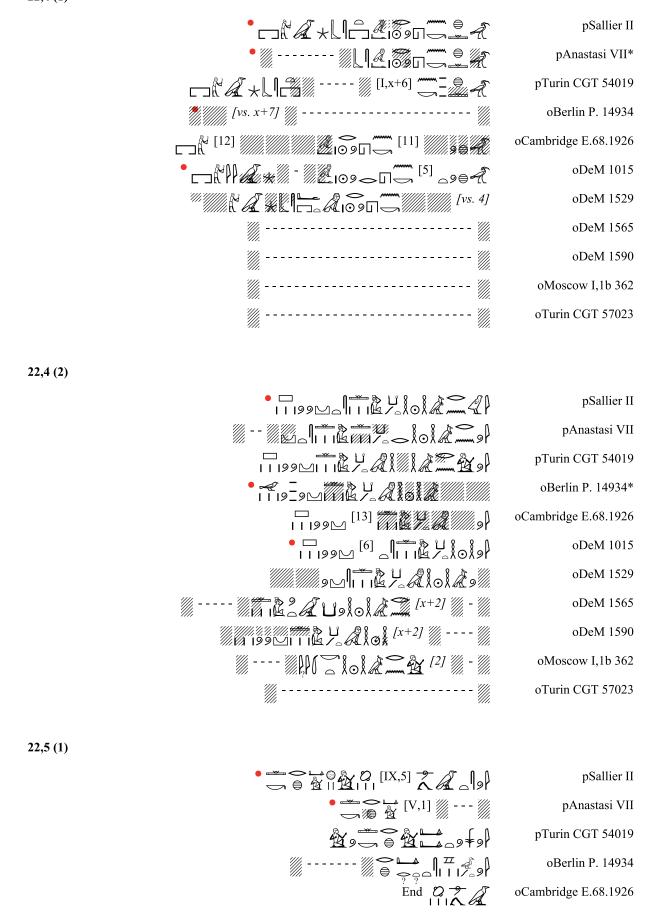
22,2 (1)

* \$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \fr pSallier II pAnastasi VII pTurin CGT 54019 [x+20] /// ------// oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367 '///_--------///// oBerlin P. 14934 る外"[6] [三角9号数外"[" [5] 二角 oCambridge E.68.1926 oDeM 1015 oDeM 1529 oDeM 1590 oUC 33004 tLouvre N 693 22,2 (2) pSallier II pAnastasi VII pTurin CGT 54019 End /// ----oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367 *////* ----oBerlin P. 14934 oCambridge E.68.1926 oDeM 1015 oDeM 1529 /// ------/// oDeM 1590 oUC 33004 22,2 (3) pSallier II pAnastasi VII pTurin CGT 54019

oBerlin P. 14934



22,4(1)





oTurin CGT 57023 oUC 33017 23,1 (2) pSallier II pAnastasi VII pTurin CGT 54019 oBerlin P. 14934 oDeM 1013 oDeM 1529 oDeM 1565 oDeM 1566 oDeM 1567 oDeM 1590 oTurin CGT 57023 (x+1) (y ----- (y/y) oUC 33008 oUC 33017 23,2 (1) pSallier II* pAnastasi VII pTurin CGT 54019 /// -----/// oBerlin P. 14934 oDeM 1013 oDeM 1529 oDeM 1565 oDeM 1566 oDeM 1567 //// ------///// oDeM 1590 oTurin CGT 57023 oUC 33008

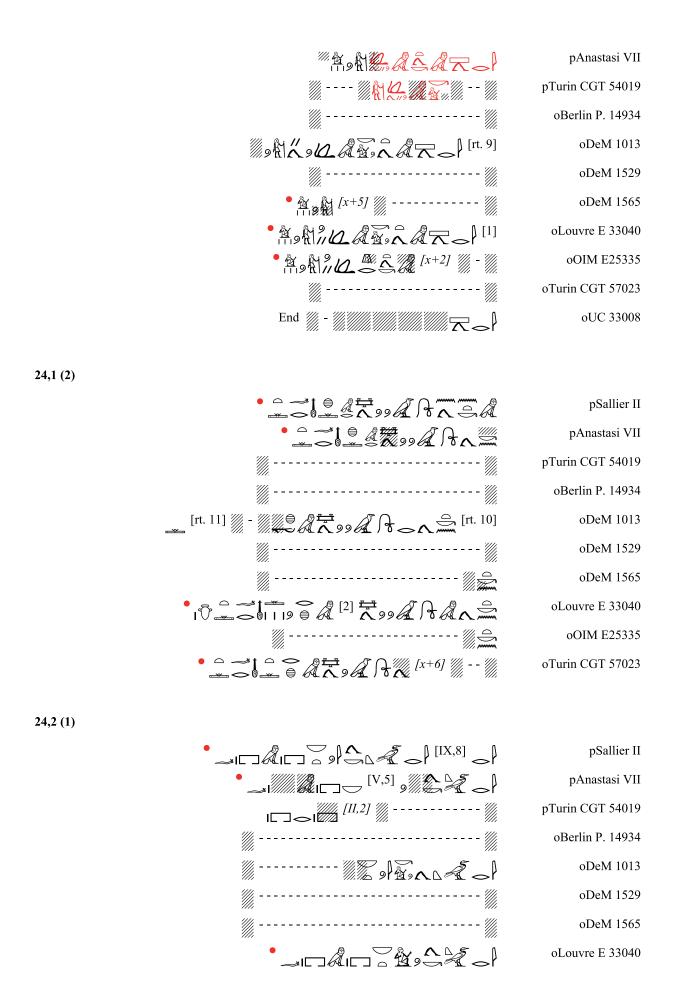
End ___ [2] __ - __

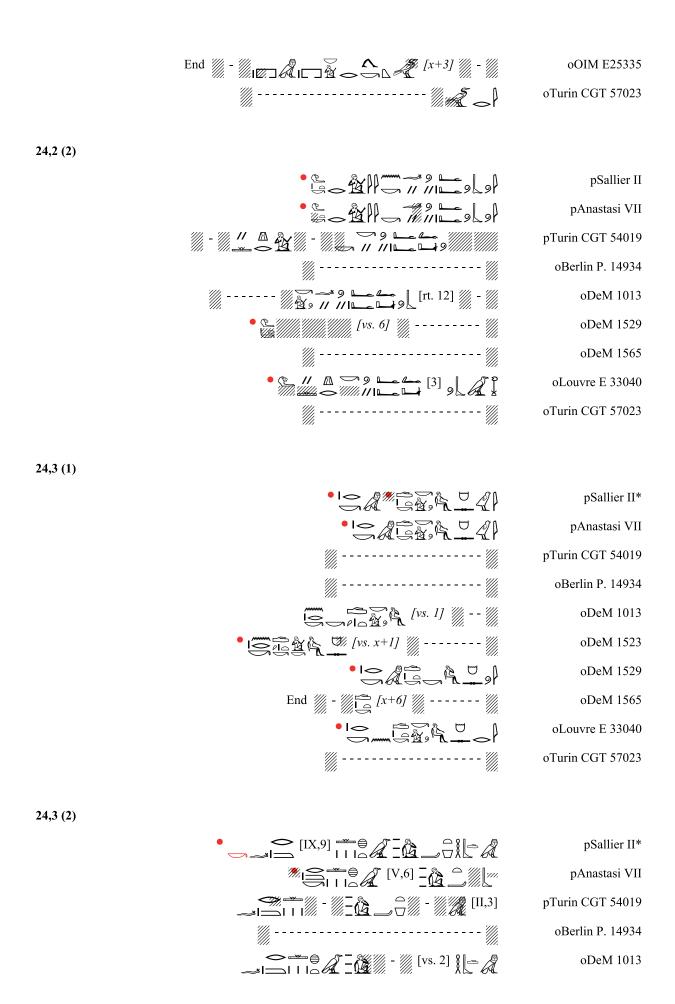
oUC 33017

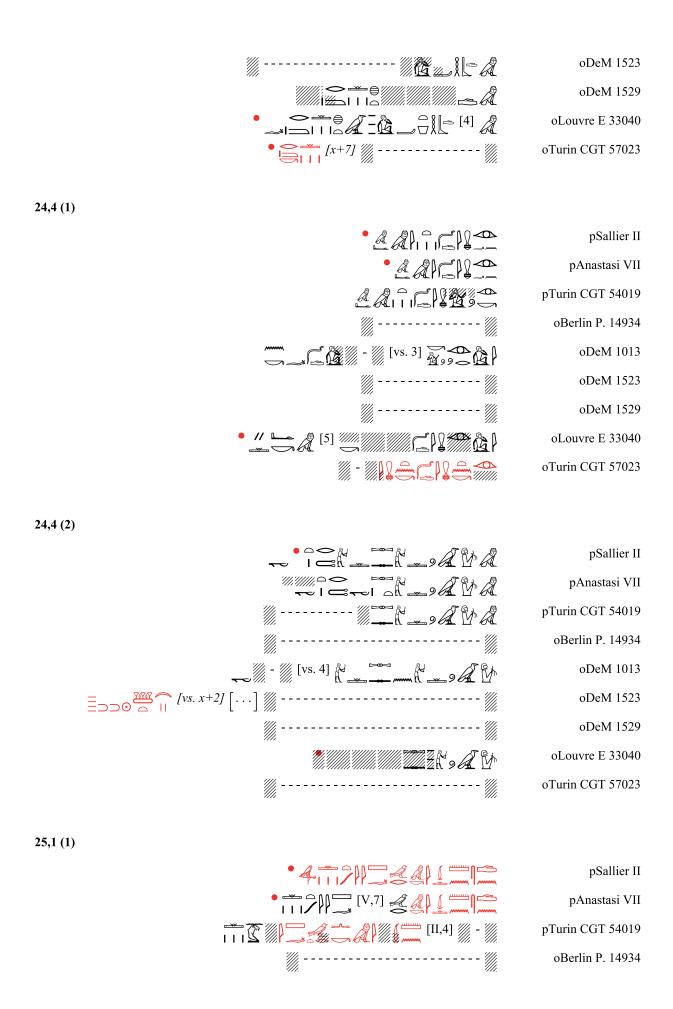
23,2 (2)

