

An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the Tongue of Angels

How To Use This Lexicon:

I will here illustrate how to use this *Lexicon* with a few examples. First, a standard entry will look like this:

Busdir (buz-der) *n.*

Glory

ᅇᅇᅇᅇᅇᅇ

18.8 ...openest *the glory* of God.

As we can see, the main entry appears in enlarged bold type. Immediately following that, in parentheses, is the word's pronunciation- given in a special key included at the front of the *Lexicon*.

Following that is the grammatical function or part of speech (noun, verb, conjunction, etc). Note that these designations are somewhat loose in Angelical. There are cases where a word might appear as different parts of speech depending on how it is used. Such as our word “promise” which could be a noun (a promise) or a verb (to promise)- though the Angelical does not indicate the difference by anything more than the context of the sentence. In such cases, I have generally applied the part of speech that matches its usage in the sentence in question. In several cases I have suggested more than one part of speech for a given word.

Next is the definition- or “English sense”- of the word. See the Angelical Linguistics section for discussion about English senses and fluid definitions.

Then, to the extreme right of the page, we see the word spelled in Angelical characters (running right to left). Note that these characters will not always match the English letters given for the same word. This is due to what I call “phonetic glosses” utilized by Dee as he recorded the words. (See the Angelical Linguistics section for a full discussion of Dee's phonetic glosses.)

Finally, we have the cross-reference number indicating in which Key the word appears and the position of that word within the Key,

followed by a sample of the sentence in which the word is used. (The English words indicated by the Angelical are in italics.) This allows one to see at a glance exactly how the word is used in the Keys, which is how we know its proper part of speech.

Following is an example of a compound word entry:

Busdirtilb (buz-der-tilb) [Busdir + Tilb] *comp.* Glory (of) Her

ᚷᚱᚠᚱᚰᚱᚰᚱᚰᚱᚰ

30.50 ...that *the glory of her* may be...

This entry is the same as a standard entry, with one addition: The word elements that make up the compound are included in brackets directly after the pronunciation. These word elements will each have their own entries in the *Lexicon*, pointing back to the compound word itself.

There are two further types of entries to cover here. First, the main entry may appear in italics:

Iusmach (jus-mak) *v.*

To Beget

The italics indicate that the word comes from a source other than the Forty-Eight Angelical Keys- such as words from *Loagaeth*, words from *Corpus Omnium* (see chapter three in volume one), the names of the Angelical letters, words from the Alchemical Cipher the Angels gave to Dee, random words spoken by the Angels, etc. These entries will always include a reference note explaining where the word comes from. (Also see below for a list of sources used to compile this *Lexicon*.)

Second, the main entry may appear in quotation marks:

“Azia” (ay-ZII-ay) *prep.*

Like (unto)

Compounds:

Aziagiar (ay-zii-AY-jii-er)

[“Azia” + “Giar”]

Like Unto the
Harvest

This indicates a “word element.” Most often, this is an element of a compound word, and the entry will point back to the compound itself. Such entries are in quotation marks because compounding often changes the spelling of the words (see Angelical Linguistics). Therefore, when they stand alone, both the spelling and the pronunciation of such word elements are suspect.

Searching out these “word elements” from the mass of known Angelical words represents a significant expansion of our previous understanding of the language. Though we can’t be sure of their spelling and forms of proper usage, it offers us a solid foundation from which to explore the language deeper. At the very least, it definitely expands the available data in hunting for the root forms of the words.

Of course, sometimes compounds are made from words that appear elsewhere in the Keys on their own. In such cases, we know how such words are spelled and pronounced, so their entries do not appear in quotation marks. Their entries will, however, point to the compound as well.

Finally, below are explanations of the various sections you will find within each main entry:

Pronunciation Notes:

The pronunciation notes are perhaps the most unique and useful aspect of this *Lexicon*. While Dee included small phonetic notes with most of the words he recorded, modern students have found them less than useful. (Remember John Dee was writing in early-modern English, which often confuses modern students. See the Angelical Linguistics section.) Because of this, most existing “Enochian Dictionaries” pay little attention to them, and the authors have provided pronunciations based loosely upon their own understanding of present-day English.

On the other hand, I have spent some time deciphering Dee's notes on their own terms. His notations seem to be rather haphazard for the first two Keys, but he settles into a fairly standard format by the end of Key Two. My analysis of this format has led me to the following assumptions:

- 1) Dee generally divided his phonetic notes by placing spaces between the syllables.
- 2) A letter that stands alone in a syllable takes its long sound. For instance, an "A" standing alone will sound like "ay", an "L" standing alone will sound like "el", etc. Otherwise,
- 3) vowels take their long or short sounds depending on their position within a syllable. If it appears at the end of the syllable, it usually takes the long sound. If it appears in the middle of a syllable (i.e.- it is directly followed by a consonant) it will most often take the short sound. Finally,
- 4) the general rules of early-modern English apply overall, though there are some Middle English inclusions as well. (Again, see the Angelical Linguistics section for more information.)

I have arrived at the above assumptions primarily with the aid of marginal notations left by Dee along with his phonetic notes- which often gave examples of other words that rhymed with a given Angelical word or syllable. He also used several useful phonetic notations in the *48 Claves Angelicae* which further backed up my research.

In this Lexicon, I have included *all* of Dee's phonetic notes from his journals. If he left such a note (or notes) for a word, I have indicated it by adding an asterisk (*) to the word's pronunciation. Then, within the Pronunciation Notes section of the entry, I have recorded Dee's note (*in italics*) and followed it with my own explanation.

The bulk of these notes are found in *A True and Faithful Relation...*, recorded as Dee received the forty-eight Angelical Keys. (Much thanks goes to Patricia Shaffer, who tirelessly gathered all of Dee's *TFR* notes into one document, entitled *DeesPronunciationNotes.RTF*.) Therefore, I do not include references with these notes, as the word is already cross-referenced by Key.

However, Dee also left pronunciation notes in the *Five Books of Mystery* and the *48 Claves Angelicae*. If such secondary notes exist, I have also included them and referenced their sources.

If Dee did not include any notes for a word, I have given a pronunciation based upon my overall study of the language. If I include a Pronunciation Note in such an entry, it is only to explain my own work, and there will be no asterisk or reference to Dee's journals.

Also and Shared Root:

Angelical words are formed primarily of small root words that undergo (often inexplicable) metamorphosis when used in different ways. Therefore, most of the entries in the *Lexicon* include notes that compare the main word with other words from Dee's journals. This helps us discover the Angelical roots at the hearts of the words.

First and foremost is the Also section, which points out all of the differing "versions" of the same word in the *Lexicon*.

Some entries also have a Shared Root section, to indicate differing words that may share a linguistic root. (This is based upon both similar spellings and similar definitions.) In these cases, I will likely include a notation highlighting the probable root.

Other Notes:

Sometimes Dee also left notes about the definition of a word. If so, the definition in this *Lexicon* will include an asterisk (*), and the word's entry will include a Notes section with Dee's comment (*in italics*). I then include my own comments directly thereafter.

In many cases, I have comments to make on a word where Dee

was silent. At such times, there will be no asterisk or italics, but my own notes will appear in the Notes section. There may be more than one Notes section for any given entry.

Compare From *Loagaeth*:

Finally, some entires include a “Compare From *Loagaeth*” section. This is drawn from my work on the first Table of the Holy Book- which is the only Table containing entire words in each cell, rather than single letters. I believe this was intended primarily to help us decipher the words in the remaining 48 Tables.

My work on this first Table was similar to my earlier work on the Angelical Keys (see Angelical Linguistics). I simply began with the first word on the first side of the Table (which happens to be *Zuresch*), and compared it with every other word in the Table. (Remember there are nearly 4802 words in total! See the chapter on the Book of *Loagaeth* in volume one.) I then moved to the second word in the Table and repeated the same process, and so on.

In fact, my work on the First Table is still ongoing, and I will present my results at a future date. Meanwhile, I have discovered several words in *Loagaeth* that also appear in the Keys, as well as many words that appear linguistically related to words from the Keys. I have also found the names of several Angelical letters and one or two known “Enochian” Angels. These *Loagaeth* words that are recognizably similar or identical to those in this *Lexicon* are included in the Compare from *Loagaeth* section. (This helps to illustrate that the language of the Holy Book is not separate from the language of the 48 Keys.)

Abbreviations Used in This Lexicon:

- <i>Enoch</i>	= The Ethiopic Book of Enoch
- <i>5Books</i>	= John Dee's Five Books of Mystery
- <i>48Claves</i>	= 48 Claves Angelicae (from Sloane 3191)
- <i>RFP</i>	= Repetitive Formula Pattern (* See note below)

- <i>TFR</i>	= A True and Faithful Relation...
- <i>adj.</i>	= adjective
- <i>adv.</i>	= adverb
- <i>comp.</i>	= compound
- <i>conj</i>	= conjunction
- <i>n.</i>	= noun
- <i>pl.</i>	= plural
- <i>prep.</i>	= preposition
- <i>pron.</i>	= pronoun
- <i>prop. n.</i>	= proper noun
- <i>sing.</i>	= singular
- <i>v.</i>	= verb

(*Note on *RFP* - From Keys Eleven to Eighteen, Dee was instructed to append the last 14 words of Key One- *Zacar, ca, od zamran. Odo cicle qaa. Zorge, lap zirdo noco mad, hoath Iaida.* This was dubbed the “Repetitive Formula Pattern” by Patricia Shaffer. In the Lexicon, each word that appears in the Repetitive Formula Pattern is simply marked “*RFP*”, instead of listing out all references for the word in Keys 1 and 11-18. *RFP* words will always be found within the last fourteen words of each of these nine Keys.

Note, however, that the final words of these Keys do differ in some minor details in Dee’s *48 Claves Angelicae*. (For example, see the *RFP* at the end of Key Twelve.) When this occurs, I have stuck with the *48 Claves...* as Dee’s final say.)

Sources for All Words Found in This Lexicon:

-The Angelical Keys are found in *TFR* between pages 79-138, 190-194 and 199-208. They are also found in Dee’s *48 Claves Angelicae*, part of Sloane MS 3191. The words from the *48 Claves...* are shown in the third column of Mr. James' section on the Keys in *The Enochian Magick of Dr. John Dee* p. 65ff.

-The Names of the 30 Aethyrs are all found on p. 209 of *TFR*. The Names

of the 91 Parts of the Earth are found between p. 140-152 of *TFR*. However, they are also found in Dee's Angelical grimoire (which he compiled from his raw journals), known as Sloan MS 3191. (Specifically part II: *The Book of Earthly Knowledge, Aid and Victory*.) Dee did some corrective editing of the Parts' names as he transferred them from his journals to the grimoire. I have opted to stick with his corrected versions. (See James' *The Enochian Magick of Dr. John Dee*, p. 103-116.)

-The Words of the *Corpus Omnium* are all found between p. 74-76 of *TFR*

-The Names of the 21 Angelical Letters are found on p. 269-271 of the *5Books*. (Their perfected forms are found in Kelley's handwriting at the end of *Loagaeth* (Sloan 3189)- see the *5Books*, p. 405.)

-The Words of the Alchemical Cipher are found on p. 387-389 of *TFR*.

-Words from the first (“hidden”) Leaf of *Loagaeth* are found between p. 288-343 of the *5Books*.. Those from the final Leaf are found on p. 19 of *TFR*. I have only taken words from the first and final Tables, the only two that contain entire words in each cell.

Exclusions from this Lexicon:

I have been selective with the proper nouns I have included in the *Lexicon*. There are, by necessity, entries for names of God and Angels that appear in the 48 Angelical Keys. I have also included any names that appear in *Loagaeth*, as well as those Angels who are found only in Dee's journals (such as *Galvah*, *Murifri*, *Nalvage*, *Vasedg* etc.)

However, you will not find entries for most of the proper names- of God, Angels and spirits- found in the magickal squares Dee received in his advanced angelic magick. (viz.- The *Heptarchia*, Parts of the Earth and Great Table of the Earth- or Watchtower- systems.) I have used the *Lexicon* to analyze these proper names, and I have included references where I find similarities. (For example, see the entry for *Laiad*, which

seems to be the root for the name of the Elder *Laidrom* from the Southern Watchtower.)

The 91 Parts of the Earth are not given their own entries, but you can find them included within the entries of their associated Aethyrs. (The Aethyrs are included because they are named successively in the last thirty Keys.)

Finally, I have also excluded the thousands of undefined words in the Tables of *Loagaeth*. Although, I have included the few words that were given definitions, that are identical to words already found in the Keys, or that appear linguistically similar to words from the Keys. (See the “Compare from *Loagaeth*” section above.) As stated previously, I will present my work with the undefined words of *Loagaeth* in a later work.

Pronunciation Key (Fully Explained)

Based on my studies of Dee's records (see the “Pronunciation Notes” section above), I have offered pronunciations with almost every word in the *Lexicon*. You may notice that this key is very different from the pronunciation guides we normally see for the “Enochian” language. Most often, such guides are “alphabetical” – meaning they present the Angelical (or English equivalent) letters, and then suggest what sounds these letters might make *individually*. While it is good to know what sound each letter makes, it tells us little about what sounds are made when the letters are combined into actual syllables and words.

My pronunciation guide, on the other hand, is entirely “phonetic.” It begins with the sounds that make up the *syllables*. Then, it presents the phonetic notations I have created to represent those sounds. These notations are intended to be simple and intuitive to the native English speaker.

Vowels

Short vowels are mostly represented by single letters, while I have extended the long vowels to two letters:

<u>Phonetic Sound</u>	-	<u>Notation</u>
A –long (<i>cake, day</i>)	-	ay
A –short (<i>bat, cat</i>)	-	a
E –long (<i>beet, seat</i>)	-	ee
E –short (<i>bed, wed</i>)	-	e
I –long (<i>bite, kite</i>)	-	ii
I –short (<i>bit, sit</i>)	-	i
O –long (<i>boat, slope</i>)	-	oh
O –short (<i>bot, stop, father</i>)	-	o, ah
U –long (<i>boot, blue</i>)	-	oo
U –short (<i>but, cup</i>)	-	u

Note: There are some cases where an “A” falls at the end of a word. I feel this likely indicates something between a long an short "A"-

or a *schwa*. In such cases, I have simply left a single “a” in my pronunciation. It can be treated as a short “A”, but it is more akin to a *schwa* sound. (I assume Dee, had he intended the long "A" sound, would have ended the words with "AY" or "EH".) For example, the word Amma (cursed) likely ends with a sound somewhere in between the long and short "A" (*schwa*)- “am-a”.

Consonants

If consonants are written together (as in: br, cr, gr, st, th, tr), simply pronounce the combined sound as you would in present day English (break, crate, grab, start, etc...). Otherwise, standard consonant sounds are indicated by the following:

<u>Phonetic Sound</u>	-	<u>Notation</u>
B (<i>branch, blurb</i>)	-	b
D (<i>dog, during</i>)	-	d
F (<i>far, fork</i>)	-	f
G (<i>gap, gourd</i>)	-	g
H (<i>half, heavy</i>)	-	h
J (<i>jump, giant, bludgeon</i>)	-	j
K (<i>kind, can</i>)	-	k
L (<i>large, loud</i>)	-	l
M (<i>many, move</i>)	-	m
N (<i>north, never</i>)	-	n
P (<i>pace, pardon</i>)	-	p
R (<i>rain, banner</i>)	-	r, er
S (<i>serve, circle</i>)	-	s
T (<i>test, tax</i>)	-	t
W (<i>water, wind</i>)	-	w
X (<i>exit, except</i>)	-	ks
Y (<i>yellow, your</i>)	-	y
Z (<i>zoom, zebra</i>)	-	z

“Long Consonants”

There are many cases where Dee indicated a consonant standing alone in a syllable. At these times, the letter does not make its usual

consonant sound. Instead, the syllable is pronounced the same as the English name of the consonant. I have dubbed these “long consonants” (see Angelical Linguistics), and I represent their sounds as follows:

<u>Phonetic Sound</u>	-	<u>Notation</u>
D	-	dee
F	-	ef
G	-	jee
J	-	jay
L	-	el
M	-	em
N	-	en
P	-	pee
Q	-	kwah
R	-	ur
S	-	es
T	-	tee
Y	-	wii
Z	-	zohd, zed

Digraphs

The Digraphs (sometimes called "Diphthongs") are fairly standard to modern English:

<u>Phonetic Sound</u>	-	<u>Notation</u>
Ch (<i>church, witch</i>)	-	ch
Ch (<i>ache, chrome</i>)	-	kh
Ou, Ow (<i>out, town</i>)	-	ow
Oi, Oy (<i>oil, boy</i>)	-	oy
Qu (<i>queen, quick</i>)	-	kw
Sh (<i>shine, wish</i>)	-	sh
Ph (<i>phone, philosophy</i>)	-	f
Th (<i>that, whither, thorn</i>)	-	th

Also Note:

There are a few instances where the letters "SG" occur in Angelical words- such as "Caosg" or "Vorsg." In these cases, Dee does not indicate the "G" sound should stand

alone as its own syllable. Thus, I find it likely it is intended to combine with the "S" to make a kind of "ZH" (or hard "SH") sound- as we hear in English words like *measure*, *pleasure*, and *treasure*. I have indicated this sound in the Psalter and Lexicon with the digraph "zh."

Accented Syllables

Dee included accent marks throughout the *48 Claves Angelicae* and *A True and Faithful Relation...* I have indicated these accents in my pronunciations by writing the related syllable in ALL CAPS. For instance, the word Cacacom (to flourish) is recorded in the *48Claves...* as *ca-cá-com*. In the *Lexicon*, I have given the pronunciation of “kay-SAY-som”- showing an accent on the second syllable.

Dee did not record accents for all of the Angelical words. Yet, many of the unaccented words are closely related to accented versions, so we can make educated guesses. For example, Dee left no accent marks for the word Bliorax (shalt comfort). However, he did indicate- in both the *48 Claves...* and *TFR*- that Bliora (comfort) should be accented on the second syllable. Therefore, we can make an educated guess that Bloriax should also be accented on the second syllable.

I have included these speculative accents where I could, and noted my reasoning for each. In cases where no clues at all were left by Dee, I have avoided making uneducated guesses. Plus, only in rare cases have I adopted an accent from an uncompounded word into a compounded word, or vice versa. As discussed in the section on Angelical Linguistics, compounding often changes the pronunciation of the word drastically – and Dee's notes indicate this includes accented syllables as well.

Angelical Root Words

I have discussed the nature of Angelical root words in the section on Angelical Linguistics. For the most part, these simple letter combinations are three to four letters in length, though there are some rare examples of one- or two-letter root words.

Below, I have included a list of root words I have found through analysis of the *Lexicon*. It is not intended as concrete or exhaustive. Some of the entries are tentative at best, and I admit there could be any number of roots that I have missed or failed to recognize.

Plus, I have included in this section mostly those roots that do not stand as words on their own. There are other Angelical words that appear to be in their root form (such as “Mal” or Ror) that do stand as words on their own. Such words have their own *Lexicon* entries, and do not appear in this brief list.

Thus, we can see the work on Angelical root words has only begun- the tip of the proverbial iceberg. However, I feel that learning these root concepts is essential to understanding, and eventually expanding, the Angelical tongue.

Aba - Stooping, Sinking
("Abai", Carbaf)

Asch - ??
(Ascha, Masch)

Abra - Prepair, Provide
(Abramig, Abramg, Abrassa)

Asp - Quality
(Asp, Aspiann Aspiaon)

Al - Gather, Bind, Settle, Place
(Aala, Alar, Allar, Aldi, Aldon, Oali)

Ava / Avav - Thunder, Pomp
("Avav", Avavox, Avavago)

Asb / Osb - Sting, Destroy
(Grosb, "Quasb")

Azia - Alike, Likeness
("Azia", Aziazor)

Bab - Dominion, Wicked, Harlot
(Ababalond, Bab, Babalon, Babalel, Babage,
Babagen, Bablibo, Bobogel)

Bag – Fury?
(Bag, Bagie, Bagenol, Bagnole)

Bal / Balt - Justice, Righteousness, Judgement
(Baligon, Balit, Balt, Baltan, Baltim, Baltle,
Balzarg, Balzizras)

Bas / Baz - Day, Daytime
(Basgim, Basmelo, Basledf, Baspalo, Bazchim
"Bazem", Bazpama)

Bia / Bie – Voice
(Bahal, Bia, Bial, Bien)

Bli / Bil - Comfort
("Bigl", "Bliard", Blior, Bliora, Bliorax, Bliorb,
Bliors, "Bliort", Pibliar)

Boap - Service
(Aboapri, Booapis)

Brin - Have, Has
("Brin", "Brint", Brints)

Coa – Increase
(“Coazior”, Hecoa)

Chr - Let there be, Be it (i.e. - To Exist)
(Chr, Chramsa, Christeos)

Coc / Cac / Cap - Time, Duration, Succession
(Acocasb, "Cacocasb", Cocasb, Cocasg,
Qcocasb, Cacacom, Cacrg, Casasam, Capimali,
"Capimao", Capimaon, Capmiali)

Com - Connect, Truss, Encircle
(Commah, Comselh)

Con / Cor - Man, Manmade and Number
(Conisbra, Cordziz)
(Cormf, Cormfa, Cormp, Cormpo, Cormpt,
Sagacor, Coronzon)

Dod - Vexation
(Dodpal, Dodmni, Dods, Dodsih)

Doh - Kingdom
(Adohi, Londoh)

Ecr / Ecri - Praise
(“Ecrin”, Oecrimi)

Fa - Song, Singing
(Faaip, Farzem)

Fao / Far - Dwelling
(Faonts, Fargt, "Faorgt")

Gah - Pure Spirit
(Gah, Gahoachma, Gahire)

Goh - Speak, Say
(Goho, Gohia, Gohol, Gohon, Gohulim, Gohus)

Hom - Live, Age
(Hom, Homil, Homin)

Huba - Lamps, Lanterns
(Hubaio, Hubar, Hubaro)

I / Ip - The Verb "To Be"
(I, Ip, Ipam, Ipamis, Ripir)

Ia / Iad - God, The Highest, Divine
(Iad, Geiad, "Iadoias", Iadpil, Iadnah, Iaiadix,
Laiad, Iaida, Iaidon, Iaisg, Ioiad, Oiad, Piad)

Ialp - Light, Fire
(Yalpamb, Ialpirt, Ialpon, Ialpor, "Ialprt")

Isr – Promise
(Aisro, Isro, Isr)

L / Lo - One, First, You (sing.)
(Aqlo, Bolp, Yls, Ylsi, "Lo", El, L, La, Lu, Ol,
Ili, Lil, Ul, Uls, "YI")

Lans / Lons - Power
(Lansh, Lonsa, Lonshi, "Lonshin")

Lusd / Lasd - Feet, Base
(Lasdi, Lusd, Lusda, Lusdan)

Lza - Course
("Elzap", "Lzar")

Mad - Godly, Pure, Heavenly
(Mad, Madriax, Madriax, Madrid, Oadriax)

Mica / Mical - Might, Power
(Gmicalzo, Micalp, Micalzo, Micaoli, Micaolz,
Miketh, Omicaolz)

Nan / Nana - Wisdom, Power
(Ananael, Nanaeel)

Nap - Sharpness
(Napeai, Napta, Nazpsad)

Naz - Straightness
(Nazpsad, Nazarth, Nazavabh)

Noa - Become
(Noaln, Noan, Noar, Noas, Noasmi)

Nonc - You (plural)
(Nonca, Noncf, Nonci, Noncp)

Noqo - Servant
(Cnoqod, Cnoquodi, Cnoquol, Noco)

Nor - Son
("Nor", "Norm", Noromi)

OI - To Make
(Eol, Eolis, Oln)

Oan / Aon - Small Unit (as in Moment, Eye)
(Oanio, Ooanamb, Ooaona, Ooanoan, "Qanis")

Obl / Obo - Dressing, Garland, Garment
(Obloc, Oboleh)

Oia - Eternal / Forever
("Iadoias", Ioiad)

Ola / Ala - Two, Twice
(Olani, Pala, Pola)

Olo / Ollo - Man, Men
("Olap", Ollog, "Ollor", Olora)

Om - Wisdom, Understanding
(Om, "Oma", Omax, "Omp")

Ooa / Oa - Name
(Dooain, Dooaip, Dooiap, Omaoas)

Or / Ors - Darkness, Dryness, Beneath, Barren,
etc
(Oroch, Orocha, Orri, Ors, Orsba, Orscatbl,
Orscor)

Ox – masculine, active?
(Oxex, Oxiayal, Tox)

Paca / Pacad - ??
(Pacaduasam, Pacaph)

Pam - Not
(Ipam, Ipamis, "Pam", "Pamis")

Parac - Equate, Join, Wed
(Parach, Paracleada)

Pir / Pr - Holy, Celestial
(Pir, Piripsax, Piripsol, Piripson, "Pirgah",
"Pirgi", "Prg", Prge, Prgel, "Purg")

Poil - Division
(Yrpoil, Poilp)

Qa / Qaa - Create
(Qaa, Qaal, Qaan, Qaaon, Qaas, Qadah)

Rza - To Swear
(Surzas, Znrza)

Racl / Rocl – Weep?
(Raclir, Rocle)

Sem / Sam - ??
(Samhampors, Sem, Semhaham)

Sm / Sym - Another
(Asymp, Symp, "Smnad")

Sob / Sol - Whose, Whom
(Asobam, Soba, Sobam, Sobca, "Sobha",
"Sobo", Sobra, "Sola")

Tab / Cab - Govern
(Anetab, Gnetaab, Netaab, Netaaib, Tabaam,
Tabaord, Tabaori, "Tabas", Tabitom, Cab, Caba)

Uch - Confuse, Confound
(Oucho, Unchi, Urch)

Von / Voh / Vov - Anger, Wrath, Might
(Vohim, "Vnph", "Vonin", Vonph, Vonpho,
"Vonpo", "Vovim", Vovina)

Zie / Zo - Hands
(Azien, Ozien, Zien, Ozol, Zol)

Zil / Zyl - Go Within, Fly Into, Stretch Forth
(Zildar, Zildron, "Zilodarp", Zylna)

Zim - Enter, Territory
(Zim, Zimii, Zimz)

Zir - Am, Was, Were
(Zir, Zirdo, Zirom, Zirop, Zirzird)

Zli, Ilz - Water
(Pilzin, Zlida)

Zom - Amidst
(Zom, Zomdux)

Zong - Wind
(Zong, Ozongon)

Zur – Pray?
(Zuraah, Zurah, Zure)

Angelical to English

Un (A)



Aai (ay-AY-ii)* *prep.*

Amongst (you)



1.67 ...reigneth *amongst you*...

12.21 ...whose name *amongst you* is wrath.

**13.21 ...is called *amongst you* a bitter sting.

**14.23 ...which is called *amongst you* fury.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.67 – AAI)

(*Dee 12.21 – A a i) Three syllables. Each letter appears to stand alone.

(*Dee 1.67 – aäI) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee seems to have mistakenly written an “L” in place of the final “I.” However, he does include a dieresis over the second “A”, to indicate that it does not combine its sound with the preceding vowel.

I have adopted the accent from Aaiom (amongst).

Note: ** - Words 13.21-22 are missing from Dee’s journals. We are likewise missing the entirety of Key 14. We have only the English given for these Keys on *TFR* p. 193. However, this word does appear in these locations in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Also:

Aaf (ay-AF)

Amongst

Aaiom (ay-AY-om)

Amongst (us?)

Aao (ay-ay-OH)

Amongst

Eai (ee-AY-ii)

Amongst

Oai (oh-AY-ii)

Amongst

Aaiom (ay-AY-om)* *prep.*

Amongst (Us)



3.71 ...is become mighty *amongst us*.

7.41 ...be mighty *amongst us*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 3.71 – *A ai om*)

(*Dee 7.41 – *A AI om*) Three syllables. The first “A” stands alone in the first syllable. In the second syllable, the “AI” (or “AY”) make essentially the same sound as the first syllable (as in our words “dais” and “say”).

(*Dee 3.71 – *a-ai-om*) See the *48Claves*. Note the accent on the second syllable.

(*Dee 7.41 – *aaïom*) See the *48Claves*. I am unsure why Dee placed a circumflex over the “I” in this case.

Note: This might appear to be a compound of Aai (amongst) and Om (understand). However, see below for Aao, another variant of this word that utilizes the letter “O” without the letter “M.”

Also:

Aaf (ay-AF)	Amongst
Aai (ay-AY-ii)	Amongst (you)
Aao (ay-ay-OH)	Amongst
Eai (ee-AY-ii)	Amongst
Oai (oh-AY-ii)	Amongst

Aaf (ay-AF)* *prep.* Amongst



4.46 ...praise him *amongst* the sons of man.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *A af*) Two syllables, with the first “A” standing alone. I have adopted the syllable from other versions of this word.

Also:

Aai (ay-AY-ii)	Amongst (you)
Aaiom (ay-AY-om)	Amongst (us?)
Aao (ay-ay-OH)	Amongst
Eai (ee-AY-ii)	Amongst
Oai (oh-AY-ii)	Amongst

Aala (AY-ay-la)* v.

To Place

𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌶

3.32 ...I made you stewards and *placed you* in seats...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – A ala) Dee originally wrote this word as “Haala.” However, he excluded the “H” in his phonetic note. Three syllables, with the initial “A” standing alone.

(*Dee – áála) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee confirms that the “H” is unnecessary. He places the accent on the first syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the second “A”, indicating a long sound.

Also:

Oali (OH-ay-lii)

To Place

Probable Shared Root:

Alar (AY-lar)

To Settle / Place

Aldi (AL-dii)

Gathering

Aldon (AL-don)

Gird Up

Allar (AL-lar)

To Bind Up

Aao (ay-ay-OH)* prep.

Amongst

𐌶𐌵𐌶

7.5 ...singing praises *amongst* the flames...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – A a ó) Like the word Aai, this version is also divided into three syllables. (There is no “AO” letter combination in early-modern English- these letters make two separate sounds, as in our word “chaos.”) Dee places the accent on the last syllable.

Also:

Aaf (ay-AF)

Amongst

Aai (ay-AY-ii)

Amongst (you)

Aaiom (ay-AY-om)

Amongst (us?)

Eai (ee-AY-ii)

Amongst

Oai (oh-AY-ii)

Amongst

“Aath” (or “Ath”) (ath) n.

Works (or Deeds)

𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌶

Compounds:

Sobhaath (sob-HAY-ath) [“Sobha” + “Aath”] Whose Works

Note: See also Vaun (to work)- which appears to be a verb, rather than the noun intended by “Aath.”

Ababalond (ay-BAY-bay-lond)* *n.*

Harlot

𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍

30.113 ...she is the bed of *an harlot*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A bá ba lond*) Four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable.

The initial “A” stands alone.

(*Dee – *abábâlond*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent over the second syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the third “A” to indicate its long sound.

Note: the similarity between this word and the name of the ancient empire of Babylon. Beginning with *IEnoch* (likely written during the Judaic Captivity in Babylon), the kingdom of Babylon has been a Biblical symbol of iniquity. See Revelation 17, where the iniquities of the world of man are symbolized by a woman whose forehead is inscribed with the words “Mystery, Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots and Abominations of the Earth.” Also see note at Babalon (wicked).

Also:

Babalon (bay-BAY-lon)

Wicked

Possible Shared Root?:

Bab (bab)

Dominion

Babage (bay-BAY-jee)

South

Babagen (bay-BAY-jen)

South

“Abai” (ay-bay-ii) *v.*

To Stoop

𐤀𐤁𐤀𐤏

Compounds:

Abaivonin (ay-bay-II-voh-nin) [“Abai” + “Vonin”] Stooping Dragons

Note: “Stooping” here means “diving”; as in an eagle stooping after its prey.

Note that “stooping” is a verb, but is used in the compound (Abaivonin) as an adjective.

Probable Shared Root:

Carbaf (kar-baf)

Sink (or Stoop)

Abaivonin (ay-bay-II-voh-nin)* [“Abai” + “Vonin”] *comp.* Stooping Dragons

𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗

8.17 ...as bucklers to *the stooping dragons*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A ba í uo nin*) Five syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. Dee originally write this word with a “U” in the fourth syllable. However, when “U/V” is written before a vowel, it should take the consonant sound of “V.”

(*Dee – *Abaiúonin*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again places the accent on the third syllable. He further places a circumflex over the “O” to indicate its long sound.

Aboapri (ay-BOH-ay-prii)* *v.*

To Serve

𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗

30.120 ...the lower heavens beneath you, *let them serve you*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A bo a pri*) Appears to be four syllables. While Dee shows the second “A” standing alone, I have opted to give it the short sound in my pronunciation (as in our word “boa”).

(*Dee – *abóapri*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent on the second syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound.

Also:

Booapis (boh-OH-ay-pis)

To Serve

Note: It would appear that “boap/booap” serves as the common root between these two words.

Abramig (ay-BRAY-mig)* *v.*

To Prepare

𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗

8.55 ..of such as *are prepared*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A bra mig*) Three syllables. The initial “A” stands alone. The second “A” also appears to be long. See the pronunciation notes for Abramg – where we learn that the final “G” has a hard sound. Also, we can see from Abramg that the “I” in Abramig is likely a phonetic gloss.

(*Dee – *a-brâmig*) See the *48Keys*. Dee placed a circumflex over the second “A”, confirming the long sound.

I have adopted the accent from Abraassa (to provide).

Also:

Abramg (ay-BRAY-mig) To Prepare

Possible Shared Root:

Abraassa (ab-RAY-sa) To Provide

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Abra, Abrimanadg*

Abramg (ay-BRAY-mig)* v. To Prepare

⓪ ⓔ ⓧ ⓖ ⓗ

2.14 ...whom *I have prepared* as cups for a wedding...

11.33 ...*I have prepared* for you...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 2.14 – *Abramg*)

(*Dee 11.33 – *Ab ramg. g not as dg*) Both “A”s appear short in this note- however, the pronunciation notes for Abramig (to prepare) indicate both are long. In this note, Dee lets us know that the final “G” has a hard sound rather than the soft “Dg” sound. Finally, Dee’s note seems to indicate only two syllables. However, if the final “G” is hard, there should be a vowel sound between the “M” and the “G”- making three syllables. Again see Abramig (to prepare), where this vowel sound is shown as a short “I.”

I have adopted the accent from Abraassa (to provide).

Compounds:

Dsabramg (dee-say-bray-mig) [Ds + Abramg] Which Prepared

Also:

Abramig (ay-BRAY-mig) To Prepare

Possible Shared Root:

Abraassa (ab-RAY-sa)

To Provide

Compare from *Lougaeth*: *Abra, Abrimanadg***Abraassa** (ab-RAY-sa)* v.

To Provide

* ʔ ʔ * * ʔ ʔ * ʔ

30.23 ...which *provided* you for the government...**Pronunciation Note:**

(*Dee – *Abraássa*) Three syllables, with the accent likely on the second syllable. In early-modern English, the double “A” makes a long “A” sound, and the double “S” makes a regular “S” sound.

(*Dee – *abraássa*) See the *48Claves*. This note essentially matches that from *TFR*.

Possible Shared Root:

Abramig (ay-BRAY-mig)

To Prepare

Abramg (ay-BRAY-mig)

To Prepare

ACAM (ay-KAM)*

7699

ʔ * ʔ * ʔ

6.19 ...and 7699 continual workmen...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A cáam*) Two syllables, with the accent on the second syllable.

(*Dee – *Acám*) See the *48Claves*. Note the accent again on the second syllable.

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 6. It was added later when Nalvage transmitted the English for the Key (see *TFR* p. 190). This seems to have been the case with many of the numbers mentioned in the Keys.

Achildao (ay-KIL-day-oh)* n.

Diamond

ʔ * ʔ * ʔ ʔ ʔ * ʔ

9.52 Their heads are covered with *diamond*...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(*Dee – *A chil da o kil*) Four syllables. Dee indicates that the “CH” should take the harder “K” (or “Kh”) sound. The first “A” stands alone. Both the second “A” and the final “O” should take their long sounds.

(*Dee – *a-childao*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again indicates the initial “A” stands alone. He also placed an accent over the “I” in the second syllable.

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)* *n.*

Time

∇ ʌ * B L B *

9.71 ...for *the time* is such...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A co casb*) Three syllables. The initial “A” stands alone. The “O” of the second syllable should take a long sound.

(*Dee – *acócasb*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

Also:

“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb)	Another While
Cocasb (KOH-kasb)	Time
Cocasg (KOH-kazh)	Times
Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)	Contents of Time

Possible Shared Root:

Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)	Flourish
Cacrg (KAY-kurg)	Until
Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)	Abiding
Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-lii)	Successively
“Capimao” (kay-pii-MAY-oh)	While
Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)	Number of Time
Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-lii)	Successively

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

Acroodzi (ak-roh-OD-zii)* *n.*

Beginning

∇ P ʌ L L B *

16.6 ...which hast thy beginning in glory...

Note: The transmission of the first twelve words of Key 16 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English given for it on *TFR* p. 194. However,

they do appear in Dee's *48Claves*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *acroódzi*) See the *48Claves*. Dee places an accent over the second “O”- which should be part of the third syllable. See pronunciation notes for *Croodzi* (beginning of things).

Also:

Croodzi (kroh-OD-zii) Beginning (of things)

Note: Also see *Iaod* (beginning), *Iaodaf* (in the beginning), *Amgedpha* (I will begin anew), and *Nostoah* (it was in the beginning).

Adgmach (aj-mak) *n.*

Glory

(i.e.- Adoration, Praise)*

𐌆𐌗𐌆𐌗𐌆𐌗𐌆𐌗

Note: (* *Dee* – *Adgmach adgmach adgmach* [= *much glory*]) See the *5Books* p. 309-310. This seems to be a kind of *Trisagion* (like the “Holy Holy Holy...” songs sung by Angels in Biblical literature.). The *Adgmach* phrase is spoken during a longer prayer offered by "many voices": "It is good, O God, for you are goodness itself. And great because of the size of greatness itself. *Adgmach, adgmach, adgmach!* I am, and this pace is, holy. *Adgmach, adgmach, adgmach hucacha.*" *Adgmach* must therefore indicate "Glory."

