## CHAPTER II

## Reproduction and Translation of the Joseph Smith Papyri XI \& X

## JOSEPH SMITH PAPYRUS NO. XI

COLUMN I
LINE 1:
Reproduction
(Hieratic):

Transcription
(Hieroglyphic):

Transposition
(Left to Right):

Transliteration:
Translation:


1. 2. 

hnw n? pi sh wr
inside (of) the lake great (of) Chonsu

## EXPLANATION

1. $\underline{H n w}$ being a substantive (Wb III, 368, 17; 369) following the preposition $r$ in the more complete de Horrack text (Louvre 3284; see A. Erman, Neuägypt. Gram., \#591)-r hnw pa sh "hinein," "to the interior (midst, center) of the pool"-could be followed by an indirect genitive, though " $\underline{h n w}$ is usually followed by the direct genitive" (Wb III, 370, 15). Though the vaguely horizontal stroke, which also follows the combination "hnnw hrw" in line 5 below, could be the preposition $n$
in both cases, it differs from the other n's in the papyrus (e.g., in Khonsu). The de Horrack text, however, has " n " at both places.
2. Erman, Neuäg. Gram., \# 122.
3. A variation of $\gg \underline{w}$, so read for reasons unknown (Gardiner, Sign-list Z9,6). Another variant occurs at this place in the corresponding text of Pap. Louvre 3284, p. 6, line 2. The two small strokes between this word and the preceding water-ideogram are part of the walking legs (Moeller, Hierat. Palaeogr. III, No. 120).

LINE 2:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { + } \\
& \text { 然 } 28 \text { \& }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{ms} \quad \mathrm{n} \quad \mathrm{Ta}-\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{kh} \quad \mathrm{~b} \quad \mathrm{y}-\mathrm{t} \quad \mathrm{ma}^{\text {'}} \text {-khrw mitty } \\
& \text { born of Taykhebyt justified likewise }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. For the otiose -t-, Erman, Neuäg. Gram., \#21.

LINE 3:

1. The root of the verb is supplied by an identical
passage in Pap. Louvre No. 3284, page 6, lines 2-3.
2. The face has been heavily retouched.

LINE 4:
-is

$$
-15 \text { mi mda.t ta } s^{-y(t)} \quad \text { sic }
$$

-ped like a book (or roll, WB II,192,16); the Book of Breathings (Wb III,419) being written
according-to-what is (see next line) according-to-what is (see next line)

1. The damaged character can be read as ḥrw "outside" (Moeller, III, 326; Wb III,146), or as bnr (Moeller, l.c.; Wb I,461,11) "the outside," or as mda.t "papyrus roll or book" (Moeller III,522; Wb II, I92).
2. Prof. Baer assumes that the name of Isis has been "omitted by the scribe" at this point, and renders the passage, ". . . and the Breathing Permit (which [Isis] made and has writing on its inside and outside) has been wrapped. . . "Prof. Parker ignores the ir.n, "made by," and reads simply, ". . . one wraps the Book of Breathings, which is with writing both inside and outside of it. . . ." In
the confusion we would suggest an economical emendation by having the scribe write ir.n for $\mathrm{ir} m i$, since the writing of $m$ for $m i$ is characteristic of Breathing texts (L. Goyon, L.3279, e.g. line 43, p. 47, where it occurs twice), as is also the changing of the $m$ to an $n$ before a following labial (ibid., p. 13). Hence ir mi nty becomes ir $m n t y$, which assimilates to ir $n n t y$, as in our text, giving the very appropriate formula ir mi nty $m$ sshw, "wie es in den Büchern steht" (Wb III,477) as indicated by the following line.

LINE 5:

in (the sacred) on both inside and outside in linen (of) the One places (or, is writings (books) king placed) arm

1. Wb III,477. Cf. Goyon, L.3279, p. 11, line 27.
2. Nim.s is attested by the de Horrack text, p. 6, line

5 , instead of a possible $y w . s m$ sh.s etc., "it being on royal
linen." See de Horrack, Bibl. Egyptol., 17:136.