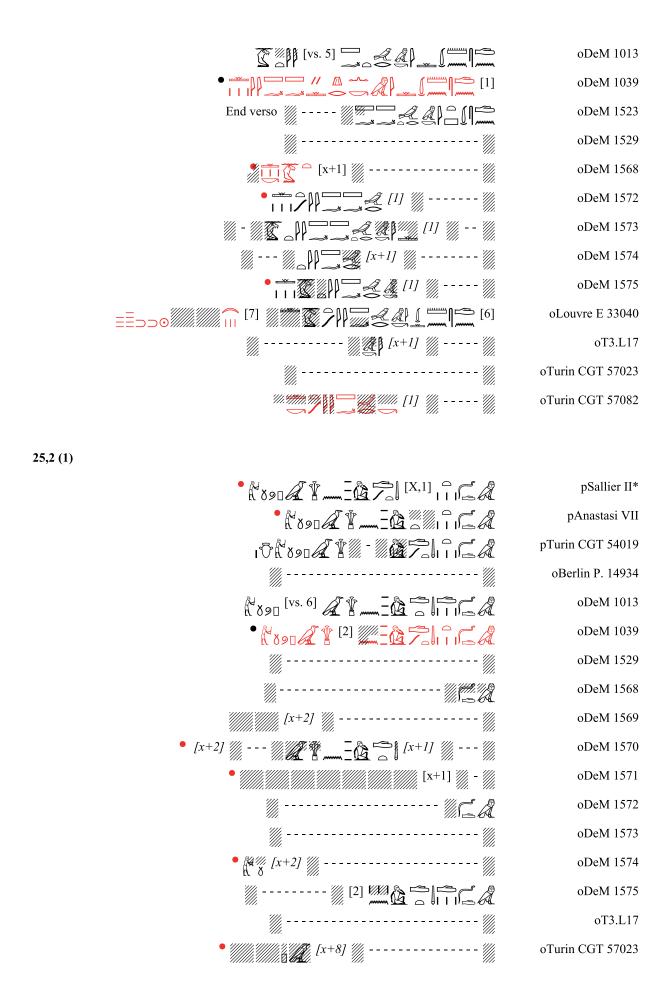
	pSallier II
	pAnastasi VII
	pTurin CGT 54019
	oBerlin P. 14934
	oDeM 1013
• ///// [vs. 5] ///////	oDeM 1529
	oDeM 1565
////// A	oDeM 1566
End /// //////////////////////////	oDeM 1567
• [x+3] ////	oDeM 1590
////// A	oTurin CGT 57023
	oUC 33008
23,3 (1)	
	pSallier II
	pAnastasi VII
	pTurin CGT 54019
//////	oBerlin P. 14934
	oDeM 1013
	oDeM 1529
//// /////	oDeM 1565
	oDeM 1566
End //	oDeM 1590
//// ///////////////////////////	oTurin CGT 57023
	oUC 33008
23,3 (2)	
	pSallier II
	pAnastasi VII
	pTurin CGT 54019
<u> </u>	oBerlin P. 14934



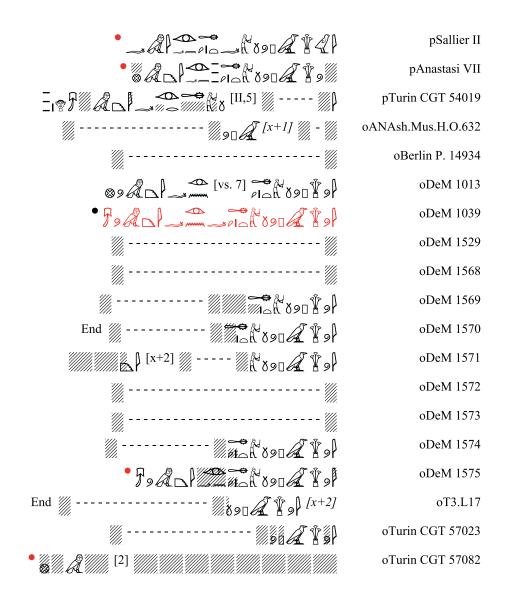




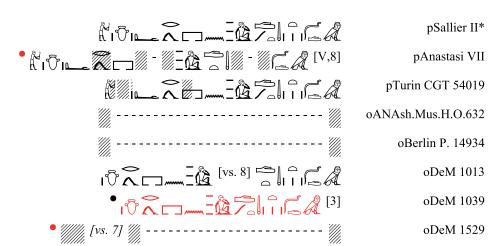


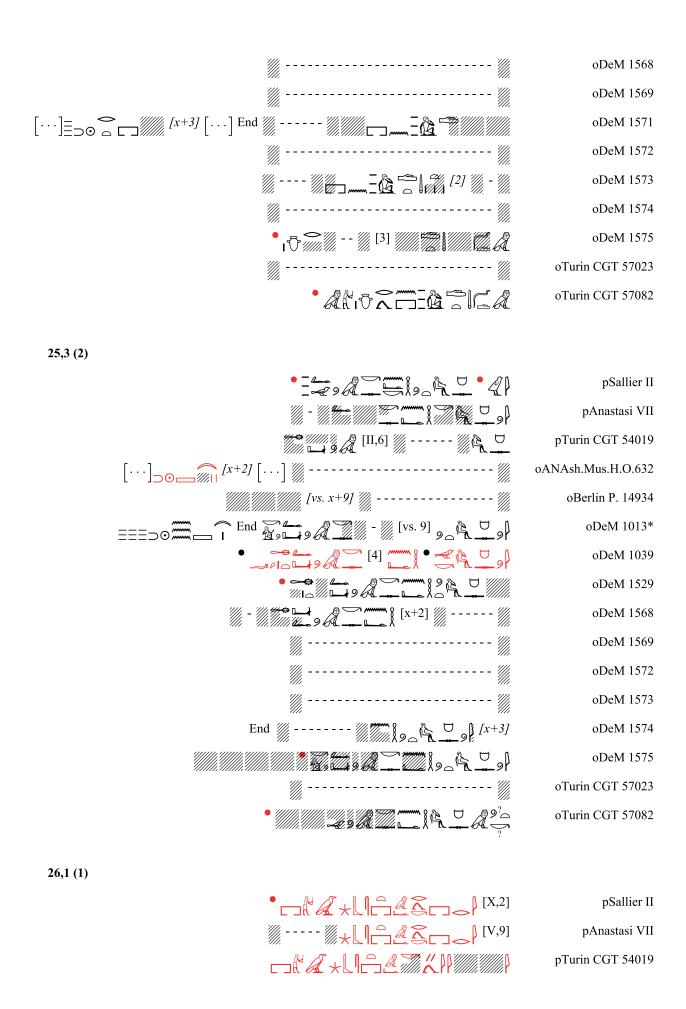


25,2 (2)



25,3(1)



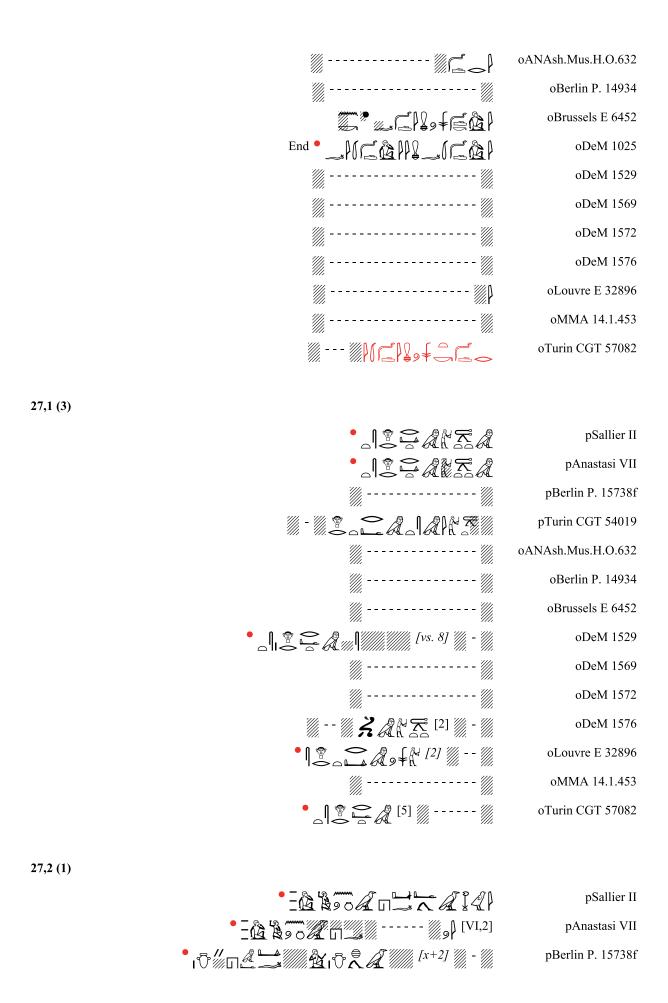


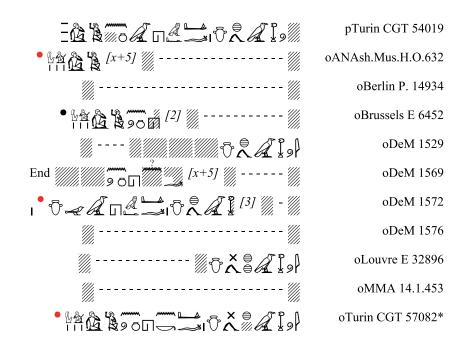


26,2 (1)

