

Tal (M)

ⲉ

M (em)* *conj. or prep.*

Except

ⲉ

3.22 ...*except (by)* mine own hand...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – EM it is a word) Likely just one syllable.

Note: See Oq (but), “Crp” (but).

Maasi (may-ay-sii)* *v.*

Laid Up (i.e.- Stored Up)

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10.17 ...and weeping *laid up* for the earth...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Ma a si) Three syllables. The double “A” should represent a long “A” sound in early-modern English. Dee’s note indicates two long “A”s- but they nearly blend into one when this word is spoken fluently. The final “I” is likely long.

(*Dee – maâsi) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee places a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound.

Mabberan (MAB-er-an) *adv.*

How Now(?)*

ⲙⲁⲃⲃⲉⲣⲁⲛ

Pronunciation Notes: The first “A” of *Mabberan* is accented in Dee’s journal. Also, I assume the first “A” takes its short sound, because it is followed by a double “B” (similar to the “A” in our words “rabble” or “babble.”)

Note: (* *Vors Mabberan* = *how now: what hast thou to do with us?*) See the *5Books* p. 311. Here, several spirits appear and demand of Dee and Kelley, "*Vors Mabberan?*"- to which Dee makes his marginal notation above. Given the known definition of *Vors* (over- especially in a hierarchy), I assume this phrase is a challenge, as if to say, "What authority do you have over us?" On its own, it is possible that *Mabberan* has some meaning akin to "What do you want?" or

"Why have you bothered us?"

Mabza (MAB-za)* *n.*

Coat

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8.43 ...and *the coat* of him that is...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Mab za*) Two syllables.

(*Dee – *mábza*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee adds an accent to the first syllable.

Mad (mad)* *n.*

(your) God, “Pure / Undefined”

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(RFP) ...servant of *the same your God*...

3.60 ...in the name of *the same your God*...

6.42the praise of *your God*...

13.16 ...behold the promise of *God*...

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

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.84 – *Call it Mad.*)

(*Dee 3.60; 6.42; 13.16, 30.15 – *Mad.*)

Compounds:

Madzilodarp (mad-ZII-loh-darp) [Mad + “Zilodarp”] God of Conquest

Iadnamad (yad-nay-mad) [Iadnah + Mad?] Undefined (Pure)

Knowledge

Probable Root For:

Madriax (MAY-drii-yaks) Heavens

Madriax (MAY-drii-yaks) Heavens

Madrid (MAY-drid) Iniquity

Note: The proper name of God in Angelical is Iad. Mad, on the other hand, indicates *god* in the generic sense. The word “your” is not directly indicated by the Angelical- though the change in spelling adequately suggests *some other god* as opposed to Iad Himself.

At the same time, note that Mad is used as a root in several cases to indicate things Celestial or Divine (Iadnamad, Madriax, and the antonymic Madrid).

Also see Piad (*your God*).

“Madriax”* (MAY-drii-yaks) *n.*

Heavens

Note: (**Dee – I think this word wanted as may appear by Madriax, about 44 words from the end.*) Madriax does not appear with this spelling in the Keys in *TFR*. Apparently, Dee did not receive the first word of the Key of the Aethyrs (word 30.1) until sometime after its transmission. (*Illemese*, who revealed this Key, gave only the English “O you heavens”, but gave no Angelical for the phrase.) Dee found the proper word later in the Key- Madriiix (word 30.116). After adding Madriiix (with the *double* “I”) into space 30.1, Dee made the above note in the margin- spelling the word as “Madriax” (with a *single* “I”). However, also note the word Oadriax (lower heavens) which also uses a single “I” – so this spelling of Madriax is likely acceptable.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee 30.1 – Madriiix*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee spelled the word with only one “I.” He also placed a circumflex over the “I” to indicate its long sound.

See pronunciation notes for Madriiix (heavens).

Also:

Madriiix (MAY-drii-yaks)

Heavens

Oadriax (oh-AY-drii-aks)

Lower heavens

Probable Root:

Mad (mad)

(your) God,
“Pure/Unfiled”

Madriiix (MAY-drii-yaks)* *n*

Heavens

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30.1 *O you heavens* that dwell in the first Aethyr...

30.116 *O you heavens*, arise!

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee 30.116 – Má dri iax yax*) Three syllables, accent on the first syllable.

The double “I” probably results in a long “I” sound in the second syllable. Dee places a “Y” sound at the beginning of the third syllable, but it is barely audible when the word is spoken fluently.

(**Dee 30.1 – Madriiix*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee spelled the word with only

one “I.” (See note at “Madriax.”) He also placed a circumflex over the “I” to indicate its long sound.

(*Dee 30.116 – *Mádríax*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent over the first syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the first “I” to indicate its long sound.

Note: Note that the Heavens, in this case, are being addressed as living creatures. This is common in mystical systems such as Gnosticism or the *Qabalah*- where the Heavens (*Aeons, Sephiroth*) are treated as *both* celestial spheres and intelligent beings.

The Key of the Aethyrs is the only place where the Heavens are addressed as intelligent. Elsewhere, the standard word for “the heavens” is Piripsol / Piripson.

Also see Calz (firmaments).

Also:

Madriax (MAY-drii-yaks)	Heavens
Oadriax (oh-AY-drii-aks)	Lower Heavens

Probable Root:

Mad (mad)	(your) God, “Pure / Undeiled”
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Note: Also see Piripsol/Piripson (The Heavens).

Madrid (MAY-drid)* *n.* Iniquity

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9.38 Cursed are they whose *iniquities* they are.

10.75 ...for *her iniquity* is, was, and shall be great.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee 9.38; 10.75 – *Ma drid*) Two syllables. The “A” should take a long sound. The “DR” combine into a single sound, as in our words “drive” and “drop.”

I have adopted the accent from similar words.

Probable Root:

Mad (mad)	(your) God, “Pure / Undeiled”
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Note: the similarities between this word and the capitol of Spain, “Madrid.”
Dee was very dedicated to the cause of the English Empire, and Spain was in contention with England as Dee recorded his journals. Therefore, many scholars suspect this word of bias on Dee’s part rather than the Angels. For a parallel case, see Londoh (kingdom).

Madzilodarp (mad-ZII-loh-darp)* [Mad + “Zilodarp”] *comp.* God of Conquest

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16.21 ...great art thou in *the God of stretch forth and conquer...*

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Mad zi lo darp*) Four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “I” and the “O” each take their long sounds.

Note: I have simplified “stretch forth and conquer” into the obvious definition of “conquest.”

“Mal” (mal) *n. or adj.*

Thrust, Arrow, Increase

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Compounds:

Malprg (mal-purj) [“Mal” + “Prg”]

Through-thrusting fire
(ie- fiery arrow).

Malpurg (mal-purj) [“Mal” + “Purg”]

Fiery arrows

Malpirgi (mal-per-jii) [“Mal” + “Pirgi”]

Fires of Life and Increase

Note: These words appear to show that "Mal" indicates the idea of arrows, rising, shooting, increase, etc.

Also see “Coazior” (increase).

Also note the Angel *Dmal*, one of the Sons of Light. “Mal” (arrow, increase) appears to be the root of his name.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Mal*

Malpirgi (mal-per-jii)* [“Mal” + “Pirgi”] *comp.*

Fires of Life and Increase

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3.52 ...pouring down *the Fires of Life and Increase...*

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Malpirgi*) Likely three syllables, with a long

“I” at the end. Also, the first “I” in Malpirgi is likely a phonetic gloss. See Malprg and Malpurg

Also:

Malprg (mal-purj) [“Mal” + “Prg”]	Through-thrusting fire (i.e.- fiery arrow)
Malpurg (mal-purj) [“Mal” + “Purg”]	Fiery arrows

Malprg (mal-purj)* [“Mal” + “Prg”] *comp.* Through-Thrusting Fire
(i.e.- Fiery Arrow)

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1.18 ...the moon is *a through-thrusting fire*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Malprg, as Malpurg*) Dee here shows us where to place the vowel-sound. Malprg is likely the radical spelling of this word. See Malpurg, Prge and Malpirgi for phonetic glosses. (The case of Prge- which follows the “G” with an “E” phonetic gloss- gives the final “G” its soft sound.)

Also:

Malpirgi (mal-per-jii) [“Mal” + “Pirgi”]	Fires of Life and Increase
Malpurg (mal-purj) [“Mal” + “Purg”]	Fiery Darts (Arrows)

Malpurg (mal-purj)* [“Mal” + “Purg”] *comp.* Fiery Darts/Arrows

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6.16 ...*fiery darts* to van the earth...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Mal purg*) Two syllables. The “U” is likely a phonetic gloss, and the final “G” should be soft. See pronunciation notes for Malprg and Malpirgi.

Also:

Malpirgi (mal-per-jii) [“Mal” + “Pirgi”]	Fires of Life and Increase
Malprg (mal-purj) [“Mal” + “Prg”]	Through-thrusting fire (i.e.- fiery arrow)

Mals (Makhls)* *prop. n.* "Letter P/Ph"

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Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *P/Ph*. It is likely that these letter

names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *P/Ph* is named *Peh*, but *Peh* also translates as "Mouth.") However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – In sound machls.*) This is likely a soft "kh" sound (like the "Ch" in "ache", only softer) made just before the "L" sound. However, *Mals* is only one syllable. I tend to pronounce this word along the lines of "mahls."

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Mals*

Manin (man-in)* *n.* (in the) Mind

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2.38 ...but *in the mind* of the All Powerful.

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee – Manin*) Likely two syllables.

Maoffas (may-AHF-fas)* *adj.* Measureless

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18.23 ...in thy kingdom Joy, and *not to be measured*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – ma óffas*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The first "A" should be long and the "O" should be short, as in our word "chaos."

The two "F"s should combine into one sound, as we see in early-modern English.

(**Dee – maóffas*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again indicated the accent on the second syllable.

MAPM (map-em)* 9639

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4.15 I have placed 9639 whom none hath yet...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Map m*) Two syllables, the "M" stands alone.

Mapsama (map-sam-a) *prop. n.* He That Speaks*

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Note: (* *Dee records the words of Mapsama: "My name is called He That Speaks. I am one under Gabriel, and the name of Jesus I know and honour. My name is Mapsama."*) See *TFR* p. 138-139, 145ff. 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, *Mapsama* is one of the few entirely unique Angels that appeared to the two men. *Mapsama* appears to be connected to the political ambitions of Lord Lasky of Poland. He is also the Angel who delivered the instructions for the Book of Silver, which Dee never accomplished. (See also *Ga, Galvah, Murifri, Nalvage, Vaa,* and *Za.*)

Marb (marb)* *adj.* According To

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30.36 ...all things *according to* the providence...

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

Note: “According” is usually a verb, though it is an adjective when used in the phrase “according to.”

Marmara (mar-mar-a) *prop. n.* n/a

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Note: This is a variation of Carmara- the title of the ruling King of the *Heptarchia*. See the entry for Carmara.

Possible Shared Root?:

Carma (kar-ma) Come Out / Arise

Masch (mask) n/a

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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.

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.”

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Iemasch, 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*

“Matastos” (MAT-az-tos) n/a

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From *Loagaeth*: See note at *Donasdogamatastos*.

Compounds:

Donadogamatastos (doh-NAS-dog-ay-MAT-az-tos)

[“*Donasdoga*” + “*Matastos*”] “Hell-fire”

Matb (may-teb) *n.* One Thousand (1000)

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10.45 ...and *a thousand* times as many surges...

10.59 One rock bringeth forth *1000*...

Pronunciation Notes: Dee provided no phonetic notes for this word. See the pronunciation notes for *Matorb* (long- period of time).

Note: I suspect this is the word for “one thousand” rather than the number “1000.” Compare to *Torb* (one hundred), and *Matorb* (long- period of time). This word was not originally given with Key 10. 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.

Compounds:

Matorb (may-torb) [Matb + Torb] Long- period of time

Matorb (may-torb)* [Matb + Torb] *comp.* Long- period of time

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10.54 ...neither know any (*long*) time here.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ma torb*) Two syllables. The “A” should take its long sound.

Note: There was no English given for Matorb in Dee's journals. However, it appears that the word is a compound of Matb (1000) and Torb (100)- thus suggesting that the word is intended to indicate "a very long time." Similar, perhaps, to the Egyptian phrase "millions of years" which indicates eternity.

Maz (maz) *prop. n.*

"The Sixth Aethyr"

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30.3 ...which dwell in *the 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.

Maz contains the three Parts of the Earth *Saxtomp*, *Vavaamp* and *Zirzird*.

Compare from Loagaeth: *Maz*, *Mazad*

Med (med) *prop. n.*

"Letter O"

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Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *O*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *O* is named *Vav*, but *Vav* also translates as "Stake" or "Nail.") However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

(*Dee – He said, Great is His Glory*.) This is not likely a translation of the word *Med*. See the letter *Ged*, where another invocation is made along with the delivery of a letter.

Miam (mii-AM)* *n.*

Continuance

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6.27 ...in government and *continuance*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Miam*) This is likely two syllables. Dee gives us little clue, but I assume the "I" should take a long sound.

(**Dee – miám*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee places an accent over the "A" in the second syllable.

Compounds:

Odmiam (ohd-mii-AM) [Od + Miam] And Continuance

Also:

“Mian” Continuance

Note: Seems to indicate "lifespan" or "continued existence."

“Mian” (mii-AN) *n.* Continuance

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Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Miam (continuance).

Compounds:

Solamian (soh-LAY-mii-an) [“Sola” + “Mian”] Whose Continuance

Also:

Miam (mii-AM) Continuance

MIAN (mii-AN)* 3663

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12.15 ...bring down your train 3663 that the Lord...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Mi an*) Two syllables. The “I” likely takes its long sound.

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 12. 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.

Do not confuse this word with “Mian” from Solamian (whose continuance).

Micalp (mii-KALP)* *adj.* Mightier

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2.28 ...*mightier* are your voices...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Mi calp*) Two syllables. The “I” is likely a long vowel. Also see Micalzo, where the accent is placed on the second syllable.

Also:

Gmicalzo (jee-mii-KAYL-zoh)	Power
Micalzo (mii-KAYL-zoh)	Mighty
Micaoli (mii-KAY-oh-lij)	Mighty
Micaolz (mii-KAY-ohlz or mii-KAY-ohl-zohd)	Mighty
Omicalz (oh-mii-KAY-ohl-zohd)	(be) Mighty

Possible Shared Root:

<i>Miketh</i> (mii-KETH)	“The True Measure of the Will of God in Judgment, which is by Wisdom”(?)
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Note: Also see Umadea (strong towers), Umplif (strength), Ugeg (become strong), Vohim (mighty).

Micalzo (mii-KAYL-zoh)* *n.* Mighty/Power

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2.46 ...show yourselves *in power*...

6.5 ...*mighty in* the firmaments of waters...

**18.2 ..thou *mighty* light and burning flame...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee 2.46 – Micalzo*)

(**Dee 6.5 – Micalzo*) Likely three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. Also see Micaolz, where the “I” of the first syllable and the “A” of the second syllable are long.

(**Dee 6.5 – micálzo*) See the *48Claves*. Again the accent is on the second syllable.

Note: ** - Word 18.2 was originally given as Micaolz (mighty). However, see *TFR* p. 200, where Illemese gives the alternate pronunciation of “micalZo” (or Micalzo).

Also:

Gmicalzo (jee-mii-KAYL-zoh)	Power
Micalp (mii-KALP)	Mightier
Micaoli (mii-KAY-oh-lij)	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).

Micaoli (mii-KAY-oh-lee)* *adj.* Mighty

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9.1 A *mighty* sound...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Mi ca o li*) Four syllables. All of the vowels in this word are indicated as long. They all fall at the ends of their syllables, and the “O” itself stands alone.

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

Also:

Gmicalzo (jee-mii-KAYL-zoh)	Power
Micalp (mii-KALP)	Mightier
Micalzo (mii-KAYL-zoh)	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).

Micaolz (mii-KAY-ohlz or mii-KAY-ohl-zohd)* *adj.* Mighty

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3.70 ...become *mighty* amongst us...

**18.2 ..thou *mighty* light and burning flame...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 3.70 – *Mi ca olz*)

(*Dee 18.2 – *Mi ca ol zod*) This word can be three or four syllables – depending on whether or not one extends the “Z” to “zohd.” (This word is further indication that the extended “Z” is not a grammatical rule, but a phonetic flourish.) The “I” in the first syllable is likely long.

(*Dee 3.70 – *mi-cá-olz*) See the *48Claves*. Dee places the accent on the second syllable.

(*Dee 18.2 – *Micaólz*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee indicates the accent on the third syllable instead. Also note that he has dropped the extended “Z” sound.

Note: ** - For word 18.2, the Angel Illemese later gives an alternate pronunciation of “*micalZo*” (see *Micalzo*).

Compounds:

Chismicaolz (kiis-mii-KAY-ohlz) [Chis + Micaolz] Are Mighty

Also:

Gmicalzo (jee-mii-KAYL-zoh)	Power
Micalp (mii-KALP)	Mightier
Micalzo (mii-KAYL-zoh)	Mighty*
Micaoli (mii-KAY-oh-lii)	Mighty
Omicaolz (oh-mii-KAY-ohl-zohd)	(be) Mighty

Possible Shared Root:

<i>Miketh</i> (mii-KETH)	“The True Measure of the Will of God in Judgment, which is by Wisdom”(?)
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Note: Also see *Umadea* (strong towers), *Umplif* (strength), *Ugeg* (become strong), *Vohim* (mighty).

Micma (mik-ma)* v.

Behold

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3.1 ...*Behold*, sayeth your God...

3.64 ...*Behold*, his mysteries flourish...

13.14 ...*Behold* the promise of God...

**14.17 ...*Behold* the voice of God...

30.13 ...*Behold* the face of your God...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 3.1, 64 – *Micma*)

(*Dee 13.14 – *Mic ma*) Two syllables.

(*Dee 30.13 – *Micma Mikma*) The “C” has a hard (“K”) sound.

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*.

Miinoag (mii-ii-noh-ayg)* *n.*

Corners (- Boundaries)

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3.46 ...and *the corners* of your governments...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Mi i no ag*) This appears to be four syllables. Note that each “I” is pronounced, as we might see in Middle English.

(*Dee – *miinoâg*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed a circumflex over the “A”, indicating its long sound.

Note: Also see Unalah (skirts).

Miketh (mii-KETH) *n.*

“The True Measure of the Will of God in Judgment, which is by Wisdom”(?)

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Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from similar words, such as Micaolz (mighty).

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) is translated as "the True Measure of the Will of God, etc."

Perhaps this long definition could be shortened to "Gods Will in Judgment."

Shareed Root?:

Micaolz (mii-KAY-olz *or* mii-KAY-ol-zohd) Mighty

Mir (mir)* *n.* Torment

ε 7 ε

6.10 ...hath planted *a torment* to the wicked...

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

Note: This word appears to be in noun form (*a torment*), rather than in verb form (*to torment*).

Mirc (mirk)* *prep.* Upon

Β ε 7 ε

9.54 ...and *upon* their heads are marble...

**14.7 ...which sit *upon* 24 seats...

30.70 ...no creature *upon* or within her...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee 9.54; 30.70– *Mirc Mirk*) One syllable, with a hard “C” at the end.

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 Dee’s *48Claves*.

Molvi (mol-vii)* *n.* Surges

7 2 ε 2 ε

10.48 ...a thousand times as many *surges*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Mol ui*) Two syllables. The “O” takes its short sound. Dee originally wrote this word with a “U” – but the letter should make a “V” sound when preceding a vowel.

Mom (mom)* *n.* Moss (i.e.- Dross?)

ε 2 ε

9.29 ...gather up *the moss* of the earth...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Mom*) One syllable. I suggest a short “O.”

Note: I have seen it suggested that “moss of the earth” is a reference to the dead – but I have not verified it yet. I have found the word “moss” used poetically in many cases, as a synonym with “dross.” (As in: “A rolling stone gathers no moss” or “Clearing the moss from your mind.”) In just one case, I have found the phrase “I wish he would gather moss”- which appears to be a reference to death.

Also note this word is a palindrome, reading the same forwards and backwards.

Momao (MOH-may-oh)* *n.*

Crowns

𐌆𐌵𐌺𐌵

8.40 ...for *the crowns* of the Temple...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Mo ma o*) Three syllables. Both “O”s and the “A” should likely take their long sounds.