Also see *Busd* (glory), which seems to indicate “wondrous.”

Also see "Prigah" (glory) which relates to light and fire (possibly the light of the Sun).

Adgt (ajt)* *aux. v.*

Can

𐌆𐌗𐌆𐌗

2.1 *Can* the wings of the winds understand...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Adgt*) This appears to be only one syllable.

Adna (ad-nah) *n.*

Obedience

𐌆𐌗𐌆𐌗

1.50 ...and swore *obedience* and faith to him...

Pronunciation Notes: Dee left no specific note, so this word likely sound as it

appears. I suggest two syllables, and both “A”s should be short.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Adna, Adnay, Adney, Adnah, Adnih, Adnava, Adnab, Adnor*

Adohi (ay-DOH-hii)* *n.*

Kingdom

᠗ᠣᠬᠢ

18.20 ...which is called in thy *kingdom* Joy...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – A do hi*) Three syllables. The initial “A” stands alone. The “O” likely takes the long sound, as does the final “I.”

(**Dee – adóhi*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

Also:

Londoh (lon-DOH)

Kingdom

Note: It would appear that “doh” is the root here.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Aldoh, Ardoh, Doh, Dohoh*

Adoian (ay-doh-II-an)* *n.*

Face

᠗ᠣᠶᠢᠨ

30.14 ...behold *the face of* your God.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – A do í an*) Four syllables, with an accent on the third syllable.

(**Dee – adoían*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent over the “I” in the third syllable.

Adphaht (ad-fot)* *adj.*

Unspeakable

(Ineffable, etc)

᠗ᠫᠠᠬᠲ

30.29 ...and her *unspeakable* variety...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ad phaht*) Two syllables. The “AH” in the second syllable should indicate a short “O” sound (“ah”)- as in our word

“father.”

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Adepd, Adepod, Adeph, Adaph, Adapagemoh, Adphamagel*

Adroch (ad-roch)* *n.*

Olive Mount

☞ B L E T ☞

5.7 ...and are become as olives *in the olive mount*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ad roch as otch*) Two syllables. The “Ch” at the end of the word has the “tch” sound- as in our words “church” and “churn.”

Note: The “Mount of Olives”- to the east of Jerusalem- is an important location in Biblical literature. (See 2 Samuel 15, Zechariah 14, Matthew 21, 24-26, 39, etc.) It is supposed to be the place where God will begin to redeem the dead in the End Times- and is thus a major burial site for Jewish people to this very day. It does *not* appear to be the mountain from Jesus' “Sermon on the Mount.” Also see “Qanis” (olives).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Adroh, Adroth*

Adrpan (ay-dir-pan)* *v.*

Cast down

☞ ☞ A D R P A N ☞

30.124 *Cast down* such as fall.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – A dr pan dir*) Three syllables. Dee shows us that the second syllable is pronounced “*dir*.” The initial “A” stands alone.

AF (af)*

19

☞ ☞

5.17 ...pillars of gladness *19* and gave them...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Af*) One syllable.

Affa (af-fa)* *adj.*

Empty

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

13.13 ...making men drunken which are *empty*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Af fa*) Two syllables. When this word is spoken fluently, the two “F”s combine into one sound.

Note: This word is a palindrome. It is spelled the same forward as it is spelled backward.

Ag (ag)* *adj. or pron.*

No / None (No One)



4.17 ...whom *none* hath yet numbered...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ag as agg in nag*) One syllable. Dee shows a double “G” in his phonetic note, which (in early-modern English) indicates a hard sound instead of a soft sound (as in “stagger” or “bigger”). Ag sounds like our own words “nag” and “bag.”

Note: The words Ag and “Agl” are pronouns (none = no one). However, the word Ag becomes an adjective in Agtoltorn (no creature).

Compounds:

“Agl” (ag-el) [Ag + L]	No One Creature
Agtoltorn (ag-el-tol-torn) [Ag + L + “Toltorn”]	No One Creature
Agtoltorn (ay-jee-tol-torn) [Ag + “Toltorn”]	No Creature

Note: Also see “Ge” (Not), Ip (Not) and “Pam” (Not).

“Agl” (ag-el) [Ag + L] *comp., pron.*

No One



Compounds:

Agtoltorn (ag-el-tol-torn) [Ag + L + “Toltorn”]	No One Creature
---	-----------------

Agtoltorn (ag-el-tol-torn)* [Ag + L + “Toltorn”]

No One Creature



30.80 ...let there be *no one creature* equal with another...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ag l ter torn*) Four syllables. The first “L” stands alone, leaving the “A” and “G” to combine together. Also note that Dee seems to have made a mistake in his phonetic note- giving the sound of “ter” for the letters “TOL.”

(*Dee – *ag L tortorn*) See the *48Claves*. The “L” again stands alone. I also note that Dee once again indicates a “tor” sound where the letters “TOL” should be. I have settled upon the “TOL” version in my pronunciation.

Note: The words Ag and “Agl” are pronouns (none = no one). However, the word Ag becomes an adjective in Agtoltorn (no creature).

Also:

“Agl” (ag-el) [Ag + L] No One Creature

Agtoltorn (ay-jee-tol-torn) [Ag + “Toltorn”] No Creature

Agtoltorn (ay-jee-tol-torn)* [Ag + “Toltorn”] *comp.* No Creature

ᄃᄅᄇᄈᄉᄊᄋᄌᄍᄎᄏᄐ

30.69 ...let there be *no creature* upon or within her...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *A g tol torn*) Four syllables. The “G” does not combine with the “T”, and therefore must stand alone. Because of this, the “A” is also forced to stand alone.

Note: The words Ag and “Agl” are pronouns (none = no one). However, the word Ag becomes an adjective in Agtoltorn (no creature).

Also:

“Agl” (ag-el) [Ag + L] No One Creature

Agtoltorn (ag-el-tol-torn) [Ag + L + “Toltorn”] No One Creature

Aisro (ay-ii-sroh)* *v.* To Promise

ᄇᄅᄈᄉᄊᄋᄌᄍᄎᄏᄐ

14.20 Behold the voice of God *promise of* him which is called...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *aisro*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed a circumflex over the “I” to indicate its long sound. This likely means the “A” must stand alone, so the word contains three syllables.

Note: The transmission of Key 14 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*, p 193). Plus, the word Aisro appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

I believe this word is intended as a verb. “Promise of him which is called...” is

likely an adjuration to make a promise *by* him who is called, etc.

Also:

Isro (iz-roh) Promise Of

Note: It is possible that the “-o” suffix (of) is in use here.

Also see Sibsi (Covenant), Surzas (Sworn) and Znrza (Swore).

Alar (AY-lar)* v. To Settle / To Place

ᚱ ᚰ ᚱ ᚰ

9.20 ...*have settled* their feet in the west...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – A lar*) Two syllables. The “A” stands alone in the first syllable. I have adopted the accent from Aala (settle / place).

Also:

Allar (AL-lar) To Bind Up

Probable Shared Root:

Aala (AY-ay-la) To Place

Aldi (AL-dii) Gathering

Aldon (AL-don) Gird Up

Oali (OH-ay-lii) To Place

Note: See Note at Allar.

Alca (al-ka) v.? To Signify(?)

ᚱ ᚱ ᚱ ᚱ

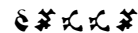
Note: See the *5Books* p.354. Here, the Angel Illemese says of the *Book of Soyga*, "Soyga signifieth not Agyos. *Soyga alca miketh*." (“Agyos” is Greek for “holiness”, and is “Soyga” when spelled backward.) When Dee asked what these words meant, he was told "The True Measure of the Will of God in Judgment, which is by Wisdom." Based on context, I feel that the word *Alca* probably means "To Signify" - while *Miketh* (related, perhaps by root, to Micaolz- mighty) is translated as "the True Measure of the Will of God, etc."

Aldi (AL-dii) v. To Gather

Allar (AL-lar)	To Bind Up
Oali (OH-ay-lii)	To Place

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Aldex*

Allar (AL-lar)* v.	To Bind Up
---------------------------	------------



12.9 ...*bind up* your girdles and visit us.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Al lar*) Two syllables. Both “A”s are likely short. When spoken, the double “L” should combine into one sound (as in early-modern English). I have adopted the accent from Aala (settle / place).

Also:

Alar (AY-lar)	Settled
---------------	---------

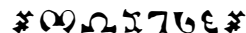
Probable Shared Root:

Aala (AY-ay-la)	To Place
Aldi (AL-dii)	Gathering
Aldon (AL-don)	Gird Up
Oali (OH-ay-lii)	To Place

Note: The concept of Alar/Allar seems to be of “setting” or “establishing.” The phrase “gird up your loins” is an old one meaning to “get ready” or to set oneself firmly on a course, and this is likely the meaning of “bind up your girdles” in Key 12.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Alla*

<i>Amgedpha</i> (am-JED-fa)* v.	I Will Begin Anew
--	-------------------



Pronunciation Note: (**Dee* – *Amgédpha*) See the *5Books*, p. 324. Dee places an accent over the “E.”

From *Loagaeth*: (***Dee* – *Amgedpha* = *I will begin anew*.) See the *5Books*, p. 324.

Note: Also see Acroodzi (beginning), Croodzi (beginning of things), Iaod (beginning), Iaodaf (in the beginning) and *Nostoah* (it was in the beginning).

Amipzi (ay-mip-zii)* *v.*

To Fasten

ᵐᵖᵒᵗᵉᶇ

5.15 ...unto whom *I have fastened* pillars of gladness...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – A mip zi) Three syllables. The “A” stands alone.

Amiran (am-ir-an)* *pron.*

Yourselves

ᶇᶇᵉᵗᵉᶇ

3.63 Lift up, I say, *yourselves*.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Amiran) I suggest three syllables.

Amma (am-a)* *adj.*

Cursed

ᶇᵉᵉᶇ

9.35 *Cursed* are they whose iniquities they are.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Am ma) Two syllables. The two “M”s combine into a single sound, as in our word “summer.”

Note: This word is a palindrome. It is spelled the same forward as it is spelled backward.

Amzes (am-zes) *n.?*

Those that fear God(?)

ᵗᵗᶇᵉᶇ

Note: See the *5Books* p. 324-325. Here Kelley sees what the Book of *Loagaeth* looks like from the outside. It is covered in blue silk, and has the title *Amzes naghezes Hardeh* painted upon it in gold. Kelley says this signifies "the universal name of Him that created universally be praised and extolled forever." However, also see *TFR* p. 174, where the Angel Ave reveals that the title of Enoch's Book was "Let Those That Fear God, and are Worthy, Read." (Dee, at that point, notes: "The title of Enoch's books expounded into English.") If this happens to be the real translation, then perhaps *Amzes* indicates "Those that Fear God." (Also see *Hoxmarch* – Fear of God.)

Pronunciation Notes: (Dee - Amzes naghezes Hardeh - Note this to be pronounced roundly together.) Perhaps this means the three words should be

pronounced as if they were one?

Anetab (ay-NEE-tayb)* *n.*

(in) Government

ᵛ 𐌆 𐌗 𐌚 𐌛 𐌜

6.25 ...and are *in government* and continuance as...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – A né tab*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second. Based on the other versions of this word (see below), I have given the “A” in the final syllable a long sound.

(**Dee – anétab*) See the *48Claves*. The accent is again shown on the second syllable.

Also:

Gnetaab (nee-TAY-ab)	(your) Governments
Netaab (nee-TAY-ab)	Governments
Netaaib (nee-TAY-ay-ib)	Government
Tabaam (tay-BAY-an)	Governor
Tabaord (tay-BAY-ord)	(let) be Governed
Tabaori (tay-BAY-oh-rii)	Govern
“Tabas” (tay-BAS)	Govern

Also:

Cab (kab)	Rod / Scepter
Caba (ka-BA)	To Govern

Ananael (an-AN-ee-el)* *n.*

Secret Wisdom

𐌆 𐌗 𐌚 𐌛 𐌜 𐌝

3.80 ...partakers of *the secret wisdom* of your creation.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ananael*) Dee gives us little clue here. The word is likely four syllables.

(**Dee – anánael*) See the *48Claves*. Dee shows an accent over the second syllable. Also, note that the final “AE” is written as “Æ” (called an “ash”)- indicating that they combine to form one sound. I believe, in this case, the “ash” indicates a long “E” sound (as in the English spelling of the word “encyclōpædia”)

Note: the similarity between this word and the name of the Archangel of Venus Anael (or Annael). Annael was the first Angel contacted by Dee and Kelley (see the *5Books*), which initiated the transmission of the entire angelic system of magick.

Possible Shared Root?:

Nanaeel (nay-NAY-ee-el) (my) Power

Angelard (an-jee-lard)* *n.* Thoughts

ᵐᵉᶜᵏᵉᵗᵒᵛᶜ

10.64 ...even as the heart of man doth *his thoughts*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *An ge lard*) Three syllables. The “E” should take its long sound.

(*Dee – *angêlard*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “E”- confirming its long sound.

Aoiveae (ay-oy-VEE-ay)* *n.* Stars

ᵐᵉᵛᵉᵃᵉ

30.139 ...until *the stars* be numbered.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A oi vé ae*) This appears to be four syllables, with an accent on the third. The initial “A” stands alone. The early-modern English letter combination “OI” (or “OY”) makes an “oy” sound- as in our words “boil” or “toy.” The “E” in the third syllable likely takes a long sound.

(*Dee – *Aoivêae*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed the accent over the “E” in the third syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound.

Apachana (ap-AY-kay-na)* *n.* The Slimy Things

Made of Dust**

ᵐᵉᶜᵏᵉᵗᵒᵛᶜ

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee – *ap-â-cha-na*) See the *5Books*, p. 320. Four syllables, with an accent on the second. The second and third “A”’s seem to take the long sound.

From Loagaeth: (**Dee – *The slimy things made of dust.*) See the *5Books*, p.

320.

“Apila” (ap-ii-la) *v.* To Live

✠ ʌ ɪ ɪ ʌ ✠

Compounds:

Odapila (ohd-ap-ii-la) [Od + “Apila”] And Liveth

Note: Also see Hom (to live).

Aqlo (AY-kwah-loh)* *pron..* Thy

ʌ ɪ ɪ ʌ ✠

18.19 ...is called *in thy* kingdom Joy.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – A q lo quu) Three syllables. The initial “A” and the “Q” stand alone. Dee shows that the “Q” should sound like “quu” (or “qw”)- making the sound of “kwah.” The final “O” should likely take a long sound.

(*Dee – á-q-lo) See the *48Claves*. This note is essentially the same as that in TFR. However, Dee here placed an accent over the first syllable.

Possible Shared Root:

Bolp (bohlp)	Be Thou
Yls (yils)	Thou
Ylsi (yil-sii)	Thee
L (el)	First
“Lo” (loh)	First

Ar (ar)* *pron. or conj.* That

ʌ ɪ ✠

12.16 Bring down your train 3363 *that* the Lord may be magnified...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Ar) One syllable.

Compounds:

Arcaosgi (ar-kay-OZH-ii) [“Ar” + Caosgi]	To(?) the Earth
Arcoazior (ar-koh-ay-zhor) [Ar + “Coazior”]	That Increase
Artabas (ar-tay-bas) [Ar + “Tabas”]	That Govern

pronunciation with “zh.”

Argedco (ar-JED-koh)* v.

With Humility We Call
Thee, With Adoration
of the Trinity.**

ᠠᠷᠭᠡᠳᠴᠣ

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee – *argédco*) See the *5Books*, p. 310. Dee places an accent over the “E.”

From *Loagaeth*: (**Dee – *With humility we call thee, with adoration of the Trinity.*) See the *5Books*, p. 310.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Argednon*

Arn (arn) *prop. n.*

“The Second Aethyr”

ᠠᠷᠨ

30.3 ...which dwell in *the second aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

Arn contains the three Parts of the Earth *Doagnis*, *Pacasna*, and *Dialioa*.

Arphe (ar-fay) v.

I Desire Thee, O God*

ᠠᠷᠫᠡ

From *Loagaeth*: (*Dee – *I desire thee, O God.*) See the *5Books*, p 320.

Artabas (ar-tay-bas)* [Ar + “Tabas”] *comp.*

That Govern

ᠠᠷᠲᠠᠪᠠᠰ

30.123 ...govern those *that govern*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Ar ta bas*) Three syllables. The “A” in the second syllable appears to be long.

Arzulgh (ar-zulj) *prop. n.*

Spirit Opposing *Befafes**

ᠠᠷᠵᠠᠯᠭᠢ

From Loagaeth: (*Dee – *This is the name of the spirit contrary to Befafes*) See the *5Books*, p .310. *Befafes* is an Angel of the *Heptarchia*.

Compare from Loagaeth: *Arzusen*

Ascha (ask-a)

n/a?*

✠ 008 7 ✠

From Loagaeth: (*Dee – *Gohed, pronounced as Iohed, signifieth One Everlasting and all things Descending upon One, and Gohed Ascha is as much to say as One God.*) See the *5Books*, p. 304. The word *Gohed* means “One Everlasting...” (referring to God), so it is not clear exactly what *Ascha* adds in the phrase *Gohed Ascha* (“One God” or “One Everlasting God”).

Pronunciation Note: The “SCH” letter combination should sound like “SK” (as in “school”). Note, also, that in the Book of *Loagaeth*, Dee gives the pronunciation for the word *Zuresch* as “zuresk” - further indicating the “SK” sound for “SCH.”

Also See: *Masch*

Compare from Loagaeth: *Asch, Ascha, Aschah, Aschal, Ascham, Asche, Aschedh, Aschem, Ascheph, Aschi, Aschin, Aschma, Aschol, and probably Dasch, Gascheth, Hasche, Pasch, Pascha, Pascheph, and maybe Iemasch, Surascha, Vascheth*

Asobam (ay-SOH-bam)* *pron.*

(on) Whom

☪ ✠ V 7 ✠

9.60 ...*on whom* they frown not...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A so bam*) Dee originally wrote this word as “Asobama” – but he dropped the final “A” in his phonetic note *and* in the *48Claves*. So the word is only three syllables long. The initial “A” stands alone. The “O” should take its long sound.

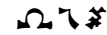
(*Dee – *a-sóbam*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

Also:

“Saba” (SAY-bay)	Whose
Soba (SOH-bay)	Whose
Sobam (SOH-bam)	Whom
Sobca (SOB-kay)	Whose
“Sobha” (SOB-hay)	Whose
“Sobo” (SOH-boh)	Whose
Sobra (SOB-ray)	Whose
“Sola” (SOH-lay)	Whose

Asp (asp) *prop. n.*

“The Twenty-First Aethyr”
(Quality?)



30.3 ...which dwell in *the twenty-first aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

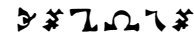
Asp contains the three Parts of the Earth *Chirzpa, Toantom* and *Vixpalg*.

Possible Shared Root:

Aspian (as-pii-an) Qualities
(i.e.- “characteristics”)

Aspian (as-pii-an)* *n.*

Qualities
(Characteristics)



30.77 ...let them differ in *their qualities*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – As pi an*) Three syllables. The “I” should take its long sound.

Possible Shared Root:

Asp (asp) “The Twenty-First Aethyr”

Note: Compare to the name of the Part of Earth (and its angelic Governor), *Aspiaon*.

Aspt (aspt)* *prep.*

Before, In Front

𐌰𐌱𐌳𐌹𐌺

30.144 ...and appear *before* the covenant of his mouth...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Aspt*) One syllable.

Note: Could there be a relationship between this word and the name of the *Apst*, an Angel of Medicine of the Northern Watchtower?

Astel (as-tel)

n/a

𐌰𐌳𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸

Note: See *5Books* p. 366. The Angel Illemese appears to Dee and Kelley with a bundle of empty boxes that he calls virtuous. When Dee asks for an explanation, Illemese says, "Will you have my bill? [...] I will show it. Serve it, where you list. *Iudra galgol astel.*" Dee states that he and Kelley do not understand, and wish to know how it can be served. But Illemese never offers definitions for these Angelical words.

Also See:

Garnastel (gar-nas-tel)

n/a

Asymp (ay-simp)* *pron. or adj.*

Another

𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺

30.82 ...no one creature equal with *another*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *A symp*) Two syllables. The "A" stands alone.

Note: the phrase "equal with another"

Also:

Symp (simp)

Another

Probable Shared Root:

"Smnad" (sem-en-ad)

Another

Note: The root here may be "sm" or "sym."

Atraah (ay-tray-a)* *n.*

Girdles

ⓐ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ

12.10 ... bind up *your girdles* and visit us.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A tra ah*) Three syllables. The first “A” stands alone. In early-modern English, a double “A” indicates a long sound- which Dee indicates for the second syllable in his phonetic note.

(*Dee – *atraâh*) See the *48Claves*. Here Dee placed a circumflex over the *second* “A.” Dee seems to have used “âh” to indicate a vowel sound similar to what we hear in our words “father” and “fall.”

Audcal (od-kal) *n.*

Gold (the Mercury of
the Philosopher's Stone)*

ⓐ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ

From the *Alchemical Cipher*: See *TFR* p. 387-389. The Angel Levanael says of *Audcal*, "It is Gold. [...] *Audcal* is his Mercury. *Darr*, (in the Angelical tongue), is the true name of the Stone." Therefore *Audcal* (Gold) is here described as the alchemical Mercury (or essence) of the Philosopher's Stone. Dee notes:

Note: (* *Dee – We know that the Philosopher's Stone being left by metal, with metal, and upon metal, etc...*) Dee is here speaking of touching base metals with the Philosopher's Stone, which would turn them into Gold.

Pronunciation Note: The “AU” letter combination should make a short “O” sound (as in “auburn” or “autumn”).

“**Avav**” (ay-vav) *n.*

Pomp

ⓐ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ ⓧ

Compounds:

Avavox (ay-vay-voks) [“Avav” + Tox]

His Pomp

Possible Shared Root?:

Avavago (av-AY-vay-go)

Thunders (of Increase)

Note: Perhaps there is something of the concept of “pomp”, in the “Thunders of Increase”- as in a mighty king or god preceded by thunderous sounds and

trumpets. This is, after all, the nature of the Thunders and Voices described in *Merkavah* (and related) literature such as St. John's Revelation.

Avavago (av-AY-vay-go)* *prop. n.*

Thunders (of Increase)

Ⲛⲟⲛⲁⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ

4.8 ...are not *the Thunders of Increase* numbered...?

8.36 ...*The Thunders* have spoken...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 4.8 – *Ava va go*) Four syllables. The second and third “A”s are long.

(*Dee 8.36 – *A uá ua go*) Four syllables, accent on the second syllable. The first “A” seems to stand alone in word 8.36- but such is not indicated in other notes for this word. Next, Dee shows in word 4.8 that the “U”s should actually sound like “V”s. Finally, the “G” should take a hard sound when preceding an “O.”

(*Dee 4.8 – *avávago*) See the *48Claves*. Accent on the second syllable. The third “A” carries a circumflex- indicating its long sound.

(*Dee 8.36 – *auávago*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches the previous note.

Note: The generic Angelical word for “thunder” is likely Const. The Thunders mentioned here and elsewhere in the Keys are groups of Angels. See Coraxo (Thunders), and Sapah (Mighty -Sounds). Also note the Thunders, Lightnings, and Voices which proceeded from the Divine Throne in the vision of St. John (Book of Revelation). The Avavago are mentioned only in Keys 4 and 8- both of which seem to relate to the Southern Quarter of the Universe.

Possible Shared Root?:

Avavox (ay-VAY-voks) [“Avav” + Tox]

His Pomp

Avavox (ay-VAY-voks)* [“Avav” + Tox] *comp.*

His Pomp

Ⲛⲟⲛⲁⲛⲁⲓⲛⲁⲓ

30.94 The work of man and *his pomp*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A ua vox*) Dee spelled this word “Auavox.” However, the “U/V” preceding a vowel should take the “V” sound- which I have used in the spelling Avavox. The initial “A” stands alone. I have taken the accent from Avavago (Thunders of Increase).

(*Dee – *auáuox*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the

second “A” to indicate its long sound.

Possible Shared Root?:

Avavago (av-AY-vay-go)

Thunders (of Increase)

Note: Perhaps there is something of the concept of “pomp”, in the “Thunders of Increase”- as in a mighty king preceded by thunderous sounds and trumpets.

This is, after all, the nature of the Thunders and Voices described in *Merkavah* (and related) literature such as St. John’s Revelation.

Aviny (ay-VII-nee)* *n.*

Millstones

אָוִינִי

9.42 ...are *millstones* greater than the earth...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – A vi ny) Three syllables. The “I” should take its long sound. The “Y” at the end of a word should take the long “E” sound.

(*Dee – aúiny) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

“Azia” (ay-ZII-ay) *prep.*

Like (unto)

אָזִיאַ

Compounds:

Aziagiari (ay-zii-AY-jii-er) [“Azia” + “Giar”]

Like Unto the Harvest

Also:

Aziazor (ay-ZII-ay-zor)

Likeness of

Note: Also see Pugo (as unto).

Aziagiari (ay-zii-AY-jii-er)* [“Azia” + “Giar”] *comp.*

Like Unto the Harvest

אָזִיאַגִּיאַרִי

8.19 ...and *like unto the harvest of* a widow.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – A zi á gi er) Five syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. Both “A”s stand alone. Both “I”s likely take the long sound. The “G” should take a soft sound before an “I.”

(*Dee – *aziágîer*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again placed an accent on the third syllable. He also added a circumflex over the second “I” to indicate its long sound.

Also:

Aziazor (ay-ZII-ay-zor)

Likeness of

Aziazor (ay-ZII-ay-zor)* *n.*

Likeness of

⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡

10.7 ...*in the likeness of* an oak...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *A zí a zor*) Four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. Both “A”s stand alone, and the “I” likely takes its long sound.

(*Dee – *aziázor*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent over the “I” in the second syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound.

Note: It appears that “azia” is the root here. Note that an “O” is suffixed onto the root word, which sometimes indicates “of.” (The further addition of an “R” is an anomaly.) “Azia” appears in what might be a compound word below.

Possible Root or Compound:

Aziagiari (ay-zii-AY-jii-er) [“Azia” + “Giar”]

Like Unto the Harvest

Azien (az-EEN)* *n.*

Hands

⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡

3.6 ...*on whose hands* stand 12...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Azien*) I assume there should be two syllables here. The early-modern English letter combination “IE” can make a long “E” sound. (It can also make a long “I” sound- but usually in combination with “GHT.” So I have settled on the long “E” sound instead.)

I have adopted the accent from Ozien (hand).

Also:

Ozien (oh-ZEEN)

(mine own) Hand

Zien (zeen)

Hands

Probable Shared Root:

Ozol (oh-ZOHL)

Hands

Zol (zohd-OL)

Hands

Note: There is no indication at this time that Azien (hands) and “Azia” (likeness) are related concepts.

Pa (B)



Bab (bab) *n.*

Dominion



From *Corpus Omnium*: Found in the post-Deluge portion of the Table, in the phrase Zna Bab Iad (Moving Dominion of God).

Note: This word is a palindrome. It is spelled the same forward as it is spelled backward.

Possible Shared Root?:

Ababalond (ay-BAY-bay-lond)	Harlot
Babage (bay-BAY-jee)	South
Babagen (bay-BAY-jen)	South
Babalon (bay-BAY-lon)	Wicked

Note: Perhaps the *Heptarchic* Angels *Babalel* (King of Tuesday), *Bobogel* (King of Sunday) and *Bablibo* (Luna Governor of Sunday) share *Bab* / *Bob* as a root. (See Babalon for more on King *Babalel*, and Babagen for more on King *Bobagel*.)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Babalad*, *Babna*

Babage (bay-BAY-jee)* *n.*

South



4.3 I have set my feet *in the south*...

12.3 O you that reign *in the south*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* 4.3 – *Ba bage*) Two syllables. The final “E” should make the second “A” long and the “G” soft. The first “A” also seems to be long.

(**Dee* 12.3 – *Ba ba ge*) Seems to be three syllables. Both “A”s long.

(**Dee* 4.3 – *babâge*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound. There is no such indication for the first

“A.”

I have adopted the accent from Bablon (wicked).

Also:

Babagen (bay-BAY-jen) South

Possible Shared Root?:

Bab (bab) Dominion

Babalon (bay-BAY-lon) Wicked

Ababalond (ay-BAY-bay-lond) Harlot

Note: If “baba” or “bab” is a shared root between these words: I am unsure of the reason for this kind of anti-southern angle bias in the Angelical language.

The poetry of the Keys also tend to lean toward an anti-northern angle bias.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Babalad, Babna*

Babagen (bay-BAY-jen)* *n.* South

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌶

13.2 O you swords of *the south*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *B ba gen jen*) Three syllables. For some reason, Dee forgets the “A” in the first syllable in his phonetic note. (Or, this could be a minor error in *TFR*.) However, other versions of this word suggest it should be a long “A” sound. Dee does indicate that the “G” in the third syllable should take the softer “J” sound.

(**Dee* – *Babâgen*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound.

I have adopted the accent from Bablon (wicked).

Also:

Babage (bay-BAY-jee) South

Possible Shared Root?:

Bab (bab) Dominion

Babalon (bay-BAY-lon) Wicked

Ababalond (ay-BAY-bay-lond) Harlot

Note: See the “Compare from *Loagaeth*” section below for the word *Bobagen*., which may be related to Babagen. If this is the case, then also compare to the name of the Angel *Bobogel*, the *Heptarchic* King of Sunday. Perhaps *Bobogel* is related to the South because the Sun at midday (its zenith) is associated with the South in astrology.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Babalad, Babna, Bobagen*

Babalon (bay-BAY-lon)* *n. or adj.*

Wicked

𐌵𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌵𐌶

6.11 ...a torment to *the wicked*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Babálon*) Likely three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. Both “A”s likely take their long sound- which is supported by the pronunciation of Ababalond (harlot).

(**Dee – babálon*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that from *TFR*.

Note: Wicked is usually an adjective, but it is used here as a noun.

Also:

Ababalond (ay-BAY-bay-lond)

Harlot

Note: the similarity between this word and the name of the ancient empire of Babylon. (The famous Temple to Marduk even appears in the Genesis 11 as the “Tower of Babel” – where the confusion of tongues took place.) Beginning with *IEnoch* (likely written during the Judaic Captivity in Babylon), the kingdom of Babylon has been a Biblical symbol of iniquity. Also see note at Ababalond (*Harlot*).

Also compare to the name of the Angel *Babalel*, the *Heptarchic* King of Tuesday. As the King of Tuesday and Mars, perhaps “The Wicked” (or even “The Wicked of God”) is a fitting title for this Angel.

Possible Shared Root?:

Bab (bab)

Dominion

Babage (bay-BAY-jee)

South

Babagen (bay-BAY-jen)

South

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Babalad, Babna*

Baeovib (bee-oh-vib) *prop. n.*

Righteousness

∇ 7 2 2 7 ∇

15.14 ...knowest the great name *righteousness*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Bæôuib*) See the *48Claves*. The “ash” (æ) can indicate a short “A” or a long “E” sound. (I assume the long “E” in this case.) Dee placed a circumflex over the “O” to indicate its long sound. The “U” is somewhat unsure, though I have assumed it should make the sound of “V” when preceding a vowel. (I have also spelled the word with a “V.”) This should be a word of three syllables.

Note: The transmission of Key 15 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

It appears this is a proper noun- likely a name of God. See also Baltoh, Baltle, and Samvelg (all forms of “Righteous”).

Bag (bag) *prop. n.*

“The Twenty-Eighth
Aethyr” (Fury?)

6 ∇

30.3 ...which dwell in *the twenty-eighth aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

Bag contains the three Parts of the Earth *Labnixp*, *Pocisni* and *Oxlopar*.

Possible Share Root:

Bagie (bag-EE) Fury

Note: The names of the *Heptarchic* Angels *Bagenol* (Prince of Friday) and *Bagnole* (Solar Governor of Friday). If the word *Bag* is a root indicating “Fury”, this could indicate an etymology for these Angels.

Bagie (bag-EE)* *n.*

Fury

776#V

14.2 O you sons of *fury*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – bagie*) See the *48Claves*. The only phonetic clue Dee gives us is the accent mark. I am assuming two syllables here. The “A” might take the short sound in the first syllable. In early-modern English, the “IE” letter combination should make a long “E” sound (as in our word “believe”).

Note: The transmission of Key 14 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

See also Baltim (extreme justice, or fury).

Possible Share Root:

Bag (bag)

“The Twenty-Eighth
Aethyr”

Bagle (BAY-gayl)* *conj.*

For (Wherefore, Because)

776#V

- 4.36 ...*For* I am the Lord...
- 5.53 ...*For why?* Our Lord and Master is One.
- 7.42 ...*For*, to this remembrance...
- 8.35 ...*For* the Thunders have spoken...
- 8.39 ...Come away, *for* the crowns of the temple...
- 9.62 ...*For why?* The God if Righteousness...
- 9.70 ...*For* the time is such...
- 10.18 ...Laid up *for* the earth... **
- 10.74 ...*For* her iniquity is great...
- 11.32 ...*For* I have prepared for you...
- 30.103 ...*For why?* It repenteth me...

Note: **Bagle at Key 10.18 is the only instance where the word is not synonymous with “because” or the older “wherefore” (or “for why?”).

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee 4.36; 7.42; 8.35, 39; 9.62, 70; 10.18 – Ba gle*) Two syllables. Long “A.”
Also note that the final letters “LE” following a consonant usually make an

“ayl” sound in Angelical. (See Baltle, Cicle for examples.)

(*Dee 5.53 – *Ba’gle*) Accent on the first syllable.

(*Dee 10.74; 11.32; 30.103 – *Bagle*)

(*Dee 5.53 – *Bágle*) See the *48Claves*. The accent is again shown on the first syllable.

Also:

Baglen (BAY-gayl-en) Because

Note: Aso see Lap (for) and Darsar (wherefore).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Baged*

Baglen (BAY-gayl-en)* *conj.*

Because

𐌵 𐌶 𐌷 𐌸 𐌹 𐌺 𐌻

30.110 ...*Because* she is the bed of an harlot....

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Baglen*) Dee does not leave us much of a clue. However, I suggest three syllables, accent on the first syllable, based on the pronunciation notes for Bagle.

Also:

Bagle (BAY-gayl)

For (Wherefore, Because)

Note: Also see Lap (for) and Darsar (wherefore).

Bahal (BAY-hal)* *v.*

To Cry Loudly

(i.e.- To Yell)

𐌵 𐌶 𐌷 𐌸 𐌹 𐌺 𐌻

11.14 ...the Eagle spake and *cried with a loud voice*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Ba hal*) Two syllables. The first “A” appears to take its long sound.

(*Dee – *báhal*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent upon the first syllable.

Note: See also Faaip (voices).

Shared Root:

Bia (bii-a)	Voices
Bial (bii-al)	Voice
Bien (bii-en)	(my) Voice

Balit (bal-it) *adj.* The Just



**16.10 ...shall comfort *the just*...

Note: ** - The transmission of the first twelve words of Key 16 is missing from Dee's journals. We only have the English given for it on *TFR* p. 194. However, they do appear in Dee's *48Claves*.

The phrase "the just" has an implied noun "people." In the complete phrase "the just people", the word "just" is an adjective.

Also:

Balt (balt)	Justice
Baltan (bal-tan)	Justice
Baltim (bal-tim)	Extreme Justice (or Fury)

Note: See also Baltoh (*righteousness*).

Also compare to the name of the Angel *Baligon*, the *Heptarchic* King of Friday. "The Just" may be a root for his name. If his name is a compound, perhaps it is (Balit + Gono), "Faith (of) the Just."

Possible Shared Root:

Battle (bal-tayl)	Righteousness
Balzarg (bal-zarj)	Stewards
Balzizras (bal-zii-sras)	Judgment

Balt (balt)* *n.* Justice



1.6 ...sayeth the God of *Justice*...

3.57 ...become the skirts of *justice*...

**16.4 ...the house of *Justice*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee 1.6; 3.57 – Balt)

Note: ** - The transmission of the first twelve words of Key 16 is missing from

Dee's journals. We only have the English given for it on *TFR* p. 194. However, they do appear in Dee's *48Claves*.

Also:

Balit (bal-it)	The Just
Baltan (bal-tan)	Justice
Baltim (bal-tim)	Extreme Justice (or Fury)

Compounds:

Baltoh (bal-toh) [Balt + Toh]	Righteousness
Baltoha (bal-toh-ha) [Balt + "Toha"]	(my) Righteousness
Iadbaloth (ii-ad-BAL-toh) [Iad + Balt + Toh]	God of Righteousness

Possible Shared Root:

Battle (bal-tayl)	Righteousness
Balzarg (bal-zarj)	Stewards
Balzizras (bal-zii-sras)	Judgment

Baltan (bal-tan)* *n.* Justice

𐌛𐌗𐌚𐌗𐌚𐌗

30.150 ...sworn to us *in his justice*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Baltan) Likely two syllables.

Also:

Balit (bal-it)	The Just
Balt (balt)	Justice
Baltim (bal-tim)	Extreme Justice (or Fury)

Note: See also Baltoh (*righteous*)

Possible Shared Root:

Battle (bal-tayl)	Righteousness
Balzarg (bal-zarj)	Stewards
Balzizras (bal-zii-sras)	Judgment

Baltim (bal-tim) *n.* Extreme Justice (or Fury)

𐌛𐌗𐌚𐌗𐌚𐌗

14.24 ...called amongst you *fury* (or *extreme justice*)...

