

TWIN CITY ANCIENT COIN CLUB

VOLUME 24

NEWSLETTER

NUMBER 3

MEETING

March 24, 1988

PRESENTATION

THE DECIPHERMENT OF HEIROGLYPHICS

Speaker: Ray Rantala

The presentation will touch briefly on the work of Akerblad, Young and others whose work preceded that of Champollion. The main part of the discussion will show how Champollion translated the names of Ptolemy, Cleopatra and others, and arrived at the basic Heiroglyphic alphabet.

MEETING AGENDA

7:30-8:00 Socializing
8:00-8:30 Presentation
8:30-8:45 Auction
8:45-End Socializing

CALENDAR

MARCH 19-20: HAR MAR MALL, ROSEVILLE
MARCH 24: TCACC MEETING
MARCH 25-27: NORTHWEST COIN CLUB, HYATT REGENCY,
MINNEAPOLIS
APRIL 7-10: CENTRAL STATES, INDIANAPOLIS
APRIL 16-17: HAR MAR MALL, ROSEVILLE
APRIL 21-24: SOUTH SHORE COIN SHOW, MILWAUKEE
MAY 7-8: HOLIDAY COIN SHOW, HOLIDAY INN,
ST. PAUL

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Anyone having articles that they feel would be of interest to other members of our club are requested to bring them to the meetings, or mail them to:

Raymond Rantala
9535 Timberwood Road
Chaska, MN. 55318

I would like to include them in the monthly newsletter






























DUES

Anyone who has not paid their 1988 membership dues should contact Frances Miller at 451-7312

INFORMATION FOR NEW MEMBERS

1. Meetings are held at Immanuel Lutheran Church, 104 So. Snelling, St. Paul, at 7:30 p.m.
2. Directions: Snelling Avenue exit off of Interstate 94. Drive south on Snelling Avenue to the intersection of Goodrich and Snelling. The church is on your left.
3. Annual dues are only \$3.00. We pass the hat at meetings to pay for the use of the church facilities -- \$1.00 is usual.
4. For information, please contact:
President: Bob Stumm 487-1569
Vice President: Tom Beniak 722-3235
Treasurer: Frances Miller 451-7312
Newsletter Editor: Ray Rantala 443-2551



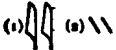












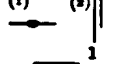









The Egyptian alphabet is as follows :—


	A (K)		F (D)		S (D)		K (G)
	Ā ('))	 or 	M (D)		S (W)		T (E)
	Ā (V)	 or 	N (G)		SH (S) (W)		T (D)
 or 	I ('))	 or 	R and L (r, l)		K (G)		TH (θ) (E)
 or 	U ('))		H (r)		Q (p)		TCH (T') (E)
	B (D)		H (r)				
	P (D)		KH (x) (Arab. ħ)				




The Egyptian alphabet has a great deal in common with the Hebrew and other Semitic dialects in respect of the guttural and other letters, peculiar to Oriental peoples, and therefore the Hebrew letters have been added to shew what I believe to be the general values of the alphabetic signs. It is hardly necessary to say that differences of opinion exist among scholars as to the method in which hieroglyphic characters should be transcribed into Roman letters.

Taken from EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE by E. A. Wallis Budge.

THE ALPHABET

SIGN	TRANS-LITERATION	OBJECT DEPICTED	APPROXIMATE SOUND-VALUE	REMARKS
	<i>i</i>	Egyptian vulture	{the glottal stop heard at the commencement of German words beginning with a vowel, ex. <i>der Adler</i> .	{corresponds to Hebrew א 'aleph and to Arabic ا 'alif hamzatun.
	<i>i</i>	flowering reed	{usually consonantal <i>y</i> ; at the beginning of words sometimes identical with <i>i</i> .	{corresponds to Hebrew י yodh, Arabic ي ya.
	<i>y</i>	{(1) two reed-flowers {(2) oblique strokes	<i>y</i>	{used under specific conditions in the last syllable of words, see § 20.
	<i>r</i>	forearm	a guttural sound unknown to English	{corresponds to Hebrew ר rayin, Arabic ع 'ain.
	<i>w</i>	quail chick	<i>w</i>	
	<i>b</i>	foot	<i>b</i>	
	<i>p</i>	stool	<i>p</i>	
	<i>f</i>	horned viper	<i>f</i>	
	<i>m</i>	owl	<i>m</i>	
	<i>n</i>	water	<i>n</i>	{corresponds to Hebrew נ nun, but also to Hebrew ל lamedh.
	<i>r</i>	mouth	<i>r</i>	{corresponds to Hebrew ר resh, more rarely to Hebrew ל lamedh.
	<i>h</i>	reed shelter in field.	<i>h</i> as in English	{corresponds to Hebrew ח heth, Arabic ح ha.
	<i>h</i>	wick of twisted flax	emphatic <i>h</i>	corresponds to Arabic ح ha.
	<i>h</i>	placenta (?)	like <i>ch</i> in Scotch <i>loch</i>	corresponds to Arabic ح ha.
	<i>h</i>	animal's belly with teats	perhaps like <i>ch</i> in German <i>ich</i>	{interchanging early with <i>h</i> , later with <i>h</i> , in certain words.
	<i>s</i>	{(1) bolt {(2) folded cloth	<i>s</i>	{originally two separate sounds: (1) <i>s</i> , much like our <i>s</i> ; (2) <i>š</i> , unvoiced <i>s</i> .
	<i>š</i>	pool	<i>š</i>	early hardly different from <i>h</i> .
	<i>k</i>	hill-slope	backward <i>k</i> ; rather like our <i>q</i> in <i>queen</i>	{corresponds to Hebrew ק qoph, Arabic ق kaf.
	<i>k</i>	basket with handle	<i>k</i>	{corresponds to Hebrew כ kaph, Arabic ك kaf. Written  in hieratic.
	<i>g</i>	stand for jar	hard <i>g</i>	
	<i>t</i>	loaf	<i>t</i>	
	<i>t</i>	tethering rope	originally <i>tsk</i> (<i>t</i> or <i>tj</i>)	{during Middle Kingdom persists in some words, in others is replaced by <i>l</i> .
	<i>d</i>	hand	<i>d</i>	
	<i>d</i>	snake	originally <i>dj</i> and also a dull emphatic <i>s</i> (Hebrew <i>z</i>)	{during Middle Kingdom persists in some words, in others is replaced by <i>l</i> .

OBS. Later alternative forms are *e* for *w*, *em* for *m*, *yn* for *n*, and *l* for *t*. Of these, *e* arose from an abbreviated form of  in Middle Kingdom hieratic, so that it appears in our transcriptions of hieratic texts belonging to a time when *e* was not yet written in hieroglyphic;² *em* and *l* originate in the biliteral signs for *im*³ and *tl* respectively, while *yn* is taken from the word *nt* 'crown of Lower Egypt'.⁴ Note also that *h* is used for *g* in a few old words.

¹ The form  usually employed in printed books is not found on the monuments until a quite late period; early detailed forms are  and . ² *AZ.* 29, 47. ³ As *m* not before Tutmosis I, *AZ.* 35, 170. ⁴ Already sporadically as *n* from early XII Dyn., ex. PETRIE, *Gish and Rifeh* 13 g.