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

Also:

“Momar” (MOH-mar)

To Crown

“Momar” (MOH-mar) *v.*

To Crown

𐌺𐌵𐌺𐌵

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Momao (crowns).

Compounds:

Iadoiasmomar (jad-oh-JAS-moh-mar) [“Iadoias” + “Momar”] God Eternally Crowned

Also:

Momao (MOH-may-oh)

Crowns

Monasci (mon-ay-sii) *n.*

Great Name

𐌆𐌵𐌺𐌵

15.13 ...which knowest *the great name* Righteousness...

Pronunciation Note: I assume the “SCI” letter combination is the same as in our word “science” or “scion.”

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*.

This likely indicates a Name of God.

Also see Dooain, which means *name* in the general sense.

Monons (moh-nons)* *n.*

Heart

ᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐ

10.61 ...*the heart of* man...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Mo nons*) Two syllables. The first “O” takes its long sound.

Moooh (moh-oh-WAH)* *v.*

To Repent

ᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐ

30.104 For why? *It repenteth me* I made man.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Mo o Oah*) Three syllables. The second “O” stands alone. The third syllable is a bit obscure. The “OA” letter combination should make a long “O” sound (as in our words “boat” and “coat”). However, Dee’s phonetic note seems to indicate that the “A” should join with the “H”, leaving the preceding “O” to sound alone. Under that circumstance, the only way “*Oah*” could form one syllable is to sound like “wah.” (Patricia Shaffer makes this suggestion in her *DeesPronunciationNotes.rtf*)

(*Dee – *Mooóáh*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the third “O” (which should be the third syllable). The “*áh*” should indicate a short “O” sound (as in our words “father” and “fall”).

“Mospleh” (mos-play) *n.*

Horns

ᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐᵐ

the Angels gave to Dee. (His name appears in Table 3, which is associated with "Council and Nobility.") No etymology is offered for *Murifri*'s name. (See also *Ga*, *Galvah*, *Mapsama*, *Nalvage*, *Vaa*, and *Za*.)

Drux (N)



NA (en-ay) *prop. n.*

“The Name of the
Trinity”*, Lord



From *Loagaeth*: (**Dee – The Name of the Trinity, One separable for a while.*) This means One God, but temporarily separable into Three. It appears many times throughout *Loagaeth*.

Note: Also see the *5Books* p. 77. The Archangel Michael gives a small wafer marked “NA” as a Eucharist to Dee’s Angel of Profession.

See Agrippa’s *Three Books...*, Book III, Ch. 11 (Of the Divine Names...): “...and the name of God NA (Hebrew: *Nun, Aleph*) is to be invocated in perturbations and troubles.”

Also:

Enay (en-ay)

Lord

Na (nakh)* *prop. n.*

"Letter H"



Note: See the *5Books*, p. 270. The name of the Angelical letter for “H.” It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter “H” is named *Heh*, but *Heh* also translates as “Window.”) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Hath. / But in sound Nach as it were in the nose.*) Could *Hath* be what Dee calls the letter H in this case? Most of the time, when a word uses the “Ch” digraph, it results in a sound like the “Ch” in the word “ache.” (A “kh” sound made in the throat.) However, in this case, Dee tells us to make the sound in the nose, which is a much softer sound. I tend to pronounce the word along the lines of a nasal "nah."

(Note, also, that this pronunciation gives us a good clue that words like Pa, Ga, Va, etc should have an “-ah” vowel sound.)

Note: Also see the *5Books* p. 298. This was at the very end of a session, after the curtain had been pulled to Kelley's vision in the stone. A voice was heard to

say, "*Ne ne ne na Jabes.*" (Note the word *na.*) This is likely a praise of some sort, but no translation is offered.

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 *na.*) No translation or context is offered.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Na, Nah*

Naghezes (naj-eez-es) *n.?*

Worthiness(?)

𐌺𐌶𐌷𐌶𐌸𐌹

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.

In the Angelical spelling above, I have assumed the “H” is a phonetic gloss and excluded it.

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 *Naghezes* indicates "to be worthy."

Nalvage (nal-vayj) *prop. n.*

“Earth-Fleer”

𐌺𐌶𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸

Note: See *TFR* p. 62ff. 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, *Nalvage* is one of the few entirely unique Angels that appeared to the two men. He is the Angel who delivered the *Corpus Omnium*, the 48 Keys and the 91 Parts of the Earth to Dee and Kelley. He appeared to be an Angel directly under the direction of Gabriel. Later (see *TFR*, p. 68) the Angel *Madimi* explains that *Nalvage* is a “close kinsman” of her mother (*Galvah*) and his name means *Fuga Terrestrium-*

“Earth-Fleer” or “Avoidance of Earthly Things.”

(See also *Ga, Galvah, Mapsama, Murifri, Vaa, and Za.*)

Nanaeel (nay-NAY-ee-el)* *n.*

(my) Power

𐌲𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌵

3.50 ...you might work *my power*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Na na e el*) Four syllables. The double “EE” actually makes the long “E” sound, followed by the final “L” which sounds like “el.”

(**Dee – na-ná-ê-el*) See the *48Claves*. Dee shows an accent on the second syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the first “E”, indicating the long sound.

Note: This line in Key 3 is spoken by God. Nanaeel does *not* represent “power” in the conventional sense of “strength” and “might.” (See Micaolz.) Instead, Nanaeel is likely related to Ananael (secret wisdom)- meaning that Nanaeel is descriptive of a *kind* of divine power.

Possible Shared Root?:

Ananael (an-AN-ee-el)

Secret Wisdom

Nanba (nan-ba)* *n.*

Thorns

𐌲𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌵

17.6 ...whose wings are *thorns* to stir up vexation...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Nan ba*) Two syllables.

Napeai (nay-pee-ay)* *n.*

Swords

𐌲𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌶𐌵

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

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Na pe ai*) Three syllables. The first “A” and the “E” should take their long sounds. The “AI” (or “AY”) should make a long “A” sound, as in our words “day” and “play.”

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

Also:

Napta (nap-ta)	Two-edged swords
Nazpsad (nayz-pee-sad)	Sword

Closely Related Root:

Nazarth (nay-zarth)	Pillars (of Gladness)
Nazavabh (nay-zay-VAB)	(Hyacinth) Pillars

Note: Apparently the "Naz" root holds some indication of “straightness,” while “Nap” indicates “sharpness.” The two come together in Nazpsad (sword).

Also compare to the name of the Angel *Bnapsen*, the *Heptarchic* King of Saturday. Perhaps his name contains some etymology of “Sword.”

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Nap, Napo, Napod*

Napta (nap-ta)* *n.* (Two-edged) Swords



9.4 ...with *two-edged swords* flaming...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Nap ta*) Two syllables.

Also:

Napeai (nay-pee-ay)	Swords
Nazpsad (nayz-pee-sad)	Sword

Closely Related Root:

Nazarth (nay-zarth)	Pillars (of Gladness)
Nazavabh (nay-zay-VAB)	(Hyacinth) Pillars

Note: Apparently the "Naz" root holds some indication of “straightness,” while “Nap” indicates “sharpness.” The two come together in Nazpsad (sword).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Nap, Napo, Napod*

Nazarth (nay-zarth)* *n.* Pillars (of Gladness)



5.16 ...I fastened *Pillars of Gladness*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Na zarth*) Two syllables. The “A” falling at the end of the first syllable is likely long.

Note: the similarity between this word and the word “Nazareth” – the town where Jesus supposedly grew up.

Also:

Nazavabh (nay-zay-VAB) (Hyacinth) Pillars

Closely Related Root:

Napeai (nay-pee-ay) Swords

Napta (nap-ta) Two-edged swords

Nazpsad (nayz-pee-sad) Sword

Note: Apparently the "Naz" root holds some indication of “straightness,” while “Nap” indicates “sharpness.” The two come together in Nazpsad (sword).

Nazavabh (nay-zay-VAB)* *n.* (Hyacinth) Pillars

𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆

8.5 ...third heaven made of *hiacynth pillars*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Na za vábh*) Three syllables, with the accent on the third syllable. The first two “A”s should be long, while the third “A” takes the short sound. The “BH” makes a soft “B” sound.

(**Dee – nazâvâbh*) See the *48Keys*. Dee placed a circumflex over the “A” in the second syllable to indicate its long sound. He again placed an accent on the last syllable.

Also:

Nazarth (nay-zarth) Pillars (of Gladness)

Note: Patricia Shaffer has suggested that “Hyacinth” may be an indication of the stone Lapis Lazuli, rather than the plant.

Closely Related Root:

Napeai (nay-pee-ay) Swords

Napta (nap-ta) Two-edged swords

Nazpsad (nayz-pee-sad)

Sword

Note: Apparently the "naz" root holds some indication of "straightness," while "nap" indicates "sharpness." The two come together in Nazpsad (sword).

Nazpsad (nayz-pee-sad)* *n.*

Sword

𐌆𐌵𐌰𐌱𐌴𐌰𐌶𐌰

1.15 ...*the sun* is as a sword...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *NAZPSAD*) *Dee* gives us little clue here. Most likely, the "P" must stand alone- as it does not make a natural sound when combined with the "Z" or the "S" in English. Thus the word might be of three syllables. I have assumed the "A" takes a long sound based upon closely related words.

Also:

Napeai (nay-pee-ay)

Swords

Napta (nap-ta)

Two-edged swords

Closely Related Root:

Nazarth (nay-zarth)

Pillars (of Gladness)

Nazavabh (nay-zay-VAB)

(Hyacinth) Pillars

Note: There appear to be two roots at work in Nazpsad- both "naz" (straight / pillar) and "nap" (sword / sharp).

Ne (nee)

n/a

𐌆𐌵

Note: See the *5Books* p. 298. This was at the very end of a session, after the curtain had been pulled to Kelley's vision in the stone. A voice was heard to say, "*Ne ne ne na Jabes.*" This is likely a praise of some sort, but no translation is offered.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Ne***Netaab** (nee-TAY-ab)* *n.*

Government

𐌆𐌵𐌰𐌱𐌴𐌰𐌶𐌰

3.34 ...placed you in 12 seats of *government*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Netaab*) Dee gives us little clue here. Instead, see his *48Claves*:

(**Dee – ne-tâ-ab*) See the *48Claves*. Dee indicates three syllables here. The “E” should take its long sound. The first “A” has a circumflex over it, indicating the long sound. See Gnetaab (your governments) for the accent on the second syllable.

Also:

Anetab (ay-NEE-tayb)	(in) Government
Gnetaab (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 / Scepter
Caba (ka-BA)	To Govern

Netaaib (nee-TAY-ay-ib)* *n.* Government

ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ

30.25 ...provided you *for the government* of the earth...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ne tá a ib*) Four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable.

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

Also:

Anetab (ay-NEE-tayb)	(in) Government
Gnetaab (nee-TAY-ab)	(your) Governments
Netaab (nee-TAY-ab)	Governments
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 / Scepter

Caba (ka-BA)

To Govern

NI (nii)*

28

𐌺𐌽

7.12 ...they are become 28 living dwellings...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ni*) Dee seems to indicate a single syllable. I suggest a long “I” sound.

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 7. It was added later when Nalvage transmitted the English for the Key (see *TFR* p. 199). This seems to have been the case with many of the numbers mentioned in the Keys.

Note: See also OB (28).

Nia (nii-a) *prop. n.*“The Twenty-Fourth
Aethyr”

𐌺𐌽𐌰

30.3 ...which dwell in *the twenty-fourth 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.

Nia contains the three Parts of the Earth *Orcanir*, *Chialps* and *Soageel*.

“Nibm” (nib-em) *n.*

Season

𐌺𐌽𐌰𐌺

Compounds:

Lnibm (el-nib-em) [L + “Nibm”] One Season

Nidali (nii-day-lii)* *n.*

Noises

𐌺𐌽𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌺

10.83 Come away, but not *your noises*.

Pronunciation Note:

(*Dee – Ni da li) Three syllables. All vowels appear to take their long sounds.

(*Dee – nidâli) See the 48Claves. Here, Dee places a circumflex over the “A” to indicate its long sound.

Niis (nii-IS)* v.

Come (here)

𐌺𐌶𐌶𐌿

5.43 ...*come you*, and obey...

8.46 ...*come*, appear to the terror of the earth...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 5.43 – Ni is)

(*Dee 8.46 – Ni is, *small sound of i*) Two syllables. The first “I” appears to take the long sound. Dee’s note about the “*small sound of I*” likely indicates a short sound for the “I” in the second syllable.

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

Also:

Niisa (nii-II-sa)

Come Away

Niiso (nii-II-soh)

Come Away

Niisa (nii-II-sa)* v.

Come Away

𐌺𐌶𐌶𐌿

11.31 ...*come away!* for I have prepared...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Ni í sa) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. Both “I”s take their long sound. The word tends to sound more like two syllables when spoken fluently. (The double “I” would have combined to make a long “I” sound in early-modern English.)

Also:

Niis (nii-IS)

Come (here)

Niiso (nii-II-soh)

Come Away

Niiso (nii-II-soh)* v.

Come Away

𐌺𐌶𐌶𐌿

8.34 ...*come away!* for the Thunders have spoken...

8.38 ...*come away!* for the crowns of the Temple...

9.66 ...*come away!* and not your vials...

10.80 ...*come away!* but not your noises...

11.15 ...*come away!* and they gathered them together...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 8.34, 38, 11.15 – *Ni i so*)

(*Dee 9.66; 10.80 – *Ni i so*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. Both “I”s should take a long sound. The word tends to sound more like two syllables when spoken fluently. (The double “I” would have combined to make a long “I” sound in early-modern English.)

(*Dee 8.34, 38; 9.66; 11.15 – *Niiso*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again shows the accent over the second “I.”

Also:

Niis (nii-IS) Come (here)

Niisa (nii-II-sa) Come Away

Noaln (noh-aln)* v. May Be



30.51 ...that the glory of her *may be* always drunken

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee – *No aln*) Two syllables.

Also:

Noan (noh-an) To Become

Noar (noh-ar) Is Become

Noas (noh-as) Are Become

Noasmi (noh-ays-mii) (let) Become

Note: Compare this word to *Noalnr*, a name of God in the Northern Watchtower, ruling the Angels of Medicine. Thus, the name may contain an etymology of “To Become.”

Noan (noh-AN)* v. To Become



2.33 For *you are become* a building...

3.55 ...*you are become* the skirts of justice...

Pronunciation Note:

(*Dee 2.33 – *No an*) Two syllables.

(*Dee 3.55 – *Noan*)

(*Dee 2.33 – *noán*) See *48Claves*. The accent is placed on the second syllable.

Also:

Noaln (noh-ahn)

May Be

Noar (noh-ar)

Is Become

Noas (noh-as)

Are Become

Noasmi (noh-ays-mii)

(let) Become

Noar (noh-ar)* v.

(is) Become



3.69 His name *is become* mighty amongst us.

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee – *Noar*) This would appear to rhyme with our words “roar” and “boar.” However, see Noan and Noaln- both of which are given two syllables.

Also:

Noaln (noh-ahn)

May Be

Noan (noh-an)

To Become

Noas (noh-as)

Are Become

Noasmi (noh-ays-mii)

(let) Become

Noas (noh-as)* v.

To Become



5.5 The mighty sounds...*are become* as olives...

**11.19 and *became* the house of death.

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee 5.5 – *Noas*) This would appear to have a sound similar to our words “toast” or “roast.” However, see Noan and Noaln- both of which are given two syllables.

Note: ** - This word was not given during the transmission of Key 11. Nor does it appear in Dee’s *48Claves*. We have only the English for the Key given on *TFR* p. 193. Patricia Shaffer suggests this word here, and I have to agree.

Compounds:

Inoas (in-OH-as) [I + Noas]

Are Become

Also:

Noaln (noh-aln)	May Be
Noan (noh-an)	To Become
Noar (noh-ar)	Is Become
Noasmi (noh-ays-mii)	(let) Become

Noasmi (noh-ays-mii)* *v.* (let) Become

᠒᠘᠙᠒᠐᠕᠎ᠠ

30.97 His buildings, *let them become* caves...

Pronunciation Note:

(**Dee – No as mi*) Three syllables. The final “I” is given its long sound- like our word “my.”

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

Also:

Noaln (noh-aln)	May Be
Noan (noh-an)	To Become
Noar (noh-ar)	Is Become
Noas (noh-as)	Are Become

Nobloh (noh-bloh)* *n.* Palms (or- Palms Of)

᠒᠒᠕᠘᠒᠕᠎ᠠ

1.27 ...trussed you together as *the palms of* my hands...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Nobloh*)

Note: There is some possibility that the "-o" affix is in use here. If so, then the final "H" could be a phonetic gloss. Due to lack of evidence, I've stuck with Dee's spelling.

Noch (nok) n/a

᠒᠒᠙᠕᠎ᠠ

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.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Nocas, Nochas*

Noco (NOH-kwoh)* *n.* Servant

𐌺𐌵𐌺𐌹

(RFP) ...I am *a servant* of the same...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Call it *Noco*) Two syllables. Note that other versions of this word are spelled with “Q” or “QU.” It is even likely that the word *Noco* should properly be spelled *Noqo*- spelled with a *Ger* (Q) instead of *Veh* (C).

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

Also:

Cnoqod (see-NOH-kwod)	(unto) Servants
Cnoquodi (see-noh-KWOH-dii)	(with) Ministers
Cnoquol (see-NOH-kwol)	Servants

Note: “noquo” or “noqo” may be the root for all words meaning “servant.”

Also see *Lang* (Those Who Serve).

Noib (noh-ib)* *adv.* Yea (- Yes)

𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹

10.71 ...woe, woe, *yea* woe be to the earth...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – No *ib*) Two syllables. The “O” and “I” do not combine into one sound in this case. The “O” should take a long sound, and the “I” is likely short.

Nomig (noh-mig)* *adv. or adj.* Even (as)

𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹

10.60 ...bringeth forth 1000 *even as* the heart of man...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – No *mig big*) Two syllables. The “O” is likely a long vowel. The final “G” seems to take a hard sound, as in our word “big.”

Nonca (non-sa)* *pron.- pl.* (to) You

𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹

30.11 ...*to you* it is said, behold!...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Nonca sa*) Two syllables. The “C” takes a soft sound.

Also:

Noncf (non-sef) You

Nonci (non-sii) You

Noncp (non-sef) You

Note: For “you” singular, see YIs (*thou*).

Noncf (non-sef)* *pron.- pl.* You

ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ

30.24 ...provided *you* for the government...

30.32 ...furnishing *you* with a power...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* 30.24 – *Noncf Nonsf*)

(**Dee* 30.32 – *Non cf Nonsf*) Two syllables. *Dee* shows us here that the “C” takes it soft “S” sound. The “F” likely sounds like “ef.”

Also:

Nonca (non-sa) (to) You

Nonci (non-sii) You

Noncp (non-sef) You

Note: For *you* singular, see YIs (*thou*).

Nonci (non-sii)* *pron.- pl.* You

ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ

12.1 ...*O you* that reign...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Non ci, si*) Two syllables. *Dee* indicates a soft “S” sound for the “C.” The final “I” is likely a long vowel.

Also:

Nonca (non-sa) (to) You

Noncf (non-sef) You

Noncp (non-sef) You

Note: For *you* singular, see YIs (*thou*).

Noncp (non-sef)* *pron. - pl.* You

ᠨᠤᠴᠢᠯᠠ

11.34 ...I have prepared for *you*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Noncp Nonsp*) Two syllables. Dee shows us here that the “C” takes it soft “S” sound. I suspect the “P” is actually the digraph “Ph”- as evidenced by the word Noncf.

Also:

Nonca (non-sa) (to) You

Noncf (non-sef) You

Nonci (non-sii) You

Note: For *you* singular, see YIs (*thou*).

“Nor” (nor) *n.* Son

ᠨᠣᠷ

Compounds:

Norqrasahi (nor-kra-sa-hii) [“Nor” + “Qrasahi”] Sons of Pleasure

Also:

“Norm” (norm) Sons

Noromi (noh-ROM-ii) Sons

Note: “nor” appears to be the root here.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Nor*

“Norm” (norm) *n.* Son

ᠨᠣᠷᠮ

Compounds:

Normolap (nor-moh-lap) [“Norm” + “Olap”] Sons of Men

Also:

1.22 ...*in the midst of* my vestures...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Nothoa*) Likely three syllables.