LINE 6:



| iaby. f | $\operatorname{mt}(\mathrm{ir}) \mathrm{r}^{1}$ | haty f | yw irw $\quad$ pa | n | tay.f |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| left his | vicinity of ${ }^{1}$ | heart his, | having-been-done | this | for his |

1. Wb. II, 171-72; Moeller, III, 95. The double fingers are the sign of exactness also, as in 'ka.

LINE 7 (First Part):

1. De Horrack confesses (p. 136) that he cannot decipher this line. Parker: ". . . this having been done at his wrapping and outside it." Baer: "The rest of his mummybandages should be wrapped over it."

The " $s$ " is here very strongly marked, and two variant readings supplied by de Horrack agree with the J. S. text and show the word here to be gs, "side." Unique to the J. S. version is the swirling sign (1), which can be read either as $m$ or $m i$ (Moeller, III, 196, 509), "on the outer side" or "like the outer side." Other possible
readings for $g s$ are $s h-s$ (linen), hr.s (underneath it), $p s \underline{d} . s$ (its back), $a w . s$ (its length), the fem. p.n. referring to the book-all of which have possibilities in view of the corruption of the text.

The enigmatic sign following the cloth-symbol can also depict a rope, linen or a bag (A. H. Gardiner, BIFAO 30, Pt. 1, pp. 161-83), all relevant to wrapping, or even a recitation or formula (G. Moeller, ZA 56:40ff, Taf. I,II,III).

LINE 7 (end):


Ir ir(i).tw n.f mdat tn khr
If makes one for him book this, then

LINE 8:


1. In this peculiar combination (Goyon, L.3279, p. 22), the scribe has written the flag-symbols like reeds and the oddly looped plural strokes like a conventional Hor $=\mathrm{hr}$ sign.

With the help of the closely parallel text in the de Horrack manuscripts (Louvre Pap. 3284, and others), Professors de Horrack, Parker, and Baer have reconstructed the text as follows:
98. Osiris is to be (as one) towed into (lit. to within) the
99. great Lake (Pool) of Khonsu, after
100. he hath taken possession of his heart

| de Horrack, pp. 135f: | Parker: | Baer: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| after he has repossessed <br> heart, | After (his) two arms are <br> [fast]ened to his breast | $\ldots$ after his arms have been placed <br> on his heart and |  |
| one buries (in the coffin) | one wraps |  |  |
| 101. | the Book of Respirations, which | the Book of Breathings, which | the Breathing Permit (which |
| 102. | is written on two sides | is with writing both inside and <br> outside of it, | [Isis] made and has writing on its <br> inside and outside) has been wrapped |
| 103. | on suten-cloth. Placed <br> der) his left arm | (un-with royal linen, it being placed <br> (at) his left arm | in royal linen and placed under his <br> left arm |

104. near to his heart. near his heart, this having been near his heart; done
105. "I have not been able to decipher at his wrapping and outside it. $\begin{aligned} & \text { the rest of his mummy bandages } \\ & \text { line } 8 \text { of the hieratic text." }\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { should be wrapped over it. }\end{aligned}$
106. As for the one for whom this writing is made, he shall go on brea-
107. thing along with the Bas of the gods for
108. time and for eternity.

LINE 1:


1. An idiom for the beginning of religious books of instruction (see refs. in R. O. Faulkner's Dictionary, p. 162). Note that the official beginning of the Book of

Breathings does not come directly after the picture (Fac. No. 1). If a text of a "Book of Abraham" was attached, it would not have to be at that point either.

LINE 2:


1. Redundant and improper $y$ is a characteristic of Breathing texts (Goyan, Pap. Louvre 3279, p. 11, so line 36 where this identical form appears).
2. The tail of the genitive $f$ seems to be faintly visible, and there is space for it.

