

**A COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR OF THE  
EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE AS CONTAINED IN  
THE COPTIC, SAHIDIC, AND BASHMURIC  
DIALECTS; TOGETHER WITH ALPHABETS  
AND NUMERALS IN THE HIEROGLYPHIC  
AND ENCHORIAL CHARACTERS**

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A Compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Language as Contained in the Coptic, Sahidic, and Bashmureic Dialects; Together with Alphabets and Numerals in the Hieroglyphic and Enchorial Characters by Henry Tattam

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**HENRY TATTAM**

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A COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR  
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Quicquid praecipies esto brevis: ut rito dicta  
Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.

De Art. Post. III. 55.

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BY THE  
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Rector of *Stanford Rivers*.

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TO  
**J O H N L E E E S Q R.**

LL. D., F. R. S., P. A. S., & c.

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF  
THE MANY FACILITIES AFFORDED  
IN THE PROSECUTION OF  
**HIS EGYPTIAN STUDIES**

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual data entry and the use of specialized software tools. The goal is to ensure that the data is both accurate and easy to interpret.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which is consistent with the initial hypothesis. The analysis also identifies some areas where the data deviates from the expected pattern, which may be due to external factors.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and some recommendations for future research. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends and to develop more effective strategies for data collection and analysis.



## PREFACE.

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Egyptian Literature has of late years attracted particular attention. All that has come down to us of the Language and Literature of ancient Egypt is contained in the Coptic, Sahidic, and Bashmuric Dialects; and in the Enchorial, Hieratic, and Hieroglyphic Inscriptions, and Manuscripts.

Without attempting to trace the origin of the Egyptian Language, we may just remark that the learned Rossius in his "Etymologiæ Ægyptiacæ," has shown the affinity of a number of Coptic and Sahidic words to the Oriental Languages; which affinity to a certain extent, it must be admitted, does exist.)\*

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\*) In Rawlinson's Herodotus are the following observations. "The Egyptian Language might, from its grammar, appear to claim a Semitic origin, but it is not really one of that family, like the Arabic, Hebrew,