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

Note: Also see *Zomdux* (amidst).

Med (O)



O (oh) 5



11.5 ...and they were 5 thunders which flew...

O (oh) v. “Come, and Bear
Witness”*



Note: (* *Dee – Befafes O, is to call upon him as on God. Befafes O, is as much to say, “Come Befafes and bear witness.”*) See the *5Books* p. 310. Dee is here using the Angel *Befafes* as an example. Note that *O*, by itself, seems to indicate “Come and Bear Witness.”

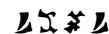
Also see the *5Books* p. 258. Here, Raphael offers a long prayer, the very end of which is, “How great and innumerable are your [God's] gifts? *O remiges varpax. Kyrie eleyson.*”

Also:

Oh (oh) “Come, and Bear
Witness”(?)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *O, Oh*

“**Oado**” (oh-ay-doh) v. To Weave



Compounds:

Dsoado (dee-soh-ay-doh) [Ds + “Oado”] Which Weave

Oadriax (oh-AY-drii-aks)* *n.* Lower Heavens



30.118 ...*the lower heavens* beneath you...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – O ádriax) Likely four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The initial “O” stands alone. The first “A” likely takes its long sound- based on the sound of similar words (see below). The “I” likely takes a long sound, because it precedes an “A” (as in our word “dial”).

(*Dee – oádriax) See the 48Claves. Here, Dee again placed an accent over the “A” in the second syllable.

Also:

Madriax (MAY-drii-yaks)	Heavens
Madriiix (MAY-drii-yaks)	Heavens

Probable Root:

Mad (mad)	(your) God, “Pure / Undefined”
-----------	-----------------------------------

Note: I have suggested that Mad is simply a modified form of Iad. The “I” of Iad (God) became the “M” of Mad (your God) to indicate something Celestial and Divine- yet not quite God Himself. Therefore, Mad is the root of Madriax (the heavens). Now, with Oadriax, we seem to have a further progression of this same concept. The “M” of Mad gives way yet again in favor of the “O”, causing the word to indicate “the lower heavens.”

Oai* (oh-AY-ii) *prep.* Amongst

ㄣ ㄨ ㄨ

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
Eai (ee-AY-ii)	Amongst

Oali (OH-ay-lii)* *v.* To Place

ㄣ ㄨ ㄨ

4.14 ...under whom *I have placed* 9639...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – O a li*) Three syllables, the “O” and “A” each standing alone. I have adopted the accent from Aala (to place).

Also:

Aala (AY-ay-la) 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

Oanio (oh-AY-nii-oh)* *n.* Moment



10.39 ...in the 24th part of *a moment*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – O a’ni o*) Four syllables. All of these vowels are given their long sounds. Accent placed on the second syllable.

(**Dee – oáni o*) See the *48Claves*. Again, Dee indicates an accent on the second syllable, and a long “I” sound.

Probable Shared Root:

“Qanis” (kway-nis) Olives

Ooaona (oh-oh-AY-oh-na) Eyes

Ooanoan (oh-oh-AY-noh-an) (In their?) Eyes

Note: The similar spelling suggests these three words are connected. This might make sense for Ooaona (eyes): the word Taqanis (as olives) in Key 5 appears to refer to the stars. In Biblical literature, the word “eyes” is often used to indicate “stars.” (Such as in the visions of St. John and Ezekiel- who both saw Celestial Angels with wings “full of eyes.”) If this is the case, then the shared root here may indicate “small units,” which would explain its use to indicate a “moment” (Oanio).



12.6 ...and are 28 the lanterns of sorrow...

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

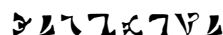
Note: This word was not originally given with Key 12. It was added later when Nalvage transmitted the English for the Key (see *TFR* p. 193). This seems to have been the case with many of the numbers mentioned in the Keys.

See also NI (28).

Obelison (oh-bel-is-on) *prop. n.*

Pleasant Deliverer

(a name of *Befafes*)*



Note: (**Befafes*: *The Egyptians called me Obelison in respect of my nature.*

Dee: *I pray you, what is the etymology of Obelison?*

Befafes: *A pleasant deliverer.*) See the *5Books* p. 234-5 (and the note added later by *Dee* on p. 201). *Dee* here encounters the Heptarchic Angel *Befafes* (Prince of Tuesday), who also claims the title *Obelison* (Pleasant Deliverer).

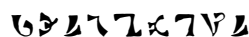
Also:

Obelisong (oh-bel-is-ong)

Pleasant Deliverers

Obelisong (oh-bel-is-ong)* *n.*

Pleasant Deliverers



4.44 ...and show yourselves as *pleasant deliverers*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Obelisong*) Likely four syllables. I am assuming a hard “G” at the end of the word, as it should combine naturally with the “N”- as in our words “song” and “wrong.”

Also:

Obelison (oh-bel-is-on)

Pleasant Deliverer

(a name of *Befafes*)

Obloc (ob-lok)* *n.*

Garland



6.13 ...and a *garland* to the righteous.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ob loc*) Two syllables. The initial “O” seems to take the short sound (rather than standing alone).

Also:

Oboleh (OB-oh-lay) Garments

Note: Both a “garland” and a “garment” are dressings. Also see Qaa (garments / creation).

Oboleh (OB-oh-lay)* *n.* Garments

𐤀𐤁𐤀𐤀𐤁𐤀

1.36 ...beautified *your garments* with admiration...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – óbôleh*) See *48Claves*. Likely three syllables, showing the accent on the first syllable. The second “O” carries a circumflex, indicating the long sound.

Also:

Obloc (ob-lok) Garland

Note: Both a “garland” and a “garment” are dressings. Take special note that the “garments” beautified in this part of Key 1 are likely the heavenly spheres (or celestial orbits). Generally depicted as a set of concentric circles, these could be easily represented poetically as “garlands.”
Also see Qaa (garments / creation).

Obza (ob-za)* *n.* Half

𐤀𐤁𐤀𐤁

9.12 ...for two times and *a half*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ob za*) Two syllables.

Od (ohd or od)* *conj.* And

𐤀𐤁

1.24 ...*and* trussed you together...

1.65 ...*and* reigneth among you...

1.71 ...righteousness *and* truth...

RFP ...*and* show yourselves... or ...*and* appear...

- 2.27 ...*and* mightier are your voices...
- 2.47 ...*and* make me a strong seething...
- 3.26 ...which sleep *and* shall rise...
- 3.31 ...*and* placed you in 12 seats...
- 3.45 ...*and* the corners of your government...
- 3.67 ...*and* name is become mighty...
- 3.76 ...descend *and* apply yourselves...
- 4.4 ...*and* have looked around me...
- 4.34 ...*and* visit the earth...
- 5.4 ...*and* are become as olives...
- 5.10 ...*and* dwelling in the brightness...
- 5.18 ...*and* gave them vessels...
- 5.24 ...*and* they are the brothers...
- 5.29 ...*and* the beginning of their own seats...
- 5.40 ...*and* the contents of time...
- 5.44 ...come you *and* obey your creation...
- 5.48 ...in peace *and* comfort...
- 6.12 ...*and* a garland to the righteous...
- 6.18 ...*and* 7699 continual workmen...
- 6.26 ...*and* continuance as the second...
- 6.29 ...second *and* third...
- 6.35 ...*and* I moved you...
- 7.10 ...*and* they are become 28...
- 7.17 ...*and* they are appareled...
- 7.29 ...*and* places of comfort...
- 7.39 ...*and* be mighty amongst us...
- 7.46 ...*and* our strength waxeth...
- 8.18 ...*and* like unto the harvest...
- 8.31 ...house fall *and* the dragon sink...
- 8.42 ...the Temple, *and* the coat...
- 8.50 ...*and* to our comfort...
- 8.52 ...*and* of such as are prepared...
- 9.11 ...two times *and* a half...
- 9.17 ...*and* of the marrow of salt...
- 9.23 ...*and* are measured of their ministers...
- 9.45 ...*and* from their mouths run seas...
- 9.53 ...*and* upon their heads...
- 9.67 Come away, *and* not your vials.
- 10.4 ...*and* are harbored in the north...

- 10.15 ...lamentation *and* weeping...
- 10.23 ...burn night *and* day...
- 10.25 ...*and* vomit out the heads of scorpions...
- 10.29 ...scorpions *and* live sulphur...
- 10.44 ...*and* a thousand times as many...
- 11.3 ...*and* they were five thunders...
- 11.10 ...*and* the Eagle spake...
- 11.13 ...*and* cried with a loud voice...
- **11.16 ...*and* they gathered themselves together...
- **11.18 ...*and* became the house of death...
- 11.24 ...*and* it is as they are...
- 12.4 ...*and* are 28 lanterns...
- 12.11 ...*and* visit us...
- 13.17 ...God *and* His power...
- ***15.15 ...*and* the seal of honour...
- ***16.8 ...*and* shalt comfort the just...
- 16.16 ...understand *and* separate...
- 17.18 ...*and* hearken...
- 18.22 ...*and* not to be measured...
- 30.7 ...*and* execute the judgment...
- 30.27 ...*and* her unspeakable variety...
- 30.39 ...*and* rose up in the beginning...
- 30.46 ...*and* let there be division...
- 30.54 ...drunken *and* vexed...
- 30.60 ...*and* as a handmaid...
- 30.67 ...*and* let there be no creature...
- 30.78 ...*and* let there be no one creature...
- 30.85 ...vex *and* weed out...
- 30.88 ...*and* the dwelling places...
- 30.93 ...*and* his pomp...
- 30.136 ...add *and* diminish...
- 30.154 ...*and* make us partakers...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.71 – OD drawing the O long)

(*Dee 1.24 – As before OD) Key One was transmitted backward, so 1.71 came before 1.24.

(*Dee 3.31; 8.18, 50, 52 – OD)

(*Dee 30.78 – Od Long, or short)

(*Dee 2.27, 47; 3.45, 67, 76; 4.4, 34; 5.4, 10, 18, 24, 29, 40, 44, 48; 6.12, 18, 35; 7.10, 17, 29, 39, 46; 8. 31, 42; 9.11, 17, 23, 45, 53, 67; 10.4, 15, 23, 25, 29, 44; 11.3, 10, 13, 24; 12.4, 11; 13.17; 16.16; 17.18; 18.22; 30.7, 27, 39, 46, 54, 60, 67, 85, 88, 93, 154 – Od)

(* Dee 6.26, 29 – od) Taking all of these notes together, I suggest a single syllable. The “O” may be long or short, though the long “oh” sound appears to dominate.

Note: ** - Words 11.16 and 11.18 do not appear in Dee’s journals, nor in the *48Claves*. We have only the English given for the Key on *TFR* p. 193. Patricia Shaffer suggests the words for 11.16-19, and I agree with her conclusion.

*** - 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*.

**** - 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:

Odapila (ohd-ap-ii-la) [Od + “Apila”]	And Liveth
Odbrint (ohd-brint) [Od + “Brint”]	And Hast
Odacocasb (ohd-kay-KOH-kazb) [Od + “Cacocasb”]	And Another while
Odchis (ohd-kiis) [Od + Chis]	And Are
Odecrin (oh-dee-KRIN) [Od + “Ecrin”]	And The praise
Odes (ohd-es) [Od + “Es”]	And Fourth
Odfaorgt (ohd-fay-or-jet) [Od + “Faorgt”]	And The dwelling place
Odipuran (ohd-II-pew-ran) [Od + Ip + “Puran”]	And shall not see
Odmiam (ohd-MII-am) [Od + Miam]	And continuance
Odlonshin (ohd-lon-shin) [Od + “Lonshin”]	And (their) Powers
Odquasb (ohd-kwazb) [Od + “Quasb”]	And destroy
Odugeg (ohd-yew-JEJ) [Od + Ugeg]	And wax strong
Odvoosan (ohd-vay-ohn) [Od + Vooan]	And truth
Odzamran (ohd-zam-ran) [Od + Zamran]	And appear

Also:

Ot (oht)	And
----------	-----

Compare from *Loagaeth: Od*

Odapila (ohd-ap-ii-la)* [Od + “Apila”] *comp.*

And Liveth

𐌺𐌳𐌰𐌶𐌳𐌹𐌻𐌰

4.39 ...God which is *and liveth*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Od api la*) Likely four syllables. The final “I” in the second syllable is long.

(**Dee – od Apila*) See the *48Claves*. Dee added a circumflex over the “I” to indicate its long sound.

Odbrint (ohd-brint)* [Od + “Brint”] *comp.*

And Has

𐌺𐌳𐌰𐌶𐌹𐌺𐌰

17.9 ...*and hast* 7336 living lamps...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Od brint*) Two syllables. The initial “O” is likely long (see Od), while the “I” is likely short.

Odcacocab (ohd-kay-KOH-kazb)*

[Od + “Cacocab”] *comp.*

And Another While

𐌺𐌳𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰

30.108 ...*and another while* a stranger...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Od ca có casb*) Four syllables, with an accent on the third syllable. The final letters “SB” can combine to make a sound- though it is an odd one to our modern language. I have rendered the sound in my pronunciation as “zb.”

(**Dee – od cacócasb*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent over the third syllable.

Note: See Cocab (time).

Odchis (ohd-kiis)* [Od + Chis] *comp.*

And are

𐌺𐌳𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰

6.24 ...*and are* in government and continuence...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Od chif kif*) Two syllables. The “CH” takes the harder “K” (or “Kh”) sound. Dee originally wrote this word as “Odkif.” However, we see elsewhere that the Angelical word for “are” is spelled as Chis. In Dee’s time, the letter “S” was sometimes written in an elongated form that looks similar to a lower-case “F.” (See Chis or Chiis for further pronunciation notes.)

(**Dee – od chis*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee confirms that the “F” in *TFR* should actually be an “S.”

Odecrin (oh-dee-KRIN)* [Od + “Ecrin”] *comp.* And the Praise (of)

𐄂𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊

6.41 ...a song of honor *and the praise of* your God...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – O de crin*) Three syllables. The initial “O” stands alone. The “E” likely takes the long sound, as it rests at the end of its syllable. (Also see the pronunciation notes for Oecrimi) The accent is placed upon the third syllable.

Odes (oh-DES)* [Od + “Es”] *comp.* And Fourth

𐄆𐄇𐄈

7.27 ...as the third *and fourth*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – O des*) Two syllables. The “O” stands alone- that is, it makes a long sound. The “E” should be a phonetic gloss.

(**Dee – o dés*) See the *48Claves*. Note the accent over the second syllable.

Odfaorgt (ohd-fay-ORJT)* [Od + “Faorgt”] *comp.* And The Dwelling Place

𐄂𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊

30.114 ...the bed of an harlot, *and the dwelling place of* him...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Od fa orgt gt or dgt*) Three syllables. The “A” in the second syllable should be long, as it is followed by an “O” (as in our word “chaos”). Dee indicates that the “G” in the final syllable should take a softer (“dg”) sound.

(**Dee – od faórgt*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent upon the third syllable.

Odipuran (ohd-II-pew-ran)* [Od + Ip + “Puran”] *comp.* And shall not see

𐌸𐌺𐌺𐌰𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌺

8.26 ...which are *and shall not see* death...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Odi pu ran*) Four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “I” and the “U” should each take their long sounds. I have given the “U” the sound of “yew”- as in our words “pure” and “puce.”

(**Dee – odípûran*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again shows the accent on the second syllable. He also added a circumflex over the “U”- confirming the long vowel sound.

Note: It seems obvious that Ip should stand for “not” or perhaps “shall not” in this word. However, the word Uran appears earlier in Key 8 as the word “Elders.” Therefore, it is unlikely that this word is intended here as “see.” It might be that the word is “Puran”- with the two Ps (between Ip and Puran) combined as normal for Angelical compounds.

Odlonshin (ohd-lon-shin)* [Od + “Lonshin”] *comp.* And Powers

𐌸𐌺𐌺𐌰𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌺

4.28 ...*and their powers* are as the first 456...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Od lonshin*) Three syllables.

Note: that there is no Angelical for *their* in the above.

Odmiam (ohd-MII-am)* [Od + Miam] *comp.* And Continuance

𐌸𐌺𐌺𐌰𐌶𐌹𐌸𐌺

7.25 ...whose kingdoms *and continuance*...

7.32 ...seats of mercy *and continuance*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee 7.25 – Od mi am, or Od Nuám*)

(**Dee 7.32 – Od mí am*) I suspect that Dee had some confusion over the sound of word 7.25. However, by word 7.32, he seems to have settled upon his first assumption. Three syllables, with an accent on the second. The “I” should take the long sound.

Odo (od-oh)* *v.*

To Open

𐌛𐌚𐌛

(RFP), 30.151 *Open* the mysteries of your creation...18.7 ...which *openest* the glory...**Pronunciation Notes:**(**Dee* 1.77 – *Call it ODO.*)(**Dee* 18.7; 30.151 – *Odo*) I suggest two syllables, the last “O” long.**Note:** This word is a palindrome, spelled the same forward and backward.**Odquasb** (ohd-kwazb)* [Od + “Quasb”] *comp.*

And Destroy

𐌛𐌚𐌛𐌚𐌛𐌚𐌛

30.130 ...*and destroy* the rotten...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Od Quasb*) This appears to be two syllables, so “Quasb” must be pronounced together as one syllable. (Also see Grosb.) I suspect the “U” is a phonetic gloss. (The Cotton MS of Dee's journals shows a final “Z” on this word, but Dee did not include it in his phonetic note or in the *48Claves*.)

Odugeg (ohd-yew-JEJ)* [Od + Ugeg] *comp.*

And Wax Strong

𐌛𐌚𐌛𐌚𐌛𐌚𐌛

4.23 ...things are *and wax strong*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Od Vgeg as Wedge*) There are three syllables here. Dee originally wrote this word with a “V”- however it should take the “U” sound, as it precedes a consonant (see Ugeg). The first “G” should be soft, as it precedes an “E.” Dee notes that the final “G” is soft, as the “dg” in our word “wedge.” Finally, see Ugeg for the accent.

Odvoan (ohd-voo-AN)* [Od + Vooan] *comp.* A nd Truth

𐌛𐌚𐌛𐌚𐌛𐌚𐌛

3.58 ...skirts of justice *and truth*...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee* – *Od vooen*) This should be three syllables. The double “O” should result in a long “U” sound- as in our words “booth” and “shoot.” Dee gives the

“A” the sound of “E” in his phonetic note- sounding like a “schwa.”

(*Dee – *od vooán*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent upon the final syllable.

Note: Dere here uses the “fallen” version of the word Vooan (truth). However, it should likely be the “dignified” version for the purpose of the Call. (See Vooan and Vaoan).

Odzamran (ohd-zam-ran)* [Od + Zamran] *comp.* And Appear

᠋ᠣᠳᠵᠠᠮᠷᠠᠨ

4.43 ...move *and show yourselves*...

30.143 ...move *and appear*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 30.143– *Od zamran*) Three syllables.

Oecrimi (oh-EE-kriim-ii)* *v.* To Sing Praises

᠋ᠣᠡᠴᠷᠢᠮᠢ

7.4 ...a house of virgins *singing praises* amongst...

7.37 ...appear, *sing praises unto* the creator...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 7.4 – *O écri mi*)

(*Dee 7.37 – *O é crimi*) This appears to be four syllables. The initial “O” and “E” each stand alone. The accent is placed on the second syllable. The first “I” seems to take the long sound.

(*Dee 7.4 – *oécri mi*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again shows the accent on the “E”, and places a circumflex over the first “I” to indicate its long sound.

(*Dee 7.37 – *oëcrimi*) See the *48Claves*. Dee placed a dieresis over the “E” to indicate that it does not combine its sound with the preceding “O.”

Also:

“Ecrin” (EE-krin)

Praise

Ofafafe (oh-FAY-fay-fee)* *n.* Vials

᠋ᠣᠶᠠᠶᠠᠹᠠᠹᠠ

9.69 Come away, and not *your vials*

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *O fa fa fe*) Four syllables. The initial “O” stands alone. The two “A”’s and the final “E” should take their long sounds.

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

Also:

Efafafe (ee-FAY-fay-fee)

Vials

Oh (oh) *v.*

“Come, and Bear

Witness”(?)*



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 gephna 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.)

