



Type: Magazine Article

The Anthon Transcript II: The Identification of the Characters as Egyptian

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Source: *Improvement Era*, Vol. 45, No. 2 (February 1942), pp. 76–80, 124-125

Published by: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

The ANTHON TRANSCRIPT

An Evidence for the Truth of the Prophet's Account of the Origin of the Book of Mormon

By ARIEL L. CROWLEY, LL. B.



FIGURE 2. PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE MONUMENTS FOUND BY DR. FLINDERS PETRIE IN THE SINAITIC PENINSULA IN THE EXPEDITION OF 1904. IT BEARS ON ITS SURFACE A PART OF THE CELEBRATED SINAI SCRIPT, DATING TO THE TIME OF MOSES.

II. THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHARACTERS AS EGYPTIAN

the transcript (Figure 1). The use of such a figure is well known in cuneiform (Chaldaic and Assyriac) writing, occurring frequently in compounded words such as *saptu* (lip), *isdu* (foundation), and *erinu* (cedar).¹ The absence of the characteristic wedge shape of the strokes is immediately attributable to pen and paper as the media of writing, in lieu of wet clay with a triangular stylus.

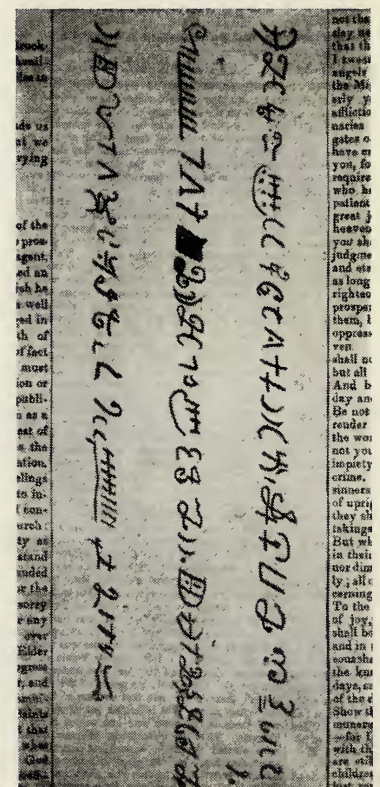
The ancient Arabian script to which Dr. Anthon had reference, is best known in scientific circles as *Sabean*. A considerable number of characters closely approximating letters of the *Sabean* script occur in the Anthon Transcript (Figure 1.) Thus, the Arabian character “),” which roughly corresponds with our English letter “R,” appears seven times. The Arabian character for “G,” which looks like a crude figure “7,” is the third character from the right in the second line. The “ch” sound, which has no equivalent in the English alphabet, was sometimes written like an English letter “W” placed on its side, and sometimes like a figure “3,” indiscriminately made to face either left or right, in the *Sabean* script. It will be found nine times in Figure 1. Similarly, there will be found the guttural character which was written like our letter “O,” the perpendicular stroke used as a disjunctive sign, the rectangle divided into two squares, which had the sound of our letter “d,” and the zig-zag mark (the 21st and 22nd from the right in Figure 1) which was the Arabian letter “N.”²

It does not in the least discredit the observations of Dr. Anthon that the Book of Mormon, then untranslated, declares the characters used in its preparation to be “reformed Egyptian.” The statements of Nephi and Mormon above quoted and the

certificate of Dr. Anthon are wholly and readily reconciled in the fact that all of the characters, Chaldaic, Assyriac, Arabian and Egyptian, recognized by Dr. Anthon, also occur in “reformed,” that is to say, hieratic and demotic Egyptian. The relationship between Egyptian and the Semitic languages in general, which produced the similarity of forms noted by Dr. Anthon, lies outside the scope of this study. It is sufficient to say that the subject is currently being given close and increasing attention as archeological finds multiply.³

³Kenyon, Sir Frederick, *The Bible and Archeology*, London, 1940; “The Serabit Inscriptions,” *Harvard Theological Review*, Vol. XXI, No. 1, p. 1.

THREE LINES COPIED FROM THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT, PUBLISHED ON P. 2, NO. 31, DEC. 21, (1844, NEW YORK) OF “THE PROPHET,” SAM BRANNAN PUBLICATION. SEE “THE IMPROVEMENT ERA,” JAN., 1942, P. 58.



