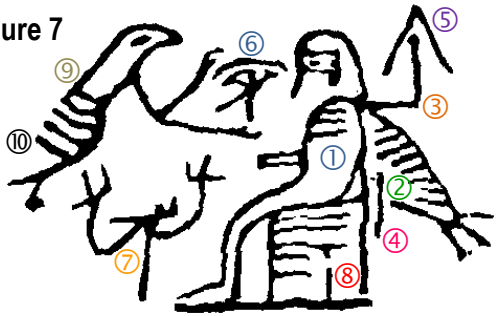


Figure 7



Represents God sitting upon his throne, revealing through the heavens the grand Key-words of the Priesthood; as, also, the sign of the Holy Ghost unto Abraham, in the form of a dove.



① **Min:** An Ancient Egyptian god whose cult originated in pre-dynastic times (4th millennium BCE). He was represented in many different forms, but was often represented in male human form with exposed genitalia in his left hand and an upheld right arm forming a square holding a flail. He is sometimes known as Khem or Khnum. As Khem, he was the god of reproduction; as Khnum, he was the creator of all things, "the maker of gods and men".



② **The Tail of Horus:** The tail is a symbol for balance, guidance, and judgment. Egyptians had different beliefs about the god Horus. Most common was that Horus was the son of Isis and Osiris. After Osiris was murdered by his brother Seth, Horus fought with Seth for the throne of Egypt and lost one of his eyes. His eye was restored and became a symbol of protection. Horus was chosen to be the ruler of the world of the living.



③ **The Square:** A symbol of perfection as related to 4 equal sides with four equal angles adding to a sum of 360 degrees. It is also a symbol of absolute covenants; exactness; and precision. The number 4 symbolizes earthly perfection and completeness, i.e. the four cardinal directions, the four winds, four seasons.



④ **The Staff:** Associated with surveying and creation. It is a symbol of power and authority. The Hebrews viewed the iron rod as the word of God.



⑤ **The Flail:** A symbol for sovereignty; rule; dominion; and supreme power. The shape is often related to the compass, which is a symbol for unerring and impartial justice; limits and boundaries; and an undeviating eternal course. The flail (nekhakha) was a short rod with three beaded strands attached to its top. Its form was clearly ceremonial but probably derived from a shepherd's whip. It may also have derived from the ladanisterion which is used to collect ladanum from the leaves of the cistus plant (or other gum bearing plants) which could then be used in the preparation of incense.



⑥ **Wedjat-eye:** Can be written Wadjet, Udjat or Utchat meaning the "green one" or the "risen one". It is the symbol of all good gifts. It represents the power to protect and heal. It symbolizes resurrection, and eternal life. It can also symbolize light and knowledge. The Wedjat-eye can



represent the entire universe and everything in it. Nearly every symbolic definition points to Jesus Christ. Additionally, the Wedjat-eye is known as the eye of Horus. Horus is most probably a representation of Seth, who was a in himself an image of Christ. The Eye of Horus, has interesting mathematical associations.



⑦ **The Raised Hands of Ra:** The Ka, represented by two raised arms, is one of the many spiritual components of the Ancient Egyptian belief structure. The word "Ka" has regularly been translated as "life-force" for lack of a better translation. It is probably better equated to what we would refer to as our mortality. Symbolically, it has come to mean intellectual and spiritual power.

The hieroglyph can also be a symbol of an embrace. The Egyptian religion included a ceremonial embrace wherein the patron would be join with deity through an embrace. The Ka also represents the protection of man, or a sign of praise, although other interpretations are possible. The ka hieroglyph sometimes appears on offering tables in place of representations of actual offerings, and in its basic sense of life-power, the sign may appear in apposition with the ankh or some other sign. Unfortunately, the concept of the ka has no exact analogues in European culture and so it is difficult to identify the ka with more familiar concepts. Hence, there are many interpretations that are frequently ambiguous and often unsatisfactory. Even so, many summary the Egyptian elements of man as follows;

- Ka** - The physical, sustaining power or mortality
- Ba** - The Spiritual, the Spirit of man, the power or force
- Ankh** - The Will

Importantly, the ka needed continuing nourishment in order to survive and offerings of food and drink were made to it. Eventually, the offerings themselves began to be regarded as being imbued with the ka's life-power, and the plural kau was used to mean "food offerings"

The Ba, often represented as a bird or a human-headed bird, symbolized the vital principles of human beings. The word "Ba" is usually translated as "soul", but this translation is not entirely correct. An exact translation cannot be given, but the word may be related to another word "Ba", that means "power" or "force".

The Ba appears at the moment of union between the body of a person and his Ka, leaving behind the mortal remains at death with the Ka. That it was represented as a bird, sometimes with the head of a person, reflects upon the mobility of the Ba after death, when it could roam around freely, but needed to return to the body and to the offering tables to obtain the necessary sustenance.

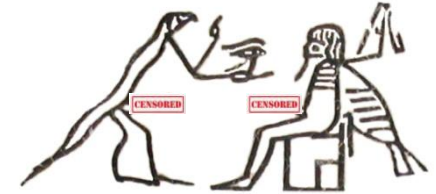
⑧ **Pharaoh's Throne:** The throne has some very interesting associations. It was not only the official seat of Egyptian royalty, it was symbolic of the power and authority related to kingship. Interestingly, when a king was crowned he participated in a ceremony that included anointing and the



receiving of a new name. The new name was symbolic of ascension. It was only after receiving his new name that he was allowed to take the throne.



⑩ **The Dove:** Joseph Smith records that this hieroglyph represents the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove. This image is not typical of Hypocephalus'. Most show a snake with legs where the Hypocephalus Joseph acquired shows a dove. On the surface this seems like a totally unrelated set of figures. The snake, however, has an interesting relationship to the dove in the Hebrew language. In the book of Genesis Satan is symbolized as a serpent or a snake, while in the book of numbers Jesus is symbolized as a serpent or a snake. The word serpent is translated from the Hebrew word, "נחש" meaning literally "to hiss or to whisper". A closely related word used in conjunction with angels is the word "נודע" meaning "bright or shining".



Legs symbolize the ability to act and move. They represent a godly attribute. In the Garden of Eden, Satan was cursed, "And the Lord God said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life" Genesis 3:14. Interesting, the implication is that the serpent lost his legs.

Most of us are familiar with the symbol of the dove in modern Christianity. The ancient Egyptians viewed the symbolism associated with the dove in a different light. The Dove represented "the reader as the archetypal principle of the innocent initiate who responds to the call to enter these mysteries. The Dove trusts his or her own inner knowing in the face of the powerful transformational forces encountered on this path."

Ka is also the Egyptian word for sustenance, and is associated with spirit.

The ithyphallic snake which represents Atum, whose power of creation was often represented in the form of a snake. Nehebka In Egyptian mythology, Nehebka (also spelt Nehebu-Kau, and Neheb Ka) was originally the explanation of the cause of **binding** of Ka and Ba after death. Thus his name, which means (one who) brings together Ka. Since these aspects of the soul were said to bind after death, Nehebka was said to have guarded the entrance to Duat, the underworld.

⑩ Mummification was related to beliefs concerning the afterlife and was undertaken to safeguard the fate of the soul. The Egyptian method of preparing the body varied over time and also with the social status of the deceased. The final stages of the process included the whole body being wrapped and covered with resin soaked linen from head to toe. At first only kings were mummified; later their retinue received similar treatment.