Also:

O (oh)

“Come, and

Bear Witness”*

Note: (*Dee – *Befafes O*, is to call upon him as on God. *Befafes O*, is as much to say, “Come *Befafes* and bear witness.”) See the *5Books* p. 310. Dee is here using the Angel *Befafes* as an example. Note that *O*, by itself, seems to indicate “Come and Bear Witness.” The same is likely true of *Oh*, so that *Oh Gahire* is an invocation, likely of an aspect of God. (See *Gahire* for more.)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *O, Oh*

Ohio (oh-hii-oh)* *n.*

Woe



10.65-70, 72 *Woe, woe...* yea *woe* be to the earth.

Note: The Angel in Key 10 utters seven woes for the earth.

Pronunciation Notes:

Just” in Key 14 might be a direct reference to God (as in the God of Justice), so that the English might better read “...the daughters of God.” If so, then Oiad does fit better here.

Also:

Geiad (jej-AYD)	Lord and Master
Iad (yad)	God
“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS)	Eternal God
Iadpil (ii-AD-pil)	(to) Him
Ioiad (joh-JAD)	Him that liveth forever
Piad (pii-AD)	Your God

Probable Root:

<i>Ia</i> (yah)	n/a
-----------------	-----

Oisalman (oh-ii-SAYL-man)* [“Oi” + Salman] *comp.* This House

𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽

8.29 ...until *this house* fall...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – O i sal man*) Four syllables. Both the initial “O” and the “I” stand alone. (Rather than making the combined sound of “oy.”)

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

I have adopted the accent from Isalman (is a house).

OI (ohl)* *pron.* I

𐌵𐌶

1.1 ...*I* reign over you...

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

Probable Root:

L (el)	First, One
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Probable Shared Root:

Aqlo (AY-kwah-loh)	Thy
Bolp (bohlp)	Be Thou

Note: The pronoun Ol (I) is used only once in the Keys- as the very first word of Key One. I should point out, though it may or may not be important, that it is used by God to refer to Himself. (It may also appear as a root in words like Aqlo (in thy) and Bolp (be thou).)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Ol

OL (oh-el)*

24



10.38 ...5678 times *in the 24th part of a moment...*

14.8 ...which sit on seats 24...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *O L*) Seems to be two syllables, each letter standing alone.

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 Ol (I) above. These two words do not seem related. Note that OL (24) is given a different pronunciation than Ol (I).

Olani (oh-el-AY-nii)* *adv.*

Two Times (Twice)



9.10 ...vials 8 of wrath *for two times* and a half.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *O L a ni*) Four syllables. The "O", "L" and "A" each stand alone. It is unclear why the "L" is written as a capital.

(**Dee* – *oláni*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the "A" in the third syllable.

Also:

Pala (pay-la)

Two- separated

Pola (poh-la)

Two- together

Note: Also see Viv (Second).

“Olap” (oh-lap) *n.* Men

Ω ʒ ʒ ʒ

Compounds:

Normolap (nor-moh-lap) [“Norm” + “Olap”] Sons of Men

Also:

Ollog (ohl-log) Men

“Ollor” (ohl-or) Man

Olorā (oh-loh-ra) (of) Man

Note: Also see Cordziz (mankind).

Olcordziz (ohl-KORD-ziz)* [Oln + Cordziz] *comp.* Made Mankind

ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

30.105 ...it rependeth me *I made man...*

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Ol cord ziz*) Three syllables. All vowels appear to take their short sounds.

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

Note: It is not clear why Oln drops its “N” when compounded to Cordziz.

However- since the Englished sense of this word is “I made mankind”- it may be a play on words between Oln (made) and Ol (I).

Ollog (ohl-log)* *n.* Men

ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

13.10 ...making *men* drunken...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Ol log*) Two syllables. I suggest a long sound for the initial “O.”

Also:

“Olap” (oh-lap) Men

“Ollor” (ohl-lor) Man

Olorā (oh-loh-ra) (of) Man

Note: Also see Cordziz (mankind).

Also, it is a long-shot, but perhaps there is a relationship between this word and *Oloag*, a Name of God in the Northern Watchtower, ruling the Angels of Medicine. Perhaps this is the God “of Man.”

“Ollor” (ohl-lor) *n.*

Man

🗨️🗨️🗨️🗨️

Compounds:

Lasollor (las-OHL-or) [“Las” + “Ollor”]

Rich Man

Also:

Ollog (ohl-log)

Men

“Olap” (oh-lap)

Men

Olorá (oh-loh-ra)

(of) Man

Note: Also see Cordziz (mankind).

Oln (ohln)* *v.*

Made (of)

🗨️🗨️🗨️

8.4 ...third heaven *made of* hyacinth pillars...

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee – Oln*) *Dee* seems to indicate a single syllable here.

Compounds:

Olcordziz (ohl-CORD-ziz) [Oln + Cordziz]

Made Mankind

Note: It is not clear why Oln drops its “N” when compounded to Cordziz. However- since the Englished sense of this word is “I made mankind”- it may be a play on words between Ol (I) and Oln (made).

Also:

Eol (ee-OHL)

Made

Eolis (ee-OH-lis)

Making

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Olna, Olnah, Olneh, Olnoh*

Olorá (oh-loh-ra)* *n.* (of) Man

✱ ㉚ ㉚ ㉚

10.62 ...as the heart *of man* doth his thoughts.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – O lo ra*) Three syllables. Both “O”s appear to take their long sounds.

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

Also:

Ollog (ohl-log)	Men
“Olap” (oh-lap)	Men
“Ollor” (ohl-lor)	Man

Note: Also see Cordziz (*mankind*).

Also, it is a long-shot, but perhaps there is a relationship between this word and *Oloag*, a Name of God in the Northern Watchtower, ruling the Angels of Medicine. Perhaps this is the God “of Man.”

Om (om)* *v.* To Understand / Know

㉚ ㉚

2.4 ...can the wings of the winds *understand*...

10.52 ...neither *know* at any time...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Om*)

Compounds:

Dsom (dee-som) [Ds + Om]	That understand
Ixomaxip (iks-oh-MAKS-ip) [“Ix” + Omax + “Ip”]	Let her be known

Also:

Omax (oh-MAKS)	Knowest
“Oma” (oh-ma)	(of) Understanding
“Omp” (omp)	Understanding

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Om*

“Oma” (oh-ma) *n.* (of) Understanding

𐌺𐌹𐌵

Compounds:

Gmicalzoma (jee-mii-KAYL-zoh-ma)

[Gmicalzo + “Oma”] Power of Understanding

Also:

Om (om) Understand/Know

Omax (oh-MAKS) Knowest

“Omp” (omp) Understanding

Omaoas (oh-may-OH-as)* *n.* Names

𐌺𐌹𐌵𐌺𐌹𐌵

30.91 ...let them forget *their names*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – O ma o as*) Four syllables. Both “O”s stand alone. I suggest a long “A” at the end of the second syllable, because it is immediately followed by an “O.”

(**Dee – omaóas*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent on the “O” in the third syllable.

Apparent Shared Root?:

Dooaip (doo-OH-ip) In the Name

Dooain (doo-OH-ay-in) Name

Dooiap (doo-OY-ap) In the Name

Note: I assume that the combination of “oa” forms the root of these words.

Omax (oh-MAKS) *v.* To Know

𐌺𐌹𐌵𐌺

15.12 ...who *knowest* the great name...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – ômax*) See the *48Claves*. Likely two syllables. Dee placed a circumflex over the initial “O” to indicate its long sound. I have adopted the accent from Ixomaxip (let her be known).

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*.

This is likely an instance of the "-ax" suffix indicating action.

Also:

Om (om)	To Understand / Know
“Oma” (oh-ma)	Understanding
“Omp” (omp)	Understanding

Compound:

Ixomaxip (iks-oh-MAKS-ip) [“Ix” + Omax + “Ip”] Let her be known

Omicaolz (oh-mii-KAY-ohl-zohd)* *v.* (be) Mighty

Ⓞ Ⓜ ⓐ Ⓛ Ⓩ Ⓛ Ⓩ

7.40 ...*be mighty* amongst us...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – O mi ca ol zod*) Five syllables. The initial “O” stands alone. The “I” should likely take its long sound. The “A” should also take its long sound- as it is followed by an “O” (as in our word “chaos”). The final “Z” stands alone.

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

Also:

Gmicalzo (jee-mii-KAYL-zoh)	Power
Micalzo (mii-KAYL-zoh)	Power / Mighty
Micaoli (mii-KAY-oh-lii)	Mighty
Micaolz (mii-KAY-ohlz or mii-KAY-ohl-zohd)	Mighty
Micalp (mii-KALP)	Mightier

Possible Shared Root:

<i>Miketh</i> (mii-KETH)	“The True Measure of the Will of God in Judgment, which is by Wisdom”(?)
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Note: See also Vohim (mighty).

“Omp” (omp) *n.* Understanding

Ⓞ Ⓜ ⓐ Ⓛ Ⓩ Ⓛ

Compounds:

Omptilb (omp-tilb) ["Omp" + Tilb] Her understanding

Also:

Om (om) To Understand/Know

Oma (oh-ma) (of) Understanding

Omax (oh-MAKS) Knowest

Note: I am unsure if "Omp" is a proper element here, or if the compound should be Om + "Ptilb." (See "Ip" and "Pi" – both versions of "her.")

Omptilb (omp-tilb)* ["Omp" + Tilb] *comp.* Her understanding

ᵛ ᶜ 7 ʌ ɔ ɛ ɹ

30.101 ...confound her understanding with darkness...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Omp tilb*) Two syllables. I find that this word, when spoken fluently, has a nearly silent "P."

Note: I am unsure if "Omp" is a proper element here, or if the compound should be Om + "Ptilb." (See "Ip" and "Pi" – both versions of "her.")

Also: See Om (know).

Ooanoan (oh-oh-AY-noh-an)* *n.* Eyes

ɔ ʌ ɔ ʌ ɔ ʌ ɔ ʌ ɔ

9.40 *In their eyes* are millstones...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – O o A no an*) Five syllables- though I find the word sounds more like four syllables when spoken fluently. The first two "O"s and the first "A" each stand alone. Dee might have capitalized the "A" to indicate the accent.

(**Dee – oōánōan*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a dieresis over the second "O" to indicate that it does not combine its sound with the previous vowel. He placed an accent over the "A" in the third syllable. Finally, he placed a circumflex over the third "O" to indicate its long sound.

Also:

Ooaona (oh-oh-AY-oh-na) Eyes

Probable Shared Root:

“Qanis” (kew-ay-nis)	Olives
Oanio (oh-AY-nii-oh)	Moment

Note: The similar spelling suggests these four words are connected. This might make sense for Ooanoan (eyes): the word Taqanis (as olives) in Key 5 appears to refer to the stars. In Biblical literature, the word “eyes” is often used to indicate “stars.” (Such as in the visions of St. John and Ezekiel- who both saw Celestial Angels with wings “full of eyes.”)

If this is the case, then the shared root here may indicate “small units,” which would explain its use to indicate a “moment” (Oanio).

Also compare the name of the Part of the Earth (and its angelic Governor), *Ooanamb*.

Ooaona (oh-oh-AY-oh-na)* *n.* Eyes



13.5 ...which have 42 eyes to stir up wrath...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *O O Ao na*.) *Dee* indicates here that the two first “O”s should stand alone. Next, there is no “Ao” letter combination In early-modern English. Instead, the letters must make two sounds- as in our word “chaos.” That makes this a word of five syllables (although the double “O”s do tend to blend when this word is spoken fluently). I assume the last “A” is short, and the accent is on the third syllable, as indicated in the word Ooanoan (their eyes).

(**Dee* – *ooáôna*) See the *48Claves*. Here, *Dee* placed the accent over the first “A” (which should be the third syllable.) He also placed a circumflex over the following “O” to indicate its long sound.

Compounds:

Sabaoaona (say-bay-oh-oh-AY-oh-na)
[Saba + Ooaona] Whose Eyes

Also:

Ooanoan (oh-oh-AY-noh-an) Eyes

Probable Shared Root:

“Qanis” (kew-ay-nis)	Olives
Oanio (oh-AY-nii-oh)	Moment

Ooge (oh-øj)* *n.*

Chamber

7622

2.21 ...for *the chamber of righteousness*...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – Ooge*) *Dee* gives us little clue here. Though, the final “E” likely makes the preceding “G” soft.

(**Dee – öoge*) See *48Claves*. Note the dieresis over the first “O”, showing that it’s sound does not combine with the following “O.” (I suggest the first “O” takes the long sound, and the second takes the short sound.) Thus, this is likely a word of two syllables.

OP (oh-pee)

22

Ω2

10.12 ...are 22 nests of lamentation...

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 10. 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.

Oq (oh-kwah)* *prep. or conj.*

But/Except

22

2.37 ...is not *but* in the mind of the all-powerful.**Pronunciation Note:**

(**Dee – O qua*) Two syllables, each letter stands alone. (The “Q” makes the sound of “kwah.”)

(**Dee – o-q*) See *48Claves*. This note matches *Dee’s* note from *TFR*.

Note: Oq (but) is a preposition. See Crip (but), which is a conjunction.

Or (or)* *prop. n.*

"Letter F"

ε2

Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *F*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *F* is named *Peh*, but *Peh* also translates as "Mouth.") However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee – *The voice seemed orh.*) Dee likely added this note to distinguish the sound of Or from the sound of Ur. (See the note at Ur.)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Or*

Orh (or) *prop. n.*

“A Spirit of Darkness”*

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From *Loagaeth*: (*Dee – *The spirit Orh is the second in the scale of imperfections of darkness.*) See the *5Books*, p. 310.

Probable Shared Root:

Ors (ors) Darkness

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Orh, Orho*

Oroch (oh-ROK) *prep.*

Under

ꞒꞒꞒꞒꞒꞒ

14.15 ...which have *under you* 1636.

Pronunciation Notes: I have adopted the accent from Orocha (beneath).

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:

Orocha (oh-ROH-ka)

Beneath

Possible Shared Root:

Orri (or-ii)

Barren Stone

Ors (ors)

Darkness

Orsba (ors-ba)

Drunken

Orscor (ors-kor)

Dryness

Orscatbl (ors-kat-bel)

Buildings

Orocha (oh-ROH-ka)* *prep.*

Beneath

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

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – O ro cha ka*) Three syllables. The “CH” takes a hard “K” (or “Kh”) sound, as in our word “ache.”

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

Also:

Oroch (oh-ROK) Under

Possible Shared Root:

Orri (or-ii) Barren Stone

Ors (ors) Darkness

Orsba (ors-ba) Drunken

Orscor (ors-kor) Dryness

Orscatbl (ors-kat-bel) Buildings

Orri (or-ii)* *n.* (Barren) Stone

𐌛𐌹𐌺𐌹

2.26 ...stronger are your feet than *the barren stone*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Orri*) Likely two syllables. A double “R” in early-modern English represents a single “R” sound. The final “I” likely takes the long vowel sound.

Possible Shared Root:

Oroch (oh-ROK) Beneath

Orocha (oh-ROH-ka) Under

Ors (ors) Darkness

Orsba (ors-ba) Drunken

Orscor (ors-kor) Dryness

Orscatbl (ors-kat-bel) Buildings

Ors (ors)* *n.* Darkness

𐌛𐌹𐌺

30.102 Confound her understanding with *darkness*.

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

Also:

Orh (or) “A Spirit of Darkness”

Possible Shared Root:

Oroch (oh-ROK)	Beneath
Orocha (oh-ROH-ka)	Under
Orri (or-ii)	Barren Stone
Orsba (ors-ba)	Drunken
Orscor (ors-kor)	Dryness
Orscatbl (ors-kat-bel)	Buildings

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Oarz, Ors, Orse, Orze, Orsa, Orsat, Ors lah*

Orsba (ors-ba)* *adj.* Drunken

𐌲𐌿𐌱𐌰

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

30.53 ...may always be *drunken* and vexed...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee 13.11; 30.53 – Ors ba*) Two syllables.

Possible Shared Root:

Oroch (oh-ROK)	Beneath
Orocha (oh-ROH-ka)	Under
Orri (or-ii)	Barren Stone
Ors (ors)	Darkness
Orscor (ors-kor)	Dryness
Orscatbl (ors-kat-bel)	Buildings

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Oarz, Ors, Orse, Orze, Orsa, Orsat, Ors lah*

Orscatbl (ors-kat-bel)* *n.* Buildings

𐌲𐌿𐌱𐌰𐌵𐌰𐌳𐌰

30.96 *His buildings*, let them become caves...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ors cat bl*) Three syllables. In order for the final “BL” to form one syllable, the “L” must sound as “el.”

Note: It would seem that Ors (*darkness*) plays a role in this word- perhaps it is due to the comparison to caves. As far as I can tell, the root letters of Tilb (*her*) are not intended.

Also see Trof (A Building).

Possible Shared Root:

Oroch (oh-ROK)	Beneath
Orocha (oh-ROH-ka)	Under
Orri (or-ii)	Barren Stone
Ors (ors)	Darkness
Orsba (ors-ba)	Drunken
Orscor (ors-kor)	Dryness

Compare from Loagaeth: *Oarz, Ors, Orse, Orze, Orsa, Orsat, Ors lah*

Orscor (ors-kor) *n.* Dryness

ꞥꞥꞥꞥꞥꞥ

15.10 ...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*.

Possible Shared Root:

Oroch (oh-ROK)	Beneath
Orocha (oh-ROH-ka)	Under
Orri (or-ii)	Barren Stone
Ors (ors)	Darkness
Orsba (ors-ba)	Drunken
Orscatbl (ors-kat-bel)	Buildings

Compare from Loagaeth: *Oarz, Ors, Orse, Orze, Orsa, Orsat, Ors lah*

OS (os) 12

ꞥꞥ

Compounds:

Thilnos (thil-nos) ["Thiln" + Os]	12 Seats
Oslondoh (os-LON-doh) [Os + Londoh]	12 Kingdoms

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Os*

Osf (os-ef) *n.*

Discord

𐌺𐌳𐌴

From *Corpus Omnium*: Found in the Tribulation portion of the Table, in the phrase *Osf Ser Iad* (Discord and Sorrow of God).

Oslondoh (os-LON-doh)* [Os + Londoh] *comp.*

12 Kingdoms

𐌺𐌳𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌹

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

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Os Lon doh* [“*Os signifieth twelve.*”]) Dee notes that this is a compound word. It has three syllables.

(*Dee – *Os Lón-doh*) See the *48Claves*. Other versions of *Londoh* show the accent on the “*doh*” syllable. However, when compounded with *Os*, the accent moves to the “*Lon*” syllable.

Ot* (ot) *conj.*

And

𐌺𐌴

Alternate Spelling: (*Dee 1.75 – *OD ... or OT*)

Also:

Od (ohd)

And

Othil (oh-THIL)* *n. or v.*

Seats (of) / To Set

𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹

3.11 ...six are *the seats of* living breath...

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

Note: Perhaps Key 4 should literally read “*the seats of* my feet are in the south” - but this is stated better in English just as it is written in Key 4.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 3.11 – *Othil*)

(*Dee 4.1 – *O thil*) Two syllables. The “*O*” stands alone.

(*Dee 3.11 – *óthil*) See *48Claves*. Dee places the accent on the first syllable.

(*Dee 4.1 – *Othil*) See *48Claves*. Here, Dee places the accent on the second

syllable. I have adopted this option in my pronunciation.

Compounds:

Othilrit (oh-THIL-rit) (Othil + Rit) Seats of Mercy

Also:

Thil (thil) Seats

Thild (thild) Seats

“Thiln” (thiln) Seats

Othilrit (oh-THIL-rit)* [Othil + Rit] *comp.* Seats of Mercy

✓ 7 6 4 7 9 ✓ 2

7.31 ...*the seats of mercy* and continuance...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – O thil rit) Three syllables. The “O” stands alone. The “l”’s should both take a short sound.

(*Dee – Othilrit) See the *48Claves*. Dee places an accent on the second syllable.

Oucho (oh-yew-choh)* v. To Confound

2 9 8 2 2

30.65 One season, *let it confound* another.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – O v Cho Chose) Dee shows us three syllables- with the “O” and the “U/V” standing alone. It is unlikely that Dee intended the “U” to sound like “vee”- because the letter precedes a consonant. (Further supporting this is the “U” sound in other versions of this word.) Finally, Dee adds the word “chose” – to show us that the “Ch” in the last syllable should make the “tch” sound (as in our words “church” and “chose”), and the “O” should be long.