LINE 3：

品綡高
rdi．t ${ }^{1} \quad \operatorname{khpr}(w)$（hope）${ }^{2}$
to cause to happen［the likes of］

mn $n$ Whir Hr ma＇－khrw this to Osiris Horus justified

1．The－r－of $\operatorname{khpr}(w)$ has been damaged．For this writing of khpr，see Erman，Neuägyptische Grammatik \＃49．

LINE 4：


LINE 5：

1．The＂parasite＂－t is very common with nb，Goyon， p． 11.
2．The end of the line is found pasted upside－down on the


Hy
Hail（Osiris）
（Her
Hor
ma＇－khrw ms． justified born

$y$
w＇b phawy．k purified back－parts thine

LINE 6:
 mox



1. No distinction is made between the writing of $-t$ - and -d-, Goyon, p. 22, citing R.O. Faulkner in JEA 21 (1935), pp. 49-50.

LINE 7:

1. "Remeny is exalted" (cf. Rmn.jj 'nkh, "Remeny is living," H. Ranke, Personnennamen, I, p. 222, \#16), or "Remeny is my support" (Wb. II, 419,11). Since rmny means to lift or elevate in ritual (Wb. l.c.), it could also mean "Qai is exalted," or even "Qai is crowned" (Wb II, 419,9), Qai being a much commoner name than Remeny (Ranke, I, p. 332, Nos. 4ff). No. 20 of this list is
kaj-gba, "mit hohem Arm (?)," and No. 21 is kaj-dr.t, "mit hoher Hand(?)," suggesting for Remeny-qai a possible "My arm is exalted" (stretched out, upraised, Wb II, $418,4)$, of. the very common "stretched out" arm of God (natah) in the O.T.
2. Erman, Neuäg. Gr., \#83.

LINE 8:


Nkhb.t m wnw.t fdw.t nt

Nekhbet

LINE 9 (First part):


1. The lower part of Ma'ty is supplied from J. S. No. IV as marked.
2. This $-t w$ may be used for the $-t i$ of the O. Pf. (Erman, Neuäg. Gr. \#328,331).

LINE 9 (end):

2 2 usa Alas
Hor

LINE 10:


1. The Two Mats is the subject (de Horrack).
2. The top of an " $m$ " and the wskh.t symbol are clear.
though the lower part of the fragment (upper left hand corner of the J.S. Pap. VI) has been almost entirely cut off.

LINE 11:



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Shew in. k hr mas } \operatorname{Re}^{\prime} \text { m hpt.f } \\
& \text { (of) She thou art about to see } \operatorname{Re} \quad \text { in his setting }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. The scribe has transposed the w- and the disk (Moeller,

Herat. Pal. III, \#306.)
2. Lacuna; supplied by L. 3284 .

LINE 12:


LINE 1:


Hor justified born of Tay (khbyt) (en)dures name thine is steadfast corpse thine ${ }^{1}$ flourishes every day ${ }^{2}$

1. At this place other mss. have s'h.k, "thy mummy," which the J.S. scribe seems to have overlooked, leaving the sentence defective, unless a substantive preceded $m n$.
2. This can be the common $r^{\prime} n b$, "every day" symbol or, it is just possible, the common khr, "in the presence of," which appears also in the following line.

LINE 2:

Prat


$$
\text { Qimn } 21 \text { s? }
$$

$$
\text { 'nkh ba.k } \quad \text { khr } \quad \operatorname{Imn} \quad \operatorname{rn}(\mathrm{p}) \quad \text { hat.k khr } \quad \text { Wsir } \quad \text { sn }-\mathrm{sn} \quad . \mathrm{k} \quad \text { r } \quad \mathrm{h}(\mathrm{~h})
$$

lives Ba thine before (in the presence of) Amon (is) young corpse thine before (in the presence of) Osiris breathest thou unto eternity

1. This hr is damaged but discernible.

LINE 3 (first part):


sntr incense as prescribed (daily)