“YEA, I make a record in the language of my father, which consists of the learning of the Jews and the language of the Egyptians,” declared the ancient historian, Nephi, in the opening lines of the Book of Mormon.

Ten centuries later his descendant, Mormon, reiterated: “We have written this record according to our knowledge, in the characters which are called among us the *reformed Egyptian*, being handed down and altered by us, according to our manner of speech.” (Mormon 9:32)

Fourteen centuries afterward, Professor Charles Anthon of the language department of Columbia University,* received from the hands of Martin Harris a transcript or copy of seven lines of the characters, laboriously written out by the young Prophet Joseph Smith. The history of that visit and of the transcript itself is related in a preceding article.*

With an erudition which might not have been expected in his day, Dr. Anthon recognized the Egyptian characteristics of the transcript, and recognized also certain Chaldaic and Assyriac forms and Arabic letters.

There can be little doubt that his reference to Chaldaic and Assyriac forms was premised on the striking figure consisting of four perpendicular lines transfixing with a horizontal bar, which recurs frequently in

¹Syllabary Nos. 19, 201, 462, in Fossey, C., *Les Caracteres Etrangers, Ecritures Cuneiform*, Paris, 1927.

²Cohen M., *Ecriture Sud-Arabique*, in *Les Caracteres Etrangers*, Paris, 1927.

*See *The Improvement Era*, January, 1942, page 14.

Demotic Egyptian is a shorthand form for rapid writing which came into popular usage about one hundred years before the Lehigh migration,⁴ simplifying the hieratic or priestly writing, which was in turn a cursive, or simplified way of easily writing the old hieroglyphic pictures. Dr. A. H. Gardiner, in his excellent *Egyptian Grammar*, very clearly distinguishes the three types in the following language:

Hieroglyphic writing is only one of three kinds of script which in course of time were evolved in ancient Egypt. Out of hieroglyphic sprang a more cursive writing known to us as *hieratic*, and out of hieratic again there emerged, towards 700 B. C., a very rapid script sometimes called *enchorial*, but now always known as *demotic*. None of these styles of writing utterly banished the others, but each as it arose restricted the domain of its progenitor. In the Graeco-Roman period all three were in use contemporaneously.⁴

It should not be thought that the three kinds of script mentioned by Dr. Gardiner were the only kinds developed in Egypt. The contrary has been established by the 1904 discovery of the celebrated Serabit Inscriptions in Sinai by Sir William Flinders Petrie. This form of written Egyptian, closely allied to Hebrew and other Semitic tongues, is certainly older than the time of Moses,⁵ and its close similarity to the writing of the Anthon Transcript is at once apparent, upon even casual examination. (Figure 2) Likewise, there are well known in Egyptian literature religious writings of the nineteenth and twentieth dynasties, which are in a secret script⁶, and "sportive and mysterious" writings of other times, each "involving invention of new signs or employing old ones in unusual meanings."⁶

THE habitual changing and reforming of Egyptian systems of writing has been the subject of learned comment from remote times. Clement of Alexandria, who lived in the latter part of the second century A. D., at a time when hieroglyphic, hieratic, and demotic writing were still in use in Egypt and elsewhere, left for posterity an explicit account of the study methods used by Egyptian scholars in learning the varied kinds of writing. He terminated his comments with the following indicative words:

By transposing and transferring, by
(Continued on page 78)

⁴Gardiner, A. H., *Egyptian Grammar*, p. 6.
⁵Butin, R. F., "The Serabit Inscriptions," *Harvard Theological Review*, Vol. 21, No. 1, p. 22.
⁶*Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. 9, 11th Ed., p. 63.