Note: The transmission of Key 14 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*, p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Also:

Balit (bal-it)	The Just
Balt (balt)	Justice
Baltan (bal-tan)	Justice

Note: Bagie (fury).

Possible Shared Root:

Baltle (bal-tayl)	Righteousness
Baltoh (bal-toh)	Righteous
Balzarg (bal-zarj)	Stewards
Balzizras (bal-zii-sras)	Judgment

Baltle (bal-tayl)* *n.* Righteousness

ᄀᄁᄂᄃᄄᄅ

1.70 ...balance of *righteousness* and truth...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Baltale to be sounded*) Should be two syllables. The letters “LE”, following a consonant, combine to form the “ayl” sound at the end of the word. (See Cicle, Bagle.)

Also:

Baltoh (bal-toh)	Righteousness
------------------	---------------

Possible Shared Root:

Balit (bal-it)	The Just
Balt (balt)	Justice
Baltan (bal-tan)	Justice
Baltim (bal-tim)	Extreme Justice (or Fury)
Balzarg (bal-zarj)	Stewards
Balzizras (bal-zii-sras)	Judgment

Note: See also “Piamol.” See also Baeouib, and Samvelg (both forms of “righteous”).

Baltoh (bal-toh)* [Balt + Toh] *comp.* Righteousness

🌀🌀🌀🌀🌀🌀

2.22 ...the chamber of *righteousness*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Baltoh*) Likely two syllables.

Also:

Baltle (bal-tayl) Righteousness

Compounds:

Baltoha (bal-toh-ha) [Balt + “Toha”] (my) Righteousness

Iadbaloth (ii-ad-BAL-toh) [Iad + Balt + Toh] God of Righteousness

Note: Also see Baeouib (righteousness) and Samvelg (the righteous).

Possible Share Root:

Balit (bal-it) The Just

Balt (balt) Justice

Baltan (bal-tan) Justice

Baltim (bal-tim) Extreme Justice (or Fury)

Balzarg (bal-zarj) Stewards

Balzizras (bal-zii-sras) Judgment

Baltoha (bal-toh-ha)* [Balt + “Toha”] *comp.* (my) Righteousness

🌀🌀🌀🌀🌀🌀

8.12 ...which I have prepared for *my own righteousness*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Bal to ha*) Three syllables. The “O” takes a long sound (likely due to the “OH” letter combination).

(**Dee – baltôha*) See the *48Claves*. Here Dee placed a circumflex over the “O” to indicate its long sound.

Also:

Baltle (bal-tayl) Righteousness

Compounds:

Baltoh (bal-toh) [Balt + Toh] Righteousness

Iadbaloth (ii-ad-BAL-toh) [Iad + Balt + Toh] God of Righteousness

Note: Also see Baeouib (righteousness) and Samvelg (the righteous).

Balye (bay-lii-ee)* *n.* Salt

ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ

9.19 ...and of the marrow of *salt*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ba ly e*) Three syllables. I suggest a long “A” in the first syllable. I have given the “Y” a long “I” sound in the second syllable. Finally, the “E” stands alone in the third syllable.

Balzarg (bal-zarj)* *n.* Stewards

ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ

3.30 ...I made you *stewards* and placed you...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee –BALZARG arg as in barge*) I suggest two syllables. Dee indicates a soft “G” at the end.

Note: Saying “Steward” is another manner of saying “caretaker.” It could indicate a “governor.”

Possible Shared Root:

Balit (bal-it)	The Just
Balt (balt)	Justice
Baltan (bal-tan)	Justice
Baltim (bal-tim)	Extreme Justice (or Fury)
Baltoh (bal-toh)	Righteousness
Balzizras (bal-zii-sras)	Judgment

Balzizras (bal-zii-sras)* *n.* Judgment

ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ

30.9 ...execute *the Judgment* of the Highest.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Bal zi zras*) Three syllables. I assume a long “I” at the end of the second syllable.

Possible Shared Root:

Balit (bal-it)	The Just
Balt (balt)	Justice
Baltan (bal-tan)	Justice
Baltim (bal-tim)	Extreme Justice (or Fury)
Baltoh (bal-toh)	Righteousness
Balzarg (bal-zarj)	Stewards

Bams (bams)* *v.* To Forget

𐌲𐌺𐌰𐌶

30.90 ...let them *forget* their names...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Bams*) One syllable.

Barees (bar-ees) *n.?* n/a

𐌲𐌿𐌿𐌺𐌰𐌶

Note: See the *5Books*, p. 188. The Ruling Prince of the *Heptarchia*, Hagonel (not to be confused with the Son of the Sons of Light with the same name) presents his Seal- which is identical to the common symbol of the Sun (a circle with a dot in the center)- and calls it "Barees." No definition is given.

Basgim (bas-jim)* *n.* Day

𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌶𐌰𐌶

10.24 ...which burn night and *day*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Bas gim*) Two syllables. The vowels are all short. The “G” should take its soft sound when preceding an “I.”

Shared Root:

Bazemlo (bas-em-loh)	Midday the First
“Bazem” (bas-em)	Midday

Note: These words apparently share “bas/baz” as a root.

“Bazem” (bas-em) *n.* Midday

𐌺𐌰𐌴𐌶𐌰𐌶

Compounds:

Bazemlo (bas-em-loh) [“Bazem” + “Lo”]	Midday the First
---------------------------------------	------------------

Shared Root:

Basgim (bas-jim)

Day

Note: These words apparently share “bas/baz” as a root.

Also compare the names of the *Heptarchic* Angels *Baspalo* (Mercury Governor of Monday), *Basledf* (Venus Governor of Monday) and *Bazpama* (Mars Governor of Wednesday). Also compare the name of the Part of the Earth (and its angelic Governor), *Bazchim*.

Bazemlo (bas-em-loh)* [“Bazem” + “Lo”] *comp.*

Midday the First

𐌆𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰

8.1 *The midday the first* is as the third heaven...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Baz me lo*) Dee originally wrote this word as Bazmelo. However, see *TFR* p. 200, where Illemese corrects this:

(*Illemese – Basem lo, or Basemlo*) Three syllables.

(**Dee – Bazmêlo*) See the *48Keys*. Dee preserved the “Bazmelo” spelling of the word here. He even placed a circumflex over the “E” to indicate a long sound. However, I have settled upon the correction made by Illemese.

Shared Root:

Basgim (bas-jim)

Day

Note: These words apparently share “bas/baz” as a root.

Also compare the name of the *Heptarchic* Angel *Basmelo*, the Solar Governor of Thursday. See the Pronunciation Note above – as this might explain why Dee originally wrote Bazemlo as *Basmelo* instead. I suggest the Governor's name should be pronounced as Dee describes above- with a long “E” sound. (bas-mee-loh).

Befafes (bef-ay-fes) *prop. n.*

Light From Light*,

Heptarchic Prince

of Tuesday, Mars

𐌆𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰

Note: (**Dee – Befafes his etymology is as much to say “Light from the Light.”*)

See the *5Books* p. 310. However, see *Ialpirt* (light)- which I assume refers to a different kind of Light than expressed in Befafes' name.

I have not included most of the *Heptarchic* names and those derived from tablets and magick squares elsewhere in the Angelical system in this *Lexicon*.

However, the name of the Prince of Tuesday, *Befafes*, plays an important role between *Loagaeth* and the 48 Keys.

Also see *Obelison* (Pleasant Deliverer), a name of *Befafes*.

Also:

Befes (bef-es)

Heptarchic Prince of
Tuesday (vocative)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Bef, Befas*

Befes (BEF-es)* *voc. n.*

Heptarchic Prince of
Tuesday (vocative)**

ᵛ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee* – *Béfes*) See the *5Books*, p. 310. *Dee* places an accent over the first “E.”

From *Loagaeth*: (***Dee* – *Befes* the vocative case of *Befafes*. *Befafes O*, is to call upon him as on God. *Befafes O*, is as much to say, “Come *Befafes* and bear witness.” *Befafes* his etymology is as much to say “Light from the Light.”) See the *5Books*, p. 310. *Befafes* is the *Heptarchic* Prince of Tuesday.

Also:

Befafes (bef-ay-fes)

Heptarchic Prince of
Tuesday, Mars

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Bef*

Bia (bii-a)* *n.*

Voices

ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

2.30 ...mightier are *your voices* than the manifold winds...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Bia*) Likely two syllables with a long “I.” See pronunciation note for *Bien* (my voice). I believe the final “A” should take the short sound, as *Dee* did not write it by itself.

Also:

Bial (bii-al)	Voice
Bien (bii-en)	(my) Voice

Shared Root:

Bahal (BAY-hal)	Cry With a Loud Voice
-----------------	-----------------------

Note: The Bia family of words seem to indicate the physical speaking voice. See also Faaip (voices/psalms) and Farzem (uplifted voices)- both of which seem to indicate the action of speaking or singing.

Biab (bii-ab)* v.	To Stand
--------------------------	----------

𐌵 𐌶 𐌵 𐌵

3.7 ...on whose hands *stand* 12 kingdoms.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Biab*) Likely two syllables with a long “I.” (As in our word “dial.”)

Note: Why would this word seem to share a root with the words for “voice” (Bial, Bien, etc)?

Bial (bii-al) n.	Voice
-------------------------	-------

𐌵 𐌶 𐌵 𐌵

14.18 Behold *the voice* of God...

Pronunciation Notes: Likely two syllables with a long “I.” See pronunciation note for Bien (my voice).

Note: The transmission of Key 14 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Also:

Bia (bii-a)	Voices
Bien (bii-en)	(my) Voice

Note: See also Faaip (voices/psalms) and Farzem (uplifted voices).

Shared Root:

Bahal (BAY-hal)	Cry With a Loud Voice
-----------------	-----------------------

Bien (bii-en)* *n.* (my) Voice

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶

6.33 ...hearken unto *my voice*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Bi en*) Two syllables. The “I” is likely a long vowel.

Also:

Bia (bii-a) Voices

Bial (bii-al) Voice

Note: See also Faaip (voices/psalms) and Farzem (uplifted voices).

“Bigl” (big-el) *n.* Comforter?

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶

Compounds:

Bigliad (big-lii-ad) [“Bigl” + Iad?] (in our) Comforter

Note: It is not certain that Bigliad should be a compound, or if Iad is merely a root in this word.

Pronunciation Notes: See Crpl (but one) for a similar pronunciation.

Shared Root?:

“Bliard” (blii-ARD)	Comfort
Blior (blii-OR)	Comfort
Bliora (blii-OH-ra)	Comfort
Bliorax (blii-OH-raks)	Shalt Comfort
Bliorb (blii-ORB)	Comfort
Bliors (blii-ORS)	Comfort
“Bliort” (blii-ORT)	Comfort
Pibliar (pib-lii-AR)	Places of Comfort

Bigliad (big-lii-ad)* [“Bigl” + Iad?] *comp.* (in our) Comforter

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶

7.49 ...our strength waxeth strong *in our comforter*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Big li ad*) Three syllables. The “I” at the end of the second syllable takes a long sound.

(*Dee – *Bigliad*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee adds a circumflex over the “I” to indicate its long sound.

Note: Bigliad is a direct reference to God. It would seem to be a compound of Iad (God) and Blior (comfort)- though note the radical change from Blior to “Bigl.” I’m not sure what the root would be in this case.

Blans (blanz)* *v.*

To Harbor

ᵛᵇ ᵇ ᶜ ᶜ ᵛ

10.5 ...and *are harbored* in the north...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Blans*) One syllable. The “A” is likely short.

“Bliard” (blii-ARD) *n.*

Comfort

ᵛᵇ ᵇ ᶜ ᶜ ᵛ

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Bliora (comfort).

Compounds:

Fbliard (ef-blii-ard) [F + “Bliard”] Visit (with) Comfort

Also:

“Bigl” (big-el)	Comforter
Blior (blii-OR)	Comfort
Bliora (blii-OH-ra)	Comfort
Bliorax (blii-OH-raks)	Shalt Comfort
Bliorb (blii-ORB)	Comfort
Bliors (blii-ORS)	Comfort
“Bliort” (blii-ORT)	Comfort
Pibliar (pib-lii-AR)	Places of Comfort

Blior (blii-OR)* *n.*

Comfort

ᵛᵇ ᵇ ᶜ ᶜ ᵛ

9.74 ...as requireth *comfort*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Bli or*) Two syllables. I have adopted the

accent from Bliora (comfort).

Also:

“Bigl” (big-el)	Comforter
“Bliard” (blii-ARD)	Comfort
Bliora (blii-OH-ra)	Comfort
Bliorax (blii-OH-raks)	Shalt Comfort
Bliorb (blii-ORB)	Comfort
Bliors (blii-ORS)	Comfort
“Bliort” (blii-ORT)	Comfort
Pibliar (pib-lii-AR)	Places of Comfort

Compounds:

Tablior (TAY-blii-or) [Ta + Blior]	As Comforters
------------------------------------	---------------

Possible Compounds:

Bigliad (big-lii-ad) [“Bigl” + Iad?]	(in our) Comforter
--------------------------------------	--------------------

Bliora (blii-OH-ra)* *n.* Comfort

✱ 8 2 7 4 V

5.49 ...visit us in peace and *comfort*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Bli ó ra*) Three syllables, with the accent on the second syllable. The “O” stands alone.

(**Dee – bliora*) See the *48Claves*. Again the accent is shown on the second syllable.

Also:

“Bigl” (big-el)	Comforter
“Bliard” (blii-ARD)	Comfort
Blior (blii-OR)	Comfort
Bliorax (blii-OH-raks)	Shalt Comfort
Bliorb (blii-ORB)	Comfort
Bliors (blii-ORS)	Comfort
“Bliort” (blii-ORT)	Comfort
Pibliar (pib-lii-AR)	Places of Comfort

Bliorax (blii-OH-raks)* *v.* Shalt Comfort

(or To Comfort)

F * s l r v

16.9 ...and *shalt comfort* the just...

Note: The transmission of the first twelve words of Key 16 is missing from Dee's journals. We only have the English given for it on *TFR* p. 194. However, they do appear in Dee's *48Claves*.

Also note this could be an example of the “-ax” affix indicating action.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *bliôrax*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed a circumflex over the “O” to indicate a long sound. The accent is taken from Bliora (comfort). See other versions of this word for further pronunciation notes.

Also:

“Bigl” (big-el)	Comforter
“Bliard” (blii-ARD)	Comfort
Blior (blii-OR)	Comfort
Bliora (blii-OH-ra)	Comfort
Bliorb (blii-ORB)	Comfort
Bliors (blii-ORS)	Comfort
“Bliort” (blii-ORT)	Comfort
Pibliar (pib-lii-AR)	Places of Comfort

Compounds:

Tablior (TAY-blii-or) [Ta + Blior] As Comforters

Bliorb (blii-ORB)* *n.* Comfort

V * s l r v

30.17 ...God, the beginning of *comfort*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Bliórb*) Likely two syllables, with an accent on the second syllable.

Also:

“Bigl” (big-el)	Comforter
“Bliard” (blii-ARD)	Comfort
Blior (blii-OR)	Comfort
Bliora (blii-OH-ra)	Comfort

Bliorax (blii-OH-raks)	(shalt) Comfort
Bliors (blii-ORS)	Comfort
“Bliort” (blii-ORT)	Comfort
Pibliar (pib-lii-AR)	Places of Comfort

Bliors (blii-ORS)* *n.* Comfort

ᵇᵉᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇ

8.51 ...to the terror of the earth, and *to our comfort...*

18.5 ...burning flame of *comfort...*

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 8.51 – *Bli ors*)

(*Dee 18.5 – *B liors*) Two syllables. Based on other versions of this word, I suspect that Dee’s note at word 18.5 is a misprint. I have taken my pronunciation from the note at 8.51. The “P” at the end of the first syllable should likely take a long sound.

I have adopted the accent from Bliora (comfort).

Also:

“Bigl” (big-el)	Comforter
“Bliard” (blii-ARD)	Comfort
Blior (blii-OR)	Comfort
Bliora (blii-OH-ra)	Comfort
Bliorax (blii-OH-raks)	Shalt Comfort
Bliorb (blii-ORB)	Comfort
“Bliort” (blii-ORT)	Comfort
Pibliar (pib-lii-AR)	Places of Comfort

“Bliort” (blii-ORT) *n.* Comfort

ᵇᵉᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇ

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Bliora (comfort).

Compounds:

Comobliort (koh-moh-blii-ort) [“Como” + “Bliort”] Window of Comfort

Also:

“Bigl” (big-el)	Comforter
“Bliard” (blii-ARD)	Comfort
Blior (blii-OR)	Comfort

Bliora (blii-OH-ra)	Comfort
Bliorax (blii-OH-raks)	Shalt Comfort
Bliorb (blii-ORB)	Comfort
Bliors (blii-ORS)	Comfort
Pibliar (pib-lii-AR)	Places of Comfort

Bobagelzod (boh-bay-JEL-zohd)* *voc. n.?* *Heptarchic King*
of Sunday, Sol?

ꞑꞒꞓꞔꞕꞖꞗꞘꞙ

From *Loagaeth*: See the *5Books*, p. 313. This would appear to be the name of the *Heptarchic* King of Sunday and Sol, *Bobagel*. Perhaps this is a formal vocative case of his name? (See the Angelical Linguistics section.)

Pronunciation Note: (***Dee* – *Bobagélzod*) See the *5Books*, p. 313. Dee places an accent over the “E.” I have given the first “A” and “O” their long sounds based on similar words (see Babagen, Babalon, etc).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Bobagen*

Bogpa (bog-pa)* *v.* To Reign

ꞑꞒꞓꞔꞕꞖꞗꞘꞙ

1.66 ...and *reigneth* amongst you...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Call it Bogpa*) I assume two syllables.

Note: See also Sonf (reign).

Bolp (bulp)* *v.?* or *pron.* (be) Thou

ꞑꞒꞓꞔꞕꞖꞗꞘꞙ

18.24 *Be thou* a window of comfort unto me.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Bolp*) One syllable. I assume this word sounds similar to our own word “gulp.”

Probable Shared Root?:

Aqlo (AY-kwah-loh)	Thy
Yls (yils)	Thou

Ylsi (yil-sii)	Thee
L (el)	First
OI (ohl)	I, Myself

Note: If OI (myself) is the root here, then the pre- and suffixed letters (“B” and “P”) alters it to its antonym (thou). Also see the word I (is/are), which goes through a similar antonymic change into Ip (not).

I also note that this word seems to indicate action, even though “thou” is technically a personal pronoun.

Booapis (boh-OH-ay-pis)* v. To Serve

ᵛᵇᵒᵒᵃᵖᵢˢ

30.63 ...as a handmaid *let her serve them.*

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – B o o a p i S) This is a very confusing note, and I doubt that Dee intended every one of these letters to stand alone. (To make sense of this, I have taken the pronunciation notes for Aboapri into account.) I have combined the initial “B” and the first “O”, and left the second “O” to stand alone. This makes a word of four syllables.

I have applied the accent to the second syllable based on Aboapri (to serve).

Also:

Aboapri (ay-BOH-ay-prii) To Serve

Note: It would appear that “boap”/”boop” serves as the common root between these two words.

Bornogo (bor-noh-goh) *prop. n.* Heptarchic Prince of
Sunday, Sol

ᵇᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ

From Loagaeth: This name appears in a star pattern on the Ninth Table of *Loagaeth*. *Bornogo* is the *Heptarchic* Prince of Sunday and Sol. Interestingly, it would seem a version of the name *Bobgel* (the King of Sunday) also appears in *Loagaeth*. (See *Bobogelzod*.)

Bransg (branzh)* n. Guard

ᵇᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒᵒ

9.2 A mighty *guard of fire* with two-edged swords...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Bransg*) This word is likely one syllable. All of these letters fit naturally together in English. The “A” should take its short sound. The “SG” should make the sound of “sj” (a kind of “zhuh” sound)- which I have represented as “Zh.” (See Vorsg for another example.)

Note: A Guard, as the word is used in Key 9, refers to troops who have been assigned to something specific. Such as an “honor guard” assigned to carry a flag. The “mighty guard” in Key 9 is like a defensive platoon.

Brgda (burj-da)* v.

To Sleep

𐌶𐌵𐌳𐌳𐌹

3.25 ...which *sleep* and shall rise.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – as Burgda as burgen to bud*) Apparently two syllables, with a soft “G” (or “J”) sound followed immediately by a “D.” (Almost like a hard “J” or “dg” sound- as in our words “fudge” and “budge.”) As is often the case, the “R” nested between two incompatible consonants adopts an “ur” sound.

“Brin” (brin) v.

Have

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶

Compounds:

Dsbrin (dee-es-brin) [Ds + “Brin”]

Which Have

Also:

“Brint” (brint)

Has

Brints (brints)

Have

Note: “Brin” is likely the root word for Brints and its related words.

“Brint” (brint) v.

Has

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶

Compounds:

Odbrint (ohd-brint) [Od + “Brint”]

And Has

Also:

“Brin” (brin) Have

Brints (brints) Have

Note: “Brin” may represent the root word here.

Brints (brints)* v. Have

ᵛᵛᵇᵗᵉᵛ

18.15 ...6332 *have* their abiding...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Brints) All one syllable. The “I” is likely short.

Also:

“Brin” (brin) Have

“Brint” (brint) Has

Note: “Brin” may represent the root word here.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Brinc*

Brita (brit-a)* v. To Speak Of

*ᵛᵛᵇᵗᵉᵛ

6.34 *I have talked of you* and I move you...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Brita) Likely two syllables.

Note: Also see Camliax (Spake).

Busd (buzd)* n. Glory, Glorious

ᵛᵛᵇᵗᵉᵛ

8.23 ...in *the glory* of the earth...

**16.7 ...thy beginning *in glory*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 8.23 – *Bufd*) One syllable. I notice “Bufd” is spelled with an “F” while every other version of the word (Busdir, Busdirtilb) is spelled with an “S.” In Dee’s English, elongated “S”s were often used that highly resemble “F”s.

Therefore, it is likely that this word should read Busd. (See Casasam/”Cafafam” for a similar example.)

Butmon (but-mon)* *n.*

Mouth

𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰

7.9 ...the Lord *hath opened his mouth*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – But mon*) Two syllables. Both vowels are probably short.

Also:

Butmona (but-moh-na)

Mouth

Butmoni (but-moh-nii)

Mouths

Note: Compare to the name of the Angel *Butmono*, the *Heptarchic* Prince of Thursday. If the “-o” affix (of) applies here, *Butmono*'s name means “Of the Mouth”- like the mouth of God.

Butmona (but-moh-na)* *n.*

Mouth

𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰

30.146 ...the covenant of *his mouth* which he hath sworn...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – But mo na*) Three syllables. The “O” likely takes a long sound.

(**Dee – butmôna*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “O”- thus confirming its long sound.

Also:

Butmon (but-mon)

Mouth

Butmoni (but-moh-nii)

Mouths

Note: Compare to the name of the Angel *Butmono*, the *Heptarchic* Prince of Thursday. If the “-o” affix (of) applies here, *Butmono*'s name means “Of the Mouth”- like the mouth of God.

Butmoni (but-moh-nii)* *n.*

Mouths

𐌲𐌿𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌺𐌰

9.46 ...and *from their mouths* run seas of blood.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – BUT MO NI*) Three syllables. It is unclear why Dee wrote this word in

all-caps. The “O” in the second syllable should take its long sound. Likewise for the “I” in the final syllable.

(**Dee – butmōni*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “O” to indicate its long sound.

Also:

Butmon (but-mon)

Mouth

Butmona (but-moh-na)

Mouth

Note: Compare to the name of the Angel *Butmono*, the *Heptarchic* Prince of Thursday. If the “-o” affix (of) applies here, *Butmono*'s name means “Of the Mouth”- like the mouth of God.

Veh (C/K)



Ca (see-ay)* *adv.*

Therefore



1.74 Move, *therefore*...

2.43 Move, *therefore*...

5.42 *Therefore*, come you and obey...

11.36 Move, *therefore*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.74 – Call it *CA* [two syllables]) Each letter here stands alone.

(*Dee 2.43 –*Ca*)

(*Dee 5.42 – *Ca Sa*) This note suggests one syllable, with the “C” taking the sound of “S.”

(*Dee 1.74 – *c-a*) See *48Claves*. Two syllables are again indicated.

Note: See also “Ca” (*as*).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Ca

“Ca” (kay) *prep.*

As?



Compounds:

Icorsca (ii-KORS-kay) [I + Cors + “Ca”] Is such as.

Also:

Ta (tay)

As

Note: The word “as” is generally translated as Ta. However, there is precedent elsewhere in the Keys for this switch from “T” to “C.” See Cab (scepter) and Caba (govern).

Cab (kab) *n.*

Rod / Scepter



1.44 ...delivered you *a rod* with the arc of knowledge...

Note: This word obviously means *scepter*- such as a ruling king would carry. It is intimately connected with the word Caba (govern), which precedes Cab in the Key by a few words.

Also:

Caba (ka-BA) Govern

Shared Root:

Tabaam (tay-BAY-an) Governor
 “Tabas” (tay-BAS) Govern

Note: Note that the T (of the “Taba” root) becomes a C here. Note also the word Icorsca (*is such as*)- which uses Ca for *as* rather than the normal Ta. There does seem to be some relationship between the letters T and C in the Angelical.

Caba (ka-BA)* v. To Govern

ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ

1.40 ...a law *to govern* the holy ones...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – call it Caba) Should be two syllables.

(*Dee – cabá) See 48Claves. The accent is on the second syllable.

Also:

Cab (kab) Govern

Shared Root:

Tabaam (tay-BAY-an) Governor
 “Tabas” (tay-BAS) Govern

Note: See note with Cab (scepter) and “Ca” (as?). Also see Tabaam.

Cabanladan (kab-an-lad-an) n/a

ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ

Note: See TFR p. 34-35. This session is recorded entirely in Latin. Here we find this Angelical phrase spoken by "a Voice": "*Garil zed masch, ich na gel galaht gemp gal noch Cabanladan.*" No translation or context is offered.

Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)* *v.*

To Flourish

ㄘㄌㄛㄟㄛㄟ

3.66 ...his mercies *flourish*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ca ca com*) Three syllables. See Casasam (abiding)- indicating the “C”s in Cacacom (except for the initial “C”) should also take the soft “S” sound.

(**Dee – ca-cá-com*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee indicates the accent on the second syllable.

Also:

“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb)	Another While
Cacrg (KAY-kurg)	Until
Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)	Abiding

Possible Shared Root:

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)	Time
Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-lii)	Successively
“Capimao” (kay-pii-MAY-oh)	While
Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)	Number of Time
Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-lii)	Successively
Cocasb (KOH-kasb)	Time
Cocasg (KOH-kazh)	Times
Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)	Contents of Time

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb) *n.*

Another While

ㄞㄌㄛㄟㄛㄟ

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from other versions of this word.

Compounds:

Odcacocasb (ohd-kay-KOH-kazb) [Od + “Cacocasb”] And Another While

Also:

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)	Time
Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)	Flourish

Cacrg (KAY-kurg)	Until
Cocasb (KOH-kasb)	Time
Cocasg (KOH-kazh)	Times
Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)	Contents of Time

Probable Shared Root:

Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)	Abiding
Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-lii)	Successively
“Capimao” (kay-pii-MAY-oh)	While
Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)	Number of Time
Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-lii)	Successively

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

Cacrg (KAY-kurg)* *prep.* or *conj.* Until

U E E # E

- 8.28 ...shall not see death *until* this house fall...
 30.138 ...add and diminish *until* the stars be numbered...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 8.28 – *Ca curg*)

(*Dee 30.138 – *Ca crg cúrg*) Two syllables. The “R” takes the “ur” sound.

With word 30.138, Dee seems to indicate the second syllable carries the accent (over the “úr”).

(*Dee 8.28 – *cacarg*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee uses an “A” in the second syllable instead of a “U” to indicate the implied vowel sound. (This “A” and the corresponding “U” are strictly phonetic glosses.)

(*Dee 30.138 – *cácrgr*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed the accent upon the first syllable. (I have adopted this in my own pronunciation.)

Also:

Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)	Flourish
“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb)	Another While

Probable Shared Root:

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)	Time
Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)	Abiding
Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-lii)	Successively
“Capimao” (kay-pii-MAY-oh)	While

Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)	Number of Time
Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-lii)	Successively
Cocasb (KOH-kasb)	Time
Cocasg (KOH-kazh)	Times
Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)	Contents of Time

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

“Cafafam” n/a

Note: See Casasam (abiding).

Calz (kalz)* *n.* Firmaments (i.e.- Heavens)

Ɔ ɹ ʒ ʒ

1.8 ...above *the firmaments* of wrath...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Calz) One syllable.

Note: See also Piripsol (heavens).

Camascheth (kam-ask-eth) n/a

∞ ʌ 7 ∞ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

Note: See *TFR* p. 22. Here, the Guardian Angel of Lord Lasky of Poland says a prayer on Lasky's behalf, which ends with, "Grant this *Camascheth galsuagath garnastel zurah logaah luseroth*." No translation is offered.

Compare from Loagaeth: *Vascheth*

Camikas (kam-ii-kas) n/a

ʌ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

Note: See the *5Books* p. 276. Here, Kelley is once again convinced the Angels are evil devils sent to lead humans astray. The Archangel Raphael holds his hands to heaven (in what appears to be exasperation) and exclaims, "*Camikas Zure!*" No translation is suggested.

Camliax (kam-lii-aks)* *v.* Spake (i.e.- Spoke)

ʌ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

11.12 ...the Eagle *spake* and cried...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Cam li ax*) Three syllables. The “I” likely takes its long sound.

(*Dee – *camliax*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “I” to indicate its long sound.

Note: This could be an example of the suffix "-ax" indicating action.

Also see Brita (To Speak Of).

Canal (san-al)* *n.*

(continual) Workmen

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌾𐌿𐌽

6.20 ...and 7699 *continual workmen* whose courses...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Canal Sanal*) Two syllables. The initial “C” takes a soft sound (as in “circle“ or “cereal“).

Canse (kan-say) *adj.*

Mighty*

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌾𐌿𐌽

Note: (*Dee - *Canse signifieth mighty, and Cruscans more mighty.*) See *5Books* p. 304. *Cruscans* (more mighty) is found in *Loagaeth*, but *Canse* (mighty) was mentioned only in a marginal note.

See also Micaolz (mighty), Micalp (mightier)

Also:

Cruscans (krooz-kan-say)

Very Mighty

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Can, Cans*

Caosg (kay-OZH)* *n.*

Earth

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌾𐌿𐌽

3.53 ...on *the earth* continually...

5.9 ...looking with gladness upon *the earth*...

**16.12 ...walkest upon *the earth* with feet...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 3.53 – *Caosg*)

(*Dee 5.9 – *Ca ósg*) Two syllables, accent on the second syllable. Also note that an “A” followed by an “O” usually appears to take its long sound (as in our word “chaos”).

I assume that the final “SG” letter combination makes a soft “J” or “zhuh” sound. I have represented this sound with the letters “zh.” (See Vorsg and Cocasg for this same sound.)

(*Dee 3.53 – *caósg*) See the *48Claves*. The “O” again carries the accent.

(*Dee 5.9 – *ca-ósg*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches the one in *TFR*.

Note: ** - The transmission of the first twelve words of Key 16 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English given for it on *TFR* p. 194. However, they do appear in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Also:

Caosga (kay-OS-ga)	Earth
Caosgi (kay-OZH-ii)	Earth
Caosgin (kay-OS-jin)	Earth
Caosgo (kay-OS-go)	Of The Earth
Caosgon (kay-OS-gon)	Unto The Earth

Caosga (kay-OS-ga)* *n.* Earth

𐌺𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌽𐌰

30.43 ...*the earth*, let her be governed...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Ca ós ga*) Likely three syllables- with the accent on the second syllable. The “G” should take the hard sound before an “A”- as in our words “gave” and “gantry.” Finally, the “A” in the first syllable should be long, because it precedes an “O.”

(*Dee – *Caósga*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent upon the second syllable.

Also:

Caosg (kay-OZH)	Earth
Caosgi (kay-OZH-ii)	Earth
Caosgin (kay-OS-jin)	Earth
Caosgo (kay-OS-go)	Of The Earth
Caosgon (kay-OS-gon)	Unto The Earth

Compounds:

Fcaosga (ef-kay-OS-ga) [F + Caosga] Visit The Earth

Caosgi (kay-OZH-ii)* *n.* Earth

𐌆𐌚𐌚𐌆𐌆

5.22 ...vessels to water *the earth*...

6.23 ...visit with comfort *the earth*...

10.19 ...laid up for *the earth*...

**15.9 ...weave *the earth* with dryness...

30.26 ...for the government of *the earth*...

Note: ** - The transmission of Key 15 is missing from Dee's journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee's *48Claves*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 5.22 – *Ca ós gi*)

(*Dee 6.23 – *Ca os gi kaosgi*)

(*Dee 10.19; 30.26 – *Ca os gi*) In these notes, Dee indicates three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. He also gives the initial “C” its hard (“K”) sound. The “A” preceding an “O” should take the long sound (as in our word “chaos”), and the “G” preceding an “I” likely takes its soft sound. Finally, because the “G” is soft, it likely combines with the “S” to make a kind of “zhuh” sound- which I have indicated in my pronunciation as “zh.”

(*Dee 5.22; 30.26 – *caósgi*) See the *48Claves*. Note the accent again on the second syllable.

(*Dee 15.9 – *caósgi*) See the *48Claves*. Note the circumflex over the “O”, indicating its long sound.

Compounds:

Arcaosgi (ar-kay-OZH-ii) [“Ar” + Caosgi] To(?) The Earth

Also:

Caosg (kay-OZH) Earth

Caosga (kay-OS-ga) Earth

Caosgin (kay-OS-jin) Earth

Caosgo (kay-OS-go) Of The Earth

Caosgon (kay-OS-gon) Unto The Earth

Caosgin (kay-OS-jin)* *n.*

Earth

𐌆𐌛𐌚𐌛𐌚𐌆

9.44 ...millstones greater than *the earth*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Ca os gin*) Three syllables. The “A” in the first syllable should be long. The “G” should take a soft sound when preceding an “I.”

(*Dee – *caósgin*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

Also:

Caosg (kay-OZH)

Earth

Caosga (kay-OS-ga)

Earth

Caosgi (kay-OZH-ii)

Earth

Caosgo (kay-OS-go)

Of The Earth

Caosgon (kay-OS-gon)

Unto The Earth

Caosgo (kay-OS-go)* *prep. phrase*

Of The Earth

𐌆𐌛𐌚𐌛𐌚𐌆

8.24 ...in the glory *of the earth*...

8.49 ...to the terror *of the earth*...

9.30 ...the moss *of the earth*...

**14.12 ...all creatures *of the earth*...

18.11 ...to the center *of the earth*...

30.6 ...mighty in the parts *of the earth*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 8.24 – *Ca, or Ka os go*)

(*Dee 8.49 – *Ca as go Ka*)

(*Dee 9.30; 18.11 – *Ca os go*)

(*Dee 30.6 – *Ca ós go*) These notes indicate three syllables, an accent on the second syllable. The “C” takes a hard sound, and so does the “G.” (The “G” took a soft sound in Caosg, but the final “O” changes the sound.) Finally, I assume a long sound for the “A” because it precedes an “O.”

(*Dee 8.24, 49; 9.30; 14.12; 18.11; 30.6 – *caósgo*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee indicates an accent on the second syllable.

Note: ** - The transmission of Key 14 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only

have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee's *48Claves*.

Also:

Caosg (kay-OZH)	Earth
Caosga (kay-OS-ga)	Earth
Caosgi (kay-OZH-ii)	Earth
Caosgin (kay-OS-jin)	Earth
Caosgon (kay-OS-gon)	Unto The Earth

Caosgon (kay-OS-gon)* *prep. phrase* Unto The Earth

𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉

10.73 ...*woe be to the earth...*

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Ca ós gon*) Three syllables. The accent mark is placed in the middle of the second syllable. The “A” should be long, followed by a short “O” (as in our word “chaos”). The “G” preceding an “O” should take the hard sound.

(*Dee – *Ca ósgon*) See the *48Claves*. Again shows an accent over the second syllable.

Also:

Caosg (kay-OZH)	Earth
Caosga (kay-OS-ga)	Earth
Caosgi (kay-OZH-ii)	Earth
Caosgin (kay-OS-jin)	Earth
Caosgo (kay-OS-go)	Of The Earth

Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-iii)* *adv.* Successively

𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉

4.25 ...also *successively* are the number of time...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Ca pi ma li*) Four syllables.

(*Dee – *Capimáli*) See the *48Claves*. Accent on the third syllable.

Also:

“Capimao” (kay-pii-MAY-oh)	While (-period of time)
Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)	Number of Time

Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-ii) Successively

Possible Shared Root:

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)	Time
Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)	Flourish
“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb)	Another While
Cacrg (KAY-kurg)	Until
Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)	Abiding
Cocasb (KOH-kasb)	Time
Cocasg (KOH-kazh)	Times
Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)	Contents of Time

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Cap

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

“**Capimao**” (kay-pii-MAY-oh) *n.* While (-period of time)

𐌆𐌿𐌺𐌵𐌴𐌿𐌺𐌵

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Capimali (successively).

Compounds:

Lcapimao (el-ka-PII-may-oh) [L + “Capimao”] One While

Also:

Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)	Number of Time
Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-ii)	Successively
Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-ii)	Successively

Possible Shared Root:

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)	Time
Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)	Flourish
“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb)	Another While
Cacrg (KAY-kurg)	Until
Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)	Abiding
Cocasb (KOH-kasb)	Time
Cocasg (KOH-kazh)	Times
Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)	Contents of Time

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Cap

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)* *n.*

Number of Time

ᄃᄂᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ

4.27 ...also successively are the *number of time*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Capi ma on*) Four syllables. The first “A” seems to be short in this case. I have adopted the accent from Capimali (successively).