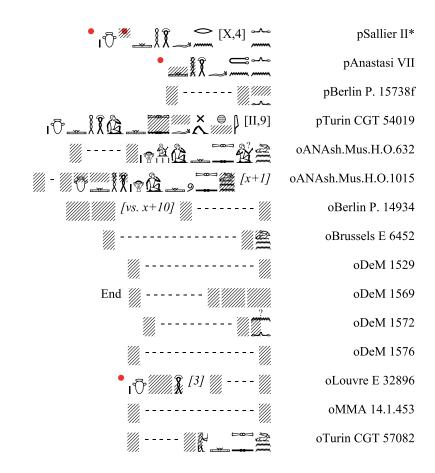








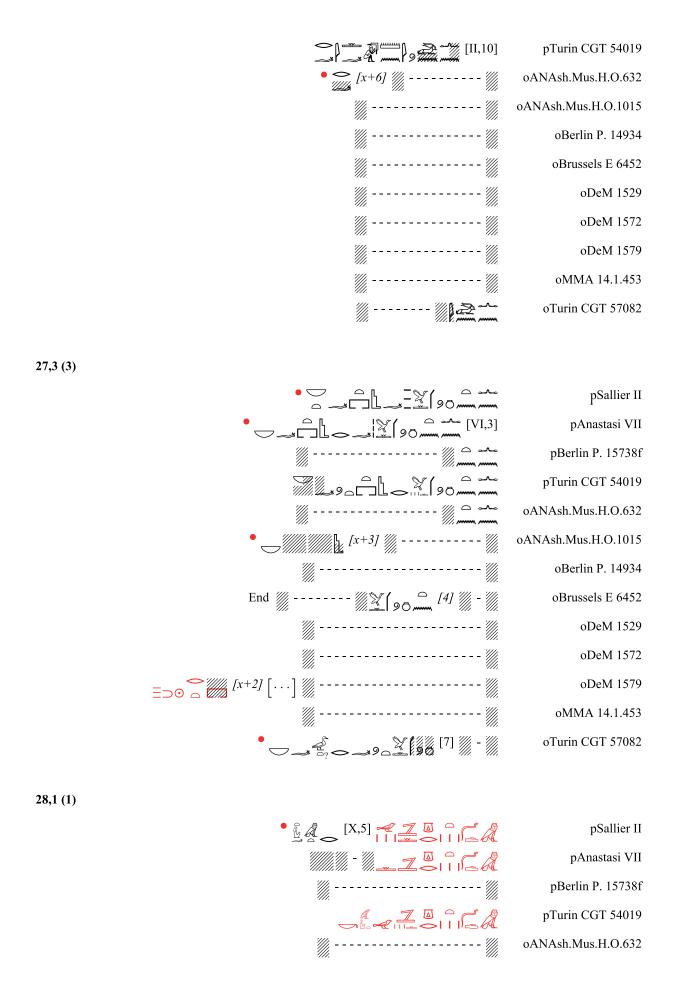
27,2 (2)

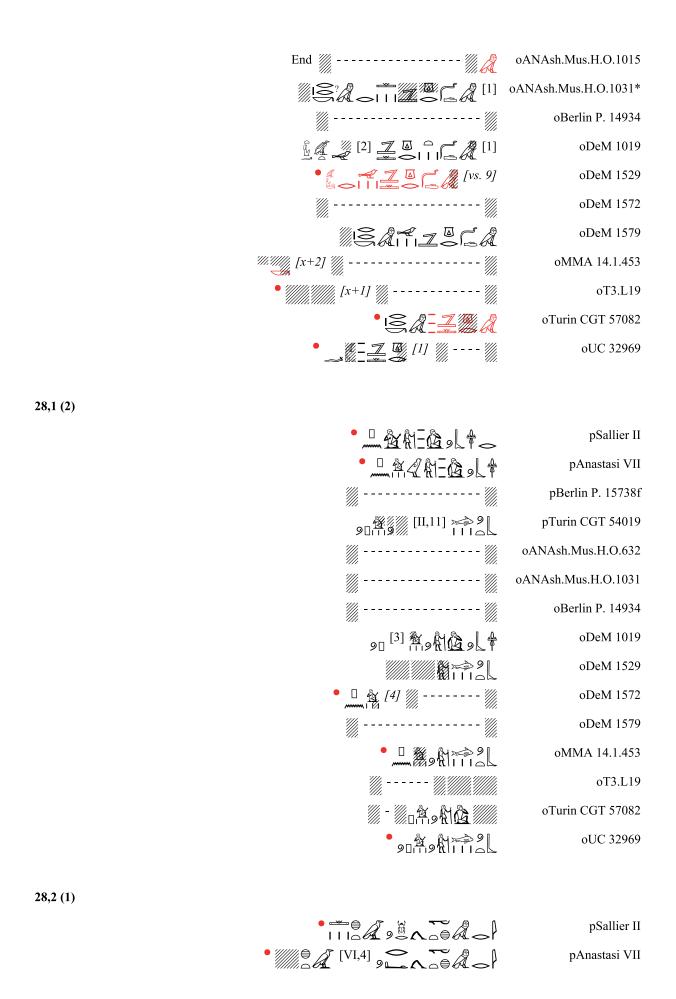


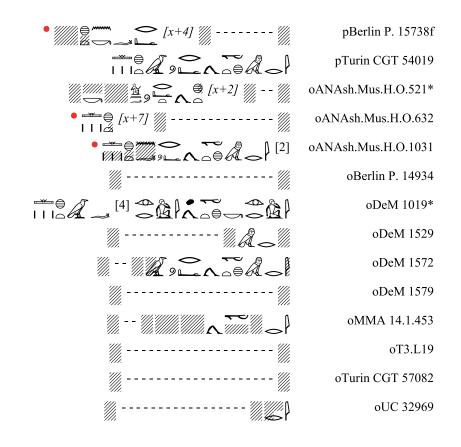
27,2 (3)

pSallier II pAnastasi VII

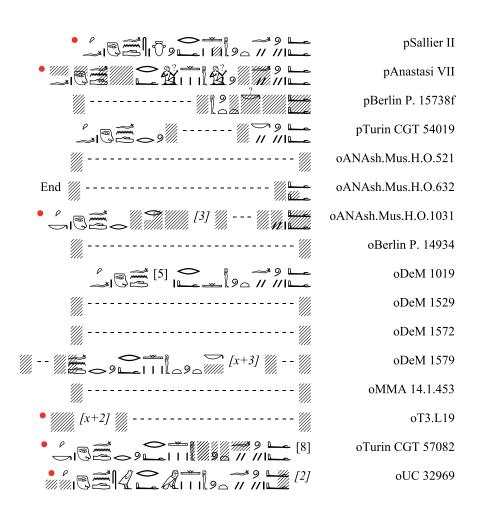




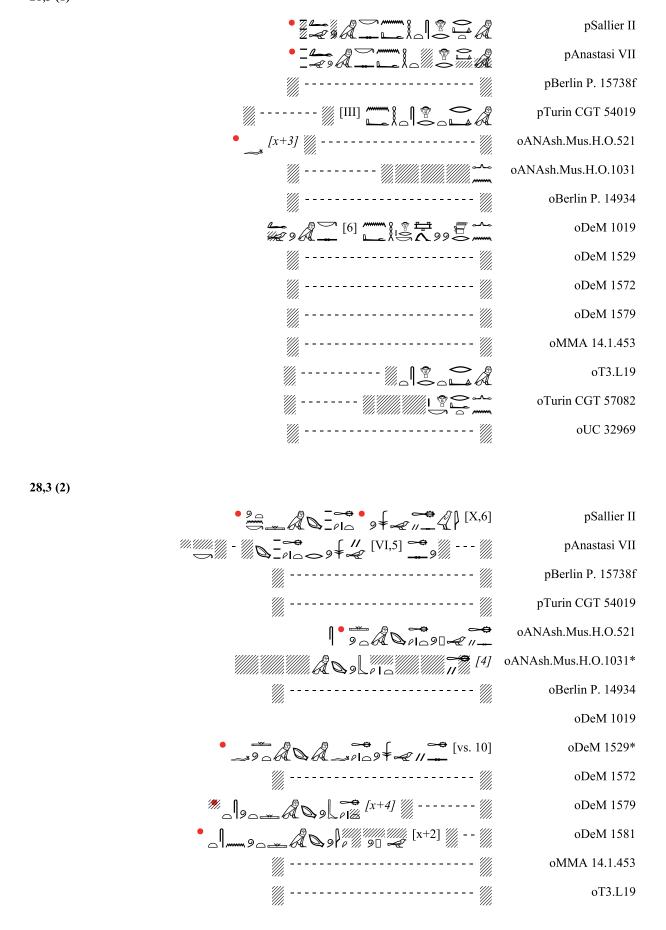




28,2 (2)

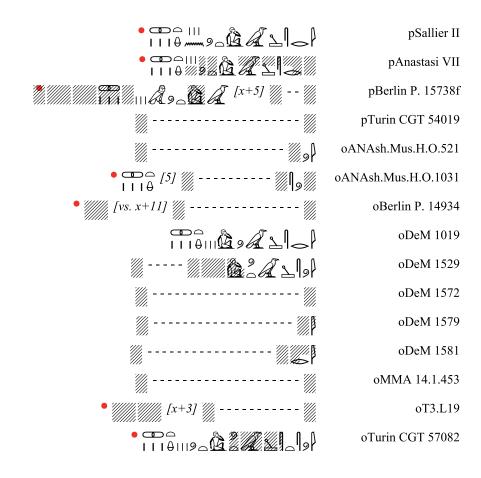


28,3 (1)