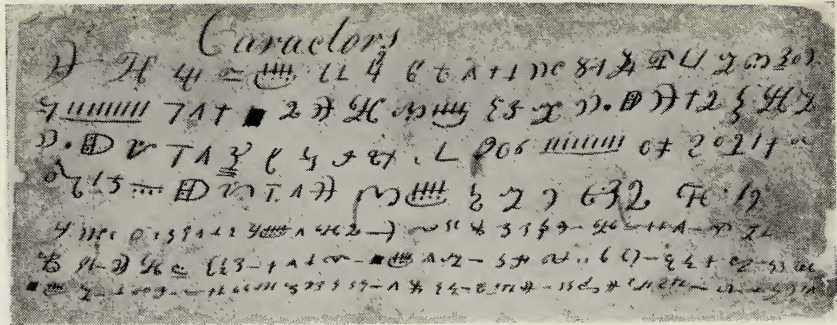
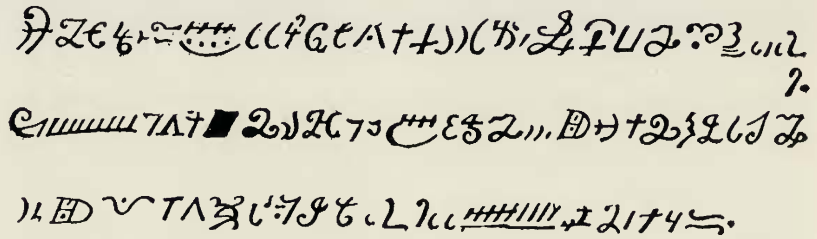
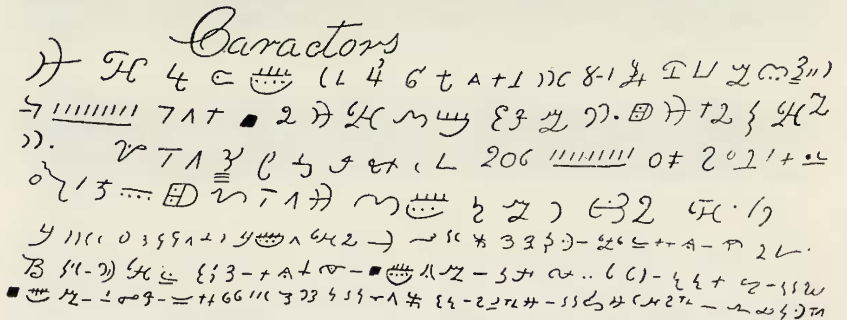


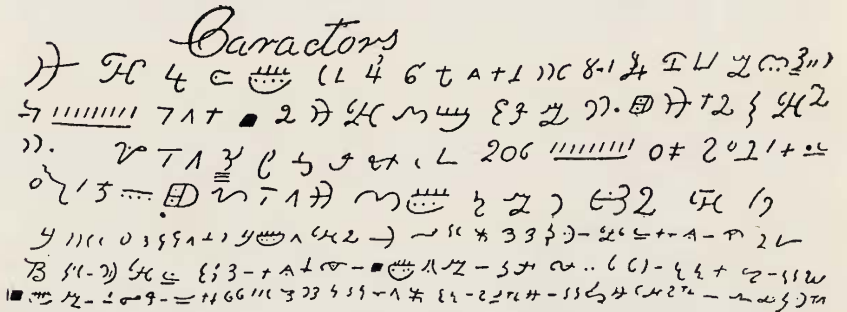
FIGURE 1. THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT: REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL COPY MADE BY JOSEPH SMITH FROM THE PLATES FROM WHICH THE BOOK OF MORMON WAS TRANSLATED. (SEE PAGE 15, "THE IMPROVEMENT ERA," JANUARY, 1942.)



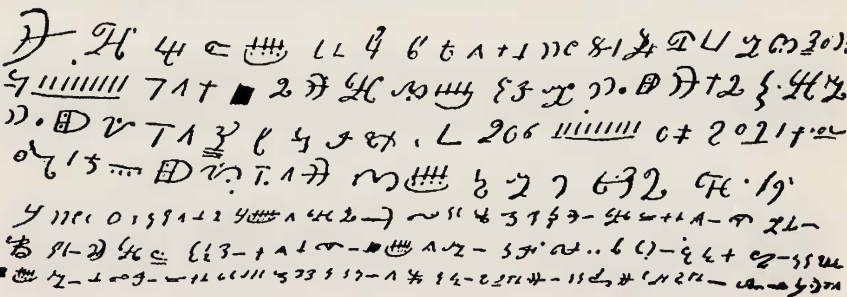
REPRODUCTION OF A COPY OF THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT BY SAM BRANNAN IN "THE PROPHET," ALSO PUBLISHED ON P. 71 OF B. H. ROBERTS' "NEW WITNESSES FOR GOD," 1903. SEE PAGE 58, JANUARY, 1942, "THE IMPROVEMENT ERA."