Also:

Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-lii)

Successively

“Capimao” (kay-pii-MAY-oh)

While (-period of time)

Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-lii)

Successively

Possible Shared Root:

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)

Time

Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)

Flourish

“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb)

Another While

Cacrg (KAY-kurg)

Until

Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)

Abiding

Cocasb (KOH-kasb)

Time

Cocasg (KOH-kazh)

Times

Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)

Contents of Time

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Cap*

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-lii)* *adv.*

Successively

ᄃᄂᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ

3.38 ...power *successively* over 456...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Capmiali*) Likely four syllables. See pronunciation notes for Capimaon and Capimali.

(**Dee – Cap-mi-áli*) See the *48Claves*. Dee places an accent on the third syllable. Both “T”s likely take their long sound.

Also:

Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-ii)	Successively
“Capimao” (kay-pii-MAY-oh)	While
Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)	Number of Time

Possible Shared Root:

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)	Time
Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)	Flourish
“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb)	Another While
Cacrg (KAY-kurg)	Until
Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)	Abiding
Cocasb (KOH-kasb)	Time
Cocasg (KOH-kazh)	Times
Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)	Contents of Time

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Cap

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

Carbaf (kar-baf)* v.	To Sink (i.e.- To Stoop, To Dive)
	𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌱𐌰

8.33 ...until this house fall and the dragon *sink*.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Car baf) Two syllables.

Note: This word is used to describe the dragon *stooping*- or diving to attack prey. The word *stoop* can also mean to descend from superior rank or moral standing- both of which make sense when applied to the dragon (or Satan).

Probable Shared Root:

“Abai” (a-bay)	Stooping
----------------	----------

Carma (kar-ma) v.	Come Out / Arrive From / Arise
	𐌺𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌱𐌰

Note: See *TFR* p. 32. Here, Dee is speaking with the Angel Madimi. Suddenly, Madimi halts the session and demands, "*Carma geta Barman*." Dee asks her

what this means, and she replies (in Latin, which roughly translates to:) "Come out of there, Barma." Madimi's command exorcises 15 spirits from the body of Edward Kelley, the chief of whom is named Barma. After a short exchange (see *Gil*, etc.), Madimi banishes all 15 spirits back to hell "until the last cry." (That is, until the End Times.)

Also see Niis (Come), Nissa (Come away!). *Carma Geta* is likely intended as an exorcism phrase, and not something one would use with the Angels. Niis, Niisa, etc are appropriate for use with Celestial beings.

Possible Shared Root?:

Carmara (kar-mar-a) n/a

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Csrmax, Armax, Cardax*

Carmara (or Marmara) (kar-mar-a) *prop. n.* n/a

(✱ ☪ ☪ ☪ ☪ ☪ ☪ ☪ or) ✱ ☪ ☪ ☪ ☪ ☪ ✱

Possible Shared Root?:

Carma (kar-ma) Come Out / Arise

Note: See the *5Books* p. 184, 187. *Carmara* is the title of the ruling King of the *Heptarchia*. In Dee's lifetime, the *Heptarchic* King of Venus- Baligon- held the title. Today, I presume it should be the King of Mercury- Bnaspol- though I do not know if he would hold the same title.

(Also see *Ga, Galvah, Hagonel, Mapsama, Murifri, Nalvage, Vaa and Za* .)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Csrmax, Armax, Cardax*

Casarm (kay-SARM)* *pron.* Whom

☪ ☪ ☪ ☪ ☪ ☪

1.38 ...*to whom* I made a law...

5.14 ...*unto whom* I fastened pillars...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee –Casarm*) I assume just two syllables here. Also see *Casarmg, Casarman* and *Casarmi-* which indicate the first “A” is long, and the accent is on the second syllable.

Also:

Casarma (kay-SAR-ma) Whom

Casarman (kay-SAR-man) Whom / (under) Whose

Casarmg (kay-SAR-mij)

In Whom

Casarmi (kay-SAR-mij)

(under) Whom

Also See: Soba (whose).**Casarma** (kay-SAR-ma)* *pron.*

Whom

* * * * *

2.13 ...*whom* I have prepared...**Pronunciation Notes:**(**Dee* –*Casarma*)(**Dee* – *Cas-arma*) See *48Claves*. I assume three syllables here. Also see

Casarmg, Casarman and Casarmi, which indicate the first “A” is long.

Other versions of this word indicate an accent on the second syllable.

Also:

Casarm (kay-SARM)

Whom

Casarman (kay-SAR-man)

Whom / (under?) Whose

Casarmg (kay-SAR-mij)

In Whom

Casarmi (kay-SAR-mij)

(under) Whom

Also See: Soba (whose).**Casarman** (kay-SAR-man)* *pron.* or *adj*

Whom / (under) Whose

* * * * *

11.22 ...*of whom* it is measured...**15.4 ...*under whose* wings...**Pronunciation Notes:**(**Dee* 11.22 – *Ca sar man*) Three syllables. The first “A” is likely long.(**Dee* 11.22 – *Ca-sár-man*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee places an accent upon the second syllable.

Note: The “of” in the above translation (11.22) seems to be implied. The word “under” (in 15.4) is something more of a problem. At first it seems to be a mistake- however, there is also the instance of Casarmi (under whom) in Key Four.

Note: ** - The transmission of Key 15 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only

have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee's *48Claves*.

Also:

Casarm (kay-SARM)	Whom
Casarma (kay-SAR-ma)	Whom
Casarmg (kay-SAR-mij)	In Whom
Casarmi (kay-SAR-mij)	(under) Whom

Also See: Soba (whose).

Casarmg (kay-SAR-mij)* *pron.* In Whom

ⱮⱮⱮⱮⱮⱮ

- 3.72 ...*in whom* we say...
- 4.20 ...*in whom* the second beginning of things...
- 7.14 ...*in whom* the strength...
- 8.7 ...made of hyacinth pillars, *in whom* the Elders...
- 18.12 ...*in whom* the secrets...

Pronunciation Note:

(*Dee 3.72; 8.7 – *Casarmg*)

(*Dee 4.20 – *Casarmg the g as in seurge*) Final “G” takes the soft “J” sound.

(*Dee 7.14 – *Ca sarmg. The g as dg armg*) Again, a soft “G” sound. Also, the first “A” appears long.

(*Dee 18.12 – *ca sar mg*) Three syllables. Again the “A” seems to take the long sound. Usually the “M” and the “G” would have to stand alone- as they do not combine naturally in English. However, in order to give the “G” its soft sound as Dee indicates, it is necessary to insert a vowel-sound between the “M” and “G.” I suggest “mij.”

(*Dee 3.72 – *Casármg*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed an accent on the second syllable.

Note: The Angelical affix-word G (you) is not apparently intended in this spelling of *Casarmg*.

Also:

Casarm (kay-SARM)	Whom
Casarma (kay-SAR-ma)	Whom
Casarman (kay-SAR-man)	Whom / (under) Whose

Casarmi (kay-SAR-mij) (under) Whom

Also See: Soba (whose).

Casarmi (kay-SAR-mij)* *pron.* (under) Whom

⓪⓪⓪⓪⓪⓪⓪

4.13 ...*under whom* I have placed 9639...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ca sarmi*) Here, we are likely seeing one of Dee’s typical substitutions of the letter “I” (that is- “J”) for the letter “G.” Both Casarmg and Casarmi are probably identical when spoken. However, note that Dee does not show the “I” as a separate syllable – so I have combined the “M” and “I” into the sound of “mij.”

(**Dee – Casármí*) See the *48Claves*. Dee places an accent on the second syllable.

Note: What is confusing here is the addition of "under" to the word's definition. It repeats in Key Fifteen with the word Casarman (under whose).

Also:

Casarm (kay-SARM)	Whom
Casarma (kay-SAR-ma)	Whom
Casarman (kay-SAR-man)	Whom / (under) Whose
Casarmg (kay-SAR-mij)	In Whom

Also See: Soba (whose).

Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)* *n.* Abiding

⓪⓪⓪⓪⓪⓪⓪

18.16 ...6332 have *their abiding*...

Pronunciation Note:

(**Dee – Ca fa fam*) Three syllables. I suspect that “Cafafam” is a mistake for Casasam. In Dee’s English, “F” was often written in an elongated fashion that highly resembles an “S.” (I find this highly likely, because we also have the word Cacacom (flourish), which uses two “C”s instead of “S”s. Those “C”s could easily take the soft “S” sound.)

(**Dee – casásam*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee confirms that the “F”s shown

Compare from *Loagaeth: Cheph*

Chiis (kiis)* v.

Are (they)

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

9.36 ...cursed *are they*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Chiis*) One syllable. In early-modern English, a double “I” indicated the long vowel sound. This is further supported by Dee’s phonetic notes for Chis (are). I suspect the second “I” in this word is a phonetic gloss.

Also:

Chis (kiis)	Are
“Chisda” (kiis-da)	Are there
Chiso (kiis-oh)	Shall be
“Gchis” (jee-kiis)	Are
”Ichis” (jay-kiis)	Are
Zchis (zohd-kiis)	(they) Are

Note: Note the usage of the letter I (Angelical for “is”) through these words. Because both I and Chis are forms of “to be,” it is possible that I forms the root of the Chis family of words. Also see Zchis (they are).

Chirlan (kir-lan)* v.

To Rejoice

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

7.16 ...in whom the strength of men *rejoiceth*...

9.64 The God of Righteousness *rejoiceth* in them.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee 7.16; 9.64 – Chir lan Kir*) Two syllables. The “Ch” in the first syllable is given the harder “K” (or “Kh”) sound. Both vowels are likely short.

Chis (kiis)* v.

Are

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

2.24 Stronger *are* your feet...

2.29mightier *are* your voices...

3.10 ...six *are* the seats of...

- 3.14 ...the rest *are* as sharp sickles...
- 3.20 ...*are*, to are not, except by the hands...
- 4.22 ...*are*, and wax strong...
- 4.26 ...successively *are* the number of time...
- 4.29 ...powers *are* as the first 456...
- 6.3 ...spirits of the fourth angle *are* nine...
- 8.9 ...Elders *are* become strong...
- 9.15 ...whose wings *are* of wormwood...
- 9.41 ...in their eyes *are* millstones...
- 9.56 ...upon their heads *are* marble...
- 10.2 ...*are* numbered and harbored...
- 10.11 ...*are* 22 nests of lamentation...
- 12.5 ...and *are* 28 lanterns...
- **15.6 ...under whose wings *are* 6739...
- 17.5 ...whose wings *are* thorns...
- 30.19 ...whose eyes *are* the brightness...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 2.24 – *Chis [as Xis]*) The “X” is actually a Greek *Chi*- indicating the “Ch” has a “K” sound.

(*Dee 2.29 – *Chis [the I long]*) This note shows a long vowel sound for the “I”

(*Dee 3.10 – *Chis as Kisse*) The “SS” represents a single “S” sound- as in “Kise.” The final “E” gives the “I” its long sound. We also see again that the “Ch” has a “K” sound.

(*Dee 3.14 – *Chis as Kis*)

(*Dee 3.20; 4.22, 26 – *Chis Kis*)

(*Dee 4.29; 6.3; 8.9; 9.15, 41, 56; 10.2, 11; 12.5; 17.5 – *Chis*)

(*Dee 30.19 – *Chis Kiss*)

(*Dee 2.29 – *chís*) See the *48Claves*. I am unsure why Dee placed an accent on a single-syllable word- unless he had originally intended this particular instance to compound with the word before or after it.

Note: ** - The transmission of Key 15 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Compounds:

Chisholq (KIIS-hohl-kwa) [Chis + Holq] Are measured

Chismicaolz (kiis-mii-KAY-ohlz) [Chis + Micaolz] Are mighty

Chista (kiis-tay) [Chis + Ta]	Are as
Chistad (kiis-tad) [Chis + Ta + D]	Are as the third
Dschis (dee-es-kiis) [Ds + Chis]	Which are
Irgilchisda (ir-jil-KIIS-da) [“Irgil” + Chis + “Da”]	How many are there
Odchis (ohd-kiis) [Od + Chis]	And are
Unalchis (yew-nal-kiis) [Unal + Chis]	These are

Also:

Chiis (kiis)	Are (they)
“Chisda” (kiis-da)	Are there
Chiso (kiis-oh)	Shall be
“Gchis” (jee-kiis)	Are
”Ichis” (jay-kiis)	Are
Zchis (zohd-kiis)	(they) Are

Note: the usage of the letter I (Angelical for “is”) through these words.

Because both I and Chis are forms of “to be,” it is possible that I forms the root of the Chis family of words.

Note: Also see Geh (are/art)- which may be a more formal term.

“Chisda” (kiis-da) [Chis + “Da”] *comp.* Are there

𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰𐌹

Compounds:

Irgilchisda (ir-jil-KIIS-da) [“Irgil” + Chis + “Da”] How many are there.

Chisholq (KIIS-hohl-kwa)* [Chis + Holq] *comp.* Are measured

𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹

9.24 ...*are measured* with their ministers...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *Chis hol q*) Three syllables. The final “Q” stands alone. See Chis (are) for further pronunciation notes.

(**Dee* – *chis hólq*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the first syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the “O” to indicate its long sound.

Chismicaolz (kiis-mii-KAY-ohlz)* [Chis + Micaolz] *comp.* Are mighty

𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌹

30.4 ...*are mighty* in the parts of the earth...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Chis Micaólz Kis*) Four syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. (See Micaolz, where Dee places the accent on the same part of the word.) Dee also reminds us that the “Ch” has a “Kh” sound. See Chis (are) for the long “I” sound in the first syllable. See Micaolz for the long “I” sound in the second syllable.

(**Dee – chis Micaólz*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee indicates the accent on the fourth syllable instead. However, based on other versions of Micaolz (mighty), I have settled upon placing the accent over the third syllable.

Chiso (kiis-oh)* v.

Shall be

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌹𐌺

10.78 ...her iniquity is, was, and *shall be* great...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Chi so K*) Two syllables. Dee indicates that the “Ch” should take the hard “K” (or “Kh”) sound. Also, the “I” appears to take the long sound – which is supported by the long “I” sound in other versions of this word.

Note: Also see Trian (shall be).

Also:

Chis (kiis)	Are
Chiis (kiis)	Are (they)
“Chisda” (kiis-da)	Are there
“Gchis” (jee-kiis)	Are
”Ichis” (jay-kiis)	Are
Zchis (zohd-kiis)	(they) Are

Note: Often, an O affix indicates *of*. However, it does not appear to hold true in this case.

Chista (kiis-tay)* [Chis + Ta] *comp.*

Are as

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌹𐌺

5.37 ...whose numbers *are as* the first...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Chis ta ...Kista*) Two syllables. The “CH”

takes a hard “Kh” sound. See Chiis (are) for the long “I” sound.

Chistad (kiis-tad)* [Chis + Ta + D] *comp.* Are as the third

ᄃᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ

7.26 ...are as the third and fourth...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Chis tad Kis) Two syllables. Dee indicates that the “Ch” in the first syllable should take the harder “K” (or “Kh”) sound. Also see the pronunciation notes for Chis.

Chr (kar)* *prop. n.* “The Twentieth Aethyr”
(To Be/Exist?)

ᄃᄇᄇᄇ

30.3 ...which dwell in the twentieth aethyr...

Note: (* Dee – kar in palato very much.) This means the "CH" in this word is guttural (a hard sound made "in palato"- the back of the roof of the mouth, just at the throat)- a raspy "kh" sound. This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names. (However, if Chr means “To Be/Exist”, do not confuse this with the verb I (“to be”- is/are).

Chr contains the three Parts of the Earth *Zildron*, *Parziba* and *Totocan*.

Possible Share Root:

<i>Chramsa</i> (kraym-sa)	Be It Made With Power
Christeos (kris-TEE-os)	Let There Be

Chramsa (KRAYM-sa)* *v.* Be It Made With Power**

ᄃᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee – chrámsa - the first “a” very long). See the *5Books*, p. 307. Dee adds an accent over the first “A.”

From Loagaeth: (**Dee – A reverent word, [...] and is, be it made with power.) See the *5Books*, p. 307. (I have moved part of the text to the pronunciation note below.)

Possible Shared Root:*Chr* (kar)

“The Twentieth Aethyr”

Christeos (kris-TEE-os)

Let There Be

Compare from *Loagaeth*. *Cramsa*, *Chramsa***Christeos** (kris-TEE-os)* v.

Let There Be...

𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌿𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌹

30.47 ...*let there be* division in her...30.68 ...and *let there be* no one creature equal...30.79 ...*let there be* no creature upon or within her...**Pronunciation Notes:**(**Dee* 30.47 – *Chris té os*)(**Dee* 30.68, 79 – *Chris te os*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. I assume a long “E” sound at the end of the second syllable. The “Ch” should take the “Kh” sound, as in the word “Christian.”(**Dee* 30.47, 68 – *christéos*) See the *48Claves*. In these places, Dee again indicates an accent on the second syllable.(**Dee* 30.79 – *christêos*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee used a circumflex over the “E” to indicate its long sound.

Note: the similarity between this word and the word “Christ” in Greek (*Christos*)- meaning “the Anointed One.” In ancient Gnosticism, the *Christos*- as distinct from Jesus- was the source of all life. The *Christos* was also known as the Word (*Logos*)- the agent of creation. (See John 1.) In Genesis 1, the first words spoken by the Creator are “Let there be Light!”

Possible Shared Root:*Chr* (kar)

“The Twentieth Aethyr”

Chramsa (kraym-sa)

Be It Made With Power

CIAL (sii-al)*

9996

𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌹

9.26 ...are measured with their ministers *9996*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Ci al*) Two syllables. The “C” preceding an “I” should make a soft “S” sound- as in our words “circle” and “circus.”

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 9. It was added later when Nalvage transmitted the English for the Key (see *TFR* p. 191). This seems to have been the case with many of the numbers mentioned in the Keys.

Ciaofi (sii-ay-oh-fii)* *n.*

Terror

ㄥㄨㄛㄨㄛㄥ

8.48 ...appear to the terror of the earth...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *CIA O fi*) Dee’s note is somewhat confusing. There is no “AO” letter combination in early-modern English. Therefore, both letters should be sounded separately (as in our word “chaos”). This leaves the initial “CI” – which Dee writes as if they should each stand alone. However, these two letters do make a natural sound in English (as in “circle” and “circus”). Therefore, I suggest four syllables for this word, rather than the five Dee indicates in his phonetic note.

Cicle (sii-kayl)* *n.*

Mysteries

ㄥㄨㄛㄥㄥ

1.78, (RFP), 30.152 Open *the mysteries* of your creation...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.78 – *Call it Cicle*)

(*Dee 30.152 – *Cicle*) Dee gives us little to work with. I assume the initial “C” followed by an “I” should make an “S” sound (as in our words “circus” or “circle.”) The “I” should take a long sound (based on Dee’s phonetic note for Cicles). Then, the final “LE” following a consonant likely makes the “ayl” sound. (See pronunciation notes for Baltle and Bagle.)

Also:

Cicles (sii-kayls)

Mysteries

Cicles (sii-kayls)* *n.*

Mysteries

ㄥㄨㄛㄥㄥ

5.52 Conclude us as receivers of *your mysteries*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Ci cles*) Two syllables. I assume the initial “C” followed by an “I” should make an “S” sound (as in our words “circus” or

“circle.”) Also, the “CLE” should makes the sound of “kayl” (see the pronunciation notes for Baltle and Bagle).

Also:

Cicle (sii-kayl)

Mysteries

Cinxir (sinks-ir)* *v.*

To Mingle

ᵛ ʎ ɹ ɣ ɣ ʎ ʎ

10.31 ...live sulphur *myngled with* poison.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Cynx ir*) Two syllables. The initial “C” should take the “S” sound when preceding an “I.” Both vowels are short.

CLA (kla)*

456

ʎ ɹ ʎ

3.40 ...over *456*, the true ages of time...

4.31 ...are as the first *456*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee 3.40; 4.31 – Cla*) Dee appears to suggest one syllable.

Cnila (see-NII-la)* *n.*

Blood

ʎ ɹ ʎ ɣ ʎ

9.49 ...from their mouths run seas of *blood*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Cni la*) This appears to be two syllables. However, it is unlikely that the “C” should blend with the “N.” (See Cnoqod, etc.) Therefore, it is more likely three syllables. The “I” should take its long sound.

(**Dee – Cnila*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the “I” in the second syllable.

Cnoqod (see-NOH-kwod)* *n.*

(unto) Servants

ʎ ɹ ʎ ʎ ɣ ʎ

2.44 ...move, therefore, *unto his servants*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – as C Nó Quod*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable.

Dee added a “U” in his note as a phonetic gloss- indicating the “kwah” sound.
 (*Dee – *c-nó-qod*) See *48Claves*. This note agrees with the note in *TFR*.

Also:

Cnoquodi (see-noh-KWOH-dii)	(with) Ministers
Cnoquol (see-NOH-kwol)	Servants
Noco (NOH-kwoh)	Servant

Note: Also see *Lang* (Those Who Serve).

Cnoquodi (see-noh-KWOH-dii)* *n.* (with) Ministers

ㄸ ㄴ ㄹ ㄷ ㄹ ㄷ ㄹ

9.25 ...are measured *with their ministers* 9996...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Cno quo di*) Dee seems to indicate three syllables. However, other version of this word indicate the initial “C” should stand alone. Therefore, it is likely four syllables instead. The “U” in Cnoquodi and Cnoquol is likely a phonetic gloss. (It does not appear in Cnoqod, except in Dee’s pronunciation note.)

(*Dee – *Cnoquódi*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed an accent on the third syllable.

Also:

Cnoqod (see-NOH-kwod)	(unto) Servants
Cnoquol (see-NOH-kwol)	Servants
Noco (NOH-kwoh)	Servant

Note: Also see *Lang* (Those Who Serve).

Cnoquol (see-NOH-kwol)* *n.* Servants

ㄸ ㄴ ㄹ ㄷ ㄹ ㄷ ㄹ

7.33 *O you servants of mercy...*

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Cno quol kol*) Dee indicates that the “Q” sounds like a “K.” The “U” in Cnoquol and Cnoquodi is likely a phonetic gloss-making the “Q” take more of a “Kwah” sound. (The “U” does not appear in Cnoqod, except in Dee’s pronunciation note.) See pronunciation note at Cnoqod for the accented syllable.

Also:

Cnoqod (see-NOH-kwod)	(unto) Servants
Cnoquodi (see-noh-KWOH-dii)	(with) Ministers
Noco (NOH-kwoh)	Servant

Note: Also see *Lang* (Those Who Serve).

“Coazior” (koh-ay-zhor) *v.*

To Increase

𐌸𐌺𐌹𐌱𐌿𐌸𐌺𐌹

Compounds:

Arcoazior (ar-koh-ay-zhor) [Ar + “Coazior”] That Increase

Note: It is a long-shot, but I suspect a connection between this word and the name of the Angel *Hecoa*, one of the Sons of Light. (Perhaps “coa” is a root word.) This would give his name an etymology similar to his brother *Dmal*, whose name may contain “Mal” (increase).

Cocasb (KOH-kasb)* *n.*

Time

𐌹𐌿𐌸𐌺𐌹𐌸

3.42 ...the true ages of *time*...

10.55 ...know any *time* there...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* 3.42 – *Cocasb*)

(**Dee* 10.55 – *Co casb*) Two syllables. The “O” at the end of the first syllable should be long. The “A” appears to be short in this case.

I have adopted the accent from other versions of this word.

Also:

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)	Time
“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb)	Another While
Cocasg (KOH-kazh)	Times
Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)	Contents of Time

Possible Shared Root:

Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)	Flourish
Cacrg (KAY-kurg)	Until

Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)	Abiding
Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-lii)	Successively
“Capimao” (kay-pii-MAY-oh)	While
Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)	Number of Time
Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-lii)	Successively

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

Cocasg (KOH-kazh)* *n.* Times

ᵒᵒᶜᶜᵃᶜᶜᵃᶜᶜᵃᶜᶜ

10.37 ...that 5678 *times*...

10.46 ...thousand *times* as many...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee 10.37 – Co casg g as dg*) Two syllables, with a soft final “G.” (The “SG” likely blends into a soft “J” or “zhuh” sound. See Vorsg (over you) and Caosg (earth), where I also use the “zhuh” digraph in relation to the final letters “SG.” I indicate this rare digraph in my pronunciation as “zh”)

(**Dee 10.46 – Co Casg...gao dg*) Two syllables again. It is unclear what “gao” indicates.

I have adopted the accent from other versions of this word.

Also:

Acocasb (ay-KOH-kasb)	Time
“Cacocasb” (kay-KOH-kasb)	Another While
Cocasb (KOH-kasb)	Time
Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)	Contents of Time

Possible Shared Root:

Cacacom (kay-SAY-som)	Flourish
Cacrg (KAY-kurg)	Until
Casasam (kay-SAY-sam)	Abiding
Capimali (kay-pii-MAY-lii)	Successively
“Capimao” (kay-pii-MAY-oh)	While
Capimaon (kap-ii-MAY-on)	Number of Time
Capmiali (kap-mii-AY-lii)	Successively

Note: Also see Pild (continually)

Collal (kol-lal)* *n.*

Sleeves / Sheaths

𐌺𐌵𐌻𐌻𐌵𐌵𐌵

9.58 ...upon their (hands) are marble *sleeves*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Col lal*) Two syllables. Both vowels should take their short sounds.

Note: This word indicates “sheaths”- so that these “sleeves” are in fact gloves of a sort.

Commah (KOM-mah)* *v.*

To Truss Together (Join)

𐌺𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵

1.25 ...and *trussed you together* like the palms of my hands...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – COMMAH*) Dee gives us little clue here. In early-modern English, a double consonant generally combined into one sound. This word likely has two syllables. I have adopted the accent from Comselh (circle).

Possible Shared Root?

Comselh (KOM-sel)

Circle

Comselh (KOM-sel)* *n.*

Circle

𐌺𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵𐌵

3.5 I am *a circle* on whose hands...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Com Selh*) Two syllables. I assume the final “H” is very faint if not entirely silent.

(**Dee – cómselh*) See *48Claves*. Note the accent on the first syllable.

Possible Shared Root?

Commah (KOM-mah)

Trussed Together

“Como” (koh-moh) *n.*

Window

𐌺𐌵𐌵𐌵

Compounds:

Comobliort (koh-moh-blii-ort) [“Como” + “Bliort”] Window of Comfort

Comobliort (koh-moh-blii-ort)* [“Como” + “Bliort”] *comp.*

Window of Comfort

∫ ɛ ʌ ɹ ɹ ʌ ʌ ɛ ʌ ɹ

18.25 ...be thou a *window of comfort*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Co mo bli ort*) Four syllables. The “O”s in the first and second syllables should both take their long sound. The “I” is also long.

Congamphlgh (KONG-am-filj)* *n.*

Faith / Holy Ghost**

∞ ʊ ɹ ∞ ʌ ɛ ʃ ʊ ɹ ʌ ɹ

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *CÓNGAM-PHLGH - phlgh = filgh.*) See the *5Books*, p. 316. Three syllables. Dee adds an accent over the “O.”

From *Loagaeth*: (***Dee* – *Faith that revereth man’s breast, the Holy Ghost.*) See the *5Books*, p. 316.

Note: Also see Gono (faith).

Conisbra (koh-NIS-bra)* *n.*

The Work of Man

ʃ ɛ ʌ ɹ ɹ ʌ ɹ ʌ ɹ

30.92 *The work of man* and his pomp...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *Co nis bra*) Three syllables. I assume the “O” takes a long sound, because Dee placed the “N” at the head of the second syllable instead of at the end of the first.

(**Dee* – *Conisbra*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the “I” in the second syllable.

Note: Neither of the usual Angelical words for “work” (“Aath” or Vaun) or “mankind” (Cordziz) appear within this word. Since Conisbra at least shares some common letters with Cordziz, I would assume Conisbra has “mankind” as its root.

Possible Shared Root:

Cordziz (KORD-ziz)

Mankind

Const (konst)* *n.*

Thunders

𐌆𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌴

10.34 ...These be *the Thunders*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Const K*) One syllable. Dee indicates the “C” should take its harder “K” sound.

Note: This is probably the generic Angelical word for “thunder”, however the Key is referring to a group of Angels- referred to earlier in the Key as the Coraxo (Thunders)- rather than weather. Also see Sapah (Mighty Sounds), Avavago (Thunders), and Coraxo (Thunders).

Coraxo (koh-RAYKS-oh)* *prop. n.*

Thunders of Judgment
and Wrath

𐌆𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌺𐌴

10.1 ...*The Thunders of Judgment and Wrath* are numbered...

11.6 ...They were five *Thunders* which flew into the East...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee 10.1 – Co rax o*)

(**Dee 11.6 – Co ráx o*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable.

Both “O”s are long. Also, the Angel Illemese gives further information:

(**Illemese – Coraaxo*) See *TFR* p. 200. The double “A” here shows that the “A” should also be long.

(**Dee 10.1; 11.6 – Coráxo*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again shows the accent over the second syllable.

Note: The generic Angelical word for “thunder” is likely Const. The Thunders mentioned here and elsewhere in the Keys are groups of Angels. See Avavago (Thunders), and Sapah (Mighty Sounds). Note the Thunders, Lightnings, and Voices which proceeded from the Divine Throne in the vision of St. John (Book of Revelation). The Coraxo are mentioned only in Keys 10 and 11- both of which seem to relate to the Northern Quarter of the Universe.

Cordziz (KORD-ziz)* *n.*

Mankind

𐌆𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌹𐌶𐌹𐌺𐌴

30.83 ...*the reasonable creatures of earth (or men)*, let them vex...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Cord ziz) Two syllables. I've kept the accent on the same syllable as in Olcordziz (made mankind).

Compounds:

Olcordziz (ohl-KORD-ziz) [Oln + Cordziz] Made Mankind

Possible Shared Root?:

Consibra (koh-NIS-bra) Work of Man

Note: Also see Ollog (*men*).

Cormf (kormf)* *n.* Number

Ω ε ε Λ Ε

11.29 ...whose *number* is 31...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Cormf) Note that this word sometimes ends with an “F” and sometimes with a “P.” I suspect this means that- in both cases- the “Ph” digraph is intended. Dee seems to indicate one syllable here.

Also:

Cormfa (korm-FA)	Numbers
Cormp (kormf)	Numbered
Cormpo (korm-FOH)	Hath (yet) Numbered
Cormpt (kormft)	Numbered

Shared Root:

Sagacor (say-GAY-kor) In One Number

Maybe?:

Coronzon (kor-on-zon) Satan, the Devil,
the Enemy

Cormfa (korm-FA)* *n.* Numbers

* Ω ε ε Λ Ε

5.36 ...whose *numbers* are as the first...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Cormfa) Note that this word sometimes ends with an “F” and sometimes with a “P.” I suspect this means that- in both cases-

the “Ph” digraph is intended.

I have adopted the accent from Cormpo (hath numbered).

Also:

Cormf (kormf)	Number
Cormp (kormf)	Numbered
Cormpo (korm-FOH)	Hath (yet) Numbered
Cormpt (kormft)	Numbered

Shared Root:

Sagacor (say-GAY-kor) In One Number

Maybe?:

Coronzon (kor-on-zon) Satan, the Devil,
the Enemy

Cormp (kormf)* v. To Number

ΩεεΛε

4.9 ...*numbered* 33...

10.3 ...are *numbered* and harbored...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee 4.9; 10.3 – Cormp*) Note that this word sometimes ends with an “F” and sometimes with a “P.” I suspect this means that- in both cases- the “Ph” digraph is intended.

Also:

Cormf (kormf)	Number
Cormfa (korm-FA)	Numbers
Cormpo (korm-FOH)	Hath numbered, Yet numbered
Cormpt (kormft)	Numbered

Shared Root:

Sagacor (say-GAY-kor) In One Number

Maybe?:

Coronzon (kor-on-zon) Satan, the Devil,
the Enemy

Cormpo (korm-FOH)* v.

Hath (yet) Numbered

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌸𐌹𐌺

4.18 ...none *hath yet numbered* but one...

Note: The "-o" affix should indicate the word “of.” Thus, the literal translation might be "of number"- meaning something that "has been numbered". If so, then the proper English definition should be “hath numbered”, and the “yet” is simply implied.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Corm po*) Two syllables. Note that this word sometimes ends with an “F” and sometimes with a “P.” I suspect this means that- in both cases- the “Ph” digraph is intended.

(**Dee – cormpó*) See the *48Claves*. Accent placed on the last syllable.

Also:

Cormf (kormf)	Number
Cormfa (korm-FA)	Numbers
Cormp (kormf)	Numbered
Cormpt (kormft)	Numbered

Shared Root:

Sagacor (say-GAY-kor) In One Number

Maybe?:

Coronzon (kor-on-zon) Satan, the Devil,
the Enemy

Cormpt (kormft)* v.

(are) Numbered

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌸𐌹𐌺

30.140 ...until the stars *be numbered*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Cormpt*) Note that this word sometimes ends with an “F” and sometimes with a “P.” I suspect this means that- in both cases- the “Ph” digraph is intended. Dee seems to indicate just one syllable for this word.

Also:

Cormf (kormf)	Number
---------------	--------

Cormfa (korm-FA)	Numbers
Cormp (kormf)	Numbered
Cormpo (korm-FOH)	Hath (yet) Numbered

Shared Root:

Sagacor (say-GAY-kor)	In One Number
-----------------------	---------------

Maybe?:

<i>Coronzon</i> (kor-on-zon)	Satan, the Devil, the Enemy
------------------------------	--------------------------------

Coronzom (kor-on-zom) *prop. n.*

Satan, the Devil,
the Enemy

⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡

Note: See *TFR* p. 92. Here Gabriel is discussing Adam's loss of the Angelical Language when he fell from Paradise. In this telling, Gabriel refers to Satan as *Coronzom*, "So that in innocency the power of [Adam's] partaking with God, and with us [God's] good Angels, was exalted, and so became holy in the sight of God. Until that *Coronzom* (for so is the true name of that mighty Devil), envying his felicity, [...] began to assail him, and so prevailed."

The name *Coronzom* may predate Dee's journals in some form. Translator Rob Thomas (aka *Zadkiel*) has recorded his own search for a Barbarous Name found in the *Picatrix: Hacoronoz-* said in the text to be Greek. However, as Mr. Thomas notes, the name is likely a corruption of "*ha Kronos*" (-the Chronos). Chronos is the Greek God of time, and the use of "*ha*" as "the" is drawn from Hebrew. (See: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ritual-magic/message/761>) I note that "succession of time" is an important subject in the Angelical Keys (see *Cocag* and related words). Time, an aspect of the created realm, may be the principal domain of *Coronzom*.

Also note that this name appears incorrectly as *Coronzon* (with a final "n") in *TFR*. The correct spelling can be found in Cotton Appendix 46, Part 1, folio 91. Also see *Githgulcag*, (likely a name for Lucifer) and *Telocvovim* (likely a name for the fallen Satan).

Possible Share Root?:

Cormfa (korm-FA)	Numbers
Cormp (kormf)	Numbered
Cormpo (korm-FOH)	Hath (yet) Numbered
Cormpt (kormft)	Numbered

Sagacor (say-GAY-kor)

In One Number

Cors (kors)* *adj.*

Such

ㄉㄛㄛ

2.35 ...a building *such* as is not but in the mind...**Pronunciation Note:** (*Dee – Cors) One syllable.**Also:**

Corsi (kor-sii)

Such

Compounds:

Icorsca (ii-KORS-kay) [I + Cors + “Ca”] Is such As

Corsta (kors-tay) [Cors + Ta] Such As

Corsi (kor-sii)* *adj.*

Such

ㄉㄛㄛㄛ

8.53 ...our comfort and *of such* as are prepared.**Pronunciation Note:** (*Dee – Cor si) Two syllables. The final “i” is likely a long vowel.**Also:**

Cors (kors)

Such

Corsta (kors-tay)* [Cors + Ta] *comp.* Such as

ㄉㄛㄛㄛㄛ

7.20 ...*such as* work wonders...30.125 ...cast down *such as* fall...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(*Dee 7.20 – Cors ta)

(*Dee – Cor sta) Two syllables.

Note: Also see Icorsca (is such as).**Crip** (krip)* *conj.*

But

ㄉㄛㄛ

10.81 Come away, *but* not your noises.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Crip*) One syllable. Based on other versions of this word, I assume the “I” is a phonetic gloss.

Also:

“Crp” (krip) But

Note: Crip (but) is usually a conjunction. Also see Oq (but), which is a preposition.

“Crp” (krip) *conj.* But

Ω&E

Compounds:

Crpl (krip-el) [“Crp” + L] But One

Also:

Crip (krip) But

Note: Crip (but) is a conjunction. However, for some reason, “Crp” is used in Crpl as a preposition.. Also see Oq (but), a preposition.

Crpl (krip-el)* [“Crp” + L] *comp.* But One

Ω&E

4.19 ...none hath yet numbered *but one*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – CRPL*) Dee gives us little clue here. See the pronunciation note for Crip (but). Based on that, I suggest two syllables, with the “L” standing alone. (**Dee – c-rip-l*) See the *48Claves*. Dee seems to indicate three syllables here. However, I have settled on the two-syllable pronunciation.

Also:

Crip (krip) But

Croodzi (kroh-OD-zii)* *n.* Beginning (of things)

Ω&E

4.21 ...in whom *the second beginning of things* are...

Note: There is no indication of the word “second” in Croodzi. Interestingly, the English for Key 4 makes more sense without adding the word “second” here.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Cro od zi) Three syllables.

(*Dee – croódzi) See the *48Claves*. An accent is placed on the second syllable.

Also:

Acroodzi (ak-roh-OD-zii)

Beginning

Note: Also see Iaod (beginning), Iaodaf (in the beginning), *Amgedpha* (I will begin anew), and *Nostoah* (it was in the beginning).