Also:

Unchi (un-kii) To Confound

Urch (urk) The Confusers

Note: It would appear that “uch” serves as a common root between these words.

Ovoars (oh-voh-ars)* *n.*

Center

ᵛᵉᶜʳ ʌ ʌ ʌ

18.10 ...the glory of God *to the center* of the earth.**Pronunciation Notes:**

(*Dee – O vo ars) Three syllables. The initial “O” stands alone. Dee then shows a long “O” sound at the end of the second syllable. He may have mistakenly written an “O” in place of the “A” in the third syllable, or it is an error in *TFR*.

(*Dee – ouôars) See the *48Claves*. Dee places a circumflex over the second “O” to indicate its long sound. Note the “A” has returned to the third syllable.

Ovof (oh-vof)* *v.*

To Magnify

ʳ ʌ ʌ ʌ

12.18 ...the Lord *may be magnified* whose name...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – O vof) Two syllables. The initial “O” stands alone.

OX (oks)*

26

ʳ ʌ

8.6 ...made of hiacynth pillars 26 in whom...

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

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 8. 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.

Oxex (oks-eks)* *v.*

To Vomit

(i.e.- To Hurl Forth)

ʳ ʳ ʳ ʌ

10.26 ...and *vomit out* the heads of scorpions...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Ox ex) Two syllables. The vowels both appear to take their short sounds.

Note: This is not the Angelical word for “vomit” (a noun). Instead, this word is

a verb- as in a volcano “vomiting” lava, or a cannon “vomiting” flame. I notice this word falls just short of the “-ax” suffix indicating action.

This word may share the masculine “ox” root with the following:

Possible Shared Roots:

Oxiayal (oks-AY-al) [Tox? + Iaial]

Oxo (oks-oh)

Tox (toks)

Mighty Seat

“The Fifteenth Aethyr”

His

Oxiayal (oks-AY-al)* [Tox? + Iaial] *comp.*

Mighty Seat

(i.e. Divine Throne)

𐌺𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶

11.1 *The Mighty seat* groaned...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee –Ox i Ay al*) Dee heard four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. However, *Illemese* corrected this later: (*Illemese – Ox cai al. Sai*) See *TFR* p. 200. Three syllables. The “C” used in the second syllable of *Illemese*’ phonetic note takes an “S” sound- which I believe indicates the *second half* of the sound of “X.” It appears to me that the accented “I” in Dee’s phonetic note is not sounded at all in *Illemese*’s version. It is unclear if the “I” should also be removed from the Angelical spelling of the word as well. (I have decided to leave it in.) Next, the letters “AI” or “AY” combine to form a long “A” sound- as in our words “dais” and “day.” Finally, I have left the accent on the second syllable.

Possible Shared Roots:

Oxex (oks-eks)

Tox (toks)

To Vomit

His

Note: This reference to Iaial (conclude or judge), combined with the root of Tox (him/his), seems to make perfect sense when describing the Holy *Merkavah*- the Throne or “Judgment-Seat” of God.

Oxo (oks-oh) *prop. n.*

“The Fifteenth Aethyr”

𐌺𐌰𐌶

30.3 ...which dwell in *the fifteenth 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.

Note that this word is a palindrome, spelled the same forwards and backwards.

Oxo contains the three Parts of the Earth *Tahamdo*, *Nociabi* and *Tastoxo*.

Possible Share Root:

Oxex (oks-eks)

To Vomit

Tox (tox)

His

Ozazm (oz-az-em)* v.

To Make (me)

ƎP#PZ

2.48 ...and *make me* a strong seething...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Ozazm*) Likely three syllables.

Also:

Ozazma (oz-az-ma)

Make (us)

Note: Also see Oln (made) and Eol (made).

Ozazma (oz-az-ma)* v.

To Make (us)

#ƎP#PZ

30.155 ...and *make us* partakers of undefiled knowledge.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Ozazma*) Likely three syllables.

Also:

Ozazm (oz-az-em)

To Make (me)

Note: Also see Oln (made) and Eol (made).

Ozien (oh-ZEEN)* n.

(mine own) Hand

Ǝ77PZ

3.23 ...except by *mine own hand*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *Ozien*) 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.)

(*Dee – *ozien*) See the *48Claves*. Dee places the accent on the “I”- or the second syllable.

Also:

Azien (az-EEN)	(on whose) Hands
Zien (zeen)	Hands

Probable Shared Root:

Ozol (oh-ZOHL)	Hands
Zol (zohd-OL)	Hands

Ozol (oh-ZOHL)* *n.* Hands**



9.55 ...and upon *their hands* are marble...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Ozol*) Two syllables. The first “O” stands alone. Note how the “Z” is not extended to “zohd” in this version of the word. (Compare to Zol.) This further supports the theory that the extended “Z” is not a grammatical rule, but a lyrical flourish.

(*Dee – *ózól*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed accent marks over *both* syllables. It is unclear which syllable should take the accent. I have chosen the second syllable based on other versions of this word.

****Note:** Ozol was translated as “heads” in Key 9. However, this is apparently a mistake. Zol is elsewhere Englished as “hands”, and this makes much more sense in the English given for the Key.

Also:

Zol (zohd-OL)	Hands
---------------	-------

Shared Root:

Azien (az-EEN)	(on whose) Hands
Ozien (oh-ZEEN)	(mine own) Hand
Zien (zeen)	Hands

Ozongon (OH-zohn-gon)* *n.*

Manifold Winds



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

Pronunciation Note:

(*Dee – Ozongon)

(*Dee – ózôngon) See *48Claves*. Apparently three syllables. Dee places an accent on the first syllable. He also places a circumflex over the second “O”- indicating its long sound.

Also:

Zong (zong)

Winds

Mals (P)



P (pee)

8



9.8 ...which have 8 vials of wrath...

Pronunciation Notes: A letter standing alone sounds like the English name of that letter.

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.

Pa (pah) *prop. n.*

"Letter B"



Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *B*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *B* is named *Beth*, but *Beth* also translates as “House” or “Dwelling.”) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Pa*

“Paaox” (PAY-ay-oks) *v.*

To Remain



Compounds:

Dspaaox (dee-SPAY-ay-oks) [Ds + “Paaox”]

Which Remain

Also:

Paaopt (PAY-ay-opt)

(let) Remain

Note: Compare this word to the name of the Angel *Paax* (an Angel of Medicine of the Western Watchtower).

Paaox (PAY-ay-okst)* v.

To Remain

𐌸𐌹𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌵𐌶𐌵

30.133 No place, *let it remain* in one number.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Pa a oxt*) Three syllables. Both “A”s appear to make the long vowel sound. The accent on the first syllable is taken from Dspaaox.

Also:

“Paaox” (PAY-ay-oks)

To Remain

Note: It is possible that the difference in spelling between “Paaox” and Paaoxt is merely a phonetic gloss.

Pacaduasam (pak-ad-yew-sam)

n/a

𐌸𐌵𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶

Note: (*Dee - Huseh Huseh Huseh garmal, Peleh Peleh Peleh pacaduasam.*)

See the *5Books* p. 415. This is part of a prayer recited jointly by the Archangels Michael, Raphael, and Uriel. No translations are suggested.

Possible Shared Root?:

Pacaph (pak-af) n/a

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Pacad, Pacadaah, Pacadabaah, Pacadura, Pachad, Pachadah, Pachadora, Pachadpha* and maybe *Paxchadma*

Pacaph (pak-af)

n/a

𐌸𐌵𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶𐌶

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: the similarity between this word and the Hebrew *Pachad* (fear).

Possible Shared Root?:

Pacaduasam (pak-ad-yew-sam) n/a

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Pacad, Pacadaah, Pacadabaah, Pacadura, Pachad,*

Pachadah, Pachadora, Pachadpha and maybe *Paxchadma*

Padgze (paj)* *n.*

“Justice From Divine
Power Without Defect”**

ᠮᠠᠳᠭᠵᠡ ᠰᠤ ᠨᠠ

Pronunciation Notes: (***Dee – Pagze / Pag.*) See the *5Books*, p. 316. I suspect that Dee is indicating that “GZE” should combine into a soft “G” (or “Dg”) sound. Thus, the word is one syllable, suggested by *Pag* in Dee’s phonetic note.

From *Loagaeth*: (**Dee – Justice from Divine Power without defect.*) See the *5Books*, p. 316.

Paeb (pay-eb)* *n.*

Oak

ᠯᠠᠪᠢ ᠰᠤ ᠨᠠ

10.8 ...*an oak* whose branches are 22 nests...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Pa eb*) Two syllables. The “A” appears to take its long sound. The “E” should be short.

(**Dee – pæb*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee uses the “ash” (æ), which can make a short “A” sound or a long “E” sound. However, this conflicts with his two-syllable phonetic note in *TFR*. I have settled on the *TFR* version in this case.

“Page” (pay-jee) *v.*

To Rest

ᠮᠠᠭᠡ ᠰᠤ ᠨᠠ

Compounds:

Pageip (pay-jee-ip) [“Page” + Ip] Rest Not

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Pagesgem, Pageh, Pagel, Arpagels, Arpaget*, and maybe *Nagel*.

Pageip (pay-jee-ip)* [“Page” + Ip] *comp.*

Rest Not

ᠮᠠᠭᠡ ᠶᠡᠢᠭᠢᠫᠠ ᠰᠤ ᠨᠠ

10.50 ...which *rest not* neither know any long time...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Pa ge ip*) Three syllables. The “A” and “E” likely take long sounds.

The “G”- preceding an “E”- should take the soft “J” sound.

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

Paid (pay-id)* *adv.* Always

Ɑ 7 * Ω

30.52 ...may be *always* drunken and vexed...

Pronunciation Notes: (* *Dee – Pa id*) Dee here indicates two syllables.

Pal (pal)* *prop. n.* "Letter X"

Ɑ * Ω

Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *X*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The digraph “*Tz*” is named *Tzaddi*, but *Tzaddi* also translates as “Fishhook.”)

However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Pronunciation Notes: (* *Dee – The p being sounded remissly.*) The Latin word *remissus* means "to relax"- from which we get our word *remiss* (to neglect or ignore). Therefore, the “P” in Pal must be very relaxed- nearing silent.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: Pal

Pala (pay-la) *n.* Two- separated*

* Ɑ * Ω

From *Loagaeth*: (* *Dee – Pola and Pala signify Two. Pola signifieth two together, and Pala signifieth two separated.*) See *5Books* p. 304. *Pola* (Two-together, or couple) appears in *Loagaeth* while *Pala* is mentioned only in the marginal note.

See also Viv (Second).

Also:

Olani (oh-el-AY-nii) Two Times, Twice

Pola (poh-la) Two- together

“Pam” (pam) *adv.* Not

Ɑ * Ω

Compounds:

Ipam (ip-am) [I + “Pam”]

Is Not

Ipamis (ip-am-is) [I + “Pamis”]

Can not be

Note: The words “Pam” and “Pamis” are very uncertain. In Angelical, the word I (is/are) becomes its own antonym in the form of Ip (*not*). However, both Ipam and Ipamis demand the essential form of the word I (for *is* and *be* respectively). That leaves “Pam” and “Pamis” as possible words. Of course, Ip could stand as a root here. See also Ge (*not*) and Ag (*none*).

Pambt (pamt)* *prep.*

Unto (me)

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

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Pambt*) One syllable. I suspect the “A” should take a short sound. The “B” in the letter combination “MB” is likely near-silent - as in our words “comb” and “bomb.”

Note: Also see Tia (unto) and Pugo (as unto).

“Pamis” (pam-is) *v.*

Cannot

Compounds:

Ipam (ip-am) [I + “Pam”]

Is Not

Ipamis (ip-am-is) [I + “Pamis”]

Can not be

Note: The words “Pam” and “Pamis” are very uncertain. In Angelical, the word I (is/are) becomes its own antonym in the form of Ip (*not*). However, both Ipam and Ipamis demand the essential form of the word I (for “is” and “be” respectively). That leaves “Pam” and “Pamis” as possible words. Of course, Ip could stand as a root here. See also Ge (*not*) and Ag (*none*).

Panpir (pan-per)* *v.*

To Pour Down (- Rain)

3.51 ...*pouring down* the fires of life and increase...

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

Paombd (pay-omd)* *n.*

Members

(- Parts, Appendages).

ᵐᵛᵉᵐᵇᵈ

30.75 All *her members*, let them differ...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Pa Ombd) Dee indicates two syllables. I assume the “MB” represents the same sound as in our words “comb”, “tomb”, and “bomb.” As for the vowel sounds, the note indicates a long “A” immediately followed by a short “O”- as in our word “chaos.”

Papnor (pap-nor)* *n.*

Remembrance (Memory)

ᵉᵐᵇᵈᵐ

7.43 For *to this remembrance* is given power...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Pap nor) Two syllables. Both vowels are likely short.

Par (par)* *pron.*

(in) Them

ᵉᵐ

9.65 ...the God of Righteousness rejoiceth *in them*.

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

Parach (pay-RAK)* *adj.*

Equal

ᵐᵛᵉᵐᵇᵈᵐ

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

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Pa rach Ah Ach) Two syllables. Dee seems to indicate that the final “CH” can take a softer “H” sound or a harder “Kh” (as in our word “ache”) sound. I suggest a combination of the two, for a very soft “Kh.” (Also note the pronunciation of Paracleda (wedding), which uses a hard “C” sound.)

I have adopted the accent from Paracelda.

Probable Share Root:

Paracleda (par-AK-lee-da)

Wedding

Note: Also see Lel (same).

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Pa ra di zod) Four syllables. The “Z” stands alone. Also, see Paradiā (living dwellings) for the accent on the third syllable.

Probable Share Root:

Paradiā (pay-ray-DII-al)

Living Dwellings

Parm (parm)* v.

To Run

ᵉᵉʃᵒ

9.47 ...from their mouths *run* seas of blood.

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

Also:

Parmgi (parm-jii)

(let) Run

Parmgi (parm-jii)* v.

(let) Run

ᵉᵉʃᵒ

30.58 Her course, *let it run with* the heavens...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Parm gi) Two syllables. The “G” preceding an “I” likely takes the soft sound.

Also:

Parm (parm)

To Run

Pasbs (pas-bes) n.

Daughters

ᵉᵉʃᵒ

14.3 ...*the daughters* of the just...

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*.

“Patralx” (PAY-tralks) n.

Rock

ᵉᵉʃᵒ

Compounds:

Lpatralx (el-PAY-tralks) [L + “Patralx”]

One Rock

Paz (paz) *prop. n.*

“The Fourth Aethyr”

Ʒ*Ω

30.3 ...which dwell in *the fourth 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.

Paz contains the three Parts of the Earth *Thotanp*, *Azziarg* and *Pothnir*.

PD (pee-dee)*

33

ƷΩ

4.10 ...Thunders of Increase numbered 33 which reign

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – PD Pe De) Two syllables, each letter stands alone.

Peleh* (pee-lay)

Worker of Wonders(?)

7Ʒ7Ω

Note: (*Dee – Huseh Huseh Huseh garmal, Peleh Peleh Peleh pacaduasam.)

See the *5Books* p. 415. This is part of a prayer recited jointly by the Archangels Michael, Raphael, and Uriel. No translations are suggested.

Note: The Divine Name "PELE" appears on Dee's Ring of Solomon. This Name appears in Agrippa's *Three Books...*, Book III, Ch. 11: (*Pele, signifieth with us, a worker or miracles, or causing wonders.*) In Hebrew, it is spelled *Peh, Lamed, Aleph*. (Also see “Lzirn”- To Work Wonders).

Compare from Loagaeth: *Peleh*

PERAL (pee-AR-al)*

69636

Ʒ*Ʒ7Ω

5.34 ...lamps 69636 whose numbers are...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Pe ó al) Dee originally received this word as “Peoal”, but it was later corrected to Peral (see *TFR* p. 191). For my pronunciation, I have retained the

structure of Dee's phonetic note, but applied it to the corrected word. It should therefore be three syllables, with an accent on the second. The "R" (instead of "O") stands alone, and takes the accent.

(*Dee – Peóal) See the *48Claves*. This note essentially matches that from *TFR*.
Dee did not correct the spelling of this word in the *48Claves*.

Phama (fama) *v.*

I Will Give*

ʃ ɛ ʃ ʉ ʉ ʉ

From Loagaeth: (*Dee – Phamah / fama = I will give.) See the *5Books*, p. 320.

“Pi” (pii) *pron.*

She

ʃ ʉ

Compounds:

Pii (pii-ii) [“Pi” + I]

She is

Also:

“Ip” (ip)

Her

Note: Also see Tilb (*her*).

Piad (pii-AD)* *n.*

(your) God

ʃ ʃ ʃ ʉ

3.3 ...behold, sayeth *your God*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Pi ad) Two syllables. Likely a long “I” sound. I have adopted the accent from similar words.

Also:

Geiad (jej-AYD)

Lord and Master

Iad (yad)

God

“Iadoias” (jad-oh-JAS)

Eternal God

Iadpil (ii-AD-pil)

(to) Him

Ioiad (joh-JAD)

Him that liveth forever

Mad (mad)

(your) God

Oiad (oh-ii-AD)

of God

Probable Root:

Ia (yah) n/a

Piadph (pii-AD-ef)* *n.* The Depths of (my) Jaws

Ω Ω ✱ 7 Ω

2.12 ...burning flames have framed within *the depths of my jaws*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee –Piadph*) Dee gives us little clue here.

(**Dee – pi-ádph*) See *48Claves*. Likely three syllables. The “I” takes its long sound. The accent is on the second syllable.

Note: This reference may be similar to “from the bottom of my heart” or even “deep in my gut.” Otherwise, it may indicate “in my throat”- as the reference here in Key 2 is to a song.

Piad (your God) does not appear to be intended in this case. It is perhaps a coincidental similarity in spelling.

“Piamol” n/a

Note: Not an Angelical word. Dee and Kelley experienced problems during the reception of this word- intended for position 1.70 (righteousness). The Angels blamed the difficulty on interference from false spirits. This resulted in the erroneous transmission of “Piatol”- apparently a combination of the word preceding it in the Key (1.69 – Piap) and the word actually intended here (1.70 – Baltle). Dee’s first attempt to correct the word- made while the false spirits continued to interfere- resulted in “Piamol.” The next day, the Angels corrected it to Baltle (a form of Balt). See Baltle.

Piap (pii-ap) *n.* Balance

Ω ✱ 7 Ω

1.69 ...*the balance of* righteousness...

“Piatol” n/a

Note: Not an Angelical word. Dee and Kelley experienced problems during the reception of this word- intended for position 1.70 (righteousness). The Angels blamed the difficulty on interference from false spirits. This resulted in the erroneous transmission of “Piatol”- apparently a combination of the word

preceding it in the Key (1.69 – Piap) and the word actually intended here (1.70 – Baltle). Dee’s first attempt to correct the word- made while the false spirits continued to interfere- resulted in “Piamol.” The next day, the Angels corrected it to Baltle (a form of Balt). See Baltle.

Pibliar (pib-lii-AR)* *n.*

Places of Comfort

ᵉᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜ

7.30 ...strong towers and *places of comfort*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Pib li ar*) Three syllables. The first “I” should take a short sound, while the second “I” should take its long sound.

(*Dee – *pibliar*) See the *48Keys*. Dee places a circumflex over the second “I” to indicate the 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
Bliors (blii-ORS)	Comfort
“Bliort” (blii-ORT)	Comfort

Pidiai (pii-dii-ay-ii)* *n.*

Marble

ᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜ

9.57 ...and upon their heads are *marble* sleeves.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Pi di a i*) Four syllables. The “A” and final “I” each stand alone.

Pii (pii-ii)* [“Pi” + I] *comp.*

She is

ᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜᶜ

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

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Pi i*) Two syllables. I assume along “I” in the

use in english ballads, as with this word "down" is sounded as "downa, down a down a," etc.) There is an extra "-a" appended to Pinzu in Dee's journal (pin-zoo-ah). His marginal note explains this is merely a melodic flourish in the song, and not part of the word itself:

Pir (per) *n.*

Holy (ones)



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

Note: Apparently a reference to the Celestial Bodies / Angels.

Based on the words that seem to share Pir as their root, I suspect the "P" in Pir is a phonetic gloss,.