THIS COPY OF THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT WAS TRACED IN 1893 BY EDWARD STEVENSON FROM THE ORIGINAL COPY WHICH PROFESSOR ANTHON EXAMINED. IT IS FOUND ON P. 32 (PAMPHLET) "REMINISCENCES OF JOSEPH SMITH, THE PROPHET." (SEE "THE IMPROVEMENT ERA," JAN., 1942.)



THIS IS A REPRODUCTION (1903) OF THE STEVENSON COPY, ON P. 72 OF B. H. ROBERTS' "NEW WITNESSES FOR GOD." (SEE "THE IMPROVEMENT ERA," JAN., 1942, PP. 58 AND 59.)



IN 1915 R. C. WEBB MADE THIS COPY OF THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT AND PUBLISHED IT ON P. 22 OF "THE CASE AGAINST MORMONISM." (SEE "THE IMPROVEMENT ERA," JAN., 1942, P. 59.)

THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT



FIGURE 3. EGYPTIAN SIGN OF THE CHESSBOARD, FROM THE "BOOK OF THE DEAD."

(Continued from page 77)

changing and by transforming, in many ways as suits them, they draw characters.⁷

If the "Caractors" of the Anthon Transcript are Egyptian, in some cursive form or variant of hieratic or demotic, it should be possible, in the present advanced knowledge of Egyptian papyri, monuments, and engravings, to find those characters in recognized and indisputable Egyptian writings making due and reasonable allowance for differences in handwriting and the unskilfulness of Joseph Smith as a copyist. "Individual hieratic hands differ as all handwriting is apt to differ."⁸

precision and weight of the parallels set forth below is infinitely increased by these circumstances.

Some indication is made above of the variants which characterize the cursive Egyptian scripts. By a "variant" is meant a character which is written in several differing ways, yet is the same character. Examples in English are many. The letter "B" in type, bears only a remote resemblance to the same letter in handwriting, its essential strokes being reversed and their direction altered. The same may be said of virtually every other letter in the alphabet. Typesetting being unknown in

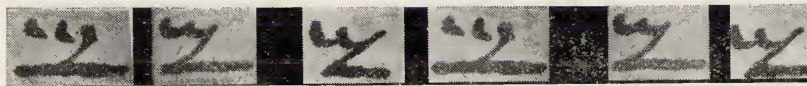


FIGURE 4. VARIANT HIERATIC FORMS FROM THE "BOOK OF THE DEAD."



FIGURE 5. VARIANT FORMS OF THE SAME CHARACTER FROM THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT.

The Anthon Transcript contains about two hundred twenty-five individual characters, treating as single figures those which appear to be compound. Of these, many appear repeatedly, the aggregate number of signs which are clearly distinct probably being no more than about ninety-nine. Of this number perhaps twenty may be variant forms, bearing relation to other characters of somewhat similar shape.

The Egyptian texts from which illustrations for this article are taken, it should be remembered, were written up to a thousand and more years and many thousands of miles away from the Nephite historians. The

Egypt, the variations are not often as great as in our modern languages. Nevertheless some striking changes were commonly made.

In Figure 3 there are reproduced examples of the Egyptian sign of the chessboard. The photographs are all taken from papyri of the *Book of the Dead* in the British Museum.⁹ The chessboard correctly represented shows a plane surface, a line or block, with eight perpendicular strokes, representing the eight chessmen. In the photographs, the number of chessmen is varied from seven to nine. Examples running from five to twelve are not uncommon. In Figure 1, the Anthon Transcript,



FIGURE 6. THE SIGN OF THE SCRIBE, FROM THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT.



FIGURE 7. THE SIGN OF THE SCRIBE, FROM THE EGYPTIAN PAPYRI.

the sign of the chessboard has nine men, in both places where it occurs.

In Figure 4, the hieratic form of the hieroglyph for "man in the first person singular," is shown also in the several forms which it takes in the papyri of the *Book of the Dead*.¹⁰ By coincidence, the character occurs seven times in the Anthon Transcript, each time in a variant form also. For the sake of visual comparison, the seven variations are illustrated in Figure 5.

The bold character resembling a script capital "H" appearing in the first line of the Anthon Transcript (Fig. 1) recurs in the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, and last lines, each time in a slightly different shape. This is the ancient sign of the scribe, having the meanings "writing," "write," "polished tablet for writing," "made bright by scouring," etc.¹¹ In the papyri, this character takes even more variant forms than in the Anthon Transcript, as is demonstrated by the photographs in Figure 6, compared with those in Figure 7.