“*Crus*” (kroos)* *adj.*

More, Greater (?)**

ᵛᵛᵛᵛ

Note: (**Dee - Canse signifieth mighty, and Cruscanse more mighty.) See *5Books* p. 304. *Cruscanse* (more mighty) is found in *Loagaeth*, and *Canse* (mighty) was mentioned in a marginal note. “*Crus*” was not mentioned by itself, but it may indicate "more" or "greater."

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee – Pronounce as we do cruse a cup.) See the *5Books*, p. 306. Dee made this marginal note next to the entire word *Cruscanse*, but it obviously only indicates the first syllable “*Crus*.” “Cruse a cup” is an archaic phrase, but the word “cruse” likely rhymes with our word “cruise.”

Also:

Cruscanse (kroos-kan-say)

More Mighty

Cruscanse (KROOS-kan-say) [“*Crus*” + *Canse*]* *comp.* More Mighty**

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee – crúscanse) See the *5Books*, p. 304. Dee adds an accent over the first “A.”

From *Loagaeth*: (*Dee – Canse signifieth mighty, and Cruscanse more mighty.) See *5Books* p. 304. *Cruscanse* (more mighty) is found in *Loagaeth*, but *Canse* (mighty) was mentioned only in a marginal note.

Note: See also Micaolz (mighty), Micalp (mightier)

Kures (kyew-res)

n/a (?)

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

Note: See *TFR* p. 32. Here, the Angel *Madimi* has just interrupted the session to exorcise several demons from the body of Kelley. (See *Carma*, etc.) These spirits came out of Kelley violently, scratching each other in the face and swarming about *Madimi*. To her, the spirits spoke in Angelical, "*Gil de pragma kures helech*." Dee asks *Madimi* what this means, and she replies (in Latin, which roughly translates as:), "We want to live here in our [friends]." (*Madimi* does not offer definitions for the individual words.)

When Dee asks who these "friends" are supposed to be, the spirits indicate Kelley as their place of habitation. (Probably meaning both Dee and Kelley.) *Madimi* then banishes them away.

Pronunciation Note: I feel the "KU" might make a "Q" sound similar to "CU" in words like "cure" or "cute."

Gal (D)



D (dee)* *n.* or *adj.*

Third



6.30 ...the second and *the third*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *d*) A single letter standing alone sounds like the English name of the letter.

Note: This is the word for “third”, but not the number 3. It is a noun when something is referred to as “the Third.” However, it becomes an adjective when used with another noun, as in “the Third Flame.”

Compounds:

Chistad (kiis-tad) [Chis + Ta + D]

Are As (the) Third

Dialprt (dii-AL-purt) [D + “Ialprt”]

Third Flame

Duiv (DOO-iv) [D + Div]

Third Angle

“Da” (dah) *pron.*

There



Compounds:

Irgilchisda (ir-jil-KIIS-da) [“Irgil” + Chis + “Da”] How Many Are There

Chisda (kiis-da) [Chis + “Da”]

Are There

Note: Also see *Geta* (Thither/There)

Damploz (DAM-ploz)* *n.*

Variety



30.30 ...and her unspeakable *variety*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *Dám ploz*) Two syllables, accent on the first syllable.

(**Dee* – *dámploz*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again placed the accent on the first syllable.

DAOX (day-oks)*

5678

𐌆𐌚𐌆𐌚

10.36 ...thunders that 5678 times...

Pronunciation Notes:(**Dee – Da ox*) Two syllables. The “A” should be long.(**Dee – dêox*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “A” to confirm its long sound.

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 10. (It does appear there—see *TFR* p. 131- but Dee may have added it at a later time.) It was added later when Nalvage transmitted the English for the Key (see *TFR* p. 192). This seems to have been the case with many of the numbers mentioned in the Keys.

Darbs (darbs)* v.

Obey

𐌆𐌚𐌆𐌚

5.45 ...come you and *obey* your creation.**Pronunciation Notes:** (**Dee – Darbs – one Syllabe*) One syllable.**DARG** (darj)*

6739

𐌆𐌚𐌆𐌚

15.7 ...whose wings are 6739 which weave...

Note: The transmission of Key 15 is missing from Dee’s journals. We have only the English given on *TFR* p. 193. On that same page, Nalvage gives the following phonetic note.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Nalvage – Darg At large*) See *TFR* p. 193. I assume this indicates that the final “G” should take a short sound, as in our word “large.”

Darr (dar) n.

The Philosopher's Stone

𐌆𐌚𐌆𐌚

From the Alchemical Cipher: See *TFR* p. 387-389. The Angel Levanael says of this word, "*Audcal* is his Mercury. *Darr*, (in the Angelical tongue), is the true Name of the Stone." *Audcal* (gold) is here described as the alchemical Mercury

(or essence) of the Philosopher's Stone.

Pronunciation Note: The “RR” is likely a hard “R” sound- as in the word “Henry” - which is three syllables in early-modern English (hen-ar-ree).

Darsar (dar-sar)* *adv.*

Wherefore / Therefore

ḏ𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹

6.31 *Wherefore*, hearken unto my voice.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Darsar) Likely two syllables.

Note: See also Bagle (for, wherefore, because), and Lap (for).

“Dax” (daks) *n.*

Loins

𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹

Compounds:

Daxil (daks-il) [“Dax” + “Yl”]

Thy Loins

Daxil (daks-il)* [“Dax” + “Yl”] *comp.*

Thy Loins

𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹

17.17 Gird up *thy loins* and harken.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Dax il) Two syllables. I suspect the “I” takes the sound of a short “I” in this case, rather than the “Y” sound of Yls, Ylsi, etc.

Dazis (daz-IS)* *n.*

Heads

𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌹

9.50 *Their heads* are covered with diamond...

10.27 ...vomit out *the heads* of scorpions.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 9.50 – Daz is)

(*Dee 10.27 – Daz is) Two syllables. The accent is placed on the second syllable.

(*Dee – dazís) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again places the accent on the second syllable.

De (dee)* *prep.*

Of

75

3.47 ...the corners *of* your governments...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – De, is my name*) In other words, the word De (of) should sound just like Dee’s own name. The “E” takes the long sound.

Note: There is only this one instance of the word “of” in the literal Angelical Keys. In a few other cases, the word “of” seems to be indicated by an “-o” affix. (I.e.- see Caosgo.) Meanwhile, in the vast majority of cases the word “of” is absent from the Angelical, implied strictly by context.

Also see *TFR* p. 32. Here, the Angel *Madimi* has just interrupted the session to exorcise several demons from the body of Kelley. (See *Carma*, etc.) To *Madimi*, the spirits spoke in Angelical, "*Gil de pragma kures helech*." (Note the word *De*.) Dee asks the Angel what this phrase means, and she replies (in Latin, which roughly translates:), "We want to live here in our [friends]." (*Madimi* does not offer definitions for the individual words.)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *De*

Deo (dee-oh) *prop. n.*

“The Seventh Aethyr”

75

30.3 ...which dwell in *the seventh aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

Deo contains the three Parts of the Earth *Opmacas*, *Genadol* and *Aspiaon*.

Des (des) *prop. n.*

“The Twenty-Sixth Aethyr”

75

30.3 ...which dwell in *the twenty-sixth aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

Des contains the three Parts of the Earth *Pophand*, *Nigrana* and *Bazchim*.

Dialprt (dii-AL-purt)* [D + "Ialprt"] *comp.* Third Flame

∩εΩκ#7∩

17.2 O thou *third flame*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Di al pert*) Three syllables. The "P" seems to take a long sound. The "R" takes its extended "ur" (or "er") sound. I have adopted the accent from similar words.

Dilzmo (dilz-moh)* *v.* To Differ

∩εPκ7∩

30.76 ...*let them differ* in their qualities.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Dil zmo*) Dee indicates two syllables.

However, I am unsure why he places the "Z" in the second syllable- as that *should* indicate the "Z" and likely the "M" both stand alone. However, that would make for three or four syllables instead. Dee likely intended "*Dilz mo*" instead.

Div (DII-vee) *n.* Angle

∩7∩

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Sdiu (fourth angle).

Compounds:

Sdiu (es-DII-vee) [S + Div]	Fourth Angle
Vivdiv (viv-DII-vee) [Viv + Div]	Second Angle
Duiv (DOO-iv) [D + Div]	Third Angle

Dlasod (dee-lay-sod) *n.* Sulfur

∩∩7εκ∩

From the Alchemical Cipher: See *TFR* p. 387-389. The Angel *Levanael* says of this word, "*Dlasod* is Sulfur."

Note: Also see *Salbrox* (Live Sulfur). Where *Salbrox* is the kind of sulfur one would find on a match, *Dlasod* refers to Alchemical sulfur.

Dluga (dee-LOO-ga)* *v.* To Give

𐤃𐤅𐤁𐤁𐤍

3.35 ...*giving unto* every one of you...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Dlugá*) See pronunciation note at Idlugam (is given). I assume the “D” in this word should stand alone, making three syllables.

Also:

“Dlugam” (dee-LOO-gam)	Given
Dlugar (dee-LOO-gar)	To Give

“Dlugam” (dee-LOO-gam) *v.* Given

𐤃𐤅𐤁𐤁𐤍

Compounds:

Idlugam (id-LOO-gam) [I + “Dlugam”]	Is given
-------------------------------------	----------

Also:

Dluga (dee-LOO-ga)	To Give
Dlugar (dee-LOO-gar)	To Give

Dlugar (dee-LOO-gar)* *v.* To Give

𐤃𐤅𐤁𐤁𐤍

5.19 ...and *gave them* vessels...

6.15 ...*giving unto them* fiery darts...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee 5.19; 6.15 – Dlugar*) See pronunciation note at Idlugam (is given). I assume the “D” in this word should stand alone, making three syllables.

Also:

Dluga (dee-LOO-ga)	To Give
“Dlugam” (dee-LOO-gam)	Given

Doalim (doh-ay-lim)* *n.* Sin

𐤃𐤅𐤁𐤁𐤍

13.8 ...to stir up wrath of *sin*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Do a lim*) Three syllables. The “O” takes its long sound, and the “A” stands alone. (Instead of the two combining into one sound.) The “I” appears to be short.

(**Dee – doâlim*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee places a circumflex over the “A” to indicate its long sound.

Dobix (dob-iks)* v.

To Fall

Ɔ 7 V 2 2

30.126 Cast down such as *fall*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Dobix*) Likely two syllables. Both vowels appear to take their short sounds.

Note: Also see Loncho (to fall).

Dodpal (dod-pal)* v.

To Vex

Ɔ 2 2 2 2 2 2

30.84 ...*let them vex* and weed out one another.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Dod pal*) Two syllables.

Also:

Dodrmni (dod-rum-nii)

Vexed

Dods (dods)

To Vex

Dodsih (dod-sih)

Vexation

Dodrmni (dod-rum-nii)* *adj.*

Vexed

7 2 2 2 2 2 2

30.55 ...may be always drunken and *vexed* in itself...

Pronunciation Notes: (* *Dee – Dod rm ni Dodrumni*) Three syllables. Plus, Dee has added an extra clue, showing us that “RM” should take a sound like “rum.”

Also:

Dodpal (dod-pal)

To Vex

Dods (dods)

To Vex

Dodsih (dod-sih)

Vexation

Dods (dods) *v.*

To Vex

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

14.10 ...*vexing* all creatures of the earth with age.

Note: The transmission of Key 14 is missing from Dee's journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*, p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee's *48Claves*.

Also:

Dodpal (dod-pal)

(let) Vex

Dodrmni (dod-rum-nii)

Vexed

Dodsih (dod-sih)

Vexation

Dodsih (dod-sih)* *n.*

Vexation

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

17.8 ...to stir up *vexation* and....

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Dod sih*) Two syllables. Both vowels seem to take their short sounds.

Also:

Dodpal (dod-pal)

To Vex

Dodrmni (dod-rum-nii)

Vexed

Dods (dods)

To Vex

Don (don) *prop. n.*

"Letter R"

𐌆𐌆𐌆

Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *R*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *R* is named *Resh*, but *Resh* also translates as "Head" or "Beginning.") However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

"Donasdogā" (doh-NAS-dog-ay)

n/a

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

From Loagaeth: See note at *Donasdogamatastos*.

Compounds:*Donadogamatastos* (doh-NAS-dog-ay-MAT-az-tos)[“*Donasdog*” + “*Matastos*”] “Hell-fire”***Donasdogamatastos*** (doh-NAS-dog-ay-MAT-az-tos)**[“*Donasdog*” + “*Matastos*”] *n.* “Hell-fire”*

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

From *Loagaeth*: (**Dee* – *The furious and perpetual fire enclosed for the punishment of them that are banished from the glory.*) See the *5Books*, p. 321.This is likely a reference to the place of punishment prepared for the fallen Angels known as the “Watchers” in *1Enoch*.**Pronunciation Notes:** (***Dee* – *do násdog* *mátastos* - *One word of 7 syllables: 4 in the first part and 3 in the last.*) See the *5Books*, p. 321. *Dee* seems to indicate the first “O” and the second “A” should each be long. He places two accents in the word.**Note:** The fact that *Dee* places two accents in this word leads me to suspect this is a compound word. This may also explain why *Dee* points out that the first four syllables make up the “first part” and the final three the “last.”**Compare from *Loagaeth*:** *Donadocha, Doncha***Dooain** (doh-OH-ay-in)* *n.*

Name

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

3.68 ...and (his) *Name* is become mighty...12.20 ...whose *name* amongst you is wrath.**Pronunciation Notes:**(**Dee* 3.68 – *Do o a in*)(**Dee* 12.20 – *Do ó a in*) Four syllables. The second “O” stands alone as the second syllable, and has the accent. The “A” also stands alone.(**Dee* 3.68 – *do-o-â-in*) See the *48Claves*. *Dee* added a circumflex over the “A” to indicate the long vowel.(**Dee* 12.20 – *dooâin*) See the *48Claves*. *Dee* shows the circumflex over the “A” again.**Also:**

Dooaip (doh-OH-ay-ip)

In the Name

Dooiap (doh-OH-ii-ap)

In the Name

Possible Shared Root?:

Omaoas (oh-may-OH-as)

Names

Dooaip (doh-OH-ay-ip)* *n.*

(in the) Name

4.40 *In the name of the Creator...***Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – Do oa ip*) This appears to be three syllables. However, see the *48Claves*:

(**Dee – Do-ó-â-io*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee shows four syllables. There is an accent on the second syllable, and the “A” (standing alone) is given a circumflex to indicate its long sound. (Note that Dee also mistakenly wrote a final “O” on this word instead of the final “P.”)

Also:

Dooain (doh-OH-ay-in)

Name

Dooiap (doh-OH-ii-ap)

(in the) Name

Possible Shared Root?:

Omaoas (oh-may-OH-as)

Names

Dooiap (doh-OH-ii-ap)* *n.*

(in the) Name

3.59 *In the name of the same your God...***Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – Do o i ap*) Four syllables. The second “O” and the “I” each stand alone.

(**Dee – do-ó-î-ap*) See the *48Claves*. Four syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. Dee also shows a circumflex over the “I” to indicate its long sound.

Also:

Dooaip (doh-OH-ay-ip)

(in the) Name

Dooain (doh-OH-ay-in)

Name

Possible Shared Root?:

Omaoas (oh-may-OH-as)

Names

Dorpha (dor-fa)* *v.*

To Look About

✱ 𐌆 𐌔 𐌒 𐌗 𐌚 𐌙

4.5 ...and *have looked about me* saying...**Pronunciation Notes:** (**Dee – Dor pha*) Two syllables.**Also:**

Dorphal (dor-fal)

Looking (with gladness)

Upon

Dorphal (dor-fal)* *v.*

To Look (with gladness)

Upon

𐌆 𐌔 𐌒 𐌗 𐌚 𐌙

5.8 ...*looking with gladness upon* the earth...**Pronunciation Notes:** (**Dee – Dorphal*) Likely two syllables.

Note: I do not see *with gladness* indicated in the Angelical. If this were a compound, then the L (first/one) would make this word mean “looking upon one.” Instead, the word Dorphal is not a compound, and seems to have a tone of benevolence built into its definition- as to look over someone as a loved one.

Also:

Dorpha (dor-fa)

To Look About

Dosig (doh-sig)* *n.*

Night

𐌆 𐌒 𐌚 𐌙

10.22 ...which burn *night* and day...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Do sig*) Two syllables. I assume the “O” should take its long sound. I also assume the final “G” takes its hard sound.

Drilpa (dril-pa)* *adj.*

Great

✱ 𐌆 𐌒 𐌆 𐌒 𐌚 𐌙

10.79 ...is, was, and shall be *great*.

16.18 *Great* art thou in the God of...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* 10.79; 16.18 – *Dril pa*) Two syllables. The “P” takes a short sound.

Also:

Drilpi (dril-pii)

Greater Than

Drilpi (dril-pii)* *adj.*

Greater Than

᠘᠒ᠠᠨᠮᠤᠯᠢ

9.43 ...millstones *greater than* the earth...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Dril pi*) Two syllables. The first “P” appears to take its short sound, while the final “P” takes a long sound.

Also:

Drilpa (dril-pa) Great

Drix (driks)* *v.*

To Bring Down

ᠳᠷᠢᠰᠢ

12.13 *Bring down* your train...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Drix*) One syllable.

Droln (drohln)* *adj.* or *adv.*

Any

ᠳᠷᠣᠯᠨ

10.53 ...neither know *any* (long) time here.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *droln*) One syllable. I suggest a long sound for the “O.”

Drux (drooks)* *prop. n.*

"Letter N"

ᠳᠷᠠᠰᠢ

Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *N*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *N* is named *Nun*, but *Nun* also translates as "Fish.") However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – In sound, drovx.) Dee uses a “V” here instead of a “U.” The word would look like “*droux*” in modern English. The “OU” letter combination could produce a long “O” or a long “U” sound. I have adopted the long “U”, because the word *Drux* is actually spelled with a *Van* (U).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Adrux, Drux, Druz***

****Note:** *Druz* was given in the margin of *Loagaeth*, Table 1, Side A, Line 1- as an alternate form of *Drux*.

Ds (dee-es)* *pron.*

Which / That



- 1.19 ...*which* measureth your garments...
 1.53 ...him *that* liveth...
 1.60 ...*which* shineth as a flame...
 5.32 ...*which* are garnished with...lamps...
 10.20 ...*which* burn night and day...
 10.35 ...thunders *that* 5678 times...
 10.49 ...surges *which* rest not...
 11.7 ...thunders *which* flew into the east...
 13.19 ...power *which* is called amongst you...
 **14.5 ...*which* sit upon 24 seats...
 **15.11 ...*which* knowest the great name...
 ***16.5 ...*which* hast thy beginning in glory...
 18.6 ...*which* openest they glory...
 18.17 ...*which* is called in thy kingdom joy...
 30.22 ...*which* provided you for the government...
 30.147 ...*which* hath sworn unto us...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.19 – DS)

(*Dee 11.7; 18.6, 17; 30.22, 147 – Ds)

(*Dee 5.32; 10.20, 35, 49; 13.19 – ds) Likely a word of two syllables. Each letter pronounced on its own.

Note: ** - The transmissions of Keys 14 and 15 are missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for them given later (see *TFR*, p 193). Plus, these words appear in these locations in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Note: *** - The transmission of the first twelve words of Key 16 is missing from Dee's journals. We only have the English given for it on *TFR* p. 194. However, they do appear in Dee's *48Claves*.

Compounds:

Dsabramg (dee-say-bray-mig) [Ds + Abramg]	Which Prepared
Dsbrin (dee-es-brin) [Ds + "Brin"]	Which have
Dschis (dee-es-kiis) [Ds + Chis]	Which are
Dsi (dee-sii) [Ds + I]	Which is
Dsinsi (dee-sin-sii) [Ds + "Insi"]	Which walkest
Dsium (dee-sii-um) [Ds + "Ium"]	Which (is) Called
Dsoado (dee-soh-ay-doh) [Ds + "Oado"]	Which weave
Dsom (dee-som) [Ds + Om]	That understand
Dsonf (dee-sonv) [Ds + Sonf]	Which reign
Dspaox (dee-SPAY-ay-oks) [Ds + "Paox"]	Which remain
Dspraf (dee-es-praf) [Ds + "Praf"]	Which dwell

Also:

Dst (dee-es-tee)	Which
------------------	-------

Note: The word Ar (that) is a conjunction, while the word Ds (which/ that) is a pronoun.

Further:

Ds (dee-es) <i>conj</i>	And(?)
-------------------------	--------

1.34 ...*and* beautified your garments...

1.42 ...*and* delivered you a rod...

Note: It is difficult to accept that the word *and* is intended in these two instances. The word "which" does fit in both cases- even if it doesn't allow the English to sound quite as smooth. For the proper Angelical word for *and*, see Od.

Dsabramg (dee-say-bray-mig)* [Ds + Abramg] *comp.* Which Prepared

Ⲙⲉⲛⲛⲉⲛⲛⲉⲛⲛⲉⲛⲛⲉⲛⲛ

8.11 ...*which I have prepared* for my own righteousness...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Dsabramg* [g not as dg]) Dee only tells us that the final “G” should take the hard sound rather than the soft “Dg” or “J” sound. Otherwise, I assume the initial “D” should stand alone, while the “S” combines with the following vowel. (Further supporting this, see pronunciation notes for Dsi.) Four syllables total.

(*Dee – *dsa-bramg*) See the *48Keys*. Here, Dee may be indicating a long sound for the first “A.” See notes for Abramig and Abramg, where we find that both “A”s should take the long sound.

Dsbrin (dee-es-brin)* [Ds + “Brin”] *comp.*

Which Have

𐄂𐄇𐄌𐄎𐄏𐄑

9.6 ...*which have* vials 8...

13.3 ...*which have* 42 eyes...

**14.14 ...*which have* under you 1636...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee 9.6; 13.3 – *Ds brin*) This should be three syllables. (See the pronunciation of Ds.)

Note: ** - The transmission of Key 14 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Dschis (dee-es-kiis)* [Ds + Chis] *comp.*

Which Are

𐄂𐄇𐄌𐄎𐄏𐄑

8.25 ...*which are*, and shall not see death...

13.12 ...making men drunken *which are* empty...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee 8.25; 13.12 – *Ds chis*) I assume three syllables here. See the pronunciation notes for Ds (which) and chis (are).

Dsi (dee-sii)* [Ds + I] *comp.*

Which Is

𐄂𐄇𐄌

4.38 ...God, *which is*, and liveth...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *D SI*) I assume two syllables here- as Dee likely only intended for the “D” to stand alone. The “SI” join to make a sound together.

Dsinsi (dee-sin-sii) [Ds + “Insi”] *comp.*

Which Walkest

ᚠᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

16.11 ...*which walkest upon* the earth...

Note: The transmission of the first twelve words of Key 16 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English given for it on *TFR* p. 194. However, they do appear in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Dsium (dee-sii-um) [Ds + “Ium”] *comp.*

Which (is) Called

ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

14.22 ...*which is called* amongst you...

Note: The transmission of Key 14 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*, p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Dsoado (dee-soh-ay-doh)* [Ds + “Oado”] *comp.*

Which Weave

ᚠᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

15.8 ...*which weave* the earth with dryness...

Note: The transmission of Key 15 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*, p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *dsoâdo*) See the *48Claves*. Likely four syllables. The initial “D” should stand alone, as it precedes a consonant (“S”) it does not naturally combine with in English. The “so” should form the second syllable, making the “O” take its long sound. The “A” takes a long sound, as Dee indicated with the circumflex.

Dsom (dee-som)* [Ds + Om] *comp.*

That Understand

ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

16.15 ...*that understand* and seperate creatures...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *dsom*) Dee does not give us much of a clue. However, other compounds involving Ds (which) suggest that the initial “D” should stand alone, and the “SOM” should combine to form a second syllable.

Dsonf (dee-sonv)* [Ds + Sonf] *comp.* Which Reign

𐌸𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌺

4.11 ...*which reign* in the second angle...

12.2 ...*that reign* in the south...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Dsonf*) The “D” should stand alone. However, the “S” blends into the rest of the word in a single syllable. See the pronunciation notes for Sonf (reign).

Dspaaox (dee-SPAY-ay-oks)* [Ds + “Paaox”] *comp.* Which Remain

𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌺

8.22 ...*which remain* in the glory...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Dspá a ox*) This is likely four syllables, as the “D” should most likely stand alone. The “SP” combine their sounds, as in our words “spot” or “special.” The accent is on the second syllable. The first “A” takes a long sound, likely due to the letter combination “AA.” (Double vowels often indicated long vowel sounds in early-modern English.)

(**Dee – ds pá-â-ox*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again shows the accent on the first “A.” He also added a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound. This note seems to indicate that the “S” and the “P” do not combine together – though I have decided to stick with Dee’s note from *TFR*.

Dspraf (dee-es-praf)* [Ds + “Praf”] *comp.* Which Dwell

𐌸𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌺

30.2 ...*which dwell* in the ‘1st Aethyr’...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ds praf*) Ds should be two syllables, then “Praf” seems to have just one.

Dst (dee-es-tee)* *pron.* Which (also)

𐌸𐌹𐌺

3.24 ...*which sleep* and shall rise...

4.24 ...*which also* successively are...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee 3.24; 4.24 – DST*) Most likely three syllables, each letter standing alone. Elsewhere, Dee indicates that Ds (that/which) has

two syllables.

Also:

Ds (dee-es)

Which / That

Note: Also see Ar (that).

Duiv (DOO-iv)* [D + Div] *comp.*

Third Angle

᠘᠒᠗᠗

5.3 ...have entered into *the third angle*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Du iv*) Two syllables. Likely a long “U” followed by a short “I.”

(**Dee – du-i-v*) See the *48Claves*. Here Dee seems to indicate three syllables.

However, I have settled upon the two-syllable version in my pronunciation.

I have adopted the accent from Sdiu (fourth angle).

Note: that Duiv is not D + Viv- which would mean “third second.” However, combining D (third) and Div (angle) only results in Div. (The repeated letter “D” would vanish.) The “U” is included to differentiate the word, though I am not sure why “U” is chosen.

Graph (E)

7

Eai* (ee-AY-ii) *prep.* Amongst

7 7 7

Alternate Spelling: (*Dee 1.67 – AAI *The first A may be an A an O or an E*)

Thus, there are two alternate spellings for Aai (amongst).

Pronunciation Notes: See Aai (amongst), which Dee indicates has three syllables.

Also:

Aai (ay-AY-ii) Amongst (you)

Aaf (ay-AF) Amongst

Aaiom (ay-AY-om) Amongst (us?)

Aao (ay-ay-OH) Amongst

Oai (oh-AY-ii) Amongst

“Ecrin” (EE-krin) *n.* Praise

7 7 7 7 7

Compounds:

Odecrin (oh-dee-KRIN) [Od + “Ecrin”] And the Praise (of)

Also:

Oecrimi (oh-EE-krim-ii) To Sing Praises

Ednas (ed-nas)* *n.* Receivers

7 7 7 7 7

5.51 Conclude us as *receivers* of your mysteries.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Ed nas*) Two syllables. Both vowels appear to take their short sounds.

(*Dee – *ed-nas*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that from *TFR*.

Note: This may also be the verb “to receive.” However, it is used in Key 5 as a noun.

Ef (ef)* v. To Visit

𐌸

12.12 ...bind up your girdles and *visit us*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ef*) One syllable. The “E” is likely a phonetic gloss. (See F).

Also:

F (ef) Visit

Efafafe (ee-FAY-fay-fee)* n. Vials

𐌸𐌸𐌸𐌸𐌸𐌸𐌸

9.7 ...which have *vials* 8 of wrath...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – E fa fa fe*) Four syllables. The initial “E” stands alone. The two “A”s are each long vowels. The final “E” is uncertain- as it could be silent, or it could make a long “E” sound. I have chosen the long “E.”

(**Dee – efáfâfe*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed an accent on the second syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound.

Note: This word is a palindrome. It is spelled the same forward as it is spelled backward.

Also:

Ofafafe (oh-FAY-fay-fee) Vials

EI (el)* *prop. n.* The First

𐌸

6.8 ...whom *the First* hath planted...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – el*) One syllable. The “E” is likely a phonetic gloss.

Compounds:

Gohel (GOH-hel) [Goho + El]	Sayeth the First
Lel (el-el) [L + El]	Same

Note: This reminds me of the Hebrew Name of God: El.

Also compare to the name of the Angel *El* (or *L*), one of the Sons of the Sons of Light. His name literally translates as “The First.”

Also:

“Lo” (loh)	The First
L (el)	The First
La (lah or el-ah)	The First
<i>Lu</i> (loo)	From One

“Elzap” (el-ZAP) *n.* Course

Ω # P κ

Compounds:

Elzaptilb (el-ZAP-tilb) [“Elzap” + Tilb]	Her Course
--	------------

Also:

“Lzar” (el-ZAR)	Courses
-----------------	---------

Elzaptilb (el-ZAP-tilb)* [“Elzap” + Tilb] *comp.* Her Course

∇ κ 7 √ Ω # P κ

30.57 *Her course*, let it run with the heavens...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – El zap tilb*) Three syllables. As we can see in the word “Lzar” (course) the “E” in Elzaptilb is a phonetic gloss only.

(**Dee – Elzáptilb*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

Em (em)* *n.* Nine

ε 7

6.4 The spirits of the fourth angle are *nine*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Em*) One syllable. The “E” is not likely a phonetic gloss- see M (except).

Note: I assume this is the word for “Nine” rather than the actual number “9.”

Emetgis (em-et-jis) *n.*

Seal

יגבגזגז

15.16 ...righteousness and *the seal of honour.*

Note: The transmission of Key 15 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Also note that the first four letters of this word are “EMET” (Hebrew for “truth”) This matches the name of Dee’s “Seal of Truth”- or “*Sigillum Dei Emet.*” Perhaps this Seal of Truth and the Seal of Honor are one and the same.

Pronunciation Note: I assume the “G” takes the soft sound, as it precedes an “I” (as in “giant“ or “gibberish“).

Emna (em-na)* *n.*

Here

הזעז

10.56 ...neither know any (long) time *here.*

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Em na*) Two syllables.

Note: Also see *Sem* (in this place).

EMOD (ee-mod)*

8763

זזעז

16.14 ...with feet 8763 that understand...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – E mod*) Two syllables. The initial “E” stands alone.

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 16. It was added later when Nalvage transmitted the English for the Key (see *TFR* p. 194). This seems to have been the case with many of the numbers mentioned in the Keys.

Enay (en-ay)* *n.*

Lord



7.8 ...wherein *the Lord* hath opened His mouth...

12.17 ...3663 that *the Lord* may be magnified...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 7.8 – Enay)

(*Dee 12.17 – E nay) Two syllables. Dee indicates here (word 12.17) that the “E” can stand alone (ee-nay). However, consider that the spelling of Enay is actually a phonetic gloss. The word is one and the same with NA (en-ay). Dee’s phonetic notes seem to indicate that either pronunciation is acceptable- though I have settled upon the “en-ay” version.

Compounds:

Zirenaiad (zii-er-NAY-ad) [Zir + Enay + Iad] I am the Lord (your) God

Also:

NA (en-ay) Lord

Eol (ee-OHL)* v. Made



3.29 In the first, *I made you* stewards...

Pronunciation Note:

(*Dee – EOL) Dee gives us little clue here.

(*Dee – E-ól) See the *48Claves*. Two syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The initial “E” stands alone.

Also:

Eolis (ee-OH-lis) Making

Oln (ohln) Made (of)

Note: Also see Ozazm (to make) and Ozazma (to make).

Eolis (ee-OH-lis)* v. To Make



13.9 ...*making* men drunken...

Pronunciation Note:

(**Dee – E o lis*) Three syllables. The “E” and “O” each stand alone.

(**Dee – eôlis*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “O” to indicate its long sound.

I have adopted the accent from Eol (made).

Also:

Eol (ee-OHL)

Made

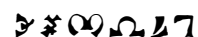
Oln (ohln)

Made (of)

Note: Also see Ozazm (to make) and Ozazma (to make).

Eophan (ee-oh-fan)* *n.*

Lamentation



10.14 ...22 nests of *lamination* and weeping...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – E o phan*) Three syllables. The initial “E” and the “O” each stand alone.

(**Dee – eôphan*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee places a circumflex over the “O” to indicate its long sound.

”Eors” (ee-ORS)*

n/a

Note: This word appears nowhere in the angelic system as of yet. It was originally dictated in the tenth Key as the word “thousand.” However, this was corrected on page 192 of *TFR* with the word Matb (10.45). “Eors” may have been merely a mistake on Kelley’s part, and not an Angelical word at all (there were many difficulties in the reception of Key 10). Other such interferences with the transmission of the Keys were attributed to demonic spirits- see “Piamol.”

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – E órs*) Two syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The initial “E” stands alone.

ERAN (ee-RAN)*

6332



18.14 ...the secrets of truth 6332 have their abiding...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – E ran*) Two syllables. The initial “E” stands alone.

(**Dee – erán*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 18. It was added later when Nalvage transmitted the English for the Key (see *TFR* p. 194). This seems to have been the case with many of the numbers mentioned in the Keys.

Erm (erm) *n.* Ark / Refuge / Haven

εεγ

1.45 ...delivered you a rod with *the ark of knowledge*.

“Es” (es) *n.* Fourth

γ

Compounds:

Odes (ohd-es) [Od + “Es”] And Fourth

Also:

S (es) Fourth

Note: The “E” in “Es” is a phonetic gloss.

Also note this is the word for “fourth”, but not the number 4. The word “fourth” could be a noun or adjective, but is used here as a noun.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Es*

Esiasch (ee-sii-ash)* *n.* Brothers

αβγδζη

5.26 ...they are *the brothers of* the first and second...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – E siach*) I suggest three syllables here. The initial “E” stands alone.

Note that Dee indicates the sound of “*ach*” for “ASCH.” I assume this means the “CH” makes the “tch” sound (as in our word ‘church’) instead of the harder “Kh” sound. However, the preceding “S” would give the “Ch” an extra soft sound, almost like a hard “Sh.”

(**Dee – esíach*) See the *48Claves*. Note the circumflex over the “I”- indicating

the long sound.

Ethamz (ee-THAM-zohd)* *v.*

To Cover

פֶּעֶזְמָז

9.51 Their heads *are covered with* diamond...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – E tham Zod*) Three syllables. The initial “E” and the final “Z” each stand alone. The “A” should take a short sound.

(**Dee – ethámz*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

“Etharzi” (eth-AR-zii) *n.*

Peace

אֶתְרָזִי

Compounds:

Fetharzi (feth-AR-zii) [F + “Etharzi”] Visit (Us) In Peace

Or (F)



F (ef) *v.*

To Visit



Compounds:

Fbliard (ef-blii-ard) [F + “Bliard”]

Visit (with) comfort

Fcaosga (ef-kay-OS-ga) [F + Caosga]

Visit the Earth

Fetharzi (feth-AR-zii) [F + “Etharzi”]

Visit in peace

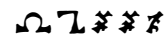
Also:

Ef (ef)

To Visit

Faaip (fay-AY-ip)* *n.*

Voices (Voicings / Psalms?)



2.5 ...understand your *voices* of wonder...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Fa á ip*) *Dee* indicates three syllables, the second “A” standing alone and accented.

(**Dee – Fa-á-ip*) See *48Claves*. This note matches the one from *TFR*.

Shared Root?:

Farzem (farz-em)

Uplifted Voices

Bia (bii-a)

Voice

Note: The word *Bia* appears to be Angelical for “voice”- as in one’s speaking voice. *Faaip*, however, has the connotation of something that is said (as in to voice an opinion), or perhaps sung. *Key Two* gives me the impression that the *Faaip* (“voices” of wonder) are actually “songs” (or “voicings”) of wonder- something akin to Psalms.

Also see *Luiahe* (song of honor).

Faboan (fay-boh-an)* *n.*

Poison



10.32 ...live sulphur myngled with *poison*.

Pronunciation Notes:

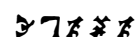
(**Dee – Fa bo an*) Three syllables. The first “A” and the “O” take their long sounds.

(**Dee – fabôan*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “O” to indicate its long sound.

Note: See also Tatan (Wormwood).

Fafen (fay-fen)* *n.*

Intent



3.43 ...true ages of time, *to the intent that* from your highest...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Fafen*) The “E” likely gives the “A” a long sound.

Also:

Fafen (fay-fen)**

Train

12.14 Bring down *your train*...

Pronunciation Notes: (***Dee – Fa fen*) Two syllables.

Note: This is one of the few instances where a single Angelical word *appears* to have two completely separate definitions. The “train” in Key 12 appears to have a triple meaning. 1) The poetry suggests the train of a royal robe or wedding gown. 2) It also suggests the meaning of “retinue”- so the Key is asking the Angels to descend with their servants and ministers. Finally, 3) a “train” can be defined as a “succession of events” or “consequences” - which best suits the word Fafen as a synonym of “Intention.” (As in a “train of thought.”)

Fam (fam) *prop. n.*

"Letter S/Sh"



Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *S/Sh*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet:

The letter *S/Sh* is named *Shin*, but *Shin* also translates as “Tooth.”) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Compare from *Loagaeth: Fam*

Faonts (fay-onts)* *v.*

To Dwell (within)

↵ ↶ ↷ ↸ ↹ ↺ ↻

5.11 ...and *dwelling within* the brightness of the heavens...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Fa onts*) Two syllables. There is no “AO” letter combination in early-modern English- each letter makes a separate sound- as in our word “chaos.” The “A” is likely long.