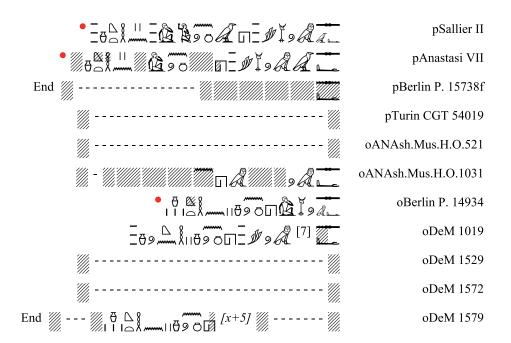


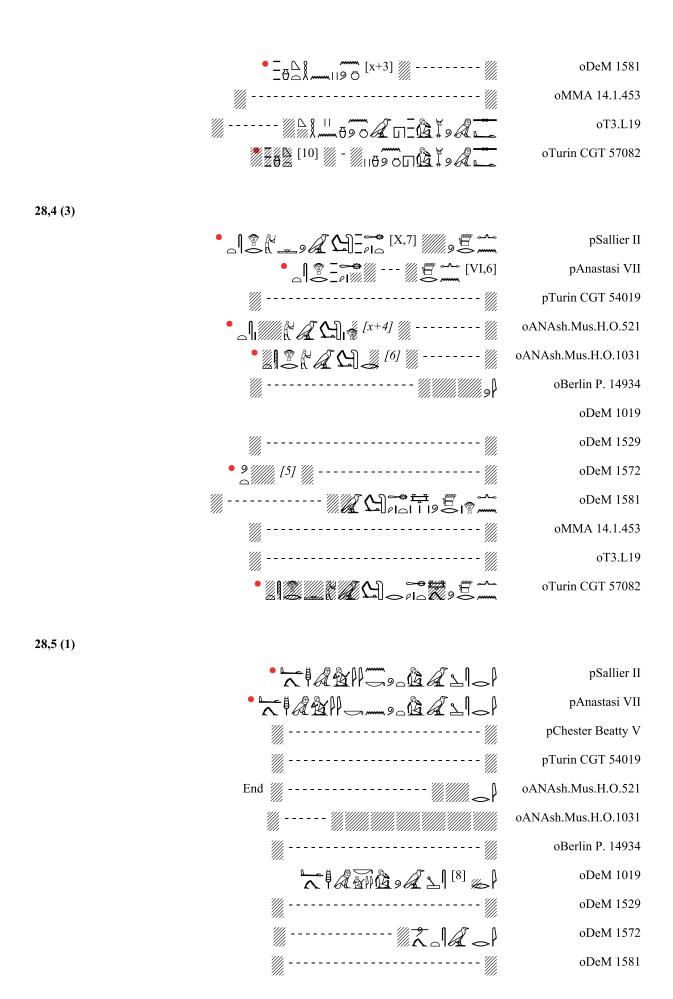


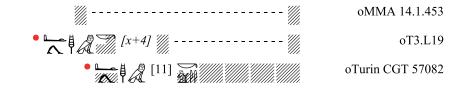
28,4(1)



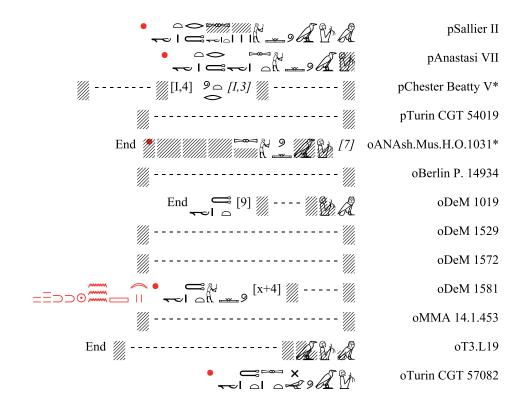
28,4 (2)



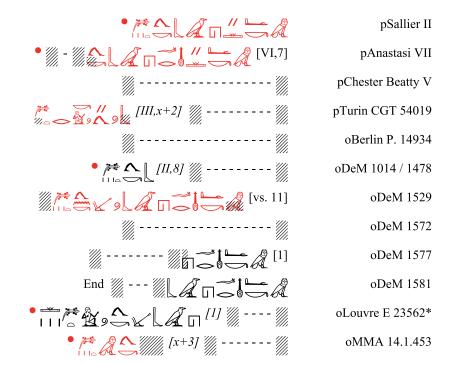




28,5 (2)

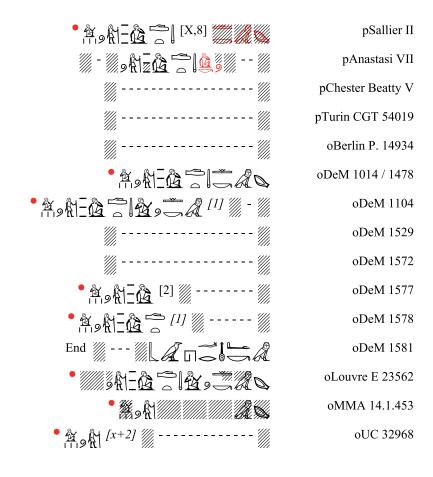


29,1 (1)

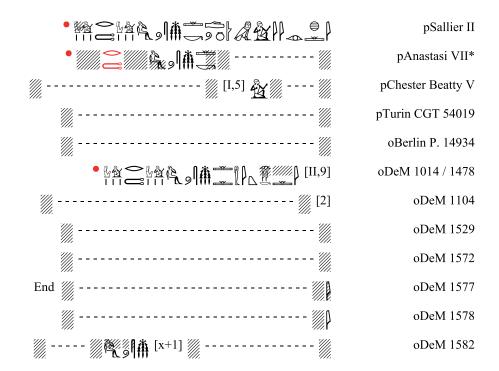


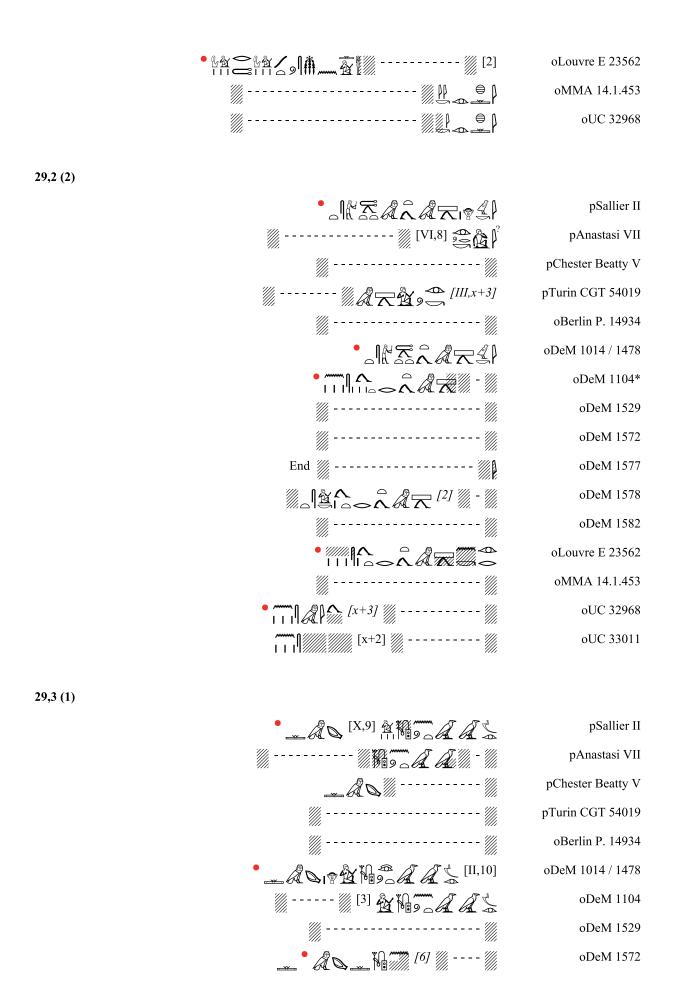
End • A A

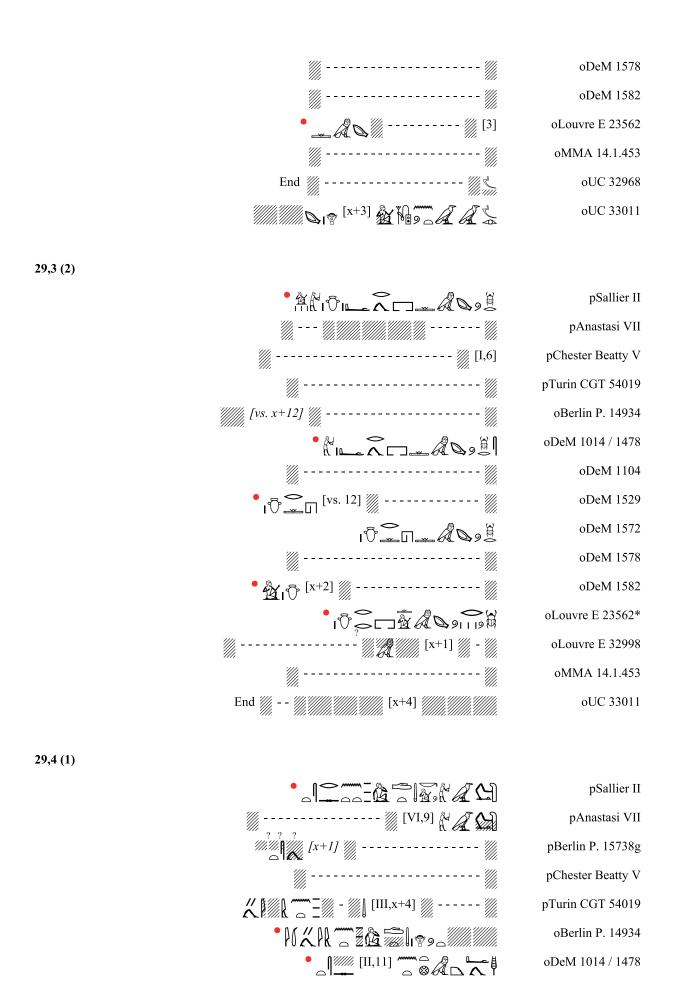
29,1 (2)



29,2 (1)



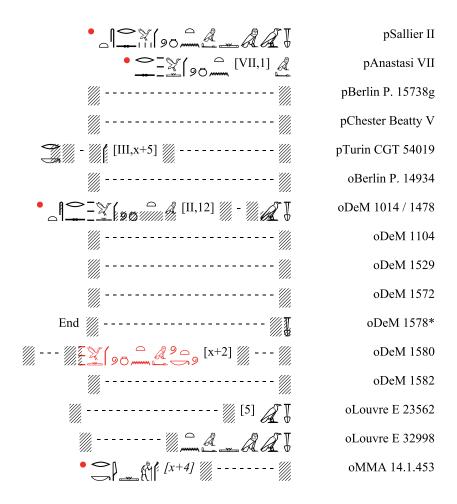








29,5 (1)



