
The greater number of the texts here given belong to the group to which the Egyptians gave the name >Chapters of Coming Forth by Day<; the remainder are introductory hymns, supplementary extracts from ancient cognate works, rubrics, etc., which were believed to increase the well-being and happiness of the dead, and to give them greater strength to resist the attacks of. Like M. Naville, I have adopted the system of numbering the Chapters employed by Lepsius in his edition of the SaIYe, or last Recension of the Book of the Dead, from the Turin Papyrus, which was published so far back as 1842. The Book of the Dead originated from concepts depicted in tomb paintings and inscriptions from as early as the Third Dynasty of Egypt (c. 2670 - 2613 BCE). By the 12th Dynasty (1991 - 1802 BCE) these spells, with accompanying illustrations, were written on papyrus and placed in tombs and graves with the dead. Spell 125 begins with an introduction to the reader (the soul): "What should be said when arriving at this Hall of Justice, purging _____[person's name] of all the evil which he has done and beholding the faces of the gods." The spell then begins very clearly telling the soul exactly what to say when meeting Osiris: Hail to you, great god, Lord of Justice! Egyptians compiled an individualized book for certain people upon their death, called the Book of Going Forth by Day, more commonly known as the Book of the Dead, typically containing declarations and spells to The Papyrus of Ani is a papyrus manuscript with cursive hieroglyphs and illustrations created c. 1250 BCE, in the 19th dynasty of the New Kingdom of ancient Egypt. Budge's book is an absolute delight. The words of his English text are placed below the original hieroglyphs which serves to add an element of visual enjoyment that considerably livens the very dull text.