Shared Root:

Fargt (farj-et)

Dwelling Places

“Faorgt” (fay-or-jet)

Dwelling Place

“Faorgt” (fay-or-jet) *n.*

Dwelling Place

↵ ↶ ↷ ↸ ↹ ↺ ↻

Compounds:

Odfaorgt (ohd-fay-or-jet) [Od + “Faorgt”] And The Dwelling Place

Also:

Fargt (farj-et)

Dwelling Places

Faonts (fay-onts)

To Dwell (within)

Fargt (farj-et)* *n.*

Dwelling Places

↵ ↶ ↷ ↸ ↹ ↺ ↻

30.89 *And the dwelling places*, let them forget...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Farg t Gad*) Two syllables. Dee’s notation appears to indicate a hard “G” at the end of the first syllable, and the “T” stands alone. However, see the pronunciation for Odfaorgt, where we find the “G” can be soft, and combines with the “T” to indicate the sound of “*dgt*”- or “jet.”

Also:

“Faorgt” (fay-or-jet)

Dwelling Place

Faonts (fay-onts)

To Dwell (within)

Farzm (farz-em) *v.* Uplifted Voices (To Speak Up).

ƒPƒƒƒ

1.48 ...*you lifted up your voices* and swore...**Shared Root?:**

Faaip (fay-AY-ip)

Voices (Psalms?)

Bia (bii-a)

Voices

Fbliard (ef-blii-ard)* [F + “Bliard”] *comp.*

Visit (with) Comfort

ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ

6.22 ...*visit with comfort* the earth...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – F bli ard*) Three syllables. The initial “F” stands alone. The “P” is likely long (as in our words “dial” and “trial.”)

(**Dee – f-bliard*) See the *48Claves*. This note shows the “F” standing alone.

Fcaosga (ef-kay-OS-ga)* [F + Caosga] *comp.*

Visit The Earth

ƒƒƒƒƒƒƒ

4.35 ...*arise you sons of pleasure and visit the earth...***Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – F gaos ga*) Four syllables. Dee originally wrote this word as “Fgaosga” – which is apparently a mistake for Fcaosga (see Caosga). Therefore, the “G” in the second syllable is likely a “C” instead.

(**Dee – F caósga*) See the *48Claves*. Note the accent on the third syllable.

Fetharzi (feth-AR-zii)* [F + “Etharzi”] *comp.*

Visit in peace

ƒPƒƒƒƒƒ

5.47 ...*visit us in peace...***Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – Feth ár zi*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second.

Dee originally had “Sfetharzi” written for this word – though his phonetic note excludes the “S.” (The Angelical itself does not require the “S” at all, as the word F indicates “visit.”) It is possible that the “S” was merely held over from

the end of the previous word (Qaas).

(*Dee – *Feth-ar-zi*) See the *48Claves*. This note essentially matches that from *TFR*.

Fifalz (fii-falz)* v.

Weed Out

Ɔ ɔ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

30.86 ...let them vex and *weed out* one another.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Fi falz*) Two syllables.

Fisis (FIS-iis)* v.

To Execute

(i.e- Carry Out)

ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

30.8 ...and *execute* the judgement of the Highest.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *fisise*) This appears to indicate two syllables. The final “E” in Dee’s phonetic note indicates a long “I” in the second syllable.

(*Dee – *fisis*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the “I” in the first syllable.

Ged (G/J)



Ga (gay) *prop. n.*

n/a



Pronunciation Note: I have chosen the long "A" sound based upon the likely pronunciation of Za. (See Za.)

Note: See *TFR* p. 228-9. The names of most of the Angels encountered by Dee and Kelley can be found in other parts of the angelic system- such as the *Heptarchia* or Great Table (Watchtower) systems. However, *Ga* is one of the few entirely unique Angels that appeared to the two men. It was very late in the angelic journals, after all of the essential angelic magick had been transmitted. One day, Kelley saw three little creatures running around the floor of the room. It turned out that they were Angels from the Great Table (Watchtowers)- but their names were *not* derived according to the instructions Ave had previously given to Dee.

Ga says of himself: "I am the midst of the third [Tablet],* and the last of the spirit of life.** Understand in this temporal controversy, and conflict of man's soul. But not according to his eternal and immeasurable proportion." Dee notes, in Latin: "*Ga* - The Last of the Spirit of Life."

The three Angels, apparently jointly, say, "For even as the father, son and holy spirit are one, but of themselves and being dilated, is full of power, and many. So are we one particularly in power,*** but separated. Notwithstanding, spiritually of, and amongst, others, and dilated in the will of God, and into the branches of his determinations. But, particularly living, and jointly praising God."

Notes: * - Dee notes the Angels are numbering the Watchtowers in an odd fashion. So that in this case, he points out, the numbering should follow: First = eastern, Second = western, Third = southern and Fourth = the northern Watchtower. In the above text, I have added the bracketed [Tablet] in order to clarify the speech.

** - *Ga's* name is found as the last two letters on the Line of the Holy Spirit (the horizontal arm of the Great Cross) of the Southern Watchtower tablet.

(*** - *On the next page Dee notes: The three names make one name of 7 letters- Gazavaa.*)

I, further, note that all three of these names begin with capitol letters on the Great Table (Watchtowers). Also, each one of them terminates once it hits the Great Cross, Black Cross or the end of the Watchtower. We may have discovered an entirely new angelic system in the Watchtowers.

(See *Vaa*, and *Za*. Also see *Carmara*, *Galvah*, *Hagonel*, *Mapsama*, *Murifri* and *Nalvage*, .)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ga*

“GA” (gah) 31

✠ 6

Compounds:

Iga (ii-gah) [I + “GA”] Is 31

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 11. It was added later when *Nalvage* transmitted the English for the Key (see *TFR* p. 193). This seems to have been the case with many of the numbers mentioned in the Keys.

Jabes (jay-bes) n/a

17V ✠ 6

Note: See the *5Books* p.298, where the Angels use the phrase "*Ne Ne Ne na Jabes.*" But no definitions of these words are offered.

Pronunciation Note: The final “E” should make the “A” long.

Gah (jah)* *n.* Spirits

∞ ✠ 6

6.1 *The spirits of the fourth angle...*

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Gah*) One syllable. Also see:

(**Dee – Iah.*) See the *5Books*, p. 302. In most cases, a “G” followed by an “A” makes the hard “guh” sound. However, when this word appears in *Loagaeth*,

Dee notes in the margin that it should begin with the soft “juh” sound.
(Remember that “I” and “J” are interchangeable in Dee’s English.)

Possible Root For:

<i>Gahoachma</i> (jah-hohk-ma)	I Am that I Am
<i>Gahire</i> (jah-hii-er)	(A Name of God?)

Note: The way the term “spirits” is used in Key 6 indicates that this word does not indicate lower spirits, demons, fairies, etc. This is further supported by the appearance of this word as a root in two Names of God. Therefore, Gah would represent “pure spirits” or Angels- used in the same sense as we might describe the Holy “Spirit.”

See *Tohcoth* (“nature spirits”).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Gah*

<i>Gahire</i> (jah-hii-er) <i>prop. n.?</i>	(A Name of God?)
---	------------------

ገጽገጽገጽገጽ

Possible Shared Root:

Gah (jah)	Spirits
Gahoachma (jah-hohk-ma)	I Am that I Am

Note: See *TFR* p. 3. The Angel *Murifri* here speaks a prayer in Angelical, and Kelley can only overhear a few of the words: *Oh Gahire Rudna gepna oh Gahire*. It is unclear whether this represents a single Angelical phrase, or if they are disconnected words recorded by Dee as Kelley overheard them here and there in the prayer. No translations are suggested.

It seems likely, at least, that *Oh Gahire* is intended as a repeated phrase. *Oh* may indicate "Come and Bear Witness" and *Gahire* is likely a Name of God associated by root with *Gahoachma* (I Am that I Am). Therefore, *Oh Gahire* is likely an invocation of some aspect of God.

<i>Gahoachma</i> (jah-hohk-ma) <i>prop. n.</i>	I Am that I Am*
--	-----------------

ገጽገጽገጽገጽገጽገጽገጽገጽ

Possible Shared Root:

Gah (jah)	Spirits
<i>Gahire</i> (jah-hii-er)	(A Name of God?)

Note: (*Dee - *Gahoachma* = *I Am that I Am*, *Edward Kelley expounded it.*) See

the *5Books* p. 322. The first words spoken by the angelic "voice" in this session were, "I AM. Gahoachma." This is likely a proper name of God, based upon the Hebrew Name given to Moses at the Burning Bush: *Eheieh asher Eheieh* (I Am that I Am). It represents the pure and essential Divine Consciousness, without personality or duality.

I note that Gah (Spirit) seems to be the root of Gahoachma. I also note a similarity between the "-hoachma" portion of the word and the Hebrew *Hochmah* (Wisdom).

Gal (gal) *prop. n.*

"Letter D"



Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *D*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *D* is named *Daleth*, but *Daleth* also translates as "Door.") However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Also see *TFR* p. 34-35. This session is recorded entirely in Latin. Here we find this Angelical phrase spoken by "a Voice": "*Garil zed masch, ich na gel galaht gemp gal noch Cabanladan.*" (Note the word *gal*.) No translation or context is offered.

Compare from *Lougaeth*: Gal

Galaht (gal-aht)

n/a



Note: See *TFR* p. 34-35. This session is recorded entirely in Latin. Here we find this Angelical phrase spoken by "a Voice": "*Garil zed masch, ich na gel galaht gemp gal noch Cabanladan.*" No translation or context is offered.

Galgol (gal-gol)

n/a



Note: See *5Books* p. 366. The Angel Illemese appears to Dee and Kelley with a bundle of empty boxes that he calls virtuous. When Dee asks for an explanation, Illemese says, "Will you have my bill? [...] I will show it. Serve it, where you list. *Iudra galgol astel.*" Dee states that he and Kelley do not understand, and wish to know how it can be served. But Illemese never offers definitions for these Angelical words.

I note a similarity between this word and the Hebrew word for “whirling”, *Galgal*. The *Galgalim* are an order of Angels also known as the “Wheels” (*Auphanim*).

Galsagen (GAL-saj-en)* *prop. n. or v.?*

Divine Power Creating
the Angel of the Sun**

𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee – *gálsagen*) See the *5Books*, p. 307. Dee places an accent over the first “A.”

From *Loagaeth*. (**Dee – *The Divine power creating the Angel of the Sonne.*) See *5Books* p. 307. The word “Sonne” likely means “Sun”. See the *5Books* p. 81-2, where Dee and Kelley meet an Angel named Salamian, who claims to be “mighty in the Sonne. There is ample evidence that Salamian is an Angel of the Sun. Dee notes that his name can be found in the *Heptameron*, with that grimoire’s “Call of Sunday.” Later in the same session, the Archangel Raphael tells Dee to contact the Olympic Solar Angel *Och*. (See the *Arbatel of Magic* for *Och*.) Then, still during the same session, Michael (Archangel of the Sun) claims that Salamian is under his direction.

Galsuagath (gals-vay-gath)

n/a

𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉

Note: See *TFR* p. 22. Here, the Guardian Angel of Lord Lasky of Poland says a prayer on Lasky’s behalf, which ends with, “Grant this *Camascheth galsuagath garnastel zurah logaah luseroth*.” No translation is offered.

Pronunciation Note: I have opted to pronounce the “U” as a “V” in this case, as it immediately precedes another vowel.

Galvah (gal-VAH)* *prop. n.*

The End (or *Omega*)**

𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee, recording the words of Galvah – “My name is *Galua’h*”) See *TFR* p. 12. Galvah is likely two syllables, with the accent shown in the middle of the second syllable. The “U” takes the harder “V” sound.

Note: (*Dee, recording the words of Galvah – “My name is *Galua’h*, in your

language I am called Finis. [...] I am Finis, I am a beam of that Wisdom which is the end of man's excellency.") See *TFR* p. 12 - 14. *Finis* is Latin for "the end." Galvah arrived after 48 Tables of *Loagaeth* had been delivered already, and it was Her job to deliver the final Table. (Thus, seeing the Book through to its End.)

On p. 13, *Galvah* reveals that she is the Mother of the Daughters and the Daughters of the Daughters of Light. (This makes Her one and the same with "I AM", the mother of the Daughter of the Daughters named Madimi. See *TFR* p. 27.)

On p. 14, we learn that *Galvah* is a proper name, and not the general word for "the end." (*Galvah: Understand my name particularly, and not generally.*) Later on the same page, the Angel Ilemese refers to Galvah as "Wisdom." All of this information indicates that this entity is no less than *Sophia* of the Gnostics, the *Shekinah* of Judaism, the Soul of the World of the Hermeticists, the Bride of God. "I AM" (a shortened form of the Name of God given to Moses: *I Am that I Am.*) is likely Her truest name. *Galvah*, therefore, is a specific title. It likely relates to the Greek *Omega* in the Biblical phrase: "I Am the *Alpha* and the *Omega*." (See Revelation Ch 1:8.)
(Also see *Carmara, Ga, Hagonel, Mapsama, Murifri, Nalvage, Vaa and Za* .)

Note: See U1 for the general Angelical word for "the end."

Ganiurax (gan-ii-ur-ax)

n/a

Γ # ε α 7 β # 6

Note: See the *5Books* p. 413. Kelley overhears many voices singing a song at some distance, and these are the words Dee recorded: *Pinzu-a lephe ganiurax kelpadman pacaph*. No translations are suggested.

Note that *Ganiurax* may have the "-ax" suffix indicating action.

Garil (gar-il)

n/a

κ 7 ε # 6

Note: See *TFR* p. 34-35. This session is recorded entirely in Latin. Here we find this Angelical phrase spoken by "a Voice": "*Garil zed masch, ich na gel galaht gemp gal noch Cabanladan*." No translation or context is offered.

Garmal (gar-mal)

n/a

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹

Note: See the *5Books* p. 415. This is part of a prayer recited jointly by the Archangels Michael, Raphael, and Uriel: “*Huseh Huseh Huseh garmal, Peleh Peleh Peleh pacaduasam.*” No translations are suggested.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Garmah, Garmes*

Garnastel (gar-nas-tel)

n/a

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹

Note: See *TFR* p. 22. Here, the Guardian Angel of Lord Lasky of Poland says a prayer on Lasky's behalf, which ends with, "Grant this *Camascheth galsuagath garnastel zurah logaah luseroth.*" No translation is offered.

Also See:

Astel (ast-el)

n/a

Gascampho (gas-KAM-foh)* *interr.*

Why Didst Thou So?*

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee* – *gascámpho* or *gáscampho*) See the *5Books*, p. 310. *Dee* places an accent over the second “A”, and then offers the alternative of placing the accent over the first “A” in a footnote. I have settled on the first option.

From *Loagaeth*: (**Dee* – “*Why didst thou so?*”: *as God said to Lucifer. The word hath 64 significations.*) See the *5Books*, p. 310. This is likely a reference to Lucifer's rebellion in heaven, or (more precisely) to the judgment of Lucifer afterward.

Gazavaa (gah-zah-vay) *prop. n.?*

n/a*

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹

Note: (**Dee* - *The three names make one name of 7 letters- Gazavaa.*)

See *TFR* p. 228-9. A compound word made from the three Angels *Ga*, *Za* and *Vaa*- who appear upon the Great Table (Watchtowers), but represent some hitherto unknown system of name-derivation. *Dee* created the compound *Gazavaa* when the three Angels told him, "For even as the father, son and holy spirit are one, but of themselves and being dilated,* is full of power, and many. So are we one particularly in power, but separated."

It is unclear if *Gazavaa* is a true Angelical word, or if Dee was merely taking the above words of the three Angels too literally. It appears to me that many further Angelical names might be derived from the Watchtowers as we see with *Ga*, *Za*, and *Vaa*.

For a full account, see the notes with *Ga*, *Za* and *Vaa*.

Note: * - “Dilated” would mean “spread out.” In this case, it indicates the separation of the One God into the Trinity.

“Gchis” (jee-KIIS) *v.*

Are

ᵛᵏᵒᵒᵑᵑᵑᵑ

Compounds:

Gchisge (jee-KIIS-jee) [“Gchis” + “Ge”] Are not

Also:

Chis (kiis)	Are
Chiis (kiis)	Are (they)
“Chisda” (kiis-da)	Are there
Chiso (kiis-oh)	Shall be
”Ichis” (jay-kiis)	Are
Zchis (zohd-kiis)	(they) Are

Note: “Gchis” and “Ichis” should be the same word- both are spelled the same in Angelical characters, with an initial Ged (J). See note at Gchisge.

Gchisge (jee-KIIS-jee)* [“Gchis” + “Ge”] *comp.*

Are not

ᵛᵏᵒᵒᵑᵑᵑᵑ

4.7 ...*Are not* the Thunders of Increase numbered...?

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *G Chis ge*) Three syllables. The “I” and “J” are often interchangeable in Dee’s English. The “J” makes a soft “G” (juh) sound, which is likely what Dee was hearing in both Gchisge and Ichisge. It is likely that both words begin with the Angelical Letter Ged (J).

Since Dee capitalized the second syllable, it *may* indicate the accent there. Also, see Chis and Chiis (are) for the long “I” sound.

(**Dee* – *G-chisge*) See the *48Claves*. This looks like two syllables. However, three syllables are indicated elsewhere (including the word Ichisge).

Also:

Ichisge (jay-KIIS-jee) Are not

“Ge” (jee) *adv.* Not

76

Compounds:

Gchisge (jee-KIIS-jee) [“Gchis” + “Ge”] Are Not

Ichisge (jay-KIIS-jee) [“Ichis” + “Ge”] Are Not

Tage (tayj) [Ta + “Ge”] As (is) Not

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Ge, Ie

Note: See also Ip (*not*), “Pam” (*not*) and Ag (*none*).

Gebofal (jeb-oh-fal) *n.*

"The Practice of the 49

Gates of Understanding"*

𐌂𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

Note: (**Dee* recording the words of Levanael - "Now to the work intended, which is called in the Holy Art Gebofal. Which is not, (as the philosophers have written), the first step supernatural, but it is the first supernatural step naturally limited unto the 48 Gates of Wisdom; where your Holy Book beginneth.") See *TFR* p. 373. The Holy Book in question, of course, is the *Book of Loagaeth*. *Gebofal*, therefore, must be the Angelical name of the practice of opening the 48 Gates.

Ged (jed) *prop. n.*

"Letter G/ J"*

𐌂76

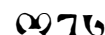
Note: The name of the Angelical letter for G/J. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter G/J is named *Gimel*, but *Gimel* also translates as "Camel.") However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

(* *Dee* – After that he said, One, One, One, Great, Great, Great!) This does not appear to be a definition of Ged, but an invocation associated with the word in some way. See the letter *Med*, where another invocation is made along with the delivery of a letter.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Ged, Ied

Geh (jay)* *v.*

Art (i.e.- Are)

16.19 Great *art* thou in the God of...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Geh jeh*) One syllable. Dee indicates that the “G” should take a soft “J” sound. In early-modern English, the “EH” would have combined to form a long “A” sound.

Note: See also Chis (are). Perhaps Geh (art) is a term of formality or respect?

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Geh, Ieh*

Geiad (jej-AYD)* *prop. n.*

Lord and Master

5.54 ...*our Lord and Master* is all one...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ge jad ie in as ien*,** *the iad as iade*) The word Geiad only appears in Dee’s *48Claves*. It is missing from *TFR* (perhaps from damage to the text?) – but Dee’s slightly confusing phonetic note is still there. Based on this note, I believe Dee originally wrote Geiad in his journal (*TFR*) as “Ie iad” – divided into two syllables. The first syllable (*ie* or *ge*) sounds similar to “*ien*” (“*jen*”)– that is the “I” sounds like “J”, and the “E” takes its short sound. The second syllable (*iad*) must sound like our word “jade”– with the “I” again taking the “J” sound.

I have adopted the accent from similar words.

Notes: ** - I believe that “ie in as ien” should be “ie *as in* ien.”

Ge is Englished elsewhere as “not”- though it is obviously not intended in this case.

Also:

<i>Gohed</i> (joh-ED)	One Everlasting...
Iad (yad)	God
“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS)	Eternal God
Iadpil (ii-AD-pil)	(to) Him
Iaida (jay-II-da)	The Highest
Iaidon (jay-II-don)	All powerful

Ioiad (joh-JAD)	Him that liveth forever
Oiad (oh-ii-AD)	of God
Piad (pii-AD)	Your God

Gel (jel) n/a

𐄂 76

Note: See *TFR* p. 35. This session is recorded entirely in Latin. Here we find this Angelical phrase spoken by "a Voice": "*Garil zed masch, ich na gel galaht gemp gal noch Cabanladan.*" No translation or context is offered.

Compare from Loagaeth: *Gel, Geld*

Gemeganza (jeem-gan-za) Your Will Be Done /
As You Wish*

𐄂 𐄃 𐄄 𐄅 76 76

Note: (**Dee* - *gemeganza* = *your will be done*) See the *5Books* p. 314. Dee here asks if he and Kelley can leave off for the night, as it is getting late. A voice responds, "*Gemeganza.*"

Gemp (jemp) n/a

𐄂 76

Note: See *TFR* p. 34-35. This session is recorded entirely in Latin. Here we find this Angelical phrase spoken by "a Voice": "*Garil zed masch, ich na gel galaht gemp gal noch Cabanladan.*" No translation or context is offered.

Gephna (jef-na) n/a

𐄂 𐄃 𐄄 76

Note: See *TFR* p. 3. The Angel *Murifri* here speaks a prayer in Angelical, and Kelley can only overhear a few of the words: *Oh Gahire Rudna gepna oh Gahire*. It is unclear whether this represents a single Angelical phrase, or if they are disconnected words recorded by Dee as Kelley overheard them here and there in the prayer. No translations are suggested.

Ger (jer)* *prop. n.* "Letter Q/Qu"

𐄂 76

Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *Q/Qu*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet:

The letter *Q/Qu* is named *Qoph*, but *Qoph* also translates as "Ear.") However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Pronunciation Notes: (* *Dee – In sound, gierh.*) In Dee's notation *gierh*, the "GI" may be the same as "GJ"- to indicate a soft "G" (or J) sound. This is the pronunciation I have chosen for the word. However, it is also possible that the "IE" are intended to make an "ee" sound- so the word would sound like "jee-rr."

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ger*

Geta (jet-a) *adv.*

Thither / There (?)

✠↙76

Note: See *TFR* p. 32. Here, Dee is speaking with the Angel *Madimi*. Suddenly, *Madimi* halts the session and demands, "*Carma geta Barman.*" Dee asks her what this means, and she replies (in Latin, which roughly translates to:) "Come out of there, *Barma.*" *Madimi's* command exorcises 15 spirits from the body of Edward Kelley, the chief of whom is named *Barma*. After a short exchange (see *Gil*, etc.), *Madimi* banishes all 15 spirits back to hell "until the last cry." (That is, until the End Times.)

Carma Geta is likely intended as an exorcism phrase to command lesser spirits, and not something one would use with the Angels.

Note: Also see "Da" (There).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Get*

Gethog (jeth-og) *prop. n.*

"A Divine Name From
the *Sigillum Emeth*"

☞☞↙2☞☞☞☞

Note: See the *5Books* p. 161. (*Hamuthz Gethog*) Kelley is having a vision of the Seven Biblical Days of Creation at this point- during which the Seven Ensigns of Creation are revealed. Oddly, the reception of one Ensign was interrupted by the reception of another. This interruption was marked by the sudden speaking of the words "*Hamuthz Gethog.*" (Dee does not attribute these words to any particular Angel. Much of the content of these sessions are merely attributed to "a voice.") The "woman" who appears at these words creates the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and then presents her Ensign. (This happens to be the Ensign from which is drawn one of the Seals of the Watchtowers.) She then

exits, and the interrupted vision continues.

No translation is given for *Hamuthz*, but *Gethog* is recognizable as one of the Divine Names encoded upon the Seal of Truth.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Gethgol*

“Giar” (jii-ar) *n.* Harvest

⚔️⚔️⚔️

Compounds:

Aziagiar (ay-zii-AY-jii-ar) [“Azia” + “Giar”] Like Unto the Harvest

Pronunciation Notes: The vowel sound made by “IA” is unclear. However, we can find it in words like “dial”, “dialect”, or “William.” Based on this, I have assumed the sound should be a long “I” followed by a short “A.”

Gigipah (jij-ii-pah)* *n.* (living) Breath

⚔️⚔️⚔️⚔️⚔️

3.12 Six are the seats of *living breath*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Gi gi pah*) Three syllables.

(**Dee – Gigîpah*) See *48Claves*. Note that Dee places a circumflex over the second “î”- indicating its long sound. Thus, I assume the first “î” takes its short sound.

Gil (jil) n/a

⚔️⚔️⚔️

Note: See *TFR* p. 32. Here, the Angel *Madimi* has just interrupted the session to exorcise several demons from the body of Kelley. (See *Carma*, etc.) These spirits came out of Kelley violently, scratching each other in the face and swarming about *Madimi*. To her, the spirits spoke in Angelical, "*Gil de pragma kures helech*." Dee asks *Madimi* what this means, and she replies (in Latin, which roughly translates as:), "We want to live here in our [friends]." (*Madimi* does not offer definitions for the individual words.)

When Dee asks who these "friends" are supposed to be, the spirits indicate Kelley as their place of habitation. (Probably meaning both Dee and Kelley.) *Madimi* then banishes them away.

Gisg (gizh) *prop. n.*

"Letter T"

⚡⚡⚡⚡

Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *T*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *T* is named *Teth*, but *Teth* also translates as “Serpent.”) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Githgulcag (jith-gul-kag) *prop. n.*

Lucifer, Satan(?)

⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡

Note: See *TFR* p. 6. Here, an Angel (who is later identified as the Daughter of Light named *Aath*) tells Dee, "It is written that Pride was the first offense. *Githgulcag* knew not himself. Therefore he was ignorant. [...] You will grant me that pride is the greatest sin. Pride was the cause he knew not himself. Therefore Pride is the cause of Ignorance. Ignorance was the nakedness wherewithal you were first tormented,* and the first Plague that fell onto man was the want of Science." *Aath* appears to first explain the reason for Lucifer's Fall, and then ends her speech with a very Hermetic interpretation of the Fall from Eden.

Could *Githgulcag* have some indication of "ignorance."?

Note: * - See Genesis 3:7, “And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked.”

Also see *Coronzon* (the Devil, Satan) and *Telocvovim* (likely a name for the fallen Lucifer).

Givi (jiv-ii)* *adj.*

Stronger

⚡⚡⚡⚡

2.23 ...*stronger* are your feet than the barren stone.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Giui*) The letter “U” should probably sound like “V” when surrounded by vowels. The initial “G” should have a soft sound when preceding an “I”, and the final “I” likely has the long sound.

Note: Also see *Umadea* (strong towers), *Umplif* (strength) and *Ugeg* (become strong).

Gizyax (jiz-wii-aks)* *n.*

Earthquakes

⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡

10.43 ...a hundred mighty *earthquakes*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Giz y ax*) Three syllables. The initial “G” should take the soft (“J”) sound when preceding an “I.” The “Y” stands alone.

Gmicalzo (jee-mii-KAYL-zoh)* *n.*

In Power (and presence?)

𐌆𐌱𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌾

6.37 ...I move you *in power and presence*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – G-ni cal zo*) Likely four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. Dee here indicates that the initial “G” stands alone. The “I” and “A” should take their long sounds (see Micalzo). Also note that Dee wrote an “N” in his phonetic note, but this is likely a mistake for “M.”

(**Dee – g-micalzo*) See the *48Claves*. The initial “G” is again standing alone. The accent is again on the third syllable.

Compounds:

Gmicalzoma (jee-mii-KAYL-zoh-ma)

[Gmicalzo + “Oma”]

With a Power
of Understanding

Also:

Micalp (mii-KALP)

Mightier

Micalzo (mii-KAYL-zoh)

Mighty

Micaoli (mii-KAY-oh-lii)

Mighty

Micaolz (mii-KAY-ohlz or mii-KAY-ohl-zohd)

Mighty

Omicaolz (oh-mii-KAY-ohl-zohd)

(be) Mighty

Possible Shared Root:

Miketh (mii-KETH)

“The True Measure of the
Will of God in Judgment,
which is by Wisdom”(?)

Note: Also see Umadea (strong towers), Umplif (strength), Ugeg (become strong), Vohim (mighty), and Nanaeel (my power).

Gmicalzoma (jee-mii-KAYL-zoh-ma)*

[Gmicalzo + “Oma”] *comp.*

Power of Understanding

€ ʌ P ɔ # B 7 ɛ ʊ

30.33with a *power of understanding* to dispose all things...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Gmi cáʌ zo ma*) Likely five syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. The “G” should stand alone, and the “I” and “O” should take their long sounds. Also, the first “A” is likely a long vowel- see Micalzo (mighty/power).

(*Dee – *gmicalzôma*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed the accent upon the third syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the “O” to indicate its long sound.

Gnay (nay)* v.

Doth (i.e.- Does)

7 # ʌ ʊ

9.33 ...as the rich man *doth* his treasure.

10.63 ...as the heart of man *doth* his thoughts.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee 9.33; 10.63 – *Gnay*) One syllable. In early-modern English, the digraph “Gn” began to take the sound of a hard “N”- such as in our words “gnat” and “gnash.”

Gnetaab (nee-TAY-ab)* n.

(your) Governments

V # ʌ / 7 ʌ ʊ

3.48 ...the corners of *your governments*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Gnetaab*) In early-modern English, the letters “GN” became a digraph that sounds like “N.” (As in our words “gnat” and “gnash.”) See Netaab (government) for further pronunciation notes.

(*Dee – *gne-táab*) See the *48Claves*. Likely three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “E” likely takes a long sound.

Also:

Anetab (ay-NEE-tayb)

(in) Government

Netaab (nee-TAY-ab)

Your Governments

Netaaib (nee-TAY-ay-ib)

Government

Tabaam (tay-BAY-an)

Governor

Tabaord (tay-BAY-ord)

(let) be Governed

Tabaori (tay-BAY-oh-rii)

Govern

“Tabas” (tay-BAS)

Govern

Further:

Cab (kab)

Rod / Sceptor

Caba (ka-BA)

To Govern

Gnonp (non-pee) v.

To Garnish

𐌲𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌶

1.31 Whose seats *I garnished with the fire...*

Gohed (joh-ED)* *prop. n.?*

“One Everlasting, All
Things Descending Upon
One”**

𐌶𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌵

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee* – *Gohed*, pronounced as *Iohed*...) See the *5Books*, p. 304. *Dee* here shows the pronunciation of “*Iohed*”- showing the soft “*G*” (or “*J*”) sound. I have adopted the accent from similar words.

From *Loagaeth*: (***Dee* – *Gohed*, pronounced as *Iohed*, signifieth *One Everlasting and all things Descending upon One*, and *Gohed Ascha* is as much to say as *One God*.) See the *5Books*, p. 304.

Also:

Geiad (jej-AYD)

Lord and Master

Iaisg (hay-IZH)

Everlasting One... God

Ioiaid (joh-JAD)

Him that Liveth Forever

“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS)

Eternal God

Gohel (GOH-hel)* [Goho + El] *comp.*

Sayeth the First

𐌶𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌵

2.41 ...arise, *sayeth the First*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *Go hel*) Two syllables, and the “*H*” is audible. I assume the “*E*” is a phonetic gloss, as it is in the word *El* (The First).

(**Dee* – *góhel*) See *48Claves*. The first syllable is given an accent.

Note: I am uncertain why the final “*O*” of *Goho* was dropped here. Angelical

usually only drops a letter in a compound if it is repeated twice. Note, for example, the compound Zirenaiad, formed of the words Zir, Enay and Iad. We can see that the final "Y" of Enay and the initial "I" of Iad combine into one letter in the compound.

Gohia (goh-HII-a)* v.

(we) Say

✱ 7 0 0 2 6

3.73 ...in whom *we say*, move...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee –Gohia*) I assume three syllables, with a long “I.” I have adopted the accent from other versions of this word.

Note: Though this word is similar to the compound word Gohoiad (*sayeth god*), it is apparent that Iad does not serve as a root here at all.

Also:

Goho (goh-HOH)

To Say

Gohol (goh-HOHL)

To Say

Gohon (goh-HON)

Have Spoken

Gohulim (goh-HOO-lim)

It Is Said

Gohus (goh-US)

(I) say

Goho (goh-HOH)* v.

To Say

2 0 0 2 6

1.4 ...*sayeth* the God of Justice...

3.2 Behold, *sayeth* your God...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee 1.4 – GOHO*)

(**Dee 3.2 – Goho*) Dee gives us little clue here. The initial “G” should take a hard sound when preceding an “O.” I suspect both “O”s take a long sound.

(**Dee 1.4; 3.2 – Gohó*) See *48Claves*. The accent is shown on the second syllable.

Compounds:

Gohoiad (goh-HOH-ii-ad) [Goho + Iad]

Sayeth God

Gohel (GOH-hel) [Goho + El]

Sayeth the First

Also:

Gohia (goh-HII-a)	(we) Say
Gohol (goh-HOHL)	To Say
Gohon (goh-HON)	Have Spoken
Gohulim (goh-HOO-lim)	It Is Said
Gohus (goh-US)	(I) say

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Goho, Gohor*

Gohoiad (goh-HOH-ii-ad)* [Goho + Iad] *comp.* Sayeth the Lord

ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

8.13 ...*sayeth the lord*, whose long continuance...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Go hó i ad*) This appears to be four syllables- though I find that it sounds more like three when spoken fluently. (Elsewhere, the word “Iad” is given the single-syllable pronunciation of “yad.”) There is an accent on the second syllable.

(**Dee – gohó î-ad*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again placed the accent on the second syllable. He also indicates that the “I” stands alone. (The circumflex over the “I” further indicates the long vowel sound.)

Gohol (goh-HOHL)* *v.* To Say

ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

4.6 ...*saying*, are not the thunders...

30.42 ...rose up in the beginning, *saying*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee 4.6 – Go hol*)

(**Dee 30.42 – Go hól*) Two syllables. The “G” before an “O” should take a hard sound (as in our words “going” and “gone”). In the phonetic note for word 30.42, Dee places the accent on the second syllable.

(**Dee 4.6; 30.42 – Gohól*) See the *48Claves*. Accent again on the second syllable.

Also:

Gohia (goh-HII-a)	(we) Say
Goho (goh-HOH)	To Say
Gohon (goh-HON)	Have Spoken
Gohulim (goh-HOO-lim)	It Is Said

Gohus (goh-US)

(I) say

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Goho***Goholor** (goh-HOH-lor)* v.

Lift up

3.61 *Lift up*, I say, yourselves...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – Goholor*) I suggest three syllables here. The “G” preceding an “O” is likely hard.

(**Dee – Gohólor*) See the *48Claves*. *Dee* places the accent on the second syllable.

Note: It is uncertain why this word “seems” to have *Goho* (*to say*) as a root. It may be a rare case of coincidentally similar spelling between unrelated Angelical words. Unfortunately, the Englished sense is not “uplifted voices” (see *Farzem*).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Gohor***Gohon** (goh-HON)* v.

Have Spoken

8.37 ...the thunders *have spoken*...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – Go hón*) Two syllables. The accent mark is placed on the second syllable. The first “O” should take its long sound.

(**Dee – gohón*) See the *48Claves*. This note essentially matches that from *TFR*.

Also:

Gohia (goh-HII-a)

(we) Say

Goho (goh-HOH)

To Say

Gohol (goh-HOHL)

To Say

Gohulim (goh-HOO-lim)

(it is) Said

Gohus (goh-US)

(I) say

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Goho*, *Gohonp*

Gohulim (goh-HOO-lim)* v.

(it is) Said

ᠭᠣᠬᠤᠯᠢᠮᠢ

30.12 ...to you *it is said*, behold...**Pronunciation Notes:**(**Dee – Go hú lim*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable.(**Dee – gohúlim*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent over the second syllable.**Also:**

Gohia (goh-HII-a)

(we) Say

Goho (goh-HOH)

To Say

Gohol (goh-HOHL)

To Say

Gohon (goh-HON)

Have Spoken

Gohus (goh-US)

(I) say

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Goho***Gohus** (goh-US)* v.

(I) say

ᠭᠣᠬᠤᠰᠤ

3.62 Lift up, *I say*, yourselves!12.24 Move, *I say*, and show yourselves.**Pronunciation Notes:**(**Dee 3.62 – Gohus*) Two syllables. I suggest a short “U” sound.(**Dee – gohús*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed an accent on the second syllable.**Also:**

Gohia (goh-HII-a)

(We) Say

Goho (goh-HOH)

To Say

Gohol (goh-HOHL)

To Say

Gohon (goh-HON)

Have Spoken

Gohulim (goh-HOO-lim)

(it is) Said

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Goho***Gon** (gon) *prop. n.*

"Letter I/ Y"

ᠭᠣᠨ

Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *I/Y*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *I* is named *Yod*, but *Yod* also translates as “Hand.”) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Gono (gon-oh) *n.*

Faith (Trust / Loyalty)



1.51 ...and swore obedience *and faith* to him...

Note: Also see *Congamphlgh* (Faith/Holy Ghost).

Gosaa (goh-say-ay)* *n.*

Stranger



30.109 ...let her be known, and another while *a stranger*.

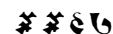
Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Go sa a*) Three syllables. The final “A” stands alone. The other two vowels also appear to take their long sounds.

(**Dee – gosâa*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the first “A” to indicate its long sound.

Graa (gray)* *n.*

Moon



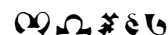
1.16 ...*the moon* is a through-thrusting fire...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – GRAA*) Dee gives us little clue here. Likely, the double “A” indicates a long vowel, as we see in early-modern English.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Gra*

Graph (grakh-fa)* *prop. n.*

"Letter E"*



Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *E*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *E* is named *Aleph*, but *Aleph* also translates as “Ox/Bull.”) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee – The sound as Grakpha, in the throat.*) Dee adds

the K in the center of this word, likely to indicate a throaty "Kh" sound just before the F sound. I normally pronounce the word along the lines of "grah-fa."