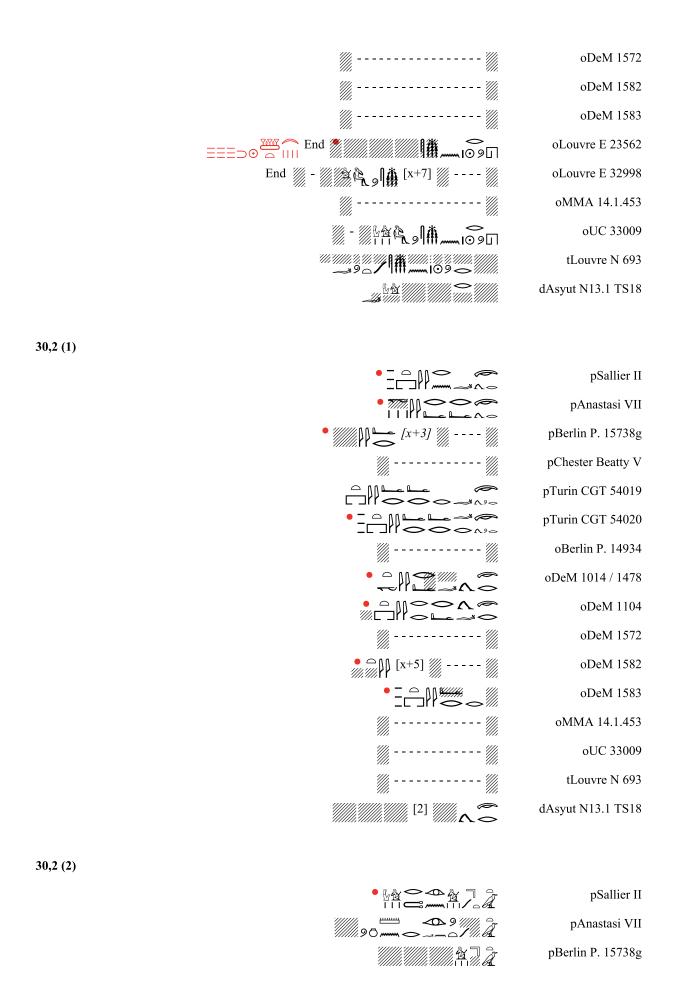
29,5 (2)

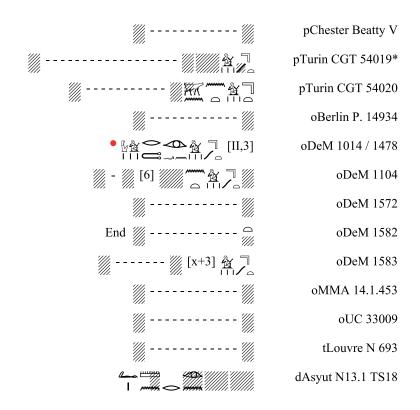




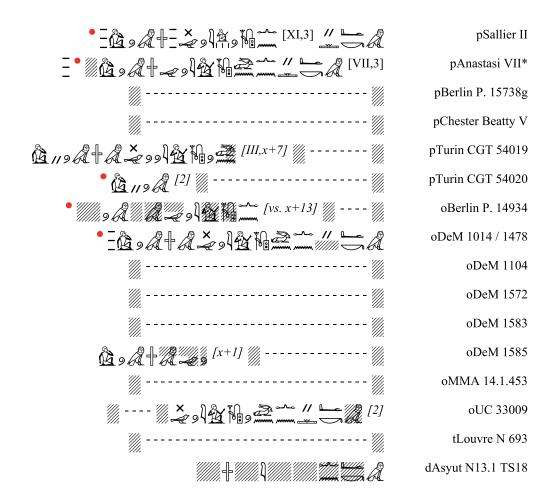
oDeM 1014 / 1478

oDeM 1104

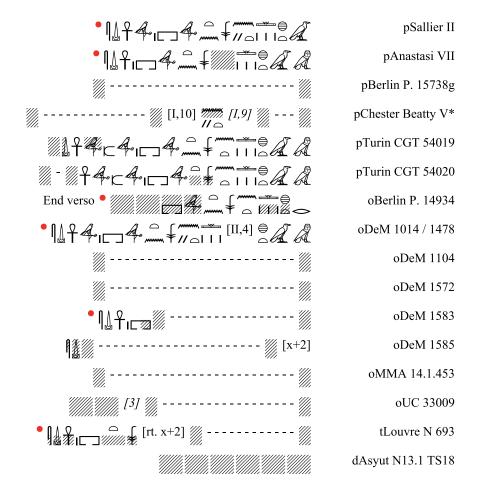




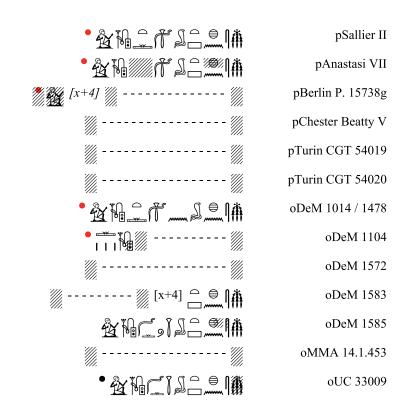
30,3(1)



30,3 (2)

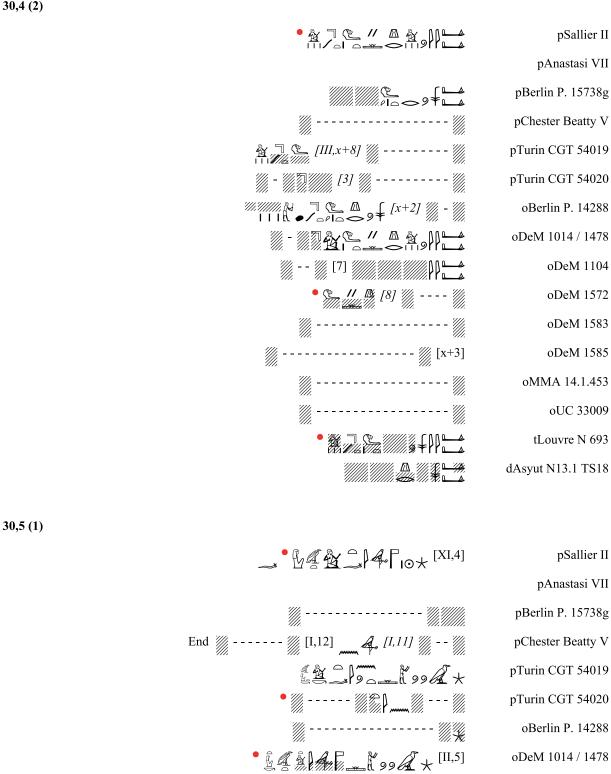


30,4 (1)



tLouvre N 693 dAsyut N13.1 TS18

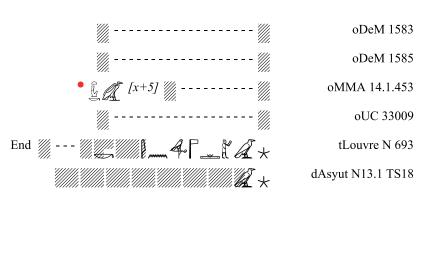
30,4(2)



End /// -----

oDeM 1104

oDeM 1572



30,5 (2)

pSallier II pAnastasi VII pBerlin P. 15738g pBerlin P. 23045 pTurin CGT 54019 pTurin CGT 54020 • \$\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \frac{1}{2} \left[(x+3) \lef oBerlin P. 14288 oDeM 1014 / 1478 oDeM 1104 oDeM 1583 oDeM 1585 oMMA 14.1.453 oUC 33009 [4] [4] 🕸 🕸 dAsyut N13.1 TS18

30,6(1)

pSallier II

pAnastasi VII

pBerlin P. 15738g

pBerlin P. 23045

pTurin CGT 54019

oBerlin P. 14288

oDeM 1014 / 1478

oDeM 1104



pBerlin P. 15738g pTurin CGT 54019* oBerlin P. 14288* oDeM 1014 / 1478 oDeM 1104 [8] oDeM 1585 90190 dAsyut N13.1 TW30*

Notes to the synoptic text

1,1 (1)

pSallier II: A pen stroke is visible above the column containing the start of *Khety*. It could have been part of a larger marginal note, perhaps a date or a corrected sign, but if so, the remnants of this have been lost due to a large hole in the papyrus (see also note 156).

oMünchen ÄS 3787: Line numbers are not indicated. Since the ostracon is now lost (see note 74), the transcription was taken from Brunner (1944), who did not record the line numbering.

1,1 (2)

pSallier II: The scribe almost always uses black ink for ∞ or ∞ within rubrics (see I,1; II,1; III,1; III,5; III,9; IV,4; but not in VII,4; XII,1). Helck (1969: 96) suggested an association with the evil eye. The scribe may have wanted to prevent the eye from acquiring magical properties. Compare also oDeM 1014 / 1478 in chapter 5,3.

1,2 (1)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.344: The synoptic text of Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) implies that dw3 is immediately followed by hty in the next line, so that the name of the father would be dw3-hty. However, the ostracon breaks off after dw3 and the following lacuna could have contained not only f, but also f3 f3 f4f4f5f5f5f6f5f7f5f8f7f9f9f9.

oDAN hier 19 a-k, oDeM 1454, oMünchen ÄS 396: Part of the tail of the horned viper following dw3 is visible.

1,2 (2)

pBerlin P. 14423: I follow the line numbering of J. Quack, who believes that two lines have been lost above (Quack 2020: 236).