Possible Root For:

Piripsax (per-IP-saks)	The Heavens
Piripsol (per-IP-sol)	Heavens
Piripson (per-IP-son)	(3rd?) Heaven
"Pirgah" (pur-jah)	The First Glory
"Pirgi" (pur-jii)	Fires
"Prg" (purj)	Flame
Prge (purj)	Fire
Prgel (pur-jel)	Fire
"Purg" (purj)	Flames

"Pirgah" (pur-jah) *n.*

"The First Glory"

(lit.- Flames)



Compounds:

Ialpirgah (YAL-pur-jah) ["Ialprt" + "Pirgah"] Flames of the First Glory

Also:

"Pirgi" (pur-jii)	Fires
"Prg" (purj)	Flame
Prge (purj)	Fire
Prgel (pur-jel)	Fire
"Purg" (purj)	Flames

Possible Root:

Pir (per)

Holy Ones

Note: "Pirgah" is obviously a form of the word Prge (fire), and must mean "the First Glory"- that is the Light of Divinity. (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 "wondrous."

Also see *Adgmach* (glory) which seems to indicate "adoration, praise."

"Pirgi" (per-jii) *n.*

Fires

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

Compounds:

Malpirgi (mal-per-jii) ["Mal" + "Pirgi"] Fires of Life and Increase

Also:

"Pirgah" (pur-jah)

The First Glory

"Prg" (purj)

Flame

Prge (purj)

Fire

Prgel (pur-jel)

Fire

"Purg" (purj)

Flames

Possible Root:

Pir (per)

Holy Ones

Note: See Prge (*fire*).

Piripsax (per-IP-saks)* *n.*

Heavens

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

30.59 ...let it run with *the heavens*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Pe rip sax*) Three syllables. Dee shows an "E" at the end of the first syllable, but it should take the short sound, as the letter is actually "I."

(**Dee – peripsax*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee places an accent over the "P" in the second syllable.

Also:

Piripsol (per-IP-sol)

Heavens

Piripson (per-IP-son)

(3rd?) Heaven

Note: Also see Madriax (heavens), Oadriax (heavens).

Possible Shared Root:

Pir	Holy Ones
-----	-----------

Piripsol (per-IP-sol)* *n.*

Heavens



5.12 ...the brightness of *the heavens*...

30.21 ...the brightness of *the heavens*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 5.12 – *Pir ipsol*)

(*Dee 30.21 – *Pe ríp sol*) Three syllables, accent on the second syllable. Dee’s note at 30.21 seems to indicate a long “E” sound in the first syllable- but his note at 5.12 does not show such. I have settled upon the short “E” sound.

(*Dee 5.12 – *péripsol*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee moved the accent to the first syllable.

(*Dee 30.21 – *perípsol*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee moved the accent back to the second syllable.

Also:

Piripson (per-IP-son)	(3rd?) Heaven
-----------------------	---------------

Piripsax (per-IP-saks)	The Heavens
------------------------	-------------

Note: Also see Madriax (heavens), and Oadriax (lower heavens).

Possible Shared Root:

Pir	Holy Ones
-----	-----------

Piripson (per-IP-son)* *n.*

(3rd?) Heaven



8.3 ...first, is as the *third heaven*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Pi ríp son*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The first “I” seems to take a long sound in Dee’s phonetic note. However, other versions of this word clearly indicate a short “I” sound instead (which I have shown in my pronunciation as a short “E” sound).

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

Note: The word D (*third*) does not appear here. This could be a proper name for the third heaven.

Also:

Piripsol (per-IP-sol)	Heavens
Piripsax (per-IP-saks)	The Heavens

Note: Also see Madriax (heavens) and Oadriax (lower heavens).

Possible Shared Root:

Pir (per)	Holy Ones
-----------	-----------

Plapli (play-plii)* *n.* Partakers (of)

𐌷𐌺𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌺

3.79 ...*partakers* of the secret wisdom...

30.156 ...make us *partakers* of undefiled knowledge.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 3.79 – *It is Plapli*)

(*Dee 30.156 – *Pla pli*) Two syllables, and none of these letters stand alone.

Plosi (ploh-sii)* *idiom* As Many

𐌷𐌺𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌰

10.47 ...1000 times *as many*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Plo si*) Two syllables. The “O” and “I” should take their long sounds.

Note: Also see “Irgil” (how many).

Poamal (poh-mal)* *n.* Palace

𐌷𐌺𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌺

1.64 ...in the midst of *your palace*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Poamal*) The early-modern English letter

combination “OA” makes a long “O” sound. (As in our words “boat” and “coat.”) Therefore, I suspect this word should have two syllables.

Pola (poh-la) *n.*

Two- together, Couple*

✱ ↺ ✱ ↻

From Loagaeth: (*Dee – *Pola* and *Pala* signify Two. *Pola* signifieth two together, and *Pala* signifieth to separated.) See 5Books p. 304. *Pola* (two-together, or couple) appears in Loagaeth, while *Pala* (two- separated) appears only in the marginal note.

See also Viv (Second)

Also:

Olani (oh-el-AY-nii)

Two Times, Twice

Pala (pay-la)

Two- separated

Poilp (poylp)* *v.*

To Divide

↻ ↺ ↻ ↻ ↻

8.45 ...the crowns of the Temple and the coat of Him...*are divided.*

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Poilp*; one syllable) Dee indicates one syllable for this word. Therefore, the “OI” letter combination should make an “oy” sound- as in our words “boil” and “boy.”

Also:

Yrpoil (yur-POY-il)

Division

Pop (pop) *prop. n.*

“The Nineteenth Aethyr”

↻ ↻ ↻

30.3 ...which dwell in *the nineteenth 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.

Also note this word is a palindrome, spelled the same forwards and backwards.

Pop contains the three Parts of the Earth *Torzoxi*, *Abriond* and *Omagrap*.

“Praf” (praf) *v.* To Dwell

𐌷𐌰𐌶𐌰

Compounds:

Dspraf (dee-es-praf) [Ds + “Praf”] Which Dwell

Pragma (prag-ma) n/a (?)

𐌷𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰

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.

Prdzar (purd-zar)* *v.* To Diminish

𐌷𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰

30.137 Add and *diminish* until the stars be numbered.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Prd zar Pur) Two syllables. The “R” takes the “ur” sound.

(*Dee – prd-zar) See the *48Claves*. Dee again indicates two syllables.

Note: Perhaps there is a relationship between this word and the name of God *Ardza*, found on the Eastern Watchtower, ruling the Angels of Medicine. If so, its attribute may be “To Diminish” disease.

“Prg” (purj) *n.* Flame

𐌷𐌰𐌶𐌰

Pronunciation Notes: See note at Prge (Fire).

Compounds:

Ialprg (YAL-purj) [“Ialprt” + “Prg”] Burning flame

Malprg (mal-purj) [“Mal” + “Prg”] Through-thrusting Fire

Also:

“Pirgah” (pur-jah)	The First Glory
“Pirgi” (pur-jii)	Fires
Prge (purj)	Fire
Prgel (pur-jel)	Fire
“Purg” (purj)	Flames

Possible Root:

Pir (per)	Holy Ones
-----------	-----------

Note: Both this word and Vep (flame) are nouns. For a verb form, see Ialpon (to burn). For an adjective form, see Ialpor (flaming). See also Ialpirt (light) which seems to indicate Light from Celestial beings.

Prge (purj)* *n.* Fire



1.32 ...with *the fire of* gathering...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – as purge*) The “E” in Prge is likely a phonetic gloss, giving the “G” its soft sound. See the following words for more of Dee’s phonetic glosses upon “Prg”:

Also:

“Pirgah” (pur-jah)	The First Glory
“Pirgi” (pur-jii)	Fires
“Prg” (purj)	Flame
Prgel (pur-jel)	Fire
“Purg” (purj)	Flames

Possible Root:

Pir (per)	Holy Ones
-----------	-----------

Note: Both this word and Vep (flame) are nouns. For a verb form, see Ialpon (to burn). For an adjective, see Ialpor (flaming). See also Ialpirt (light) which seems to indicate Light from Celestial beings.

Prgel (pur-jel) *n.* Fire



9.3 A mighty guard of *fire*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Pur gel*) Two syllables. The “R” takes the extended “ur” sound. The “G” should be soft before the letter “E.” The “E” in this word is likely a phonetic gloss. See note at Prge (Fire).

Also:

“Pirgah” (pur-jah)	The First Glory
“Pirgi” (pur-jii)	Fires
“Prg” (purj)	Flame
Prge (purj)	Fire
“Purg” (purj)	Flames

Possible Root:

Pir (per)	Holy Ones
-----------	-----------

Note: Both this word and Vep (flame) are nouns. For a verb form, see Ialpon (to burn). For an adjective, see Ialpor (flaming). See also Ialpirt (light) which seems to indicate Light from Celestial beings.

Priaz (prii-AYZ)* *pron. or adj.* Those

𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌺

30.122 ...govern *those* that govern....

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Priáz*) Likely two syllables, with the accent on the second syllable. I assume the “I” takes a long sound, because it is followed by an “A” (as in our word “dial”). I have given the “A” its long sound based on the pronunciation of Priazi (those).

(**Dee – priáz*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again places the accent upon the second syllable.

Also:

Priazi (prii-AY-zii)	Those
----------------------	-------

Priazi (prii-AY-zii)* *pron. or adj.* Those

𐌶𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌺

30.128 Bring forth with *those* that increase...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Pri á zi*) Three syllables. The “A” stands alone in the second syllable and takes the accent.

Also:

Priaz (prii-AYZ) Those

Pugo (pug-oh)* *prep.* As Unto

𐌱𐌺𐌹𐌺

3.78 ...unto us *as unto* partakers of the secret wisdom...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – It is Pugo*) Likely two syllables, and I suggest a short “U” and a long final “O.”

Note: Also see Tia (unto) and Pambt (unto).

“Puin” (pew-in) *n.* (sharp) Sickles

𐌱𐌺𐌹𐌺

Compounds:

Tapuin (TAY-pew-in) [Ta + “Puin”] As (sharp) Sickles

“Puran” (pew-ran) *v.* To See

𐌱𐌺𐌹𐌺

Compounds:

Odipuran (ohd-II-pew-ran) [Od + Ip + “Puran”] And Shall Not See

“Purg” (purj) *n.* Flames

𐌱𐌺𐌹𐌺

Compounds:

Ialpurg (YAL-purj) [“Ialprt” + “Purg”] Burning flames

Malpurg (mal-purj) [“Mal” + “Purg”] Fiery Darts (- Arrows)

Also:

“Pirgah” (pur-jah) The First Glory

“Pirgi” (pur-jii) Fires

“Prg” (purj) Flame

Prgē (purj) Fire

Prgel (pur-jel) Fire

Possible Root:

Pir (per)

Holy Ones

Note: Both this word and Vep (flame) are nouns. For a verb form, see Ialpon (to burn). For an adjective, see Ialpor (flaming). See also Ialpirt (light) which seems to indicate Light from Celestial beings.

Ger (Q)



Q (kwah)* *conj.*

Or



30.71 ...no creature upon *or* within her...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Q) One syllable. Likely takes the “kwah” sound.

Compounds:

Qmospleh [Q + “Mospleh”]

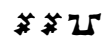
Or the Horns

Qta [Q + Ta]

Or As

Qaa (kwah-AY-ay)* *n.*

Creation (or “Garments”)



1.21 ...measureth *your garments*...**

(RFP) ...open the mysteries of *your creation*...

30.153 Open the mysteries of *your creation*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.21 – QAA three syllables)

(*Dee 1.RFP – Call it QAA. Three syllables with accent on the last A)

(*Dee 30.153 – Q á a) These notes tell us that each letter should stand by itself, making a word of three syllables. In one case (1.RFP), the accent is placed on the third syllable. Yet, elsewhere, it is placed on the second. I have opted for the second syllable accent, as we can also see in Qaan (creation).

(*Dee 1.21 – Qa-a) See *48Claves*. Here, Dee indicates a word of two syllables instead.

(*Dee 11.RFP – Qaá) See *48Claves*. Dee indicates the accent on the third syllable.

(*Dee 12, 30.RFP – Qáa) See *48Claves*. Here, Dee indicates the accent on the second syllable.

(*Dee 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.RFP – Qäa) See *48Claves*. Dee places a dieresis over the first “A”, giving it a long sound.

Note: ** - The first Key is the only place where Qaa is Englished as “garments.” I get the impression that this rogue definition of Qaa is meant to indicate "created forms" instead of clothing. It has been common to Western mysticism (Platonism, Neoplatonism, Gnosticism) to refer to the physical body (the created form) as a “garment” worn by the soul. (See Layton's *The Gnostic Scriptures*, p. 38 “Repentance and Elevation of Wisdom”, where the word garment is used to refer to the body.)

Note that the common word “garment” (or “clothing”) in Angelical is given as Oboleh, and related to the word Obloch (“garland”)- indicating a dressing.

Note that Zimz (*vestures*) is *not* a reference to clothing.

Compounds?:

Qaal (kwah-AY-el) (Qaa + L) Creator

Qadah (kwah-AY-dah) [Qaa + Iaida?] Creator

Also:

Qaan (kwah-AY-an) Creation

Qaaon (kwah-AY-ay-on) Creation

Qaas (kwah-AY-as) Creation

Qaal (kwah-AY-el)* [Qaa + L] *comp.* Creator



4.41 ...in the name of *the Creator*...

Pronunciation Notes:

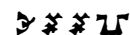
(*Dee – *Qa al*) Appears to be two syllables. However, also see the *48 Claves*: (*Dee – *Q-á-al*) See the *48Claves*. Here Dee shows the proper three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “Q” and the first “A” each stand alone.

Note: The word Qaa is Englished as *Creation*. Combining this with L implies the “First Creator.”

Also:

Qadah (kwah-AY-dah) [Qaa + Iaida?] Creator

Qaan (kwah-AY-an)* *n.* Creation



3.81 ...secret wisdom of *your creation*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *It is q á an*) Three syllables, with the accent on the second syllable.

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

Also:

Qaa (kwah-AY-ay) Creation (or Garments)

Qaaon (kwah-AY-ay-on) Creation

Qaas (kwah-AY-as) Creation

Qaaon (kwah-AY-ay-on)* *n.* Creation

𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒

6.43 ...your God *in your creation...*

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Q a a on*) Four syllables. The “Q” and both “A”’s stand alone.

(*Dee – *Q-a-a-on*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that from *TFR*.

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

Also:

Qaa (kwah-AY-ay) Creation (or Garments)

Qaan (kwah-AY-an) Creation

Qaas (kwah-AY-as) Creation

Qaas (kwah-AY-as)* *n.* Creation

𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑

5.46 ...obey *your creation...*

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Q á as*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The first “A” stands alone.

(*Dee – *Q-á-as*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that from *TFR*.

Also:

Qaa (kwah-AY-ay) Creation (or Garments)

Qaan (kwah-AY-an) Creation

Qaaon (kwah-AY-ay-on) Creation

Qadah (kwah-AY-dah)* [Qaa + Iaida?] *comp.* Creator

Q Q ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ

7.38 ...sing praises unto *the creator*.

Note: The word Qaa is Englished as *Creation*. Combining this with Iaida may imply the *Highest Creator*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Q á dah*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. Both the “Q” and the “A” stand alone.

(**Dee – q-a-dah*) See the *48Claves*. This note is essentially the same as that in *TFR*- without the accent mark.

Also:

Qaal (kwah-AY-el) Creator

“Qanis” (kway-nis) *n.* Olives

ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ

Compounds:

Taqanis (tay-kway-nis) [Ta + “Qanis”] As Olives

Probable Shared Root:

Ooanoan (oh-oh-AY-noh-an) (In their?) Eyes

Ooaona (oh-ona) Eyes

Oanio (oh-nii-oh) Moment

Note: The similar spelling suggests these three words are connected. This might make sense for Ooaona (eyes): the word Taqanis (as olives) in Key 5 appears to refer to the stars. In Biblical literature, the word “eyes” is often used to indicate “stars.” (Such as in the visions of St. John and Ezekiel- who both saw Celestial Angels with wings “full of eyes.”)

If this is the case, then the shared root here may indicate “small units”, which would explain its use to indicate a “moment” (Oanio).

Also see Adroch (olive mount).

Qcocasb (kwah-KOH-kasb)* *n.* Contents of Time

V ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ

5.41 ...the first, ends, and *contents of time*...

Qta (kwah-tay)* [Q + Ta] *comp.*

Or As

𐌚𐌗𐌚

2.18 ...*or as* the flowers...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Quu Ta*) Two syllables. The “UU” in early-modern English is a “W” sound- indicating that the “Q” should sound like “kwah.”

(**Dee – Q-ta*) See *48Claves*. Indicates two syllables.

Qting (kwah-tinj)* *n. or adj.?*

Rotten

𐌚𐌗𐌚𐌗𐌚

30.131 ...and destroy *the rotten*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Q ting dg*) Two syllables. The final “G” takes a soft “Dg” (or “J”) sound.

Note: The word “rotten” should usually be an adjective. However it is used in Key 30 as a noun (“the rotten”).

QUAR (kwar)

1636

𐌚𐌗𐌚

14.16 ...which have under you *1636*.

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*.

“Quasb” (kwazb) *v.*

To Destroy

𐌚𐌗𐌚

Compounds:

Odquasb (ohd-kwazb) [Od + “Quasb”] And Destroy

Note: I suspect the “U” is a phonetic gloss.

Shared Root:

Grosb (grozb)

Bitter Sting

Quiin (kwii-in)* *conj.*

Wherein

𐌒𐌗𐌗𐌒𐌗

3.18 ...*wherein* the creatures of the earth are...7.7 ...*wherein* the Lord hath opened his mouth...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(*Dee 3.18; 7.7 – *Qui in*) Two syllables. In early-modern English, the double “I” makes a long “I” sound. The “N” essentially stands alone.

(*Dee 3.18 – *Qui-i-n*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee shows three syllables. The second “I” and the “N” each stand alone.

(*Dee 7.7 – *qui-in*) See the *48Claves*. This note essentially matches Dee’s note in TFR. I have settled upon this two-syllable version of the word.

Note: I assume the “U” in this word is a phonetic gloss.

Qurlst (kurlst)* *n.*

Handmaid

𐌒𐌗𐌒𐌗𐌒𐌗

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

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Qurlst Kurlst*) Likely just one syllable. The “Q” appears to make a hard “K” sound, while the “U” combines with the “R” to make an “ur” sound. I suspect the “U” is a phonetic gloss.

“Qzmoz”

n/a

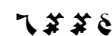
Note: This is not likely an Angelical word at all. Dee originally wrote this word as “Qzmoz”, but his phonetic note only indicated “Moz.” He also recorded the word as “MOZ” in his *48Claves*. This same word (Moz) appears on the *Corpus Omnium* Table. There, Nalvage says that it can sound like “moz” or use the extended “Z” for “mozod.” Perhaps “Qzmoz” was a botched attempt to record the sound of the extended “mozod.”

See Moz (joy, rejoice).

Don (R)



Raas (ray-as)* *n.* East



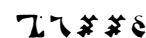
7.1 *The east* is a house of virgins...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ra as*) Two syllables. In early-modern English, a double-vowel indicated a long sound- which Dee seems to indicate in the first syllable.

Also:

Raasy (ray-ay-see) East

Raasy (ray-ay-see)* *n.* East



11.9 ...5 thunders which flew into *the east*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ra a sy*) Three syllables. Both “A”s take their long sound- and tend to blend into one sound when the word is spoken fluently. (In early-modern English, a double “A” would simply indicate a long “A” sound.) The final “Y” should make the sound of a long “E”- as in our words “lazy” and “messy.”

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

Also:

Raas (ray-as) East

Raclir (ray-kler)* *n.* or *v.* Weeping



10.16 ... lamenation and *weeping* laid up for the earth...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ra clir*) Two syllables. The “A” likely takes its long sound. The “C” appears to take its hard (“K”) sound, as it combines with

the “L”- as in our words “clean” and “climb.”

Note: The word “weeping” would normally be a verb or even an adjective. However, here in Key 10, it is used as a noun.

Also compare with the name of the Angel *Rocle*, one of the Sons of the Sons of Light. If there is a connection, then *Rocle's* name has the etymology of “To Weep.”