Changes which crept into Egyptian writing, even greater than those illustrated above, were often so serious as to destroy the apparent relationship of the characters. "The writings of one period were but half intelligible to the learned scribes of another."¹¹

In the face of these formidable obstacles, rooted in the changing nature of the Egyptian tongue, and the yet more positive warning of the *Book of Mormon* that the script had undergone changes through a thousand years of writing (*Mormon* 9: 32), it is still possible to demonstrate that the "Caractors" are Egyptian in fact.

An attempt to reproduce characters appearing in Egyptian writings by hand drawing, however carefully made, is necessarily beset with the danger of distortion. Consequently, every character appearing in the figures accompanying this article appears by photograph of the character from a recognized non-Mormon work available to the general public, with an accompanying notation of the place where it may be examined. The simpler strokes, which probably would, and actually do occur in other Semitic languages, are not used as the basis of the following examination, for the obvious reason that the comparison would be inconclusive. The most difficult, complex characters appearing in the Anthon Transcript have been deliberately singled out. They are set forth in series as follows:

¹⁰Budge, E. A. W., *Egyptian Dictionary*, p. cxlvi.
¹¹See discussion in Gardiner's *Egyptian Grammar*, p. 6, et seq.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM
THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECOG-
NIZED EGYPTIAN WORKS

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM
THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECOG-
NIZED EGYPTIAN WORKS

Line 1, Character 20,
Anthon Transcript.

Fig. 8.

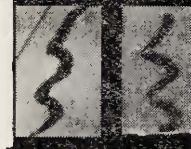


Photograph from Line
13, Page 36, Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik,
Heidelberg, 1925.

Fig. 9.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 2, Character 22.

Fig. 10.



Photograph from Vol.
2, Page 661, Line
9, Brugsch, H.,
Hieroglyphisch-Demo-
tisches Wörterbuch,
Leipzig, 1868.

Fig. 11.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 2, Character 21.

Fig. 12



Photograph from Vol.
1, Page 1, Brugsch,
H., Hieroglyphisch-
Demotisches Wörter-
buch, Leipzig, 1868.

Fig. 13.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 4, Character 4.

Fig. 14.



Photograph from
Spiegelberg W., De-
motische Grammatik,
p. 36, line 12.

Fig. 15.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 10.

Fig. 16.

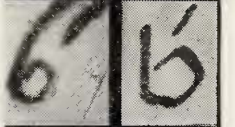


Photograph from Vol.
3, p. 1054, Line 13,
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch - Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Leipzig,
1868.

Fig. 17.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 9.

Fig. 18.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
87, line 15.

Fig. 19.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 2, Character 6,
and Lines 6 and 7.

Fig. 20.



Photograph from Vol.
4, p. 1498, Line 12,
Brugsch, H. Hiero-
glyphisch - Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Leipzig,
1868.

Fig. 21.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 2, Character 13.

Fig. 22.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik,
Heidelberg, 1925, p.
186, line 11.

Fig. 23.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 2, Character 12.

Fig. 24.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik,
Heidelberg, 1925, p.
117, line 11.

Fig. 25.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 3.

Fig. 26.

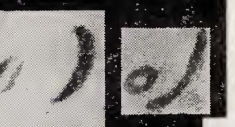


Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik,
Heidelberg, 1925, p.
92, line 29.

Fig. 27.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Characters
26 and 27.

Fig. 28.



Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 3,
p. 862, line 4.

Fig. 29

Anthon Transcript,
Line 4, Character 13.

Fig. 30.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
32, line 15.

Fig. 31.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 11.

Fig. 32.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
27, line 20.

Fig. 33.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 4, Character 16.

Fig. 34



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, Demotische
Grammatik, Heidel-
berg, 1925, p. 169,
line 4.

Fig. 35.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 25.

Fig. 36.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik,
Heidelberg, 1925, p.
27, line 12.

Fig. 37.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 22.

Fig. 38.

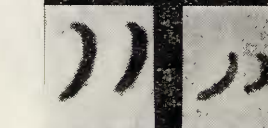


Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik,
Heidelberg, 1925, p.
98, line 4.

Fig. 39.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Characters
14 and 15.

Fig. 40.



Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch-Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 2,
p. 454, Line 14.