1,3 (1)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.858: A red vertical line is drawn below this line. Perhaps its function was to serve as a guideline to facilitate writing.

oBerlin P. 14934: The lines above contain an excerpt from *The Teaching of Amenemhat*.

oDeM 1451: The next four lines are illegible.

oDeM 1465: According to Posener, the top and right hand side of the ostracon appear complete (Posener 1977–1980: 46).

2,1 (1)

oDeM 1204: The lines above contain an excerpt from The Teaching of Amenemhat.

oPrague P 3838: The sign is written incorrectly: . Compare Mö 380.

2,3 (2)

oDeM 1467: The last four lines are illegible.

2,4 (1)

oDan hier 19 a-k: The traces of the character above the suffix

do not quite match an

as would be expected from the other sources. Quack (2019: 432) transcribes

with a question mark.

oDeM 1472: The scribe wrote rather like (Posener 1977–1980: pl. 32 n. a).

2,4 (2)

oBM EA 65597: The word is the result of a rather messy correction.

oDeM 1472: A black dot is visible just below the second red verse point.

2,5 (1)

oBerlin P. 14934: Apparently this line was accidently left out in the first draft. It was later added in red ink between lines 9 and 10. I would like to thank Fredrik Hagen for pointing this out to me. The hieratic with red ink enhanced with Dstretch is as follows:



oGeneva 12551: In the original the negation of the next verse is written below the town determinative:

oMünchen ÄS 396: The first verse point has been erased.

2,5 (2)

oUC 32266: The scribe corrected to ___.

3,1 (1)

oGeneva 12551, oLouvre E 32906: In the original the negation of the next verse is written below the seated man:

3,2 (1)

oDeM 1099, oDeM 1477: It is possible that the verse originally began with a negation, now lost.

oDeM 1451: The next line is illegible.

3,2 (2)

oDAN hier 19 a-k, oDeM 1482, oUC 32266: It is impossible to tell whether the verse began with $\underline{d}d(.t)$ or whether it was preceded by \mathbb{A} (or some other sign).

3,3 (1)

oDeM 1483: The sign was written above the line as a correction.

3,3 (2)

pBerlin P. 14423: About three lines are lost before the text continues.

3,4(1)

oDeM 1041: The signs iii seem to have been corrected (Posener 1934–1938: pl. 23).

oSenmut 148: The sign in sign

3,5(2)

oDeM 1204: *isic.* See Posener 1951–1972: 26, pl. 43 (♣). So also in line rt. x+9, rt. x+15 and vs. x+4. 3,6 (2)

oDeM 1042: In the hieratic, the traces do not quite match $\stackrel{\frown}{\rightleftharpoons}$: $\stackrel{\blacksquare}{\Longrightarrow}$. The scribe has written his name in the next line [8]: $\stackrel{\blacksquare}{\Longrightarrow}$ ("the scribe Itnefer").

oUC 32266: There are traces of red ink after this verse, no doubt the remnants of a date.

4,1 (1)

oDeM 1462: The man with a hand to his mouth was added above the line as a correction.

oDeM 1492: The word & looks more like & looks more like & looks in the original hieratic:

4,1 (2)

oDeM 1466: Lines 11 to 14 have been lost.

4,2 (2)

oRAMM A432: The date is written at the underside of the ostracon. As such, it does not conclude this particular verse, but the entire excerpt.

4,3 (1)

oBerlin P. 14934: The next line is illegible except for a verse point.

oUC 31979: Sic. In the hieratic:

4,3 (2)

oBM EA 71367: Below is an unclear addition written between this line and the next. It could be plural strokes.

5,1 (1)

pBerlin P. 14423: Presumably one line is lost before the text continues (Quack 2020: 236).

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.839: The verso appears to be complete at the top and the right hand side, although this is difficult to determine with certainty.

oDeM 1493: The signs – appear to have been written as a ligature:

5,1 (2)

oMerenptah Kat. Nr. 2: In the publication of M. Müller (in press) it is said: "Das folgende (sw) ist ziemlich nahe an das unerwartete (m) geschrieben, als hätte dieses gleich teilweise korrigiert werden sollen."

5,3 (1)

oDeM 1014 / 1478: For the writing of the eye in black ink, see the note on chapter 1,1 (2) above.

5,3 (2)

oDeM 1497: There are traces of red ink after this verse, no doubt the remnants of a date.

6,1 (1)

oDeM 1014 / 1478: The area between — and has been erased and then left blank.

oRAMM A432: The sign ∮ is written in an unusual way: ■ . Compare Mö 482.

dAsyut N13.1 TW30: The area between unit and that been left blank.

6,2(2)

oDeM 1502: There are several illegible lines above.

6,3 (1)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367: The cartouche contains a correction in red ink.

6,3(2)

oBerlin P. 14299: Traces of red ink follow the sign of the striking man and the verse point, but these do not match the beginning of chapter 7. They may be the remnants of a date.

oBM EA 41650 / 47896: The signs are part of a date. The "Birthday of Osiris" refers to the first epagomenal day (Parkinson 1999b: 50 n. e).

dAsyut N13.1 TW30: Unusually, this chapter ends with a colophon. For the colophon, see page 248.

7,1 (1)

oTT 110: The sign ≟ is written in an awkward way: ■. Compare Mö 613.

7,1 (2)

oBM EA 41650 / 47896, oTT 110: The reading of is not entirely certain: (oBM EA 41650 / 47896) and (oTT 110). See also Parkinson 1999b: 50–51.

7,2 (1)

oDeM 1498: Line (x+5) is illegible.

oTT 110: There doesn't seem to be an \leftarrow after $\stackrel{\frown}{\leftarrow}$, but because the scribe corrected the text rather messily here, it cannot be ruled out that the suffix pronoun was originally there.

oUC 32995: Based on the length of the lacunae following the lines above and below, one would expect a significant amount of text to be missing between \mathbb{Z} and \mathbb{Z} . However, it seems that i.di=f must be read.

7,2 (2)

oDeM 1507: The sign ≟ is written in an unusual way: ☐ . Compare Mö 613.

oTT 110: The ⇒ at the beginning of this verse is actually written below ☐ of the previous verse: ☐.

7,3 (1)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367: A large red sign, shaped somewhat like the number 20 as it appears in dates, overlaps the text at the beginning of this line: . Its function is unknown. It was obviously added later, probably while revising the text. The ostracon also contains corrections in red.

8,1 (1)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.311: The shape of \rightleftharpoons in hdj closely resembles that of an \spadesuit :

8,1 (2)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.311: On the awkwardly shaped arrow sign, see Jurjens 2021c: 200 n. 32.

8,2(2)

pSallier II: The determinative of *hnms* differs in shape from the examples given in Mö 11 in that the man wears a headdress (so also in chapter 29,5). This applies to some of the other sources as well. The shape of the headdress varies.

pAmherst XIV / 10775e = pAmherst XIV / pBM EA 10775e.

8,3(2)

pSallier II, oANAsh.Mus.H.O.311: For the determinative of $w\underline{d}^{\varsigma}$, see Mö 612. So also in chapter 13,6; 15,4; 16,3.

oDeM 1497: Line [8] begins with traces of red ink, the remnants of a date.

9,1 (1)

oUC 39639: The verse is written over an effaced (Černý, et al. 1957: pl. XIII n. 1).

9,1 (2)

oT3.L20: The object contains another excerpt of *Khety*, unrelated to this one, consisting of a single line with the opening words of chapter 11,1. The line in question is numbered [1], because it occurs above the extract from chapter 9.

9,2(1)

oMerenptah Kat. Nr. 3: Line [3] is illegible.

9,3 (1)

pBerlin P. 14423: Several lines are lost before the text continues (Quack 2020: 236).

9,6 (1)

pBerlin P. 14423: Several lines are lost before the text continues (Quack 2020: 236).

10,1 (1)

oLouvre E 33020: It is also a possibility that the top of the ostracon is complete. If so, the excerpt begins with chapter 10.

10,1 (2)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367: The verse may have ended with an safter of after of after of, in which case the suffix would have been written below or shortly after the verse point. As a result, it may have been lost in the lacuna that follows.

10,3 (1)

pAmherst XIV / pBM EA 10775e: Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) transcribe 2 for the second part of the verse and the beginning of the next (i.e. the shaded area), but I am not convinced by this reading.

10,3 (2)

oDeM 1023: It cannot be said with certainty whether the verse originally began with an \diamond or not.

10,4 (2)

pSallier II, pAnastasi VII, pBM EA 10775f: Brunner (1944), Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) transcribe the word $\sqrt[3]{2}$ as $\sqrt[3]{2}$. Since the hieratic for $\sqrt[3]{2}$ and $\sqrt[3]{2}$ is very similar (cf. Mö 538 and 324), this is certainly a possibility, although this particular variant is not attested in the Wörterbuch (*Wb* IV.440 ff.).

10,5 (1)

oDeM 1529: Line [rt. x+3] is illegible.

10,5 (2)

oDeM 1022: The next line [8] contains the name of the scribe:

11,1 (1)

Quack (2020: 238–239) transcribes the same two verses as follows: The reading is very uncertain and I am not entirely convinced by it. For the use of black ink in an otherwise red rubric, compare pAnastasi VII, which also wrote r-gs in black despite the rest of the heading being written in red. In this case the verse point after r-gs clearly indicates that the word belongs to the same verse. 84

11,1 (2)

pSallier II, pAmherst XIV / pBM EA 10775e, pAnastasi VII, oBerlin P. 14344, oCairo SR 1838: Both Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) transcribe cine instead of cine in the sign is clearly not clearly not certain, because it differs in shape: 5.85 The same applies to oBerlin P. 14344 and pAnastasi VII. 5.86 In these three sources, the sign more closely resembles could be read as could be read as could be read as could be read, but the latter often has a more elongated shape. In contrast, in pAmherst XIV / pBM EA 10775e it seems that could be read, although this is difficult to say for certain, because the sign is damaged. 5.87 As regards oCairo SR 1838, the reading cine is also not certain, because the transcription was taken from from Černý's notebook and I could not consult the original hieratic (see note 53).

oPrague P 3804: The signs → were written as follows: . Fischer-Elfert (2018: 34) transcribes instead of → . If so, it may be a reading mistake on the part of the scribe. In hieratic the signs for ○ and □ can look quite similar (cf. Mö 403 and 571).