Grsam (gur-sam)* *n.*

Admiration

ᠭᠷᠰᠠᠮ

1.37 ...beautified your garments with *admiration*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – as *Gursam*) Usually, the “G” and “R” would combine to form a “Gr” sound. However, this should be followed by a vowel- such as in the words “great” and “grant.” In the case of Grsam, the first two letters are followed by a consonant. Therefore, the first two letters stand as a syllable of their own (“gur”), followed by the second syllable (“sam”).

Grosb (grozb)* *n.* or *v.*

(bitter) Sting

ᠭᠷᠰᠪ

13.22 ...is called amongst you *a bitter sting*...

Note: Words 13.21 and 13.22 are both missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English given for this Key on *TFR* p. 193. However, they do appear in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Note that the word “sting” should be a verb (to sting), but it is used in this case as a noun (a sting).

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *GROSB*) Likely one syllable.

Shared Root:

"Quasb" (kwazb)

Destroy

Gru (groo) *n.* or *v.?*

To Cause, Bring About,
Result

ᠭᠷᠤ

From *Corpus Omnium*: Found in the post-Crucifixion portion of the Table, in the phrase Gru Sor Iad (Cause of the Actions of God).

Na (H)



Hagonel (hag-on-el) *prop. n.*

n/a

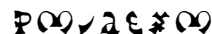


Note: See the *5Books* p. 188-191. Hagonel is the title of the ruling Prince of the *Heptarchia*. (Not to be confused with the Son of the Sons of Light of the same name.) In Dee's lifetime, the *Heptarchic* Prince of Venus- Bagenol- held the title. Today, I presume it should be the Prince of Mercury- Blisdon- though I do not know if he would hold the same title.

(Also see *Carmara, Ga, Galvah, Mapsama, Murifri, Nalvage, Vaa and Za* .)

Hamuthz (ham-oothz)

n/a

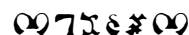


Note: See the *5Books* p. 161. (*Hamuthz Gethog*) Kelley is having a vision of the Seven Biblical Days of Creation at this point- during which the Seven Ensigns of Creation are revealed. Oddly, the reception of one Ensign was interrupted by the reception of another. This interruption was marked by the sudden speaking of the words "*Hamuthz Gethog*." (Dee does not attribute these words to any particular Angel. Much of the content of these sessions are merely attributed to "a voice.") The "woman" who appears at these words creates the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and then presents her Ensign. (This happens to be the Ensign from which is drawn one of the Seals of the Watchtowers.) She then exits, and the interrupted vision continues.

No translation is given for *Hamuthz*, but *Gethog* is recognizable as one of the Divine Names encoded upon the Seal of Truth.

Hardeh (har-day) *v.?*

To Read(?)



Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee - Amzes naghezes Hardeh - Note this to be pronounced roundly together.*) Perhaps this means the three words should be pronounced as if they were one.

Note: See the *5Books* p. 324-325. Here Kelley sees what the Book of Loagaeth looks like from the outside. It is covered in blue silk, and has the title *Amzes*

naghezes Hardeh painted upon it in gold. Kelley says this signifies "the universal name of Him that created universally be praised and extolled forever." However, also see *TFR* p. 174, where the Angel Ave reveals that the title of Enoch's Book was "Let Those That Fear God, and are Worthy, Read." (Dee here notes: "The title of Enoch's books expounded into English.") If this happens to be the real translation, then perhaps *Hardeh* indicates "To Read."

Harg (harg)* v.

To Plant

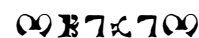


6.9 ...the first *hath planted* a torment...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Harg argenton*) One syllable. Dee's phonetic note seems to be a form of the Latin *argentum* (silver). Both Patricia Shaffer (*DeesPronunciationNotes.rtf*) and my Latin dictionary suggest that "G" in Latin always takes the hard sound. Thus Harg has the sound of "-arg" rather than "arj."

Helech (hel-ek)

n/a (?)



Note: See *TFR* p. 32. Here, the Angel *Madimi* has just interrupted the session to exorcise several demons from the body of Kelley. (See *Carma*, etc.) These spirits came out of Kelley violently, scratching each other in the face and swarming about *Madimi*. To her, the spirits spoke in Angelical, "*Gil de pragma kures helech*." Dee asks *Madimi* what this means, and she replies (in Latin, which roughly translates as:), "We want to live here in our [friends]." (*Madimi* does not offer definitions for the individual words.)

When Dee asks who these "friends" are supposed to be, the spirits indicate Kelley as their place of habitation. (Probably meaning both Dee and Kelley.) *Madimi* then banishes them away.

Hoath (hohth)* n.

True Worshiper



(RFP) ...*a true worshiper* of the highest.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Call it Hoath*.) One syllable, rhymes with our word "both." The "OA" letter combination in early-modern English makes a long "O" sound- as in our words "boat" and "coat."

Holdo (hol-doh)* v.

To Groan

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

11.2 The mighty seat *groaned*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Hol do) Two syllables. The first “O” is short, while the second “O” takes its long sound.

Holq (HOL-kwah)* v.

To Measure

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

1.20 ...which *measureth* your garments...11.23 ...of whom *it is measured*...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(*Dee 1.20 – HOLQ as Holquu) The double “U” is literally a “W.” So, “*qui*” sounds like “kwah.”

(*Dee 11.23 – Hól q) This note lets us know the word Holq has two syllables, with an accent on the first syllable.

(*Dee 1.20; 11.23 – hol-q) See *48Claves*. Shows two syllables, with the “Q” standing alone.

Compounds:

Chisholq (KIIS-hohl-kwa) [Chis + Holq]

Are Measured

Hom (hom) v.

To Live

𐌆𐌆𐌆

1.54 ...to him that *liveth* and triumpheth...**Shared Root:**

Homil (hom-il)

Ages

Homin (hom-in)

Age

Note: Also see “Apila” (to live).

Homil (hom-il)* n.

(true) Ages

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

3.41 ...over 456, the *true ages* of time...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Homil) Likely two syllables.

Also:

Homin (hom-in) Age

Shared Root:

Hom (hom) To Live

Homin (hom-in)* *n.* Age

ḤḤḤḤḤḤ

14.13 ...vexing all creatures of the earth *with age*...

Pronunciation Notes: Likely two syllables.

Note: The transmission of Key 14 is missing from Dee's journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word appears in this location in Dee's *48Claves*.

Also:

Homil (hom-il) Ages

Shared Root:

Hom (hom) To Live

Hoxmarch (hoks-mark) *v.* Fear (Stand in Awe of) God

ḤḤḤḤḤḤ

Note: See *TFR* p. 18-19. The Mother *Galvah* appears to Kelley in a rather dressed-up fashion. Dee asks Her if She has put on Her holiday clothes, but this is apparently not the case. She replies: "FEAR GOD. My Garment is called *HOXMARCH*, which in your speech is called..." Dee then replies, "It is Just Wisdom to fear the Lord. We acknowledge it to be an old and a true Lesson, and also the first step of the pathway to felicity." *Galvah* then goes on to reveal the final Table of *Loagaeth*.

Take special note that Dee's use of the word "Fear" in this sense (as with the King James Bible, written in the same period of history), indicates "to stand in awe." The concept of "fear = terror" is not indicated by this.

Hubaio (hoo-BAY-ii-oh)* *n.* Lanterns

ḤḤḤḤḤḤ

12.7 ...28 *the lanterns of sorrow...*

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Hubá i o*) Four syllables, with an accent on the second. The “A” seems to take a long sound. The “I” and the final “O” each stand alone. The long “U” is indicated in the phonetic note for Hubaro.

(*Dee – *hubíâo*) See the *48Claves*. Dee seems to have switched the letters “A” and “I” in this notation. However, he does place an accent over the second syllable, and the circumflex over the “A” indicates its long sound. Based on the other versions of this word, I have settled upon the spelling found in *TFR*.

Also:

Hubar (hoo-BAR)

Lamps

Hubaro (hoo-BAY-roh)

(living) Lamps

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Hubra, Lubrah, Ubrah-ax, Vbrah, Subracah, Zubra, Zubrah*

Hubar (hoo-BAR)* *n.*

Lamps

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

5.33 ...which are garnished with *continually burning lamps...*

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Hubar*) Likely two syllables. The long “U” is indicated in the phonetic note for Hubaro. I have adopted the accent from other versions of this word.

Also:

Hubaio (hoo-BAY-ii-oh)

Lanterns

Hubaro (hoo-BAY-roh)

(living) Lamps

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Hubra, Lubrah, Ubrah-ax, Vbrah, Subracah, Zubra, Zubrah*

Hubaro (hoo-BAY-roh)* *n.*

(living / burning) Lamps

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

17.11 ...and hast 7336 living lamps going before...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Hu ba ro*) Three syllables. I suggest long “U”, “A” and “O” sounds – as both of them fall as the very end of their syllables. I have adopted the accent from Hubaio (lanterns).

(**Dee – hubâro*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “A” to indicate the long sound.

Also:

Hubaio (hoo-BAY-ii-oh)	Lanterns
Hubar (hoo-BAR)	Lamps

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Hubra, Lubrah, Ubrah-ax, Vbrah, Subracah, Zubra, Zubrah*

Hucacha (hoo-kay-cha) n/a

✠ ☞ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ☞

Note: See the *5Books* p. 310. Spoken during a longer prayer offered by "many voices": "It is good, O God, for you are goodness itself. And great because of the size of greatness itself. *Adgmach, adgmach, adgmach!* I am, and this pace is, holy. *Adgmach, adgmach, adgmach hucacha.*"

Dee notes that "*Adgmach adgmach adgmach = Much Glory*", but he offers no definition for *Hucacha*. Could *Hucacha* mean "This Place is Holy"?

Huseh (hoo-say) n/a

☞ 7 7 2 ☞

Note: See the *5Books* p. 415. Part of a prayer recited jointly by the Archangels Michael, Raphael, and Uriel: *Huseh Huseh Huseh garmal, Peleh Peleh Peleh pacaduasam*. No translations are suggested.

Gon (I / Y)



Note that several words in this section begin with Ged (G, J) rather than Gon (I/Y). However, Dee spelled these particular words in English with an initial “I”, as that was an acceptable alternative to “J” in Early-modern English. (John = Iohan, Justice = Iustice. In fact, the “J” as we know it is simply an elongated “I.”) Because of this, I have included these words in this section.

I (ii)* v.

Is/Are



1.13 ...the sun *is* as a sword...

10.76 ...*is*, was, and shall be...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.13 – a word by itself)

(*Dee 10.76 – I) As we pronounce the word “I.”

Compounds:

Dsi (dee-sii) [Ds + I]

Which Is

Icorsca (ii-KORS-kay) [I + Cors + “Ca”]

Is Such As

Idlugam (id-LOO-gam) [I + “Dlugam”]

Is Given

Iga (ii-ga) [I + “GA”]

Is 31

Il (ii-el) [I + L]

Is One

Inoas (in-OH-as) [I + Noas]

Are Become

Isalman (ii-SAYL-man) [I + Salman]

Is A House

Ita (ii-tay) [I + Ta]

Is As

Ivonph (ii-VONV) [I + Vonph]

Is Wrath

Ivonpovnph (ii-VON-foh-unv)

[I + “Vonpo” + “Vnph”]

Is Wrath In Anger

Pii (pii-ii) [“Pi” + I]

She is

Ti (tii) [“T” + I]

It is

Shared Root:

Ip (ip)

Not

Ipam (ip-am)	Is Not
Ipamis (ip-am-is)	Can not be

Note: The word I (is/are) appears to be a form of the very “to be.” Also see Zir (am, were, was).

Also see Chis (are) and *Geh* (art).

Also note the Angel *I*, one of the Sons of Light. His name literally translates as “is”, “to be”, or “to exist.” (Perhaps “The Existent”?)

Ia (yah)	n/a?
-----------------	------



From *Loagaeth*: This word is never given a definition. However, I have found it to be such a vital root word in the angelic language, I decided to give it its own entry. It appears several times in *Loagaeth*. See Iad (God), Iadnah (Knowledge), Ialprg (Flame), etc, etc. *Ia* appears to indicate many celestial or sacred concepts.

Note: the similarity between this word and the Hebrew *Ia* (or *Yah* – God).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Iad, Iads, Ia-dron, Iaisg*

Iad (yad)* <i>prop. n.</i>	God
-----------------------------------	-----



1.5 ...sayeth *the God of Justice*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Iad*, as *Yad*) The “I” has the sound of “Y” rather than “J.”

Compounds:

Bigliad (big-lii-ad) [“Bigl” + Iad?]	(God) Our Comforter
Gohoiad (goh-HOH-ii-ad) [Goho + Iad]	Sayeth the Lord
Iadbaloth (ii-ad-BAL-toh) [Iad + Balt + Toh]	God (of) Righteousness
Iadoiasmomar (jad-oh-JAS-moh-mar)*	
	[“Iadoias” + “Momar”] God Eternally Crowned
Sobaiad (soh-BAY-ad) [Soba + Iad]	Whose God
Zirenaiad (zii-er-NAY-ad) [Zir + Enay + Iad]	I am the Lord (your) God

Also:

Geiad (jej-AYD)	Lord and Master
“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS)	Eternal God
Iadpil (ii-AD-pil)	(to) Him
Iaida (jay-II-da)	The Highest
Iaidon (jay-II-don)	All powerful
<i>Iaisg</i> (jay-IZH)	Everlasting One and Indivisible God
Ioiad (joh-JAD)	Him that liveth forever
Oiad (oh-ii-AD)	of God
Piad (pii-AD)	Your God

Note: See notes for Iadbaltoh (*God of Righteousness*).

Also see Mad (*god-* in the non-specific sense).

Probable Root:

Ia (yah) n/a

Iad as Root? (Not Referring to God):

Iadnah (yad-nah)	Knowledge
Iaiadix (yay-II-ad-iks)	Honour
Laiad (lay-II-ad)	Secrets of Truth

Note: While this final group of words does not refer to God, the use of Iad as a root may indicate the lofty nature of these ideas.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ia, Iad, Iads, Ia-dron*

Compare from *Corpus Omnium*: Iad appears in all four portions of the Table-taking up the cells in the outer corners. This is likely symbolic of the Horned Altars in the Tabernacle of Moses and the Temple of Solomon. (The same symbolism can be found upon Dee’s Holy Table – which has the Angelical letter *Veh* (B) at the four corners.)

Iadbaltoh (ii-ad-BAL-toh)*

[Iad + Balt + Toh] *comp.*

(Triumphant) God
of Righteousness

∞ 2 ✓ ✕ ✕ V ✕ ✕ 7

9.63 ...The *God of Righteousness* rejoiceth in them.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *I ad bal toh*) Four syllables. The initial “I” stands alone- though it tends to blend with the second syllable when this word is spoken fluently. The “OH” in the last syllable make a long “O” sound. The other syllables are all short.

(*Dee – *Iadbáltoh*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the third syllable.

Also:

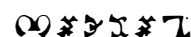
Baltle (bal-tayl)

Righteousness

Note: the similarity between Iadbaltoh and the ancient Gnostic name and title for the Creator: “Ialdabaoth, the God of Righteousness.”

Iadnah (yad-nah)* *n.*

Knowledge

1.46 ...ark of *knowledge*...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(*Dee – *yadnah*) The “I” in this case takes the “Y” sound. (Also see the pronunciation given for Iad).

(*Dee – *Jadnah*) See *48Claves*. Here Dee indicates the “J” sound instead. I have settled upon the “Y” sound instead, as it is closer to the sound of related words (see below).

Compounds:

Iadnamad (yad-nay-mad) [Iadnah + Mad?]

Pure Knowledge

Probable Root:*Ia* (yah) n/a

Iad (yad) God

Probable Shared Root:

Iaiadix (yay-II-ad-iks)

Honour

Laiad (lay-II-ad)

Secrets of Truth

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ia, Iad***Iadnamad** (yad-nay-mad)* [Iadnah + Mad?] *comp.?*

Pure Knowledge

ἰ ἄ ἑ ἴ ἵ ἶ ἷ Ἰ Ἱ

30.157 ...make us partakers of *undefiled knowledge*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Iad na mad*) Three syllables. The “A” in the second syllable is likely long.

(**Dee – Iadnâmad*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee places a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound.

Note: This compound literally translates as *Knowledge God*, or *Godly Knowledge* (see Mad).

“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS) *prop. n.*

Eternal God

ἰ ἄ ἑ ἴ ἵ ἶ ἷ

Compounds:

Iadoiasmomar (jad-oh-JAS-moh-mar)

[“Iadoias” + “Momar”] God Eternally Crowned

Also:

Ioiad (joh-JAD) Him That Liveth Forever

Shared Root:

Geiad (jej-AYD)

Lord and Master

Gohed (joh-ED)

One Everlasting...

Ia (yah)

n/a

Iad (yad)

God

Iadpil (ii-AD-pil)

(to) Him

Iaida (jay-II-da)

The Highest

Iaidon (jay-II-don)

All powerful

Oiad (oh-ii-AD)

(of) God

Piad (pii-AD)

Your God

Iadoiasmomar (jad-oh-JAS-moh-mar)*

[“Iadoias” + “Momar”] *comp.*

God Eternally Crowned

ἰ ἄ ἑ ἴ ἵ ἶ ἷ Ἰ Ἱ ἰ ἄ ἑ ἴ ἵ ἶ ἷ

8.44 ...*God is, was, and shall be crowned*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Iad o i as mo mar*) This word appears to be six syllables- though I suspect it is only five. The first “O” stands alone. The "I" likely takes the hard "J" sound- as we see in *Ioia*d (Him that Liveth Forever)- thus I have used a Ged (J) in the Angelical spelling. Finally, the second “O” takes its long sound.

(*Dee – *Jad-oiás-mômar*) See the *48Claves*. Dee here indicates a “J” sound for the initial “I”- thus I have used a Ged (J) for this letter well. He places the accent over the second “A”, and a circumflex over the second “O” to indicate its long sound.

Iadpil (ii-AD-pil)* *prop. n.*

(unto) Him

Ⲕⲗⲏⲛⲓⲛⲗ

1.52 ...faith to *Him* that liveth...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Call it IADPIL accent ad*) This note is haphazard. However, Dee seems to indicate that the letters “AD” stand as their own (accented) syllable. This means the “I” stands alone, and this word has three syllables.

(*Dee – *Iädpil*) See *48Claves*. There is a dieresis over the “A”, to indicate that it does not combine its sound with the initial “I.”

Also:

Geiad (jei-AYD)	Lord and Master
Iad (yad)	God
”Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS)	Eternal God
Iaida (jay-II-da)	The Highest
Iaidon (jay-II-don)	All powerful
Ioiad (joh-JAD)	Him that liveth forever
Oiad (oh-ii-AD)	(of) God
Piad (pii-AD)	Your God

Probable Root:

Ia (yah) n/a

Iaiadix (yay-II-ad-iks)* *n.*

Honor

Ⲕⲗⲏⲛⲓⲛⲗ

15.17 ...seal of *honour*...

Note: The transmission of Key 15 is missing from Dee’s journals. We only have the English for this Key given later (see *TFR*. p 193). Plus, the word

appears in this location in Dee's *48Claves*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – iaiâdix*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed an accent over the second “I”- which I assume is the second syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound. Compare to the pronunciation of Laiad (secrets of truth).

Probable Shared Root:

Ia (yah)	n/a
Iad (yad)	God
Iadnah (yad-nah)	Knowledge
Laiad (lay-II-ad)	Secrets of Truth

Iaial (jay-yal)* v. To Conclude (To Judge)

𐌆𐌆𐌒𐌆𐌆

5.50 ...*conclude us as* receivers of your mysteries...

Note: “Conclude” or “judge”- especially in the sense of Divine judgment. In this place in the Keys, the speaker is asking the Angels to judge him worthy of the higher mysteries.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ia ial*) Two syllables. Other words similar to Iaial seem to indicate a “J” sound for the first syllable- thus I have spelled this word with an initial Ged (J). (See Iaida, Iaidon, etc)

(**Dee – ia-ial*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that from *TFR*.

Possible Compound:

Oxiayal (ox-jay-al) [Tox? + Iaial]	“The Mighty Seat” (i.e.- Divine Throne)
------------------------------------	--

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Iaialgh*

Iaida (jay-II-da)* *prop. n.* The Highest

𐌆𐌆𐌒𐌆𐌆

(RFP) ...the true worshiper of *the Highest*...

30.10 ...the judgment of *the Highest*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.86 – A word, *Jaida*)

(*Dee 30.10 – *Ia - i da Ya*) There seem to be two pronunciations here- one taking the hard “J” sound and the other taking the soft “Y” sound. I have settled on the “J” version in my pronunciation- along with an initial Ged (J) in the Angelical lettering- as that sound is found in many similar words. The note at 30.10 indicates three syllables, with the accent on the second syllable. Dee added the *Ya* to his notation to indicate the “Y” sound for the initial “I” in that case.

(*Dee 1.RFP – *Jaida*) See *48Claves*. Dee indicates the “J” sound again.

(*Dee 13.RFP; 14.RFP; 15.RFP; 17.RFP; 18.RFP – *Iaïda*) See the *48Claves*. In these places, Dee added a dieresis over the second “I”, indicating that it should not join its sound with the previous vowel.

(*Dee 16.RFP; 30.10 – *Iaïda*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent on the “I” in the second syllable.

Also:

Geiad (jej-AYD)	Lord and Master
Iad (yad)	God
“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS)	Eternal God
Iadpil (ii-AD-pil)	(to) Him
Iaidon (jay-II-don)	All powerful
Ioiad (joh-JAD)	Him that liveth forever
Oiad (oh-ii-AD)	of God
Piad (pii-AD)	Your God

Possible Compound:

Qadah (kwah-AY-dah) [Qaa + <i>Iaïda</i> ?]	Creator
--	---------

Probable Root:

<i>Ia</i> (yah)	n/a
-----------------	-----

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ia-dron*

Iaidon (jay-II-don)* *prop. n.* the All Powerful

𐌆𐌋𐌆𐌇𐌆𐌆

2.39 ...mind of *the All Powerful*...

Pronunciation Note:

(*Dee – *Ia i don*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable.

(*Dee – Ja-i-don) See *48Claves*. Same as in *TFR*. Note the “J” sound for the first syllable, and the initial Ged (J) in the Angelical lettering.

Also:

Geiad (jej-AYD)	Lord and Master
Iad (yad)	God
“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS)	Eternal God
Iadpil (ii-AD-pil)	(to) Him
Iaida (jay-II-da)	The Highest
Ioiad (joh-JAD)	Him that liveth forever
Oiad (oh-ii-AD)	of God
Piad (pii-AD)	Your God

Probable Root:

<i>Ia</i> (yah)	n/a
-----------------	-----

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ia-dron*

Iaisg (jay-IZH)* *prop. n.*

Everlasting One and
Indivisible God**

✠ 7 7 - ✠ 6

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee – ia-ísg) See the *5Books*, p. 307. Two syllables, with an accent on the second. This word likely begins with the "J" sound (see Ioiad, etc), thus I have spelled it in Angelical with an initial Ged (J).

From *Loagaeth*: (**Dee - Everlasting One and Indivisible God.) See the *5Books*, p. 307.

Also:

Geiad (jej-AYD)	Lord and Master
<i>Gohed</i> (joh-ED)	“One Everlasting, All Things Descending Upon One”
Ioiad (joh-JAD)	Him that Liveth Forever
“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS)	Eternal God

Probable Root:

<i>Ia</i> (yah)	n/a
-----------------	-----

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ia, Ia-dron*

Ialpirgah (YAL-pur-jah)* ["Ialprt" + "Pirgah"] *comp.* "Flames of the First Glory"

𐌆𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶

7.6 ...amongst *the Flames of the First Glory*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *IAL pir gah Yal*) Three syllables. The first syllable likely takes an accent. Dee indicates that "*IAL*" should sound like "*Yal*." The "*G*" should take a soft "*J*" sound, as seen in other versions of the word *Prge*, etc.

(*Dee – *ial-pîrgah*) See the *48Claves*. Dee places a circumflex over the "*I*" to indicate a long sound. However, the long "*I*" does not appear in any other phonetic notes, for this or related words..

Note: "Pirgah" is obviously a form of the word *Prge* (fire), and must mean "the First Glory" (i.e. the Light of Divinity, and possibly a reference to the rising Sun.)

Also see *Ialpirt* (light) which seems to indicate Light from Celestial beings.

Also see *Busd* (glory) which seems to indicate "glory" as in "wondrous."

Also see *Adgmach* (glory) which seems to indicate "adoration, praise."

Ialpirt (YAL-pert)* *n.*

Light

𐌆𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶

18.3 ...thou mighty *light* and burning flame...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Ol pirt*) The actual Angelical spelling of this word is not shown in Dee's journals. We only have his phonetic note, which shows the first syllable as "*Ol*." However, this is corrected by Illemese later in the journals:

(*Illemese – *al part*) See *TFR* p. 200. Two syllables. This word is obviously the same as "*Ialprt*" (flame). Illemese drops the initial "*I*" (though I have retained it in my pronunciation, with the sound of "*Y*"). The second "*I*" should be a phonetic gloss- which Illemese indicates with an "*A*" in his note.

I have adopted the accent from similar words.

Also:

Ialpon (YAL-pon)

Burn

Ialpor (YAL-por)

Flaming

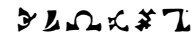
"*Ialprt*" (YAL-pert)

Flame

Note: These words (including compounds with “Ialprt”) are used in the Keys to indicate Light as from a celestial being. The common-use nouns for “a fire” are Vep (flame) and Prge (fire). For verb forms, see Ialpor (flaming) and Ialpon (burn).

Ialpon (YAL-pon)* *v.*

To Burn



10.21 ...which *burn* night and day...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Jal pon Yal*) Two syllables. Dee appears to indicate that the initial “I” can take the “J” or “Y” sound. I have settled upon the “Y” sound, as it better matches other versions of this word.

I have adopted the accent from similar words.

Also:

Ialpor (YAL-por)

Flaming

"Ialprt" (YAL-pert)

Flame

Ialpirt (YAL-pert)

Light

Note: Ialpon (to burn) is a verb. Ialpor (flaming) is an adjective. The “Ialprt” / Ialpirt family of words (flame, light) are nouns- specifically referring to the Light of Celestial beings. The common-use nouns for “a fire” are Vep (flame) and Prge (fire).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ia, Alpon*

Ialpor (YAL-por)* *adj.*

Flaming



9.5 ...two edged swords *flaming*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – I AL por yal*) Dee indicates three syllables. However, the “I” must take the “Y” sound. Because of this, it tends to blend with the second syllable (“AL”) to make “yal.” Therefore, I have given the word only two syllables in my pronunciation. (Further supporting this, see the pronunciation notes for Ialpon.)

I have adopted the accent from similar words.

Also:

Ialpon (YAL-pon)	Burn
"Ialprt" (YAL-pert)	Flame
Ialpirt (YAL-pert)	Light

Note: Ialpon (burn) is a verb. Ialpor (flaming) is an adjective. The “Ialprt” / Ialpirt family of words (flame, light) are nouns- specifically referring to the Light of Celestial beings. The common-use nouns for “a fire” are Vep (flame) and Prge (fire).

Also compare the name of the Part of the Earth (and its Governor), *Yalpamb*. This could even be a compound (Ialpor + Pambt), or “Unto the Flame.”

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Ia

Ialprg (YAL-purj)* [“Ialprt” + “Prg”] *comp., prop. n.* Burning flame



18.4 ...*burning flame* of comfort...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ial purg*) Two syllables. The “R” takes its elongated “ur” sound. See “Prg”, Prge, etc for evidence that the final “G” should be soft. See Ialpurg for the accented first syllable.

Also:

Ialpurg (YAL-purj) [“Ialprt” + “Purg”] Burning flame(s)

Note: The “U” in Ialpurg is a phonetic gloss.

"Ialprt" (YAL-pert) *n.* Flame



Compounds:

Dialprt (dii-AL-purt) [D + “Ialprt”]	Third Flame
Lialprt (el-YAL-purt) [L + “Ialprt”]	First Flame
Vivialprt (viv-ii-AL-purt) [Viv + “Ialprt”]	Second Flame

Further Compounds:

Ialprg (YAL-purj) [“Ialprt” + “Prg”]	Burning flame(s)
Ialpirgah (YAL-pur-jah) [“Ialprt” + “Pirgah”]	Flames of the First Glory
Ialpurg (YAL-purj) [“Ialprt” + “Purg”]	Burning flame(s)

Also:

Ialpirt (YAL-pert)	Light
Ialpon (YAL-pon)	Burn
Ialpor (YAL-por)	Flaming

Note: All of these words are nouns, and they are all used to indicate Light as if from a Celestial being. The common-use nouns for “a fire” are Vep (flame) and Prge (fire). For a verb form, see Ialpon (to burn). See Ialpor (flaming) for an adjective.

Ialpurg (YAL-purj)* [“Ialprt” + “Purg”] *comp., prop. n.* Burning flame(s)

Ⲑⲉⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

2.10 ...*burning flames* have formed...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee –*Ial purg*) Two syllables. The final “G” is likely soft – see the pronunciation notes for Prge (fire).

(*Dee – *Iâl-prg*) See *48Claves*. Two syllables, with an accent on the first syllable. As we can see, the “U” is a phonetic gloss.

Also:

Ialprg (YAL-purj) [“Ialprt” + “Prg”]	Burning flame(s)
--------------------------------------	------------------

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Ia

Iaod (YAY-ohd)* *n.* Beginning

Ⲑⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ

5.30 ...*the beginning of* their own seats...

30.16 ...*the beginning of* comfort...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 5.30; 30.16 – *I á od*) This would appear to have three syllables.

However, also see Iaodaf (in the beginning), which indicates the initial “IA” stand together. The accent is placed on the first syllable.

(*Dee 5.30 – *íáod*) See the *48Claves*. Accent on first syllable.

(*Dee 30.16 – *Jáod*) See the *48Claves*. Dee seems to indicate the “J” sound for the initial “I.” However, see Iaodaf (in the beginning), which clearly indicates a “Y” sound instead.

Also:

Iaodaf (YAY-oh-daf) (in the) Beginning

Note: Also see Acroodzi (beginning), Croodzi (beginning of things), *Nostoah* (it was in the beginning)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ia*

Iaodaf (YAY-oh-daf)* *n.* (in the) Beginning

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌳𐌰𐌹

30.41 ...rose up *in the beginning*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ia o daf* Y) Dee here indicates three syllables, and shows that the initial “I” takes the “Y” sound. The first “A” seems to take its long sound. (Note also that it is followed by an “O”- as in our word “chaos.”) Plus, see the pronunciation notes for Iaod (beginning).

(**Dee – iáodaf*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent upon the first syllable.

Also:

Iaod (YAY-ohd) Beginning

Note: Also see Acroodzi (beginning), Croodzi (beginning of things), *Nostoah* (it was in the beginning)

Yarry (YAR-ee)* *n.* Providence

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌹

30.37 ...*the providence of Him* who sits upon the Holy Throne.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Yar ry*) Two syllables. The initial “Y” should take the “yuh” sound, and the final “Y” should take the “ee” sound. In early-modern English, a double “R” is a regular “R” sound.

(**Dee – yárry*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee indicates an accent on the first syllable.

Ich (ik)* *prop. n.*

“The Eleventh Aethyr”



30.3 ...which dwell in *the eleventh aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

Ich contains the three Parts of the Earth *Molpand, Usnarda* and *Ponodol*.

Also see *TFR* p. 34-35. This session is recorded entirely in Latin. Here we find this Angelical phrase spoken by "a Voice": "*Garil zed masch, ich na gel galaht gemp gal noch Cabanladan.*" No translation or context is offered. (Note the word *Ich*.)

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee - ik.*) This means the "ch" in this word is hard, making a "kh" sound (as in our word "ache").

"Ichis" (jay-kiis) *v.* Are



Compounds:

Ichisge (jay-KIIS-jee) ["Ichis" + "Ge"] Are Not

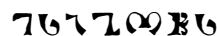
Also:

Chis (kiis)	Are
Chiis (kiis)	Are (they)
"Chisda" (kiis-da)	Are there
Chiso (kiis-oh)	Shall be
"Gchis" (jee-kiis)	Are
Zchis (zohd-kiis)	(they) Are

Note: "Ichis" and "Gchis" are likely the same word- thus I have spelled this word with an initial Ged (J). See note at Ichisge.

Also see Chis (*are*).

Ichisge (jay-KIIS-jee)* ["Ichis" + "Ge"] *comp.* Are Not



3.21 ...who are, *to are not*, except mine own hand...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *I Chisge Kis*) Likely three syllables. Dee is not clear on the proper sound of the initial “I”- which could take the sound of “Y” or “J.” However, see Gchisge (are not), which indicates that both Ichisge and Gchisge should start with a soft “G” or “J” sound. (Note I have spelled the word with an initial Ged (J).) Finally, Dee indicates the “Ch” should take the harder “K” sound.

(*Dee – *i-chis-ge*) See the *48Claves*. This note confirms three syllables for this word.

See Gchisge (are not) for the accented syllable.

Also:

Gchisge (jee-KIIS-jee) [“Gchis” + “Ge”] Are not

Note: The Englished phrase here- *to are not*- is probably a mistake on the part of Dee or Kelley. Apparently, the word *to* should read *and*, or perhaps *or*. However, the missing conjunction (*and/or*) is merely implied in the Angelical.

Also see Chis (*are*).

Icorsca (ii-KORS-kay)* [I + Cors + “Ca”] *comp.* Is Such As

✠ B 7 6 2 B 7

9.72 ...for the time *is such as* requireth comfort.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *I cors ca Ka*) Three syllables. Dee indicates that the “C” in the last syllable should take the hard “K” sound. The initial “I” stands alone.

(*Dee – *icórsca*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

Note: See the similar Corsta (such as). Note that Ta becomes “Ca” here. For more info, see Tabaam (governor), which becomes “Caba” in Key one. Also see Ta (as).

Idlugam (id-LOO-gam)* [I + “Dlugam”] *comp.* Is given

6 ✠ 6 2 2 7

7.44 ...this remembrance *is given* power...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Id lú gam*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “I” does not stand alone in Dee’s note, and we know it

takes the vowel sound (“I” rather than “J”) because it precedes a consonant.
 (*Dee – *idługam*) See the *48Claves*. The accent is again shown on the second syllable.

Idoigo (ii-dee-oy-go)* *prop. n.*

“Him who Sits Upon
 the Holy Throne”

יְהוָה יֹשֵׁב הַכִּסֵּא

30.38 ...the providence of *Him who sits upon the Holy Throne*.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *I d oi go*) Dee seems to indicate four syllables here- with the initial “I” and “D” each standing alone. The “OI” (or “OY”) should make an “oy” sound- as in our words “oil” and “boil.”

Note: This word appears as a Name of God upon the Eastern Watchtower of the Great Table of the Earth, ruling the Angels of Medicine. Also, the title “Him that Sits Upon the Throne” is common in Biblical and *Merkavah* literature- such as *IEnoch* and related texts such as the Book of Revelation 4:9, 7:10, etc.

Iehusoz (jay-US-os)* *n.*

(God’s) Mercies

יְהוָה יִשְׂרָאֵל

3.65 ...*his mercies* flourish...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Jehusoz*) Three syllables. The initial “I” takes the consonant “J” sound- and I have thus spelled it with an initial Ged (J). The “EH” likely makes a long “A” sound, as in early-modern English. No further long vowel sounds are indicated.

(*Dee – *Iehúsoz*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed an accent on the second syllable.

Note: the similarity between this word and “Jesus” in Greek (*Iesous*) and Hebrew (*Ieshuah*).

See also Rit, which probably stands for the more generalized concept of “mercy.”

Compare from Loagaeth: *Iehudetha, Iehudz, Iehusch, Iehuscoth, Iehusa, Iehuded, Gehudan*

Iga (ii-ga)* [I + “GA”] *comp.*

Is 31

ꝥꝮꝮ

11.30 ...whose number *is 31*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – I ga*) Two syllables. The “I” stands alone, and the “G” likely takes its hard sound.

II (ii-el)* [I + L] *comp.*

Is One

ꝥꝮ

5.55 ...our Lord and Master *is all one*.

Note: Do not confuse this compound with the singular word “YI” (thy).

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – i l*) Two syllables- both letters stand alone.

(**Dee – i-L*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that from *TFR*.

”YI” (yil) *pron., sing.*

Thy

ꝥꝮ

Compounds:

Daxil (daks-il) [“Dax” + “YI”] Thy Loins

Pronunciation Note: The “I” in this word element should sound like “Y.” Both letters form one syllable together. See YIs, YIsi, etc.

Also:

YIs (yils)

Thou

Note: Do not confuse this word with the compound II (is one).

Ili (II-lii)* *n.*

(the) First / (at) First

ꝮꝥꝮ

3.28 *In the first* I made you...

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee – Ili*) Dee give us little clue here.

(**Dee – i-li*) See the *48Claves*. Dee indicates two syllables. For some reason, he has accent marks on both “I”s. (I have left the accent on the first syllable in my pronunciation.) Both “I”s are likely long vowels.

Note: This word is a palindrome, spelled the same forward and backward.

Also see La (the First).

Probable Root:

L (el) First, One

Yls (yils)* *pron., sing.* Thou



15.1 *O thou* the governor...

**16.1 *O thou* second flame...

16.20 ...great art *thou*...

17.1 *O thou* third flame...

18.1 *O thou* mighty light..

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 17.1 – *ILS*)

(*Dee 16.20 – *Yls as Yils*)

(*Dee 18.1 – *Ils*) One syllable. Dee sometimes wrote this word with an initial “I.” However, he shows us in word 16.20 that the “Y” sound is intended. (I have used the “Y” in all versions of the word in this *Lexicon*.)