(qs.k?) irw mi ḳi.k
(bones thine) like shape thine or thou being
(nature)

1. The determinative o (Gardiner N33) is clear, the bottom of the incense pot faintly visible. Where the J.S. ms. is destroyed, the others have a list of invocation offerings. Lists of food offered tend to show the greatest variety in Egyptian funerary papyri. The L. 3248 list is bread,
beer, beef, poultry, water, libation and incense. The J.S. text is smeared and retouched.
2. qai.k in L.3291, but irw.k in L.3284. Here the two are scrambled.

LINE 3 (end):

3. For $\operatorname{sw}(\mathrm{r}) \mathrm{i} . \mathrm{k}$ ? -this particular word is a spelling stumblingblock, Wb. III, 428, Gardiner, Gram. \#279; L. 3284
has siw (though the -iw can be read -ir) while L. 3291 has si-wr. Is the -i- transposed or prothetic (Gard., \#272)?

LINE 4 (first part):

1. Preserved in L. 3284.
2. Dir. obj. Erman, Neuäg. Gr. \#83.

LINE 4 (end):

$$
\text { makes he protection thine there is no turning thee aside }{ }^{\text {from }} \text { gates }
$$

1. Obj. supplied by other mss.

LINE 5 (first part):


LINE 5 (end):

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {.f n.k sh' } \quad \text { sn }-\mathrm{sn}(\mathrm{w}) \\
& \text { he for thee book (of) breathings } \\
& \text { with fingers his own breathiest) }
\end{aligned}
$$

LINE 6 (first part):

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \{\underset{\sim}{\{\rightarrow \infty} \underset{\sim}{-\infty} \\
& \text { twt.k hah tp-ta m-m<super>r } \quad \text { ' } \mathrm{nkh}(\mathrm{w})^{1} \quad \text { yw.k } \quad \mathrm{ntry} \quad \mathrm{hn}^{\prime} \quad \text { Baa } \\
& \text { image upon-earth among (the) living }{ }^{1} \text { thou being divine with (the) Spirits } \\
& \text { thine }
\end{aligned}
$$

ing" in the plural. Can be read here either "among the living" or "in life," ie., when thou wert alive.

1. Dittograph for either the " $m$ " or the " 'nth" sign. Pap. Louvre 3291 doubles the " $m$ " and L. 3284 puts "the liv-

## 



LINE 7 (first part):


1. Confusion of r-' with m-'? (Gardiner, Gram., p. 132;

Erman, Neuäg. Gr., \#623-4).
2. G. Moeller, Hierat. Pal. III, vi.

LINE 7 (end):


LINE 8 (first part):


LINE 8 (end):


LINE 9 (first part):


1. All the mss. differ in this passage. Br. Mus. 9995 has the same spelling as the J.S. ms., being a Greco-Roman form of $p a$, Goyon, p. 13; which duly appears in the
other mss.
2. The symbol that follows belongs to another fragment of papyrus glued over the unsightly gap in this one -see next line!

LINE 9 (end):


1. For this spelling Wb IV, 331, a. I. The word is written out completely in line 11 below.

(breath)s of life causes he to make breath(ing)
2. The hpr-symbol that follows seems to belong on another fragment of papyrus which has been glued on here
to fill up an unsightly gap. This would indicate that the hole in the papyrus was there when it was mounted.

LINE 10 (end):

(in) coffin thine goest up thou to earth every-day, given to thee writ(ings)

LINE 11 (first part):


LINE 11 (end):


1. Louvre 3284 and Br. Mus. 9995 have ddw ma'at r.k, "they speak truth to or concerning thee," while Berlin 3135 , p. 2 reads ddw Ma'at rn.k, and the J.S. seems to
have ddw Ma'at rn.k or n.k, the latter suggesting the ddw. n.f formula, where the $-w$ ending is a participle rather than plural (Gardiner, Gram., \#377,1).