Fig. 41.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 6, Character 29.

Fig. 42.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik,
Heidelberg, 1925, p.
64.

Fig. 43.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 6, Character 28,
and Line 7, Character
16.

Fig. 44.



Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol.
7, p. 1044, line 6.

Fig. 45.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 3, Character 3,
Line 2, Character 18,
Line 4, Character 6.

Fig. 46.



Photograph from Ros-
etta Stone, last line,
demotic section,
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch Demotisches,
Vol. 3, p. 881.

Fig. 47.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 2, Character 2,
Line 3, Character 18.

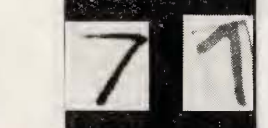
Fig. 48.



Photograph from
Papyrus of Hunefer,
Plate 2, Col. 10.
British Museum Litho-
graphs, 1899
(Budge).
Fig. 49.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 2, Character 3.

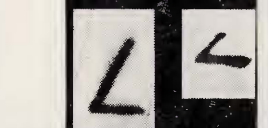
Fig. 50.



Photograph from last
line, Demotic Section,
Rosetta Stone (Plate
in Kenyon, Sir Fred-
erick, Bible & Arche-
ology, London, 1940.)
Fig. 51.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 7.

Fig. 52.



Photograph from
Brugsch, Hieroglyph-
isch Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 4,
p. 1521.

Fig. 53.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 5,
Line 4, Character 12,
Line 6, Character 18,
Line 7, Character 2.

Fig. 54.



Photograph from
Papyrus of Nu, Sheet
19, Col. 12 (Budge,
E. A. W., British
Museum Lithographs,
1899.)
Fig. 55.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 6.

Fig. 56.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
58, line 18.

Fig. 57.

Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 17.

Fig. 58.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
84, line 19.

Fig. 59.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECOGNIZED EGYPTIAN WORKS

Anthon Transcript, Line 1, Character 8.

Fig. 60.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 7, p. 1180. Fig. 61.



Photograph from Demotische Grammatik, Spiegelberg, p. 164, line 1. Fig. 61A.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 6.

Fig. 62.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 161, line 6. Fig. 63.

Anthon Transcript, Line 2, Character 17.

Fig. 64.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 127, line 1. Fig. 65.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 6.

Fig. 66.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 46, line 6. Fig. 67.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 5.

Fig. 68.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 69, line 24. Fig. 69.

Anthon Transcript, Line 4, Character 1.

Fig. 70.



Photograph from Erman-Grapow, Aegyptisches Handwörterbuch, Berlin, 1921, p. 158, line 13. Fig. 71.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 8.

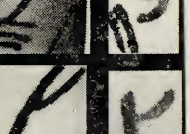
Fig. 72.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 27, line 12. Fig. 73.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 9.

Fig. 74.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 48, line 22. Fig. 75.

Anthon Transcript, Line 2, Character 21.

Fig. 76.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 69, line 12. Fig. 77.

Anthon Transcript, Line 1, Character 19.

Fig. 78.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, Heidelberg, 1925, p. 9. Fig. 79.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 14.

Fig. 80.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 4, p. 1345, line 4. Fig. 81.

Anthon Transcript, Line 1, Character 22.

Fig. 82.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 196, line 18. Fig. 83.

Anthon Transcript, Line 1, Character 1.

Fig. 84.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 100, line 14. Fig. 85.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECOGNIZED EGYPTIAN WORKS

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 18.

Fig. 86.



Photograph from Papyrus of Hunefer, Plate 7, Col. 4, Book of the Dead, British Museum Lithographs, 1899 (Budge). Fig. 87.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 19.

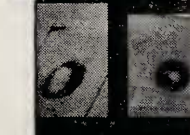
Fig. 88.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 2, p. 388, line 9. Photograph from the same work, Vol. 7, p. 1044, line 6. Fig. 88a and Fig. 89.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 20.

Fig. 90.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 3, p. 862, line 2. Fig. 91.

Anthon Transcript, Line 1, Character 13.

Fig. 92.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 3, p. 1075, line 21. Fig. 93.

Anthon Transcript, Line 5, Character 1.

Fig. 94.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 149, line 7. Fig. 95.

Anthon Transcript, Line 6, Character 9.

Fig. 96.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 51, line 12. Fig. 97.