Note: ** - The transmission of the first twelve words of Key 16 is missing from Dee’s journals. We have only the English given on *TFR*. p. 194. Illemese also gives word 16.1 later, on *TFR* p. 200. Plus, the word appears in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Also:

“Yl” (yil) Thy

Ylsi (yil-sii) Thee

Note: These words indicate “you” in a singular sense- such as "I am speaking to you." Also see Nonci, which indicates “you” in the plural sense- such as "I am speaking to all of you."

Probable Root:

L (el) First

Possible Share Root:

Aqlo (AY-kwah-loh) In thy

Bolp (bohlp)	Be thou
Ylsi (yil-sii)* <i>pron.</i>	Thee

ᐃᐃᐃᐃ

17.13 ...living lamps going before *thee*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Yl si*) Two syllables. The first syllable sounds like “yil”, as shown with the phonetic notes for the word Yls (thou). The final “I” should take a long sound.

Also:

“YI” (yil)	Thy
Yls (yils)	Thou

Note: These words indicate “you” in a singular sense- such as "I am speaking to you."

Also see Nonci, which indicates “you” in the plural sense- such as "I am speaking to all of you."

Probable Root:

L (el)	First, One
--------	------------

Possible Share Root:

Aqlo (AY-kwah-loh)	In thy
Bolp (bohlp)	Be thou

Imvamar (im-vay-mar)* <i>v.</i>	To Apply Unto
--	---------------

ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ

3.77 ...and *apply yourselves unto us* as unto partakers...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – It is Im ua mar*) Likely three syllables. The "U" preceding an "A" likely takes the hard "V" sound.

(**Dee – Im-uâ-mar*) See the *48Claves*. Dee places a circumflex over the first “A” to indicate the long vowel sound.

Note: To “apply” something is to “bring into action” or “put into operation.” Perhaps even more important here, it also means to “employ diligently or with close attention.” (As in “to apply yourself to your studies.”) Both of these

senses of the word fit perfectly in angelic invocations such as the Keys.

Inoas (in-OH-as)* [I + Noas] *comp.* Are/Have Become

𐌆𐌚𐌆𐌚𐌆

7.11 ...and *they are become* 28 living dwellings...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – In ó as*) Three syllables, with an accent upon the second syllable. In early-modern English, the “OA” letter combination makes a long “O” sound (as in our words “boat” and “coat”). Dee represents this by having the “O” stand alone in his phonetic note.

(**Dee – inóas*) See the *48Claves*. The accent is again shown on the second syllable.

“Insi” (in-sii) *v.* To Walk

𐌆𐌚𐌆𐌚𐌆

Compounds:

Dsinsi (dee-sin-sii) [Ds + “Insi”] Which walkest.

Ioiad (joh-JAD)* *prop. n.* Him that Liveth Forever

𐌆𐌚𐌆𐌚𐌆

2.52 ...I am of *Him that liveth forever...*

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ioiad*) Dee does not indicate a “Y” sound here, nor does the I stand alone. Also note the existence of Geiad and *Gohed-* both starting with a soft “G” or “J” sound. Therefore I assume a “J” sound is intended for Ioiad, and I have spelled the word in Angelical with an initial Ged (J).

I have adopted the accent from similar words.

Also:

“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS) Eternal God

Note: I have found the title “He who lives forever” attributed to God in *1Enoch*, 6:1.

Probable Root:

<i>Ia</i> (yah)	n/a
<i>Iad</i> (yad)	God

Shared Root:

Geiad (jej-AYD)	Lord and Master
Gohed (joh-ED)	One Everlasting...
Iadpil (ii-AD-pil)	(to) Him
Oiad (oh-ii-AD)	(of) God
Piad (pii-AD)	Your God

Yolcam (yol-kam)* *v.* Bring Forth (i.e. - To Bear)

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌵𐌶

30.127 *Bring forth* with those that increase.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Yol cam*) Two syllables.

Also:

Yolci (yol-sii) To Bring Forth

Yolci (yol-sii)* *v.* To Bring Forth

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌸𐌵

10.58 One rock *bringeth forth* 1000...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Yol Ci*) Two syllables. The “C” likely takes the softer “S” sound, as it precedes an “I.” (As in our words “circle” and “circus.”)

Also:

Yolcam (yol-kam) Bring Forth

Yor (yor)* *v.* To Roar

𐌶𐌹𐌺

10.40 ...*roar* with a hundred mighty earthquakes...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Yor*) One syllable, with an initial “Y” sound.

Ip (ip)* *adv.* Not

𐌶𐌵

9.68 Come away, and *not* your vials.

10.82 Come away, but *not* your noises.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* 9.68; 10.82 – *Ip*) One syllable. The “I” should be short.

Compounds:

Odipurān (ohd-II-pew-ran) [Od + Ip + “Puran”] And Shall Not See
 Pageip (pay-jee-ip) [“Page” + Ip] Rest Not

Probable Root:

I (ii) Is

Note: The word *Ip* appears to be a conjugation of *I*. The addition of the “P” accomplishes the transmutation of “to be”- or “is”- into “not be.” See also *Ul* (end)- an antonymic transmutation of *L* (the first).

Probable Root For:

Ipam (ip-am) [I + “Pam”] Is Not
 Ipamis (ip-am-is) [I + “Pamis”] Can Not Be
 Ripir (rii-PIR) No Place

Note: Also see *Ge* (not), *Ag* (none), “Pam” (not) and “Pamis” (cannot).

“Ip” (ip) *pron.* Her

Ω 7

Compounds:

Ixomaxip (iks-oh-MAKS-ip) [“Ix” + Omax + “Ip”] Let Her Be Known

In this example, the “Ip” obviously doesn’t indicate *not*. It is uncertain, but it may indicate *her*. There is only one relative example (see below), which is itself just as uncertain.

Also see *Tilb* (*her*).

Also:

“Pi” (pii) She
 Pii (pii-ii) [“Pi” + I] She is

Note: Also see *Tilb* (*her*).

Ipam (ip-am) [I + “Pam”] *comp.* Is Not

ε * Ω 7

1.57 ...whose *beginning is not*...

The Angelical for *beginning* (Croodzi) does not appear here.

Also:

Ipamis (ip-am-is) [I + “Pamis”] Cannot be

Note: The word I (is/are) very likely stands for “is” in Ipam; and “be” in Ipamis. The change from “Pam” to “Pamis” seems to change the tense, and therefore the usage of I.

Probable Shared Root:

Ip (ip) Not

Ipamis (ip-am-is)* [I + “Pamis”] *comp.* Cannot be

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

1.59 ...nor end *cannot be*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – the A pronounced short)

(*Dee – Ipâmis) See *48Claves*. Note the circumflex over the “A”- which should indicate a long sound. However, this conflicts with the short “A” Dee noted in *TFR*.

Also:

Ipam (ip-am) [I + “Pam”] Is Not

Note: The word I (is/are) very likely stands for “is” in Ipam; and “be” in Ipamis. The change from “Pam” to “Pamis” seems to change the tense.

Probable Shared Root:

Ip (ip) Not

“Ipuran” (II-pew-ran) [Ip + “Puran”] *comp.* Shall Not See

ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

Compounds:

Odipuran (ohd-II-pew-ran) [Od + Ip + “Puran”] And Shall Not See

“Irgil” (ir-jil) *pron.* How Many

𐌺𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹

Compounds:

Irgilchisda (ir-jil-KIIS-da) [“Irgil” + Chis + “Da”] How Many Are There

Note: Also see Plosi (as many).

Irgilchisda (ir-jil-KIIS-da)* [“Irgil” + Chis + “Da”] *comp.* How Many Are There

𐌺𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹

8.21 ...*how many are there* which remain...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ir gil chis da*) Four syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. Also see Chis (are) for more pronunciation notes.

(**Dee – Irgil chis da*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again indicates the accent on the third syllable.

Yrpoil (yur-POY-il)* *n.*

Division

𐌺𐌹𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹

30.48 ...and let there be *division* in her...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Yr pó il*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “R” should likely take the “ur” sound. In early-modern English, the “OI” letter combination should make an “oy” sound (as in our words “oil” and “boil”). See pronunciation notes for Poilp (divided).

(**Dee – yr póil*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed the accent on the second syllable.

Also:

Poilp (poylp)

Divided

Isalman (ii-SAYL-man)* [I + Salman] *comp.*

Is A House

𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌹

7.2 ...*is a house* of virgins...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – I Sal man*) Three syllables. The “I” stands alone. The capital “S” may

indicate the accent.

(**Dee – isâlman*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed a circumflex over the first “A” to indicate its long sound.

Isro (iz-roh)* *n.*

Promise Of

ⲉⲓⲣⲟ

13.15 ...Behold *the promise of* God...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Is ro*) Two syllables. I have represented the “S” as a “z” in my pronunciation, for a sound similar to our own word “is.” The final “O” is likely a long vowel.

Also:

Aisro (ay-ii-sroh)

Promise Of

Note: It is possible that the “-o” affix (of) is in use here.

Also see Sibsi (Covenant), Surzas (Sworn) and Znrza (Swore).

Ita (ii-tay)* [I + Ta]

Is as

ⲉⲧⲁ

8.2 ...*is as* the 3rd heaven...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – I ta*) Two syllables. The initial “I” stands alone.

Iudra (jood-ra)

n/a

ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲣⲁ

Note: See *5Books* p. 366. The Angel Illemese appears to Dee and Kelley with a bundle of empty boxes that he calls virtuous. When Dee asks for an explanation, Illemese says, "Will you have my bill? [...] I will show it. Serve it, where you list. *Iudra galgol astel.*" Dee states that he and Kelley do not understand, and wish to know how it can be served. But Illemese never offers definitions for these Angelical words.

Pronunciation Notes: Because the initial “I” precedes a “U”, I suspect this word should begin with the “J” consonant sound. I have spelled the word in Angelical with an initial Ged (J).

“Ium” (jay-um) *v.* (is) Called

ε α υ

Compounds:

Dsium (dee-sii-um) [Ds + “Ium”] Which Is Called

Also:

Iumd (jay-umd) (is) Called

Note: Ium/Iumd is translated “is called.” However, it is unlikely that this is a compound word, and thus the “I” should not stand for “is.” (The pronunciation of the “I” as “J” may support this.) I have spelled this word in Angelical with an initial Ged (J).

Iumd (jay-umd)* *v.* (is) Called

ι ε α υ

13.20 ...which *is called* amongst you...

18.18 ...which *is called* in thy kingdom...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 13.20 – *Jumbd*)

(*Dee 18.18 – *Iumd*) Two syllables. The note Dee gave us with word 13.20 is the most useful. It lets us know that the initial “I” actually takes a “J” sound. Therefore I have spelled this word in Angelical with an initial Ged (J). Then, Dee shows us that the first part of the second syllable sounds like “*umb*”- as in our words “dumb” and “numb.” Therefore, the “U” takes its short sound.

Also:

“Ium” (jay-um) (is) Called

Note: Ium/Iumd is translated “is called.” However, it is unlikely that this is a compound word, and thus the “I” should not stand for “is.” (The pronunciation of the “I” as “J” may support this.)

Ivonph (ii-VONV)* [I + Vonph] *comp.* Is Wrath

ω υ φ ν φ

12.22 ...whose name amongst you *is wrath*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Ivonph*) Two syllables. The initial “I” stands

a thin bladder before it. And when it was perfectly seen then there appeared a bloody cross over it. It is a word signifying what Christ did in hell.) See the *5Books*, p. 323. This is a reference to an obscure Christian legend (called *Descensus Ad Inferos*) in which Christ- during his three days in the Tomb- actually descended into Hell. While there, he literally stormed the place- smashing open gates, knocking down bridges and liberating a number of souls who had been wrongly entrapped there. This is a controversial legend, mentioned in passing in the Apostles Creed.

Iusmach (jus-mak) *adj.?*

Begotten*

ΩΒ#€∩αϚ

From Loagaeth: (**Dee – Begotten.*) See the *5Books*, p. 319.

Pronunciation Notes: Because the initial “I” precedes a “U”, I suspect this word should begin with the “J” consonant sound. Thus, I have spelled it in Angelical with an initial Ged (J).

“Ix” (iks) *v.*

Let

Γ∩

Compounds:

Ixomaxip (iks-oh-MAKS-ip) [“Ix” + Omax + “Ip”] Let Her Be Known

Ixomaxip (iks-oh-MAKS-ip)* [“Ix” + Omax + “Ip”] *comp.*

Let Her Be Known

Ω∩Γ∩#€∩Γ∩

30.107 ...one while *let her be known*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ix o máx ip*) This is likely four syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. The “O” stands alone.

Note: While the word for “her” (Tilb) does not appear here, and the “-ip” obviously can’t stand for “not”, I should point out that the word “she” appears as “Pi” in another isolated case.

Also note that the Omax (knowest) element of this word has the “-ax” suffix to indicate action.

Izazaz (ii-zay-zaz)* *v.*

To Frame (i.e.- To Form)

P#P#P∩

2.11 ...burning flames *have framed* within the depths of my jaws...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Izazaz*) Dee gives us little clue here.

(**Dee – I-zâ-zaz*) See *48Claves*. Three syllables. The initial “I” stands alone.

The first “A” has a circumflex, indicating that it takes its long sound.

Izizop (iz-is-op)* *n.*

(your?) Vessels

Ⲓⲓⲑⲓⲑⲓⲑⲓ

3.44 ...that *from your highest vessels* and the corners...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Izizop*) Apparently three syllables. As we see in the pronunciation notes for *Zizop* (vessels), the second “Z” takes on an “S” sound.

Note: This is not a compound word, so the “I” does not indicate “is.” I have noted that “I” can sometimes conjugate Angelical words in various ways.

Therefore, perhaps the addition of “I” in this case indicates “your”?

Also:

Zizop (zis-op)

Vessels

Ur (L)



L (el)* *prop. n.*

The First, One



2.8 ...o you the second of *the first*...

5.27 ...brothers of *the first* and second...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 2.8 – A word)

(*Dee5.27 – L) Pronounced as we would the name of the letter “L.”

Compounds:

Agltolorn (ag-el-tol-torn) [Ag + L + “Toltorn”]	No One Creature
Crpl (krip-el) [“Crp” + L]	But one
Il (ii-el) [I + L]	Is one
Lcapimao (el-ka-PII-may-oh) [L + “Capimao”]	One while
Lel (el-el) [L + El]	Same
Lialprt (el-YAL-purt) [L + “Ialprt”]	First Flame
Lnibm (el-nib-em) [L + “Nibm”]	One season
Lpatralx (el-PAY-tralks) [L + “Patralx”]	One Rock
Lsmnad (els-mad) [L + “Smnad”]	One another

Also:

El (el)	The First
La (lah or el-ah)	The First
“Lo” (loh)	The First
Lu (loo)	From One

Note: Compare to the name of the Angel *L* (or *El*), one of the Sons of the Sons of Light. His name literally translates as “The First.”

Possible Root For:

Aqlo (AY-kwah-loh)	In thy
Bolp (bohlp)	Be thou

Daxil (daks-il)	Thy loins
Ili (ii-EL-ii)	At First
Yls (yils)	Thou
Lil (el-il)	“The First Aethyr”
Ol (ohl)	I
Qaal (kwah-AY-el)	Creator
Ul (yewl)	End
Uls (yewls)	Ends
La (lah or el-ah)* <i>n.</i>	The First



5.38 ...*the first*, ends, and contents of time...

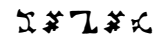
Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – La*) Dee seems to indicate one syllable here. However, other words that have L (the first) as their root tend to pronounce the “L” as if it stands alone. I have offered both options in my pronunciation.

Also:

L (el)	The First
El (el)	The First
“Lo” (loh)	The First
<i>Lu</i> (loo)	From One

Note: Also see Ili (at First).

Laiad (lay-II-ad)* <i>n.</i>	Secrets of Truth
-------------------------------------	------------------



18.13 ...in whom *the secrets of truth*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – La i ad*) Three syllables. The first “A” is likely long. The “I” stands alone.

(**Dee – Laiad*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the “I” in the second syllable.

Note: Compare to the name of the Angel *Laidrom*, an Elder of the Southern Watchtower. It is possible that *Laidrom* is a compound of Laiad (Secrets of Truth) and Om (Understand)- “He Who Understands the Secrets of Truth”. (Unless, of course, “Rom” is a word unto itself.)

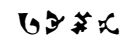
Probable Root:

<i>Ia</i> (yah)	n/a
Iad (yad)	God

Probable Shared Root:

Iadnah (yad-nah)	Knowledge
Iaiadix (yay-II-ad-iks)	Honour

Lang (lang) *prop. n.* Those Who Serve

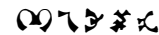


From *Corpus Omnium*: Associated with the post-Deluge quadrant of the Table. Translated in Latin as *Ministrantes* (Those Who Serve).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Lang, Langed*

Note: Also see Cnoqod (servants).

Lansh (lonsh)* *n.* Exalted Power



1.7 *...in power exalted above the firmaments...*

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *LANSH* as *Lonsh*)

Also:

Lonsa (lon-sha)	Power
Lonshi (lon-shii)	Power
“Lonshin” (lon-shin)	Powers

Note: Also see Micalzo (power / mighty), Naneel (my power).

Lap (lap)* *conj.* For (- Because)



(RFP) *For*, I am the servant...

2.32 *For*, you are become a building...

2.50 *For*, I am of him...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.81 – Call it Lap)

(*Dee 2.32, 50 –Lap)

Note: Also see Bagle (for), Darsar (wherefore)

Compare from Loagaeth: Lap

Larag (lay-rag)* *conj.*

Neither / Nor

𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌶𐌺

10.51 ...rest not *neither* know any (long) time here.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – La rag) Two syllables. The “A” is likely long. The final “G” is likely hard- as in our words “rag” and “bag.”

Note: “Neither” could be a conjunction, adjective or pronoun depending on use. Here in Key 10, it is used as a conjunction.

“Las” (las) *adj.*

Rich

𐌺𐌶𐌺

Compounds:

Lasollor (las-OHL-or) [“Las” + “Ollor”] Rich Man

Compare from Loagaeth: Las, Laz

Lasdi (las-dii)* *n.*

(my) Feet

𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺

4.2 ...I have set *my feet* in the south...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Las di) Two syllables. The final “I” is likely a long vowel.

Also:

Lusd (lus-dee)

Feet

Lusda (lus-da)

Feet

Lusdan (lus-dan)

Feet

Lasollor (las-OHL-or)* [“Las” + “Ollor”] *comp.*

Rich Man

𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺

9.32 ...as the *rich man* doth his treasure...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Las ol lor*) Three syllables. The “O” is likely long, while the other two vowels remain short. The two “L”s combine into a single sound- as in our word “lesson.”

(*Dee – *las óllor*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable.

Lava (lav-ah)

Fervency / Humility?*

✠ 2 ✠ 2

Note: (*Dee - *Laua Zuraah* = Use humility in prayers to God, that is fervently pray. It signifieth, Pray Unto God.) See the *5Books* p. 324. Between lines 46 and 47 of Table One of *Loagaeth*, some kind of stormy interference erupted in the shewstone. A voice then said the phrase "*Laua Zuraah*." The two men then prayed as instructed, and the interference cleared. It would appear that *Laua* indicates a specific attitude in prayer, which might mean fervency or humility. I don't believe *Laua* would be the standard Angelical word for either “Fervent” or “Humility.”

Also compare this word to the name of the Part of the Earth (and its angelic Governor), *Lauacon*.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Lauax*

Lcapimao (el-kay-PII-may-oh)* [L + “Capimao”] *comp.* One While

2 ✠ 6 7 2 ✠ 2 ✠ 2

30.106 ...*one while* let her be known...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *L ca pí ma o*) Five syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. The initial “L” and the final “O” each stand alone. Finally, I assume the “A” in the fourth syllable is long, because it is followed by an “O.”

(*Dee – *L capímao*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “I” to indicate its long sound.

Lea (lee-ay) *prop. n.*

“The Sixteenth Aethyr”

✠ 7 ✠

30.3 ...which dwell in *the sixteenth aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

Lea contains the three Parts of the Earth *Cucarpt, Lauacon* and *Sochial*.

Lel (el-el)* [L + El] *adv.*

Same



30.73 ...no creature upon or within her *the same*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Lel*) *Dee* gives us little clue here. This could be a word of one or two syllables, depending on whether or not the initial “L” should stand alone. Since I have assumed this is a compound involving the word L (First), I have decided to allow the initial “L” to stand alone. (Note I have also assumed the “E” is a phonetic gloss.)

Note: The basic concepts behind L / El are both “beginning” and “singularity.” Thus I feel it is important that it appears twice in this word- to indicate that two (or more) things are actually “one” (the same).

The word “same” can be an adjective, pronoun or adverb depending on use. Here in Key 30, it is used as an adverb.

Note: Also see Parach (equal).

Lephe (leef-ay)

n/a*



Note: (**Dee – Life Lephe Lurfando* is a strong charge to the wicked to tell the truth. This [the Angel] said to my demand of this phrase whereof I had mention many years since.) See the *5Books* p. 308. “*Life Lephe Lurfando*” is a perfect phrase for use in goetic evocations, but we are never given specific definitions for each word.

(**Dee – Pinzu-a lephe ganiurax kelpadman pacaph.*) See the *5Books* p. 413. Kelley overhears many voices singing a song at some distance, and these are the words *Dee* recorded. No translations are suggested.

for each word.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Lefa, Lefe, Leph, Life*

Lil (el-il)* *prop. n.*

“The First Aethyr”

ꞥ 7 ꞥ

30.3 ...which dwell in *the first aethyr*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Lil*) Dee gives us little clue here. This could be a word of one or two syllables- depending on if the initial “L” should stand alone. Because this word indicates the First Aethyr and likely has L (the First) as its root, I will assume the “L” should stand alone.

Note: Lil is the name- probably of a descriptive nature- of the first of the 30 Aethyrs. It holds the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing Lil with the name of the next Aethyr, and then the next, and so on.

Lil contains the three Parts of the Earth *Occodon, Pascomb, and Valgars*.

Probable Root:

L (el) First

Lilonon (lii-loh-non)* *n.*

Branches

ꞥ 22 ꞥ

10.10 ...whose *branches* are 22 nests...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Li lo non*) Three syllables. The “l” and the first “o” both appear to take their long sounds.

(**Dee – Lilônon*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee uses a circumflex over the first “o” to indicate its long sound.

Limlal (lim-lal)* *n.*

Treasure

ꞥ 9 ꞥ

9.34 ...as the rich man doth *his treasure*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Lim lal*) Two syllables. Both vowels appear

to take their short sounds.

Lin (lin) *prop. n.*

“The Twenty-Second
Aethyr”

𐌺 𐌶 𐌽

30.3 ...which dwell in *the twenty-second aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

Lin contains the three Parts of the Earth *Ozidaia, Paraoan, Calzirg*.

Lit (lit) *prop. n.*

“The Fifth Aethyr”

𐌺 𐌶 𐌽

30.3 ...which dwell in *the fifth aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

Lit contains the three Parts of the Earth *Lazdixi, Nocamal* and *Tiarpax*.

Lnibm (el-nib-em)* [L + “Nibm”] *comp.*

One Season

𐌺 𐌶 𐌽 𐌺

30.64 ...*one season*, let it confound another...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *L nib m*) Three syllables. The “L” and “M” each stand alone.

“**Lo**” (loh) *n.*

The First

𐌺

Compounds:

Bazemlo (bas-em-loh) [“Bazem” + “Lo”]

The Midday the First

Talo (tay-el-oh) [Ta + “Lo”]

As the First

Also:

L (el)

First

El (el)	The First
La (lah or el-ah)	First
Lu (loo)	From One

Possible Root For:

Aqlo (AY-kwah-loh)	In thy
Bolp (bohlp)	Be thou
Ol (ohl)	I

Loagaeth (loh-gah)* *n.* Speech From God*

𐌷𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌰𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌰

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee, recording the words of Galvah – "Touching the Book, it shall be called Logah: which in your language signifieth Speech From God. Write [it] after this sort: L O A G A E T H: it is to be sounded Logah. This word is of great signification, I mean in respect of the profoundness thereof.") See TFR p. 19. In early-modern English, the "OA" letter combination makes a long "O" sound (as in our words "boat" and "coat"). Dee recorded Galvah's phonetic explanation by dropping the "A" (*it shall be called Logah*). At the same time, we see that the final "ETH" are entirely silent.

Note: This is the name of the Holy Book of 49 Tables transmitted to Dee and Kelley by the Archangel Raphael. It also appears as the first word of the 49th Table in the Holy Book (see Compare from *Loagaeth* below).

Note the similarity between the Angelical *Loagaeth*, the Greek *Logos* (Word), and the Hebrew *Eth* (Spirit). It is interesting that both *Loagaeth* and *Logos* indicate "Word/Speech" and both are used in the Biblical sense (as a reference to the God-Christ- see John 1, "In the Beginning was the Word...and the Word was God.").

Possibly:

Logaah (loh-gay-ah) n/a

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Loagaeth, Loangah, Loggahah*

Loe (loh-ee) *prop. n.* "The Twelfth Aethyr"

𐌷𐌵𐌹𐌶

30.3 ...which dwell in *the twelfth aethyr*...

Note: This (word 30.3) is the single space in the Key of the Aethyrs which must

be changed for each invocation- replacing word 30.3 with the name of the appropriate Aethyr. No established definitions were given for these names.

Loe contains the three Parts of the Earth *Tapamal*, *Gedoons* and *Ambriol*.

Logaah (loh-gay-ah) n/a

ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

Possibly Also:

Loagaeth (loh-gah) Speech From God

Note: See *TFR* p. 22. Here, the Guardian Angel of Lord Lasky of Poland says a prayer on Lasky's behalf, which ends with, "*Grant this Camascheth galsuagath garnastel zurah logaah luseroth.*" No translation is offered.

Loholo (LOH-hoh-loh)* v. To Shine

ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

1.61 ...which *shineth* as a flame...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Call it *Loholo*. Long, the first syllable accented) I assume that Dee intended all the “O”s in this word to be long.

(*Dee – *lôhôlo*) See *48Claves*. The accent and circumflex match Dee's note from *TFR*.

“Lolcis” (LOL-sis) n. Bucklers

ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

Compounds:

Talolcis (tay-LOL-sis) [Ta + “Lolcis”] As Bucklers

Loncho (lon-koh)* v. To Fall

ᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱᚱ

8.30 ...until this house *fall* and the dragon sink.

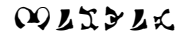
Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Lon cho* or *ko*) Two syllables. Dee indicates that the “CH” takes the harder “K” (or “Kh”) sound.

Note: Also see *Dobix* (to fall).

Compare from *Loagaeth: Onchen*

Londoh (lon-DOH)* *n.*

Kingdoms



7.24 Whose *kingdoms* and continuance are as...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Lon dóh) This appears to be two syllables, with an accent upon the second syllable.

(*Dee – londóh) See *48Claves*. Accent still on the second syllable.

Compounds:

Osmondoh (os-LON-doh) [Os + Londoh]

12 Kingdoms

Note: the similarity between this word and the word “London.” Dee was very dedicated to the cause of the English Empire- and many scholars suspect this word of bias on Dee’s part rather than the Angels. For a parallel case, see Madrid (*Iniquity*).

Also:

Adohi (ay-DOH-hii)

Kingdom

Compare from *Loagaeth: Doh, Dohoh*

Lonsa (lon-sha)* *n.*

Power



3.37 ...*power* successively over 456...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Lonsa) Likely two syllables. Based on the other versions of this word, I assume the “S” should make the “Sh” digraph.

Also:

Lansh (lonsh)

Exalted Power

Lonshi (lon-shii)

Power

“Lonshin” (lon-shin)

Powers

Lonshi (lon-shii)* *n.*

Power



7.45 ...this remembrance is given *power*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Lon shi*) Two syllables. The “O” should be a short vowel, while the final “I” likely takes a long sound.

Compounds:

Lonshitox (lon-shii-toks) [Lonshi + Tox] His Power

Also:

Lansh (lonsh) Exalted Power

Lonsa (lon-sha) Power

“Lonshin” (lon-shin) Powers

“Lonshin” (lon-shin) *n.* Powers

𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌶𐌿𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻

Compounds:

Odlonshin (ohd-lon-shin) [Od + “Lonshin”] And Powers

Also:

Lansh (lonsh) Exalted Power

Lonsa (lon-sha) Power

Lonshi (lon-shii) Power

Lonshitox (lon-shii-toks)* [Lonshi + Tox] *comp.* His Power

𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌶𐌿𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻

13.18 ...God and *his power*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Lon shi tox*) Three syllables. The “I” is the only apparent long vowel.

(**Dee – Lon-shi-tox*) See the *48Claves*. This note essentially matches that of *TFR*.

Lorslq (lors-el-kwah)* *n.* Flowers

𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌶𐌿𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻

2.19 ...as *the flowers* in their beauty...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Lors l qua*) Three syllables, with the “L” and the “Q” standing alone.

(The “Q” takes the sound of “kwah.”)

(*Dee – *lors-l-q*) See *48Claves*. This note matches Dee’s note from *TFR*.

Lpatralx (el-PAY-tralks)* [L + “Patralx”] *comp.* One Rock

ꞤꞥꞦꞧꞨꞩꞪꞫꞬꞭꞮꞯꞰꞱꞲꞳꞴꞵꞶꞷꞸꞹꞺꞻꞼꞽꞾꞿ

10.57 ...*one rock* bringeth forth 1000...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *L Pá tralx El*) Three syllables. The initial “L” stands alone, and Dee indicates that it sounds like “El.” The first “A” is likely a long vowel. The accent is place on the second syllable.

Lrasd (el-RAZD)* *v.* To Dispose (- Organize).

ꞤꞥꞦꞧꞨꞩꞪꞫꞬꞭꞮꞯꞰꞱꞲꞳꞴꞵꞶꞷꞸꞹꞺꞻꞼꞽꞾꞿ

30.34 ...*to dispose* all things according to...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *L rásd*) Two syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The initial “L” stands alone.

(*Dee – *Lrásd*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent on the second syllable.

Lring (el-ring)* *v.* To Stir Up

ꞤꞥꞦꞧꞨꞩꞪꞫꞬꞭꞮꞯꞰꞱꞲꞳꞴꞵꞶꞷꞸꞹꞺꞻꞼꞽꞾꞿ

13.6 ...42 eyes *to stir up* wrath of sin...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *LRING*) Dee does not indicate that the “R” should take its extended “ur” sound. Therefore, I suspect the “L” should stand alone in this word, making two syllables.

Note: See also *Zixlay* (*to stir up*). I am not sure why these two words have the same definition.

Lsmnad (els-mad)* [L + “Smnad”] *comp.* One Another

ꞤꞥꞦꞧꞨꞩꞪꞫꞬꞭꞮꞯꞰꞱꞲꞳꞴꞵꞶꞷꞸꞹꞺꞻꞼꞽꞾꞿ

30.87 ...vex and weed out *one another*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Ls mnad*) This note seems confusing at first. Dee indicates two syllables, yet there are still clusters of consonants in each one.

In the first syllable, I assume the “L” is pronounced “el”- which allows it to combine naturally with the “S.” In the second syllable, I suspect the “MN” combine to form the same sound as in our words “column”, “autumn”, and “solemn.” (i.e.- the “N” is effectively silent.)

Note: Also see Symp (*another*).

Lu (loo) *prep.?*

From One*

𐌲𐌺

From Loagaeth: (*Dee – Lu = *From one.*) See the *5Books*, p. 322.

Also:

L (el)

The First, One

El (el)

The First

La (lah or el-ah)

The First

"Lo" (loh)

The First

Compare from Loagaeth: *Uloh*

Luas (loo-akh)* *prop. n.*

Those Who Praise

(or, the Triumphant)

𐌲𐌶𐌰𐌺

From Corpus Omnium: Associated with the pre-Deluge quadrant of the Table, translated in Latin as *Laudantes* (Those Who Praise). They can alternately be called *Triumphantes* (Those Who Triumph).

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Luach.) Dee seems to note here that Luas, when spoken, should be ended with a throaty "kh" sound (like the "ch" in our word “ache”) instead of an “S” sound.

Compare from Loagaeth: *Luah*

Lucal (loo-kal)* *n.*

North

𐌲𐌺𐌰𐌻

10.6 ...harbored *in the north* in the likeness...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Lu cal) Two syllables. The “U” takes its long sound. I assume the “C” takes its hard (“K”) sound.

Luciftian (loo-sif-TII-an)* *n.*

(ornaments of) Brightness

𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌳

7.19 ...they are appareled with *ornaments of brightness*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Lu cif ti an*) Four syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. I assume the “C” takes the soft sound, as in the Latin word *Lucifer*.

Also:

Luciftias (loo-SIF-tii-as)

Brightness

Note: the similarity between this word and the Latin *Lucifer* (light-bearer). See Luciftias (brightness) for more info.

Luciftias (loo-SIF-tii-as)* *n.*

Brightness.

𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌳

30.20 ...whose eyes are *the brightness of* the heavens...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Lu cif ti as*) Four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “C” should take the soft “S” sound, as in the Latin word *Lucifer*.

(**Dee – Lucif tias*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed the accent upon the second syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the second “I” to indicate its long sound.

Also:

Luciftian (loo-sif-TII-an)

(ornaments of) Brightness

Note: the similarity between this word and the Latin *Lucifer* (light-bearer). In Roman mythology, Lucifer was the name of the Venus star- which rose in the East just before dawn, thus heralding the approaching Sun. In Christian lore, Lucifer was the first and most beautiful among the Angels, but was cast down for his pride. The Angelical word Luciftias still represents brightness in the Heavens, and has no demonic connotations.

Luiahe (loo-JAY-hee)* *n.*

Song of Honour

𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌴𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌲𐌴𐌹𐌳

6.40...whose works shall be *a song of honour*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Lu ía he*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. Dee does not tell us if the “I” should take the sound of “Y” or “J.” (I have settled upon the “J” sound., and spelled the word in Angelical with a Ged (J) in this place.) The final “E” is also uncertain. It should remain silent while making the “A” a long vowel. However, Dee’s phonetic note indicates three syllables- for which the “E” must make a sound along with the “H.” Whether the “E” should be long or short is unclear- though I have settled upon the long sound.

(*Dee – *Lu-ía-he*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that from *TFR*.

Note: Also see *Faaip* (voicing / psalm).

Lulo (loo-loh) *n.*

Tartar (Mother of Vinegar)

𐌌𐌺𐌺𐌺

From the Alchemical Cipher: See *TFR* p. 387-389. The Angel *Levanael* says of this word, "*Roxtan* is pure and simple wine in herself. *Lulo* is her mother." Dee replies, "There may be in these words some ambiguity." So *Levanael* explains more simply, "*Lulo* is Tartar, simply of red wine." (Tartar is Mother of Vinegar.)

It is not likely that *Lulo* is strictly tartar of red wine- but *Levanael* had established earlier in this session that “red *Roxtan* (wine)” was to be used for this alchemical experiment.

Lurfando (lur-fan-doh)

n/a*

𐌌𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌺

Note: (*Dee – *Life Lephe Lurfando* is a strong charge to the wicked to tell the truth. This [the Angel] said to my demand of this phrase whereof I had mention many years since.) See the *5Books* p. 308. "*Life Lephe Lurfando*" is a perfect phrase for use in goetic evocations, but we are never given specific definitions for each word.

Compare from Loagaeth: *Lurvandah*

In at least one case, Dee wrote that a “U” could make the sound of “F” – which was likely an indication of the “V” sound. Therefore, it is possible that *Lurfando* and *Lurvandah* are related.

Lusd (lus-dee)* *n.* (your) Feet

ᵛᵛᵃᵃᵛ

2.25 ...stronger are *your feet* than the barren stone.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Lusd*) It would appear the one syllable is intended here. However, other versions of this word all have two syllables.

Also:

Lasdi (las-dii) (my) Feet

Lusda (lus-da) (their) Feet

Lusdan (lus-dan) (with) Feet

Lusda (lus-da)* *n.* (their) Feet

*ᵛᵛᵃᵃᵛ

9.21 ...have settled *their feet* in the west...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Lus da*) Two syllables.

Also:

Lasdi (las-dii) (my) Feet

Lusd (lus-dee) (your) Feet

Lusdan (lus-dan) (with) Feet

Lusdan (lus-dan)* *n.* (with) Feet

ᵛ*ᵛᵛᵃᵃᵛ

16.13 ...which walkest upon the earth *with feet* 876...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Lus dan*) Two syllables.

Also:

Lasdi (las-dii) (my) Feet

Lusd (lus-dee) (your) Feet

Lusda (lus-da) (their) Feet

Luseroth (lus-er-oth) *n/a*

ᵛᵛᵃᵃᵛ

Note: See *TFR* p. 22. Here, the Guardian Angel of Lord Lasky of Poland says a prayer on Lasky's behalf, which ends with, "Grant this *Camascheth galsuagath*

garnastel zurah logaah luseroth." No translation is offered.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Luseth, Luza, Luzan, Luzath, Luzed, Lusaz, Luzez, Uzed*

“Lzar” (el-ZAR) *n.* Courses

⚔⚔⚔

Compounds:

Sobolzar (soh-BOL-zar) [“Sobo” + “Lzar”] Whose Courses

Also:

“Elzap” (el-ZAP) Course

“Lzirn” (el-zirn) *n.* Wonders

⚔⚔⚔

Compounds:

Vaulzirn (VOL-zern) [“Vau” + “Lzirn”] Work Wonders

Note: See also Sald (wonder), Busd (glory) and *Peleh* (Worker of Wonders?).

Also compare to the name of the Angel *Lzinopo*, an Elder of the Southern Watchtower. Perhaps his name means something akin to “He Who Works Wonders.” Also compare to the name of the Angel *Iznr* or *Izirn*, an Angel of Medicine also of the Southern Watchtower.