Remiges (rem-ii-jes)

n/a

ᵛᵗᵒᵗᵉᵗᵉ

Note: See the *5Books* p. 258. Here, Raphael offers a long prayer, the very end of which is, "How great and innumerable are your [God's] gifts? *O remiges varpax. Kyrie eleyson.*"

No translation is offered for this phrase, though I wonder if it is perhaps the Angelical for the Greek *Kyrie eleyson* (Lord have mercy), often used in Catholic prayer.

Restil (rest-el)* v.

To Praise (Him?)

ᵗᵗᵛᵗᵉ

4.45 ...*that you may praise him* amongst the sons of men.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Rest el*) Two syllables.

(**Dee – rest-el*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches the note in in *TFR*.

Note: See also *Oecrimi* (sing praises) and *Faaip* (voices).

Rii (rii-ii) *prop. n.*

“The Twenty-Ninth
Aethyr”

ᵗᵗᵉ

30.3 ...which dwell in *the twenty-ninth 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.

Rii contains the three Parts of the Earth *Vastrim*, *Odraxti* and *Gomziam*.

Rior (rii-or)* *n.*

Widow

ε 2 7 ε

8.20 ...like unto the harvest of *a widow*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Rior*) Dee gives us little clue here. I assume two syllables, with a long “I” sound.

Ripir (rii-PER)* *n.*

No Place

ε 7 Ω 7 ε

30.132 ...*No place*, let it remain in one number.**Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – Ri pír*) Two syllables, with the accent on the second syllable. I suggest a long “I” at the end of the first syllable.

(**Dee – Ripír*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again placed an accent over the “I” in the second syllable.

Note: This word is a palindrome, spelled the same forwards and backwards.

Possible Root:

Ip

Not

Rit (rit)* *n.*

Mercy

7 7 ε

7.34 O you servants of *mercy*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Rit*) One syllable, with a short vowel.

Compounds:

Othilrit (oh-THIL-rit) (Othil + Rit)

Seats of Mercy.

Rlodnr (rel-oh-din-ur) *n.*

Alchemical Furnace /

Athanor(?)

ε 3 5 2 4 ε

From the Alchemical Cipher: See *TFR* p. 387-389. The Angel Levanael gives translations for all the *Alchemical Cipher* words except this one. However, from the de-ciphered message itself on p. 387, it would appear that *Rlodnr* is either an

Fam (S)

S (es) *n.* or *adj.*

Fourth

Compounds:

Sdiu (es-DII-vee) [S + Div]

Fourth Angle

Also:

“Es” (es)

Fourth

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 (“the fourth angle”) as an adjective.

Saanir (say-AY-ner)* *n.*

Parts

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

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

30.45 ...let her be governed by *her parts*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 30.5, 45 – *Sa á nir*) Three syllables, accent on the second. The “A” stands alone in the second syllable.

(*Dee 30.5, 45 – *saánir*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again placed an accent over the second syllable.

“Saba” (SAY-bay) *adj.*

Whose

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Asobam (whom).

Compounds:

Sabaoaona (say-bay-oh-oh-AY-oh-na) [Saba + Ooaona] Whose Eyes

Also:

Asobam (ay-SOH-bam)	(on) Whom
Sobam (SOH-bam)	Whom
Sobca (SOB-kay)	Whose
“Sobha” (sob-ha)	Whose
Soba (soh-ba)	Whose
“Sobo” (SOH-boh)	Whose
Sobra (SOB-ray)	Whose
“Sola” (SOH-lay)	Whose

Sabaoona (say-bay-oh-oh-AY-oh-na)

[Saba + Ooona] *comp.* Whose Eyes

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌸𐌶𐌸𐌺

30.18 ...*whose eyes* are the brightness...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Sa ba o o áo na) This may be a word of seven syllables- though it can sound more like six syllables when spoken fluently. (The two long “O” sounds run together.) The “ao” should make two sounds, as in our word “chaos.” The accent is on the fifth syllable. The “A”s in the first two syllables are long.

(*Dee – sabaoóána) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed the accent over the “A” in the fifth syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the following “O” to indicate its long sound. (Thereby confirming that it should stand alone.)

Sach (sak) *prop. n.*

The Establishers /
Supporters

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌺𐌰

From *Corpus Omnium*: Associated with the post-Crucifixion portion of the Table, translated in Latin as *Confirmantes* (Those Who Establish).

Sagacor (say-GAY-kor)* *n.*

“In One Number”

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌸𐌶𐌸𐌺

30.134 ...no place, let it remain *in one number*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Sa gá cor Kor) Three syllables, with the accent on the second. It appears that Dee intended long “A”s in the first two syllables. The “G” should take its hard sound when preceding an “A.” Finally, Dee indicates that the “C”

takes the hard “K” sound.

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

Note: The phrase “in one number” seems to indicate something like Constant or Consistent.

Shared Root:

Cormf (kormf)	Number
Cormfa (korm-FA)	Numbers
Cormp (kormf)	Numbered
Cormpo (korm-FOH)	Hath (yet) Numbered
Cormpt (kormft)	Numbered

Salbrox (sal-broks)* *n.* Live (i.e.- Burning) Sulfur

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌾𐌿𐌺𐌰

10.30 ...scorpions and *live sulphur* mingled with poison.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Sal brox*) Two syllables. All vowels are short.

Note: Also see *Dlasod* (Sulfur). Where Salbrox is the kind of sulfur one would find on a match, *Dlasod* refers to Alchemical sulfur.

Sald (sald)* *n.* Wonder

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰

2.6 ...your voicings of *wonder*...

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

Note: Also see “Lzirn” (wonders) and Busd (Glory).

Salman (SAYL-man)* *n.* House

𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌰

11.20 ...*the house* of death...

**16.3 ...*the house* of justice...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Sal man*) Two syllables. Both “A”s appear to take their short sounds. However, see Isalman (is a house) and Oisalman (this

house) which indicate a long sound for the first “A.” Finally, I have adopted the accent from Isalman.

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:

Isalman (ii-SAYL-man) [I + Salman]	Is a House
Oisalman (oh-ii-SAYL-man) [“Oi” + Salman]	This House

Samhampors (sam-HAM-pors)*

n/a**

𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee - *samhámpors*) See the *5Books*, p. 302. Dee placed an accent over the second “A.”

From *Loagaeth*: See the *5Books*, p. 302. Note the similarity between this word and the Hebrew name of God *Shem haMephoresh* (Name of Extension). See the note at *Semhaham*.

Possible Shared Root:

<i>Sem</i> (sem)	n/a
<i>Semhaham</i> (SEM-hah-ham)	n/a

Samvelg (sam-velj)* *n.*

The Righteous

𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅

6.14 ...and a garland to *the righteous*.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Samvelg*) I assume this should be two syllables. Dee does not indicate a hard or soft sound for the final “G.” I have settled upon a soft sound.

Note: See also Baltoh, Baltle, and Baeouib (all Englished as “righteousness”).

Sapah (SAY-fah)* *prop. n.*

Mighty Sounds

(ie- Thunders)

𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅

5.1 *The Mighty Sounds* have entered...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Sá pah*) Two syllables, with an accent on the first. Dee’s phonetic note seems to indicate a hard “P” sound for the second syllable. However, see *TFR* p. 200, where the Angel *Illemese* suggests “Saphah” as a pronunciation.

(*Dee – *Sapáh*) See the *48Claves*. In this case, Dee placed the accent on the second syllable.

Note: The Mighty Sounds mentioned here, and the Thunders mentioned elsewhere in the Keys are groups of Angels. See Const (thunders), Avavago (Thunders), and Coraxo (Thunders). The so-called Sapah (Mighty Sounds) are mentioned only in the 5th Key, which appears to relate to the southern quarter of the universe.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Sapoh, Sappoh, Sepah, Sephah*

Sdiv (es-DII-vee)* [S + Div] *comp.*

Fourth Angle

ᠰᠳᠢᠪ

6.2 The spirits of *the fourth angle*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *S dí u es dí u*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The the initial “S” and the final “U/V” stand alone.

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

Sem (sem) *n.?*

In This Place*

ᠰᠡᠮ

From *Loagaeth*: (*Dee –*In this place.*) See the *5Books*, p. 308.

Note: Perhaps this word is similar to our word “here”- though *Sem* seems to have a much more formal tone. See also Emna (here).

Possible Shared Root?:

Samhampors (sam-HAM-pors) n/a

Semhaham (SEM-hah-ham) n/a

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Zem*

Semhaham (SEM-hah-ham)

n/a*

Ⲉ Ⲛ ⲙ Ⲛ ⲙ Ⲉ Ⲙ Ⲙ

Pronunciation Note: (*Dee - *sémhaham*) See the *5Books*, p. 310. Dee indicates an accent over the “E.”

From Loagaeth: (*Dee – *This word hath 72 significations.*) See the *5Books*, p. 310. Note the similiarity between this word and the Hebrew *Shem haMephoresh* (Name of Extension). This is a *Qabalistic* Name of God composed of 72 individual names. Interestingly, the *Shem haMephoresh* seems to have an association with the 24 Elders (or Seniors) that appear in the Great Table of the Earth (Watchtowers). See my *Shem haMephoresh: the Divine Name of Extension*.

Possible Shared Root:*Sem* (sem)

n/a

Samhampors (sam-HAM-pors)

n/a

Ser (ser) *n.*

Sorrow

Ⲉ Ⲙ Ⲙ

From Corpus Omnium: Found in the Tribulation portion of the Table, in the phrase *Osf Ser Iad* (Discord and Sorrow of God).

Note: Also see *Tibibp* (sorrow).

Siaion (sii-AY-ii-on)* *n.*

Temple

Ⲛ Ⲙ Ⲙ Ⲛ Ⲙ Ⲙ

8.41 ...the crowns of *the temple* and the coat...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Si a i on*) Four syllables. Both “I”s and the “A” should take their long sounds.

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

Note: Perhaps there is some relationship between this word, and the name “Sion” (or Zion) - where the Holy Temple stood in Israel.

Siatris (sii-ay-TRIS)* *n.*

Scorpions

𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌲𐌰𐌱𐌹𐌸

10.28 ...the heads of *scorpions* and live sulphur...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Si a tris*) Three syllables, with the accent mark placed in the middle of the third syllable. The first “T” and the “A” should take their long sounds.

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

Sibsi (sib-sii)* *n.*

Covenant

𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌲𐌰

30.145 ...appear before *the covenant of* his mouth...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Sib si*) Two syllables.

Note: Also see Aisro / Isro (Promise Of), Surzas (Sworn) and Znrza (Swore).

“Smnad” (sem-en-ad) *pron. or adj.*

Another

𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌲𐌰

Compounds:

Lsmnad (el-sem-en-ad) [L + “Smnad”]

One Another

Probable Shared Root:

Asymp (ay-simp)

Another

Symp (simp)

Another

Note: The root here may be “sm” or “sym.”

Soba (SOH-bay) *adj.*

Whose

𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌹𐌲𐌰

1.29 ...*whose* seats I garnished...

1.56 ...*whose* beginning is not...

5.35 ...*whose* numbers are as the first...

7.23 ...*whose* kingdoms and continuance...

10.9 ...*whose* branches are 22 nests...

11.28 ...*whose* number is 31...

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

17.3 ...*whose* wings are thorns...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* 5.35; 10.9; 11.28; 12.19 – *So ba*)

(**Dee* 7.23; *m* 17.3 – *Soba*) Two syllables. The “O” should take its long sound.

I have adopted the accent from *Asobam* (whom).

Compounds:

Sobaiad (soh-BAY-ad) [Soba + Iad] Whose God

Sabaoaona (say-bay-oh-oh-AY-oh-na)
[Saba + Ooaona] Whose eyes

Also:

Asobam (ay-SOH-bam) (on) Whom

“Saba” (SAY-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

Note: Overall, the root of these words seems to be “Sob.” However, *Soba* itself seems rather important in most cases.

See also *Casarm* (whom).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Sebas, Sebo, Sebra, Zeba*

Sobaiad (soh-BAY-ad)* [Soba + Iad] *comp.* Whose God

ꝰ ꝱ ꝲ ꝳ ꝴ ꝵ ꝶ ꝷ ꝸ Ꝺ ꝺ Ꝼ

17.14 ...*whose God* is wrath in anger...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *So bai ad*) Three syllables. The “O” takes its long sound. *Dee* also indicates that the “AI” (or “AY”) combine to form a long “A” sound- as in our words “day” and “play.”

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

Sobam (SOH-bam)* *pron.*

Whom

𐌸𐌹𐌿𐌺𐌰

2.9 ...*whom* the burning flames...

4.16 ...*whom* none hath yet numbered...

6.7 ...*whom* the First hath planted...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 2.9 – *S o bam*)

(*Dee 4.16 – *So bam*)

(*Dee 6.7 – *Sobam*) It would appear that Dee heard three syllables in Key Two- so that the “S” took the sound of “es.” However, in later instances, the word had only two syllables. The three-syllable version of the word is likely a poetic or lyrical gloss, rather than a rule of pronunciation.

I have adopted the accent from Asobam (whom).

Also:

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

Also See: Casarm (whom).

Sobca (SOB-kay)* *adj.*

Whose

𐌸𐌹𐌿𐌺𐌰

9.13 ...*whose* wings are of wormwood...

9.37 ...cursed are they *whose* iniquities...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee 9.13, 37 – *Sob ca ka*) Two syllables. The “C” takes a hard “K” sound. I have adopted the accent from Asobam (whom).

Also:

Asobam (ay-SOH-bam)	(on) Whom
“Saba” (SAY-bay)	Whose

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

Also See: Casarm (whom).

“Sobha” (SOB-hay) *adj.* Whose



Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Asobam (whom).

Compounds:

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

Also:

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

Also See: Casarm (whom).

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



6.38 ...*whose works* shall be a song of honor...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Sob há ath*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. In early-modern English, a double vowel indicated a long vowel- which Dee likely intends for the second syllable. Then a quick short “A” is sounded at the beginning of the third syllable.

(**Dee – sob-há-ath*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that from *TFR*.

Note: See Soba (whose).

“Sobo” (SOH-boh) *adj.*

Whose

𐌸𐌵𐌹𐌺

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Asobam (whom).

Compounds:

Sobolzar (soh-BOL-zar) [“Sobo” + “Lzar”]

Whose Courses

Also:

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

Also See: Casarm (whom).

Soboln (soh-bohln)* *n.*

West

𐌸𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌵

9.22 ...settled their feet *in the west*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – So boln) Two syllables, with a long “O” in the first syllable.

(*Dee – sobôln) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the second “O” to indicate that it, also, takes its long sound.

Note: The similar spelling of Soboln (west) and Sobolzar (whose courses) appears to be coincidental. Unless the “courses” (Sobolzar) mentioned in Key 6 are westward moving.

Sobolzar (soh-BOL-zar)* [“Sobo” + “Lzar”] *comp.*

Whose Courses

𐌸𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌵𐌹𐌺

6.21 ...*whose courses* visit with comfort...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Sobol zar*) Should be three syllables.

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

Note: The similar spelling of Soboln (west) and Sobolzar (whose courses) appears to be coincidental. Unless the “courses” mentioned in Key 6 are westward moving.

Sobra (SOB-ray)* *adj.*

Whose

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌸

1.10 ...*in whose* hands the sun is as a sword...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Sobra*) Two syllables. The “O” appears short in this case. I have adopted the accent from Asobam (whom).

Also:

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

Note: Overall, the root of these words seems to be "sob." However, “soba” itself seems rather important in most cases.

See also Casarm (whom).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Sebas, Sebo, Sebra, Zeba*

“Sola” (SOH-lay) *adj.*

Whose

𐌶𐌵𐌹𐌸

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Asobam (whom).

Compounds:

Solamian (soh-LAY-mii-an) [“Sola” + “Mian”] Whose Continuance

Also:

Asobam (ay-SOH-bam)	(on) Whom
“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

Also See: Casarm (whom).

Solamian (soh-LAY-mii-an)* [“Sola” + “Mian”] *comp.* Whose Continuance

𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈

8.14 *..whose long continuance shall be...*

Note: the word *long* is not indicated by the Angelical.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – So lá mi an) Four syllables. The accent is placed on the second syllable. I assume the “O”, the first “A” and the “I” are all given their long sounds- as they fall at the ends of their syllables.

Note: the similarity between this word and the name of the Solar Angel Salamian. He is found in the *Heptameron*- associated with that grimoire’s “Call of Sunday.” This Angel also appeared to Dee and Kelley in the *5Books* p. 81-2. There, Salamian claims to “rule in the heavens, and bear sway upon Earth... My name is Salamian, Mighty in the Sonne, worker of worldly actions...” Salamian also tells Dee that he is under the direction of Michael- who is the Archangel of the Sun.

Solpeth (sol-peth)* *v.*

Harken (Unto) / Listen To

𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈

6.32 Wherefore, *harken unto* my voice.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Sol peth)

(*Dee – sol-peth) See the *48Claves*. These notes indicate two syllables. Both vowels appear to take their short sounds.

Note: See also Toatar (harken).

Sonf (sonv)* *v.* To Reign

𐌸𐌶𐌵𐌿

1.2 I *reign* over you, saith the God of Justice...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *sonf*) *Dee* indicates a single syllable here. The “*nf*” tends to sound like “*nv*” when this word is spoken fluently.

Compounds:

Dsonf (dee-sonv) [Ds + Sonf] That Reign

Note: Also see Bogpa (to reign).

Sor (sor) *n.* Action (especially that taken by a King)

𐌸𐌶𐌵

From *Corpus Omnium*: Found in the post-Crucifixion portion of the Table, in the phrase Gru Sor Iad (Cause of the Actions of God).

Surzas (sur-zas)* *v.* To Swear (Promise)

𐌸𐌶𐌶𐌸𐌶

30.148 ...which *he hath sworn* unto us...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Sur zas*) Two syllables. Based on the two forms of Surzas/Znrza, I suspect the “U” in this case is a phonetic gloss.

Also:

Znrza (snur-za) Swore

Note: Also see Aisro / Isro (promise of) and Sibsi (covenant).

Symp (simp)* *pron. or adj.* Another

𐌸𐌶𐌶𐌸

30.66 One season, let it confound *another*...

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

Also:

Asymp (ay-simp)

Another

Shared Root:

“Smnad” (sem-en-ad)

Another

Note: The root here may be “sm” or “sym.”

Gisg (T)

“T” (tee) *pron.*

It

Compounds:

Ti (tii) [“T” + I]

It Is

Ta (tay)* *prep. or conj.*

As

- 1.14 ...sun is *as* a sword...
 1.17 ...moon *as* a through-thrusting fire...
 1.26 ...*as* the palms of my hands...
 1.68 ...*as* the balance of righteousness...
 2.15 ...*as* cups for a wedding...
 8.54 ...of such *as* are prepared...
 9.31 ...*as* the rich man doth his treasure...
 11.26 ...*as* they are whose number is...
 30.61 ...*as* a handmaid let her serve them...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* 1.14, 17, 26, 68 – *TA*)

(**Dee* 2.15; 8.54; 9.31; 11.26; 30.61 – *Ta*) *Ta* is likely just one syllable. It is uncertain if the “A” should take a long or short sound. However, various compounds that begin with *Ta* indicate the long “A” sound.

Note: For the most part, *Ta* (*as*) seems to be used as a preposition- often synonymous with the word “like.” i.e. - “the sun is as a sword” = “the sun is like a sword.” A prepositional “*as*” can also mean “in the role of”, as we see in the phrase “...who reigneth amongst you as the balance of righteousness and truth.” *Ta* can also be a pronoun, when used in phrases like “Appear to our comfort...and such as are prepared.” (In this case, “such as” is the same as “those who.”)

Compounds:

Chista (kiis-tay) [Chis + Ta]	Are as
Chistad (kiis-tad) [Chis + Ta + D]	Are as (the) third
Corsta (kors-tay) [Cors + Ta]	Such as
Ita (ii-tay) [I + Ta]	Is as
Qta (kwah-tay) [Q + Ta]	Or as.
Tablior (TAY-blii-or) [Ta + Blior]	As (continual) Comforters
Tage (tayj) [Ta + “Ge”]	As (is) not
Talo (tay-el-oh) [Ta + “Lo”]	As the first
Talolcis (tay-LOL-sis) [Ta + “Lolcis”]	As bucklers
Taqanis (tay-kway-nis) [Ta + “Qanis”]	As olives
Tapuin (tay-pew-in) [Ta + “Puin”]	As sharp sickles
Taviv (tay-viv) [Ta + Viv]	As the second.