11,1 (3)

oDeM 1524: There follows another line [x+3] which reads: . However, the traces do not match any of the other sources, so it is unclear whether this line belongs to the *Khety* excerpt.

11,2 (1)

pSallier II, pAnastasi VII, oUC 32997: For \Box see note on chapter 11,1 (2) above. The top sign is damaged in pAnastasti VII, but it was most likely written in the same way as before (chapter 11,1). The

⁸⁴ Compare also chapter 10,1, where the scribe of pAmherst XIV / pBM EA 10775e also combined the use of red and black ink in the rubric.

⁸⁵ Compare for example \square emin chapter 21,4:

⁸⁶ In pAnastasi VII the sign is now damaged, but its different shape is still observable in the facsimile (Hawkins 1841–1844, III: pl. CXXVIII).

⁸⁷ The damaged sign: \bigcirc Compare with \bigcirc (IV,3: \bigcirc) and \bigcirc (I,4: \square).

sign in question is also damaged in oUC 32997. Therefore, it is difficult to say whether \Box or \Longrightarrow must be read.

pBerlin P. 14423, oDeM 1525, oTurin CGT 57403: The verse does not end with a verse point. Instead, the verse point follows after Ali in the next verse.

oBerlin P. 14344: The traces are very faint. It is unclear whether the scribe finished his excerpt at this point or whether any remaining traces have been completely erased.

oBerlin P. 14934: The traces do not match the text of any of the other sources: Perhaps read ?

11,2 (2)

oBerlin P. 14324: There is an illegible line above line [x+2]. Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) transcribe it as follows: (chapter 11,1). However, their transcription does not quite fit the traces.

11,3 (1)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.367: The shaded area after donation a correction in red ink.

12,1 (1)

oCairo SR 1838: Černý transcribed with the striking man given as a facsimile. Below this someone else wrote in pencil: We with the striking man given as a facsimile. Below provided by Černý:

oUC 32997: The verse is preceded by a blank space, perhaps intended to insert a date later (see Jurjens 2021a: 88 n. 29).

12,1 (2)

oDeM 1529: Noticeably, much less text seems to be lost between lines [rt. x+4] and [rt. x+5] than between the other lines.

12,2 (1)

pAmherst XIV / pBM EA 10775e: Helck (1970) and Jäger's (2004) reading of the beginning of the verse as does not fit the traces.

12,2 (2)

pAmherst XIV / pBM EA 10775e: J. Quack offers as an alternative reading for ("statt wäre auch and denkbar") (Quack 2020: 239).

12,3 (2)

oDeM 1466: The next line [26] continues with chapter 19. So the scribe skipped several chapters.

12,4 (1)

pAnastasi VII: Helck and Jäger transcribe instead of However, this does not fit the traces. My reading is also problematic, as it produces an otherwise unknown word. I suspect, however, that these signs should be regarded as the determinatives of the preceding word *bnr* (chapter 12,3). The word appears in all other sources, except pAnastasi VII and pSallier II, and can be written as possible of pAnastasi VII wrote the similar sounding *bin* instead of *bnr*, the latter is probably what he had in mind, hence the determinatives. The scribe later erroneously placed the verse point in between *bin* (*sic*) and its determinatives, perhaps confused by his own spelling of the non-existent word.

12,4 (2)

pChester Beatty XIX: The scribe seems to have written some extra signs: a dot next to \$\tilde{\gamma}\$ and another sign next to the plural strokes:

13,1 (1)

pChester Beatty XIX: The fact that no text is missing between this verse and the previous one shows that fragments A and C (see Gardiner 1935: 72) almost joined, although they are now mounted several inches apart.

13,3 (2)

oBerlin P. 14171: The rest of the text is completely faded.

oLouvre E 32930: There seems to be no space for a horned viper between said, although on the other hand there may be some traces visible of its tail.

13,4 (2)

oBerlin P. 14243: Brunner (1944), Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) read it as such, but the reading is uncertain. Furthermore, the placement at this point in the text results in a considerably smaller sized lacuna between this line [rt. x+2] and the next compared to those between the other lines.

oCairo CG 25217: The sign does not quite suit the original hieratic: Brunner (1944) transcribes with a question mark.

oDeM 1058: was added as a correction above the line. As regards (4), the dot perhaps served to mark an omission. Compare a similar dot on oDeM 1533 in chapter 13,5 (2), which may indicate a misplaced verse point.

13,5 (2)

oDeM 1587: Perhaps the dot in was added to mark an error (\Rightarrow instead of \Rightarrow 1).

oMoscow I,1b 344: The same phrases also occur in §15,3–§15,4 and §16,2–§16,3. The fragment may thus also be considered as belonging to §15,3–§15,4. However, it is unlikely that it belongs to §16,2–§16,3, because there is not enough space between line 3 and the date in line 4 to allow for the rest of chapter 16.

13,6 (1)

tLouvre N 693: Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) transcribe instead of . The following lacuna is actually much smaller than Helck and Jäger's transcription suggests. It may be that [Section of the continued on the

13,6 (2)

oDeM 1536: The date is followed by the title and name of a scribe:

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⁸⁸ Facsimile Posener 1977-1980: pl. 39.

oMerenptah Kat. Nr. 6: I follow M. Müller's reading (in press), but the transcription is uncertain because the ink is very faded. On this passage, see also Jurjens 2021d: 120.

14,1 (1)

oBM EA 29550 / 1546 = oBM EA 29550 / oDeM 1546.

oDeM 1037: The first line mentions the name of the scribe: [···] [1] [1] [1] [2] A. See Jurjens 2020: 228.

oDeM 1532: The shaded area contains traces of red ink.

oUC 32999: The verse is preceded by traces of red ink, probably the remnants of a date.

14,2 (2)

pSallier II: The word has been added above the line as a correction.

14,3 (1)

oDeM 10148: At first sight the words appear to have been written in black ink, but "il s'agit en fait d'une nuance foncée de rouge, due sans doute à un mélange des deux couleurs sur le pinceau du scribe" (Grandet 2023: 40).

14,3 (2)

pSallier II, o2007.APS.087, oDeM C 7098, oUC 33014: The word $\bigcap_{n=1}^{n} m$ was transcribed by Brunner (1944), Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) as follows: m I. However, the hieratic sign in question more closely resembles $\bigcap_{n=1}^{n} n$ than m 89. The addition of m seems to be a mistake, originating from the fact that the signs for $\bigcap_{n=1}^{n} n$ and m are very similar in hieratic (cf. Mö 334 and Mö 627). This applies to pSallier II, o2007.APS.087 and oUC 33014. The scribe of oDeM C 7098, on the other hand, does seem to have written m.

14,4 (2)

oBM EA 29550 / oDeM 1546: The date was added above the line (see Jurjens 2021a: 88).

15,1 (1)

oDeM 1179 / 57316 = oDeM 1179 / oTurin CGT 57316.

⁸⁹ For example (pSallier II, VII.4). Compare () in pSallier II, VIII.6.

15,3 (2)

oMoscow I,1b 340: The scribe wrote a vertical stroke after the reed sign:. He "corrected" this mistake by partially overwriting the stroke with the following m sign:

15,4 (1)

tLouvre N 693: Perhaps read Description instead of the second inst

15,4 (2)

oUC 32002: The word is not witnessed in the other sources. Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) place it here, although it could also belong to chapter 16,1, which would explain its red colour. Alternatively, it could be a paratextual element written before the start of a subsequent chapter, but this would be unparalleled, as far as I know.

16,1 (2)

oDeM 1204: The first two lines are illegible.

16,2 (2)

an , perhaps intended as a correction.

16,2 (3)

oDeM 1544: It is difficult to determine whether $\stackrel{\text{"}}{\Leftrightarrow}$ belongs to this verse or the next. Like in some other sources, this particular verse may have been omitted. Then $\stackrel{\text{$/\!\!\!/}}{\sim}$ actually constitutes the beginning of the next verse.

oMoscow I,1b 347: The shape of the preposition r rather resembles that of the seated man:



16,3 (2)

oBerlin 14934: Part of a red line is visible above [vs. x+2]. These are the remnants of the rubric of chapter 15. Perhaps read: 15.

oMerenptah Kat. Nr. 8: The word wd3 could also belong to the second part of the sentence, which in some sources features another wd3. It is unclear whether the shaded area before the word was left blank or whether it once contained now effaced text.

16,4 (1)

pAnastasi VII: It is difficult to recognise □ in the traces that remain: (()).

oMoscow I,1b 347: The red traces on the lower left of the ostracon could well constitute a date, although the traces are very difficult to read. If so, the date was added at the end of chapter 16.

tLouvre N 693: All the other editors read Relation (Piankoff 1933: 9; Brunner 1944; Helck 1970; Jäger 2004). However, only the lower half of the sign is visible. In fact, the traces could also be interpreted as being part of the tail of a (second) horned viper, which would allow for the reading

16,4 (2)

oÄMUL 3969: The amount of text missing between lines [1] and [2] is much greater than that between lines [2] and [3].

17,1 (1)

oUC 33001: The verse is preceded by a small blank space, perhaps intended for the later insertion of a date (see Juriens 2021a: 87–88).

17,2 (2)

pAnastasi VII: The word $\stackrel{\circ}{=}$ is written in an awkward way: $\stackrel{\circ}{=}$ ($\stackrel{\circ}{=}$?). It seems that the scribe started writing s_3 (a very common word) before immediately realising his mistake. He then wrote a second stroke without correcting the stroke he wrote earlier to $\stackrel{\circ}{=}$. Compare $s_3=f$ in pAnastasi VII, III.6 ($\stackrel{\smile}{=}$) and $s_3.t=f$ in pSallier II, VIII.1 ($\stackrel{\smile}{=}$).

17,3 (1)

oÄMUL 3969: The shaded area was left blank or once contained text that is now effaced.