Anthon Transcript, Line 6, Character 20.

Fig. 98.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 174, line 22. Fig. 99.

Anthon Transcript, Line 1, Character 16.

Fig. 100.



Photograph from Papyrus of Anhai, Plate 8, Col. 5, British Museum Lithographs, 1899 (Budge). Fig. 101.

Anthon Transcript, Line 4, Character 6.

Fig. 102.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 54, line 6. Fig. 103.

Anthon Transcript, Line 4, Character 14.

Fig. 104.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 53, line 23. Fig. 105.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 10.

Fig. 106.



Photograph from Papyrus of Netchemet, Plate 5, Col. 2, line 1, British Museum Lith., 1899 (Budge). Fig. 107.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 11.

Fig. 108.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 151, line 3. Fig. 109.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 14.

Fig. 110.



Photograph from Inscription 345, Plate 8, Butin, R. F., in Harvard Theological Rev. Vol. 21, No. 1, Serabit Inscriptions. Fig. 111.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECOGNIZED EGYPTIAN WORKS

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECOGNIZED EGYPTIAN WORKS

Anthon Transcript, Line 1, Character 4.
Fig. 112.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 127, line 6.
Fig. 113.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Character 16.
Fig. 114.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 54, line 4 (from Rosetta Stone).
Fig. 115.

Anthon Transcript, Line 1, Character 12.
Fig. 116.



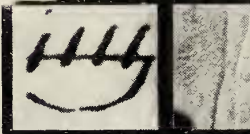
Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 3, p. 1073, line 4.
Fig. 117.

Anthon Transcript, Line 3, Fig. 9.
Fig. 118.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 181, line 3.
Fig. 119.

Anthon Transcript, Line 2, Character 11.
Fig. 120.



Photograph from Plate 124, Petrie, Sir. W., Researches in Sinai, New York, 1906.
Fig. 121.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 37.
Fig. 122.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 2, p. 633, line 6.
Fig. 123.

Anthon Transcript, Line 5, Character 24.
Fig. 124.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, Demotische Grammatik, p. 118, line 21.
Fig. 125.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 41.
Fig. 126.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 48, line 14.
Fig. 127.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 20.
Fig. 128.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 1, p. 97, line 15.
Fig. 129.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 47.
Fig. 130.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 163, line 19.
Fig. 131.

Anthon Transcript, Line 5, Character 8.
Fig. 132.



Photograph from No. 6, Plate 147, Petrie, Sir. W., Researches in Sinai, N. Y., 1906.
Fig. 133.

Anthon Transcript, Line 5, Character 18.
Fig. 134.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 73, line 21.
Fig. 135.

Anthon Transcript, Line 5, Character 13.
Fig. 136.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 65, line 10.
Fig. 137.

Anthon Transcript, Line 2, Character 16.
Fig. 138.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 2, p. 54, line 14.
Fig. 139.

Anthon Transcript, Line 6, Character 10.
Fig. 140.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 1, p. 206, line 21.
Fig. 141.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 45.
Fig. 142.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 7, p. 1021, line 21.
Fig. 143.

Anthon Transcript, Line 5, Character 29.
Fig. 144.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 3, p. 1073, line 4.
Fig. 145.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 16.
Fig. 146.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 3, p. 821, line 16.
Fig. 147.

Anthon Transcript, Line 6, Character 34.
Fig. 148.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 3, p. 906, line 7.
Fig. 149.

Anthon Transcript, Line 2, Character 10 (Written for some reason lying on its side in the transcript).
Fig. 150.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 3, p. 836, line 12.
Fig. 151.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 24.
Fig. 152.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 1, p. 71, line 2.
Fig. 153.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 9.
Fig. 154.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, 14, line 11.
Fig. 155.

Anthon Transcript, Line 6, Character 2.
Fig. 156.



Photograph from Spiegelberg, W., Demotische Grammatik, p. 36, line 21.
Fig. 157.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 19.
Fig. 158.



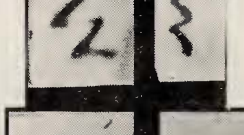
Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 1, p. 206, line 21.
Fig. 159.

Anthon Transcript, Line 7, Character 17.
Fig. 160.



Photograph from Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-Demotisches Wörterbuch, Vol. 1, p. 90, line 5.
Fig. 161.

Anthon Transcript, Line 5, Character 33.
Fig. 162.