LINE 12 (first part):


1. Or protected, reconstituted, Wb III, 377; Faulkner, Dict., p. 202.
2. Redundant -t- (Goyon, L.3279, p. 12) or emphatic -t-
(Sander-Hansen, Ägypt. Gram. \#426, 433, etc.) in other Mss. Here a sdmty.fy.

LINE 12 (end):


LINE 13 (first )


1. The only occurrence of the complete name. Its meaning is unknown (Ranke, Personennamen, II, 197). For the
first element see ibid., II, 79; for the second, I, 268. Cf. taynkh•t, II, 119.

LINES 1 \& 2 (illegible)

LINE 3:

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

LINE 4:


## 



| 'a | $\mathrm{ib}(\mathrm{w})$ | hr | $\mathrm{ir}(\mathrm{w})$ | m'kt |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| of heart ${ }^{1}$ <br> great is <br> (or of greatness) |  | making | protection (s) | Horus the Behdetite |

1. Cf. Gardiner, Gr. \#95. We discuss this below p.-it is a special epithet.

## LINE 6:



1. Improper $-t w$ as in the related $h m s(t w)$ in Louvre 3279, lines 49,59 , line 49 having much the same context.

LINE 7:


| kh ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | tw m | tyt.k | twt ${ }^{1}$ | m $\quad$ kr . k | grg (sdr).n. k | m | 'nkh |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| risen-in-glory | thou in | form-thine | proper ${ }^{1}$ natural | in adorn- thine ments | prepared (slept) hast | in <br> thou | life |

1. Also means complete, natural, pleasing, perfect, cf. Alma 11:43.
2. L. 3284 etc. continue wrs.k m snb, "you spend the day
in health," which suggests sdr instead of grg, i.e. the rhetorical contrast between sleeping and waking, day and night. The sign, however, is not sdr but grg.

LINE 8:


1. Moeller, III, 79; the de Horrack text, p. 3, line 14, has a hill or house instead, the hieratic symbols for hill and house being indistinguishable in breathing mss. (Goyon,
L.3279, p. 23). The two words combine in $t p-h w t$, "roof" (Faulkner, Dictionary). The determinative here calls for a definite place or structure.

ka.k 'nth nd (wada?)-snb or $m \quad s$-wda.tw.k $m$ shat $\mathrm{sn}-\mathrm{sn}$
shams. k
W sir
Ka thine living and protecting [or: may it live, be prosperous, be healthy!].
Made to flourish art thou in (by) Book (of) Breathings), followest-thou Osiris
2. The two signs following the Ka -symbol do not occur in the other mss., and suggest that the writer placed the usual 'ankh-wda-snb formula after the royal Ka title from force of habit. The second symbol can be read wda(w)
(S. Levi, Segni Ieratici, No. 407), while the absence of one " $s$ " following may be due to the well-known reluctance to repeat symbols, e.g. in daw, in line 4 above.

LINE 10 (first part):


LINE 10 (end):



rwd r-nb
flourishes every-day
$10 x^{2}=0$

'q. $\quad$ r ( $\underline{h r t)-n t r}$ enterest thou into (the gods' domain)

1. Attested in L. 3291.


LINE 11 (end):

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { : } 9 \text { ³ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{cccc}
\text { ndmi }^{1} & \text { sty } & \mathrm{k} & \mathrm{~m}
\end{array} \text { ḥnn-w }
\end{aligned}
$$

1. "Parasite" y is common.

LINE 12 (first part):

## 



1. The de Horrack version, p. 3, lines 18-19, does not mention the youths, but has instead mi imakh.w, 'a rn.k
m sh.w "as (of) the Venerated Ones, great is thy name among (or as) the Noble Ones," spelling out the words.


LINE 13 (first part):


| ba | 'q. $\quad$ k | r | dwa | nn | wn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| spirit. | Enterest thou into |  | Duat | (do)not | exist |