18,1 (1)

tLouvre N 693: The black verse point is most likely a correction, because the red verse point was incorrectly placed after hr (see next verse). As regards rs-sj, the scribe seems to have written $\Leftrightarrow \| \overset{\sim}{\mathbb{S}} \|$ instead of $\Leftrightarrow \| \overset{\sim}{\mathbb{S}} \|$, but because the hieratic signs \mathfrak{S} and $\overset{\rightleftharpoons}{\mathbb{S}}$ resemble each other (compare Mö 566 and 326) this is not certain.

18,2 (1)

oUC 31951: The reading is very uncertain. There are also overlapping traces of red ink, perhaps part of a correction.

18,2 (2)

oDeM 1548: The scribe seems to have confused the word *msk3* ("skin" *Wb* II.150.3–4) and the word *imsk3* ("a kind of fish" *Wb* I.88.10), see Posener 1977–1980: pl. 41 n. a. There are traces of red ink just below the verse point before the ostracon breaks off. These are probably the remnants of a date.⁹⁰

19,1 (1)

oDeM 1552: There occurs a horizontal line in black ink just above the first words of this verse. With this line the scribe has extended, as it were, a naturally occurring fault line in the ostracon.

19,1 (2)

oMML 108: The reading is uncertain. M. Römer interprets the t, which I placed under the t sign in the first line, as being part of this second line. This is a possibility, because the t seems to lie between the two lines. In terms of ink dosage, however, the sign appears to belong to the first rather than the second line, hence my placement of the sign. Notwithstanding this fact, the position of the sign (between the lines) can also be explained as a later (erroneous) correction, in which case one should read in the first line and t (or t) in the second line. Römer reads this line as follows: t I if this were the case, there would be much more missing text between the second and third lines than between the first and second lines. This is unlikely. My rendering resolves this problem, because it results in lacunae of similar length.

oUC 31951: A date has been written on the verso (), but it is unclear to what extent it relates to the *Khety* excerpt on the recto.

19,2 (1)

⁹⁰ Rubrics are written in black ink on this ostracon.

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19,3 (2)

19,5 (1)

pAnastasi VII: For the spelling _____, compare chapter 14,1 (= pAnastasi VII, II.4), in which the word is written in the same way.

oMML 108: The signs of are written vertically along the edge of the line (Römer 2023: 478). In general, the handwriting is very inexperienced, resulting in irregular lines.

19,5 (2)

pAnastasi VII: The first verse point has been erased.

19,7 (2)

oDeM 1466: Perhaps the verse did not began with originally. The shaded area preceding the word may have contained text belonging to the start of this verse, for example an so or an so.

oUC 33013: Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) transcribe after . However, the traces do not seem to match this reading:

tLouvre N 693: The following lacuna once contained a date and the opening words of the next chapter. As was his custom, the scribe repeated these words when he resumed his assignment (verso, line 8). See page 406.

20,1 (1)

pSallier II: As regards the hieratic, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between and and, not only in pSallier II, but in the other sources as well. This also applies to chapter 21,1.

20,1 (2)

pSallier II: 🖟 is written above the line as a correction.

21,2 (2)

pSallier II: The scribe erroneously placed the verse point after the first sign of the next verse.

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.576: The spelling (hn') is typical of texts written during the 19th dynasty and under Ramesses II in particular (Demarée, et al. 2022: 55).

oDeM 1016: The scribe made a typical reading mistake. After writing msh.w his eye left the paper. When he went back to his text, his eye fell on the wrong msh.w (namely the one in chapter 21,4) and there he continued the text.

21,3 (2)

pAnastasi VII: The scribe has reversed this verse and the next.

21,4 (1)

pSallier II: The papyrus was cut after so, so it cannot be ruled out that any plural strokes may have been lost a result of that action.

pAnastasi VII: Traces of are visible on the facsimile (Hawkins 1841–1844, III: pl. CXXXI), but are now lost in the original.

21,5 (2)

pSallier II: The word has been added above the line as a correction.

21,6(1)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.576: For the peculiar writing of $\frac{1}{1}$ in this verse and the next, see table 2.

22,1 (3)

pAnastasi VII: The reading is uncertain. There seems to be another sign between and : .

22,4 (1)

pAnastasi VII: The signs are visible on the facsimile (Hawkins 1841–1844, III: pl. CXXXI), but are now lost.

22,4 (2)

oBerlin P. 14934: ⋈ુવારા sic. In the hieratic:

23,2 (1)

pSallier II: seems to have been written and not : . . .

24,3 (1)

pSallier II: The scribe has erased an erroneously placed verse point.

24,3 (2)

pSallier II: The suffix =k was added in red ink below the suffix =f as a correction.

25,2 (1)

pSallier II: The scribe has added a date in the top margin between this column (X) and the next (XI): See also page 396.

25,3 (1)

pSallier II: The verse point has been erroneously placed after $\frac{1}{2}$ of the next verse.

25,3 (2)

oDeM 1013: There follows another date on the next line: $[\cdots]^{[vs.\ 10]} \equiv \equiv$. See Jurjens 2021a: 87.

27,2 (1)

oTurin CGT 57082: The hieratic sign transcribed here as actually has both arms upraised:

27,2 (2)

pSallier II: The scribe has erased an erroneously placed verse point.

27,2 (3)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.632, oDeM 1529, oDeM 1572, oMMA 14.1.453: It is difficult to determine whether the verse was omitted (like in pSallier II and pAnastasi VII) or whether it was originally there but is now lost in the lacuna.

28,1 (1)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.1031: The transcription of the second part of the verse is somewhat uncertain, as the scribe made a correction there, but in a rather messy way.

28,2 (1)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.521: It could also be that the space between $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ and $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{\sim}$ was left blank.

oDeM 1019: The suffix ← was written over a suffix ← as a correction.

28,3 (2)

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.1031, oDeM 1529, oUC 32969: It is also possible that the verse originally began with *iw*.

28.5 (2)

pChester Beatty V: I adopted Gardiner's line numbering, see Gardiner 1935: pl. 23.

oANAsh.Mus.H.O.1031: It is also possible that the verse originally began with 8 (now lost in the lacuna). After the verse follow traces of red ink, perhaps the remnants of a date.

29,1 (1)

oLouvre E 23562: The word is written in an awkward way: .

29,2 (1)

pAnastasi VII: The word was added as a correction above the line. Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) transcribe .

29,2 (2)

oDeM 1104: Someone added in above the line in between all and in.

29,3 (2)

oLouvre E 23562: Jäger (2004) transcribes instead of have corrected the last sign to \mathfrak{P} and not \mathfrak{P} : instead of have corrected the last sign to \mathfrak{P} and not \mathfrak{P} :

29,4 (1)

oDeM 1104: Posener (1934–1938: pl. 53) transcribes $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}$.

29,4 (2)

pSallier II: The scribe has erased an erroneously placed verse point.

29,4 (3)

pAnastasi VII: Brunner (1944), Helck (1970) and Jäger (2004) place this verse at the start of chapter 29,4 (1), transcribing \(\beta^{\infty} \) \(\beta^{

29,5 (1)

oDeM 1578: There follow another three illegible lines. The remaining traces in line 6 do not seem to match the text of *Khety*, and could be part of another composition.

29,5 (2)

oDeM 1014 /1478: The scribe has reversed the order of chapters. Column II begins with chapter 30 and ends with a colophon, after which the scribe continued with chapter 29.

30,1 (1)

oDeM 1584: Line [x+1] reads \mathbb{Z}^{2} . There is a fairly large blank space between lines [x+1] and [x+2]. 30.2(2)

pTurin CGT 54019 may also have once contained the same unique phrase as pTurin CGT 54020. The lacuna between lines [III,x+6] and [III,x+7] is longer than expected compared to the amount of missing text. Therefore, it could very well be that the papyrus once contained the same variant as pTurin CGT 54020: $knb.t \ n.t \ linw$, which is followed by a lengthy lacuna.

30,3 (1)

pAnastasi VII: The shape of $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$ is rather unusual and is more reminiscent of $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$: $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$. Compare $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$ in IV,3 ($\stackrel{\frown}{=}$) and VI,2 ($\stackrel{\frown}{=}$); and $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$ in I,5 ($\stackrel{\frown}{=}$) and II,4 ($\stackrel{\frown}{=}$).

30,3 (2)

pChester Beatty V: Gardiner (1935: pl. 23) transcribes an instead of w.

30,6 (1)

Colophon

pSallier II, pAnastasi VII: The sign ∧ is written as follows: (pSallier II) and (pAnastasi VII). As such, it is similar to the hieratic for \bigcirc (Mö 158).

pAnastasi VII: Brunner (1944: 14) transcribes $\frac{\hat{\Lambda}}{N}$ with \odot instead of \circ .91 However, the name is consistently written with the hieratic sign for ⋄ and not ⊚: 22 Compare for example in pSallier II (IV,2) and (VI,5), which does not show the tail of the hieratic sign (Mö 178). Thus the name should be transcribed as $\hat{A} \ \hat{B} \ \hat{B}$, as was already recognized by Gardiner. 93 In pAnastasi VII, instead of the seated man w seems to have been written: 94.

pTurin CGT 54019, oBerlin P. 14288: The dot at the beginning of the colophon of pTurin CGT 54019 is not a verse point, but a meaningless space filler, see Mö II, no. 119, n. 4. The same probably applies to oBerlin P. 14288, but the sign is damaged.

dAsyut N13.1 TW 30: Unusually, the colophon marks the end of chapter 6.

 91 Compare also Ranke, PN I, 38.2: $\hat{\underline{M}}$ $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}{}^{\odot}$.

⁹² Papyrus d'Orbiney 19,9. So also pSallier II (III,8), pAnastasi IV (1a,1; 7,9; 10,1) and pAnastasi VI (7; 15; 62).

⁹³ Gardiner 1932: 29, line 12. See also Gardiner 1937: 5a, line 10, note a.

⁹⁴ Compare Gardiner 1937: 5a, line 10, note a. Other examples of \circ in pAnastasi VII: (I,8); (II,4); (IV,3).