Photograph from Erman-Grapow, Aegyptisches Handwörterbuch, p. 158 (Berlin, 1921).
Fig. 163.

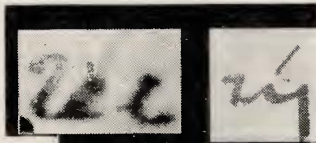
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM
THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECOG-
NIZED EGYPTIAN WORKS

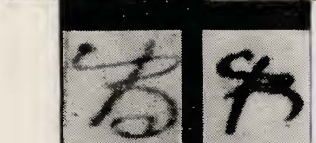
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM
THE ANTHON TRANSCRIPT

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECOG-
NIZED EGYPTIAN WORKS

Anthon Transcript,
Line 6, Character 37.
Fig. 164.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 6, Character 1.
Fig. 166.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 5, Character 18.
Fig. 168.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 5, Character 22.
Fig. 170.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 7, Character 46.
Fig. 172.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 5, Character 33.
(lower composite
part)
Fig. 174.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 6, Character 24.
Fig. 176.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 7, Character 20.
Fig. 178.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 7, Character 21.
Fig. 180.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 5, Character 12.
Fig. 182.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 4, Character 8.
Fig. 184.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 7, Character 13.
Fig. 186.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 7, Character 36.
Fig. 188.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
114, line 2.
Fig. 165.

Photograph from
Rhind Papyrus, Lon-
don, Fac. 1863.
Fig. 167.

Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch-Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 4,
p. 1331, line 6.
Fig. 169.

Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
9, line 18.
Fig. 171.

Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch-Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 3,
p. 902, line 3.
Fig. 173.

Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
252, line 3.
Fig. 175.

Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch-Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 4,
p. 1331, line 1.
Fig. 177.

Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch-Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 1,
p. 97, line 15.
Fig. 179.

Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
65, line 15.
Fig. 181.

Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch-Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 1,
p. 73.
Fig. 183.

Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch-Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 2,
p. 637, line 4.
Fig. 185.

Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
165, line 1.
Fig. 187.

Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
93, line 18.
Fig. 189.

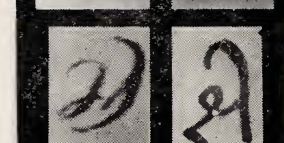
Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 21.
Fig. 190.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 5, Character 35.
Fig. 192.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 6, Character 5.
Fig. 194.



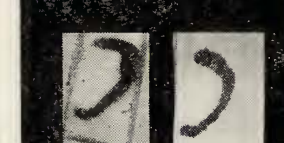
Anthon Transcript,
Recurrent frequently.
See lines 6 and 7.
Fig. 196.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 6, Character 25.
Fig. 198.



Anthon Transcript,
Line 1, Character 14.
Fig. 200.



Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
229, line 12.
Fig. 191.

Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
29, line 7.
Fig. 193.

Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
222, line 10.
Fig. 195.

Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
41, line 8.
Fig. 197.

Photograph from
Brugsch, H., Hiero-
glyphisch-Demotisches
Wörterbuch, Vol. 3,
p. 884, line 15.
Fig. 199.

Photograph from Spie-
gelberg, W., Demo-
tische Grammatik, p.
113, line 18.
Fig. 201.

Joseph Smith did not have, and, when the Anthon Transcript was prepared, he could not have obtained a dictionary of the demotic Egyptian language, at any price. No such dictionary existed. The works of Brugsch, Spiegelberg, Erman, Grapow, Budge, Petrie, and their colleagues and successors were then still in the distant future. In point of fact, it is not yet possible to procure a dictionary of demotic in English, of any comprehensive value.

Even the fragmentary *Rudiments* of Thomas Young dates three years after the Anthon Transcript, as does the Coptic work of Tatam. The French works of Lepsius appeared in 1837. Champollion's dictionary in French was published in 1842. And Birch's dictionary dates to 1867. The first really good grammar of Egyptian in English is that of Gardiner, published in 1927.

In the presence of these facts, recognizing Joseph Smith's lack of knowledge of Egyptian in 1827 (which he shared in common with virtually all people of his day), and recognizing the characters contained in the Anthon Transcript as Egyptian, the Anthon Transcript necessarily takes its place as one of the strong external proofs of the divinity of the Book of Mormon, and of the truth of Joseph Smith's account of its revelation to men.