

gazelles appear on the presentation altar in pieces, geese and other birds were not divided but were almost always plucked. In the offering of the later times. the same animals were used, insofar as they were not replaced by wax figures.

### C. Vegetable Offerings.

Anything that grew in the garden or in the field, might be presented to the god in the natural condition or in any form of preparation. Next appeared vegetables of every type, fruits, dates and other things. Flowers were commonly found with these offerings, especially the lotus, as an adornment for the altar.

### D. Liquid Offerings.

These consisted of beer, wine, milk, oil and honey and also ointments of every type.

### E. Incense Offerings.

The material of the incense offering consisted of small incense sectors which were laid on the flames. The source of incense since the earliest times is named as "Punt and the 'Land of the God'". Two regions which probably would be localized around the Red Sea and Sinai Peninsula and on the coasts of Somaliland.

## III. The Idea of the Offering.

In order to get the fundamental thought of the offering among the Egyptians, we must hold before us the fact that according to the presentation, house and temple correspond. As in daily life, everything that occurs in the house has as its ultimate purpose the provision of comfort for the lord of the house, so also, the cult has the purpose of awakening in the lord of the temple the feeling of well-being. This is accomplished through regular, punctual service and through ~~luxurious~~ luxurious furnishing of the rooms. In the early ~~morning~~ morning, the service of the retainers begins with the dressing and changing the clothes of the statue. A comprehensive ceremony which was accompanied with the recitation of a great number of formulae. But of the greatest meaning for the well-being and comfort of the god is the selection and preparation of a rich meal for the offering.