Also:

“Ca” (kay)	As
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Further:

“Ta” (tay) <i>conj.</i>	And(?)
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Compounds:

Taviv (tay-viv) [“Ta” + Viv]	And(?) the Second
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Tabaan (or Tabaam) (tay-BAY-an)* *n.* Governor



15.2 O thou, *the governor of...*

Note: The transmission of Key 15 is missing from Dee’s journals. We have only the English for the Key given on *TFR* p. 193. However, this word is given later by Illemese, on *TFR*. p 200.

It also appears in Dee’s *48Claves*- where it is spelled with an “N” instead of an “M” (Tabaan).

I have adopted the accent from Tabaori (to govern).

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *tabâan*) See the *48Claves*. Dee gives us little clue here. He only placed a circumflex over the second “A” to indicate its long sound. The first “A” is possibly long as well, based on other versions of this word. This likely makes a word of three syllables. (I have settled upon the Tabaan version of this word in my pronunciation, because the “N” appears in other versions of this word.)

Also:

Anetab (ay-NEE-tayb)	(in) Government
Gnetaab (nee-TAY-ab)	(your) Governments
Netaab (nee-TAY-ab)	Governments
Netaaib (nee-TAY-ay-ib)	Government
Tabaord (tay-BAY-ord)	(let) be Governed
Tabaori (tay-BAY-oh-rii)	To Govern
“Tabas” (tay-BAS)	To Govern

Further:

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

Tabaord (tay-BAY-ord)* v. (be) Governed

ᵀᵇᵃᵒᵒ ᵀᵇᵃᵒᵒ

30.44 ...*let her be governed by her parts...*

Note: The word “her” is implied in the Angelical here only by context.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ta ba ord*) Three syllables. The “A” preceding an “O” should take the long sound (as in our word “chaos”). I have adopted the accent from Tabaori (to govern).

Also:

Anetab (ay-NEE-tayb)	(in) Government
Gnetaab (nee-TAY-ab)	(your) Governments
Netaab (nee-TAY-ab)	Governments
Netaaib (nee-TAY-ay-ib)	Government
Tabaam (tay-BAY-an)	Governor
Tabaori (tay-BAY-oh-rii)	To Govern
“Tabas” (tay-BAS)	To Govern

Further:

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

Tabaori (tay-BAY-oh-rii)* v. To Govern

ᵀᵇᵃᵒᵒ ᵀᵇᵃᵒᵒ

30.121 ...*govern* those that govern...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Tabá o ri*) Four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The first “A” should take a long sound, as seen in other versions of this word. The second “A” takes the long sound when preceding an “O” (as in our word “chaos). Dee shows that the “O” stands alone- taking its long sound.

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

Also:

Anetab (ay-NEE-tayb)	(in) Government
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
“Tabas” (tay-BAS)	To Govern

Further:

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

“**Tabas**” (tay-BAS) v. To Govern



Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Tabaori (to govern).

Compounds:

Artabas (ar-tay-bas) [Ar + “Tabas”]	That Govern
-------------------------------------	-------------

Also:

Anetab (ay-NEE-tayb)	(in) Government.
Gnetaab (nee-TAY-ab)	(your) Governments
Netaab (nee-TAY-ab)	Governments
Netaaib (nee-TAY-ay-ib)	Government.
Tabaam (tay-BAY-an)	To Governor
Tabaord (tay-BAY-ord)	(let) be Governed.
Tabaori (tay-BAY-oh-rii)	To Govern

Further:

Cab (kab) Rod / Scepter

Caba (ka-BA) To Govern

Note: Compare to the name of the Part of the Earth (and its angelic Governor), *Tabitom*. Perhaps this shares the “tab” root, and is perhaps even a compound with the word Om as well. Thus the name would mean “Governor of Knowledge” or “Wise Governor.”

Tabges (tab-jes)* *n.* Caves

ᵛᵗᵒᵛᶑᵛ

30.98 ...let them become *caves* for the beasts...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Tab ges*) Two syllables. The “G” followed by an “E” is likely soft.

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

ᵛᵗᵒᵛᶑᵛ

5.13 ...*as continual* comforters* unto whom I have fastened...

Note: (* The word *continual* is not represented in the Angelical.)

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Tá blior*) Likely three syllables, with an accent on the first. See pronunciation notes for Blior (Comfort) for the long “I” sound.

“Tad” (tad) [Ta + D] *comp.* As the third

ᵛᵗᵒᵛᶑᵛ

Compounds:

Chistad (kiis-tad)* [Chis + Ta + D] Are as the third

Tage (tayj)* [Ta + “Ge”] *comp.* As (is) Not

ᵛᵗᵒᵛᶑᵛ

2.36 ...such *as is not* but in the mind...

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee – Tage*) Appears to be one syllable. The final “E” would be silent, and it would make the “A” long. Rhymes with our words “cage” and “rage.”

Tal (tzall)* *prop. n.*

"Letter M"*



Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *M*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *M* is named *Mem*, but *Mem* also translates as “Water.”) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Pronunciation Notes: (* *Dee* – *In sound stall or xtall*) I suspect that *Dee*’s “xt” is similar to the “tz” sound (as in Hebrew *Tzedek*)- which is somewhere between a “t” sound and a “z” sound (“tzuh”).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Tal*

Talho (tal-ho)* *n.*

Cups

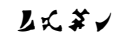


2.16I have prepared as *cups* for a wedding...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Talho*)

Talo (tay-el-oh)* [Ta + “Lo”] *comp.*

As the First

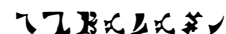


4.30 ...are as *the first* 456...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Ta l o*) Three syllables. The “L” and “O” stand alone.

Talolcis (tay-LOL-sis)* [Ta + “Lolcis”] *comp.*

As Bucklers



8.16 ...shall be as *bucklers* to the stooping dragons...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *Ta lol cis or sis*) Three syllables. *Dee* indicates that the “C” should take a soft (“S”) sound.

(**Dee* – *ta lol-cis*) See the *48Claves*. Here, *Dee* places an accent on the second syllable.

Tan (tan) *prop. n.*

“The Seventeenth Aethyr”

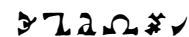


30.3 ...which dwell in *the seventeenth aethyr*...

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.

Tan contains the three Parts of the Earth *Sigmorf, Avdropt* and *Tocarzi*.

Tapuin (TAY-pew-in)* [Ta + “Puin”] *comp.* As (sharp) Sickles



3.15 ...the rest are *as sharp sickles*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ta pu in*) Three syllables. Dee originally spelled Tapuin with a “V” instead of a “U.” However, he indicates the “U” sound in his phonetic note.

(**Dee – tá pû-im*) See *48Claves*. Note the accent on the first syllable. Dee added a circumflex over the “U” to indicate its long sound. Also note that Dee seems to have mistakenly spelled this word with a final “M” instead of an “N.”

Taqanis (tay-kway-nis)* [Ta + “Qanis”] *comp.* As Olives



5.6 ...*as olives* in the olive mount...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ta qu a nis*) This appears to be four syllables. I believe Dee’s “*qu*” makes the same sound as “Q” standing alone- “kwah.” However, the “*qu a*” (or “kwah-ay”) tends to blend into one sound when this word is spoken fluently.

(**Dee – ta qa-a-nis*) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that from *TFR*.

Tastax (tas-taks)* *v.* Going Before

(- To Precede)



17.12 ...lamps living *going before* thee.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Tas tax*) Two syllables. Both “A”s take their short sounds.

Note: This is likely an instance of the "-ax" suffix indicating action.

Also compare this word with the name of the Part of the Earth (and its angelic Governor), *Tastoxo*. This could even be a compound (Tastax + Tox) for “Going Before Him” or “He Who Precedes.”

Tatan (tay-tan)* *n.* Wormwood

𐤔𐤕𐤁𐤎

9.16 ...whose wings are of *wormwood*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ta tan*) Two syllables. The first “A” is likely a long vowel.

Note: Wormwood is a Biblical reference to poison. In the Book of Revelation, a star named Wormwood falls to the Earth, and thereby poisons a third of the world’s water supply.

See also Faboan (poison).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Tantas, Tantat*

Taviv (tay-viv)* [Ta + Viv] *comp.* As the Second

𐤕𐤁𐤕𐤕

6.28 ...and continuance *as the second* and third...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ta viv*) Dee indicates two syllables here.

Further:

Taviv (tay-viv)* [“Ta” + Viv] *comp.* And(?) Second

5.28 ...brothers of the first *and second*...

Note: Here is the only case where Ta (as) is strangely translated as “and.” Could this be a mistake on the part of Dee or Kelley? Perhaps this word should be “Odviv.”

Also see Taviv (as the second).

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ta ui u*) Looks like three syllables, but it is most likely only two. Dee originally wrote this word with “U”s instead of “V”s- however, it is unlikely that he intended “U” sounds in

this case. Instead, see word 6.28 (Taviv), which indicates the “V” sounds.

TAXS (taks-is)*

7336



17.10 ...and hast 7336 lamps living going before thee.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Taxs*) Probably two syllables, as in our word “taxes.” Also, see the following note:

Note: (*Dee – *Faxes or Faxis to be sounded. I find in the Call Taxs. I find also in some words T and F are indifferently used.*) See TFR p. 194. This is an interesting observation on Dee’s part. Because the use of “T” or “F” is indifferent here, I have chosen to stick with the “T” sound in my pronunciation.

Teloah (TEE-loh-ah)* *n.*

Death



8.27 ...shall not see *death* until this house fall...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *té lo ah*) Three syllables, with an accent on the first syllable. The “E” and the “O” should each take their long sounds.

(*Dee – *téloâh*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again shows the accent on the first syllable. The “âh” should indicate a short “O” sound (as in our words “father” and “fall”).

Also:

Teloch (tee-LOCH)

Death

Teloch (tee-LOCH)* *n.*

Death



3.17 ...the horns of *death*...

11.21 ...gathered them together in the house of *death*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 3.17 – *Teloch as och in hotch pot*)

(*Dee 11.21 – *Te loch hotch*) Two syllables, and the “Ch” sounds as it does in our words “church” and “chime.” (However, also see Telocvovim, which

ꞥ 7 00 ✓

1.30 ...whose *seats* I garnished...

*14.9 ...upon 24 *seats* vexing all creatures...

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:

Othil (oh-thil)	Seats Of
Thild (thild)	Seats
“Thiln” (thiln)	Seats

Thild (thild)* *n.* Seats

ꞥ 7 00 ✓

5.31 ...*their own seats* which are garnished...

Note: the word "own" does not seem to be indicated in the Angelical.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Thild*, one Syllable)

Also:

Othil (oh-thil)	Seats Of
Thil (thil)	Seats
“Thiln” (thiln)	Seats

“Thiln” (thiln) *n.* Seats

ꞥ 7 00 ✓

Compounds:

Thilnos (thil-nos) [“Thiln” + Os] 12 Seats of

Thilnos (thil-nos)* [“Thiln” + Os] *comp.* 12 Seats (of)

ꞥ 7 00 ✓

3.33 ...placed you in *seats 12 of* government...

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

Ti (tii)* [“T” + I] *comp.* It Is

ㄉㄨ

11.25 ...*it is* as they are whose...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ti*) One syllable. The “T” is likely a long vowel.

Tia (tii-a)* *prep.*

Unto (us)

ㄉㄨ

30.149 ...he hath sworn *unto us* in his justice.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Tia*) Likely two syllables. I suggest a long “T”- because it is followed by an “A” (as in our word “dial”).

Note: Also see Pambt (unto) and Pugo (as unto).

Tianta (tii-AN-ta)* *n.*

Bed

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

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ti án ta*) Likely three syllables, with an accent in the middle of the second syllable. In the first syllable, I suggest a long “T”- because it is followed by an “A” (as in our word “dial”).

Tibibp (tib-ib-ip)* *n.*

Sorrow

ㄉㄨ

12.8 ...the lanterns of *sorrow*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Tibibp*) Dee gives us little clue for this word. I assume it should be three syllables. I would have assumed the final “P” stands alone, though Dee does not indicate such. Therefore, I have simply combined the “B” and “P” into the sound of “bip.”

Note: Also see *Ser* (Sorrow).

Tilb (tilb)* *adj.*

Her

ㄉㄨ

30.28 ...*her* unspeakable variety...

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

Also:

Tiobl (tii-AHB-el) (within) Her

Compounds:

Busdirtilb (buz-der-tilb) [Busdir + Tilb] Glory (of) Her
 Elzaptilb (el-ZAP-tilb) [“Elzap” + Tilb] Her Course
 Omptilb (omp-tilb) [“Omp” + Tilb] Her Understanding

Note: Also see “Ip” (her) and “Pi” (she).

Tiobl (tii-AHB-el)* *pron.* (within) Her

ꞥ ʋ ɹ ɹ ʋ

30.49let there be division *in her*...

30.72 ...no creature upon or *within her*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 30.49 – Ti óbil)

(*Dee 30.72 – Ti ob l) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable.

The “O” is not shown standing by itself, thus I assume it has a short sound. The second phonetic note (word 30.72) indicates the “L” stands alone.

(*Dee 30.49, 72 – tióbl) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again placed an accent on the second syllable.

Also:

Tilb (tilb) Her

Note: Also see “Pi” (she).

Tliob (tlíi-ob)* *v.* To Separate

(Classify?) Creatures

ʋ ɹ ɹ ꞥ ʋ

16.17 ... that understand and *separate creatures*.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Tli ob) Dee indicates two syllables- forcing the “TL” to combine grudgingly into one sound. The “I” likely takes its long sound.

Note: “To separate creatures” as into differing classifications. The entire phrase

“that understand and separate creatures” appears to indicate intelligence or logical thought.

Toatar (toh-AY-tar)* v.

Harken (To Listen)

ᠲᠣᠠᠲᠠᠷ

17.19 Gird up thy loins and *harken*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – To a tar) Three syllables. The “O” takes it’s long sound. The first “A” seems to stand alone.

(*Dee – toátar) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the “A” in the second syllable.

Note: See also Solpeth (harken unto).

Also compare to the name of the Angel *Autotar*, an Elder of the Eastern Watchtower. Perhaps his name means “He Who Listens.”

Tofglo (TOF-gloh)* n.

All (things)

ᠲᠣᠫᠭᠯᠣ

30.35 ...to dispose *all things* according to...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Tóf glo) Two syllables, with the accent on the first syllable.

(*Dee – tófglo) See the *48Claves*. This note is essentially the same as that in *TFR*.

Note: Also see Ton (all).

Toh (toh)* v.

To Triumph

ᠲᠣᠬ

1.55 ...him that liveth *and triumpheth*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – tóh) See *48Claves*. Note the accent mark over the “O.” (The previous word in the Key- Hom- is just one syllable without an accent. Thus, both words are likely to be taken together, with the accent on Toh.)

Possible Compounds:

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

Also:

“Toha”	Triumph?
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“Toha” (toh-ha) *n.* (my) Triumph?

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌸𐌹

Compounds:

Baltoha (bal-toh-ha) [Balt + “Toha”]	(my?) Righteousness
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Note: The “-a” could be an affix added to the word Toh (triumph).

Also:

Toh (toh)	Triumph
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Tohcoth (toh-koth) *n.* “Nature Spirits”*

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹

From Loagaeth: (**Dee – This name comprehendeth the number of all the fairies – who are devils next to the state of man.*) See the *5Books*, p. 315. In other words, *Tohcoth* indicates earth-bound nature spirits. (Also see *Gah*, which likely means “pure spirits.”)

Also See:

Tolham (tol-HAYM)	All Creatures
Tolhami (tol-HAY-mii)	(upon) All Creatures
Toltorg (tol-TORJ)	Creatures
Toltorgi (tol-TOR-jii)	With (Her) Creatures
“Toltorn” (tol-TORN)	Creature

Tolham (tol-HAYM) *n.* All Creatures

𐌲𐌳𐌰𐌸𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌹

14.11 ...vexing *all creatures* of the earth with age...

Pronunciation Notes: I have adopted the accent from Tolhami.

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*.

Here, the Angelical word Caosgo (of the earth) follows Tolham. See Toltorg.

Also:

Tolhami (tol-HAY-mii)	(upon) All Creatures
Toltorg (tol-TORJ)	Creatures
Toltorgi (tol-TOR-jii)	With (Her) Creatures
“Toltorn” (tol-TORN)	Creature

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Tohcoth*

Tolhami (tol-HAY-mii)* *n.* (upon) All Creatures

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7.22 ...such as work wonders *on all creatures*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Tol há mi*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “A” and the final “I” likely take their long sounds.

(*Dee – *tol-hâ-mi*) See the *48Claves*. Note the circumflex over the “A”- indicating its long sound.

Also:

Tolham (tol-HAYM)	All Creatures
Toltorg (tol-TORJ)	Creatures
Toltorgi (tol-TOR-jii)	With (Her) Creatures
“Toltorn” (tol-TORN)	Creature

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Tohcoth*

Toltorg (tol-TORJ)* *n.* Creatures

ᵀ ᵉ ᵂ ᵂ ᵂ ᵂ ᵂ ᵂ

3.19 ...wherein *the creatures of the earth* are...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Toltorg org as in george*) Likely two syllables, with a soft “G” at the end. I have adopted the accent from other versions of this word.

Note: The Angelical for “of the earth” (Caosgo) does not appear here. See Tolham.

Also:

Tolham (tol-HAYM)	All Creatures
Tolhami (tol-HAY-mii)	(upon) All Creatures
Toltorgi (tol-TOR-jii)	With (her) Creatures
“Toltorn” (tol-TORN)	Creature

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Tohcoth*

Toltorgi (tol-TOR-jii)* *n.* (With) Creatures

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5.23 ...to water the earth *with her creatures*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Toltórgi*) Likely three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable.

The “G” preceding an “T” should take the soft (“J”) sound.

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

Also:

Tolham (tol-HAYM)	All Creatures
Tolhami (tol-HAY-mii)	(upon) All Creatures
Toltorg (tol-TORJ)	Creatures
“Toltorn” (tol-TORN)	Creature

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Tohcoth*

“Toltorn” (tol-TORN) *n.* Creature

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

Compounds:

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

Also:

Tolham (tol-HAYM)	All Creatures
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Tolhami (tol-HAY-mii)	(upon) All Creatures
Toltorg (tol-TORJ)	Creatures
Toltorgi (tol-TOR-jii)	With Creatures

Ton (ton)* *adj.* All

ᠮᠣᠨ

30.74 *All* her members, let them differ...

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

Note: Also see Tofglo (all things).

Also see Vomsarg, which is “All” (or Every One) used as a pronoun.

Tonug (too-nuj)* *v.* To Deface

ᠲᠣᠨᠭ

30.95 ...the work of man and his pomp, *let them be defaced.*

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – To nug g dg*) Two syllables. The final “G” takes the soft “J” sound.

Tooat (toh-OH-at)* *v.* To Furnish

ᠲᠣᠠᠲ

30.31 ...her unspeakable variety, *furnishing* you with...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – To ó at*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “O” stands alone in the second syllable.

(**Dee – tooát*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again placed the accent over the “O” in the second syllable.

Tor (tor) *prop. n.* “The Twenty-Third
Aethyr” (To Rise?)

ᠲᠣᠷ

30.3 ...which dwell in *the twenty-third 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.

Tor contains the three Parts of the Earth *Ronoomb*, *Onizimp* and *Zaxanin*.

Possible Share Root:

Torgu (tor-GOO)	Arise
Torzu (tor-ZOOL)	Arise
Torzul (tor-ZOOL)	Shall Rise
Torzulp (tor-ZOOLP)	To Rise

Torb (torb) *n.* One Hundred

ṽṽṽṽ

10.41 ...roar *with a hundred* mighty earthquakes...

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 10. 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.

This would appear to be the word for “one hundred” and not the number “100.”

Compounds:

Matorb (may-torb) [Matb + Torb] Long- period of time

Torgu (tor-GOO)* *v.* Arise

ṽṽṽṽ

4.32 *Arise*, you sons of pleasure...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Torgu*) Likely two syllables. I assume the “G” should have a hard sound in front of a “U” as in our words “gulp” and “gun.” The final “U” itself likely has a long sound.

(**Dee – Torgú*) See the *48Claves*. Note the accent on the last syllable.

Also:

Torzu (tor-ZOO)	Arise
Torzul (tor-ZOOL)	Shall Rise
Torzulp (tor-ZOOLP)	To Rise

Possible Share Root:

Tor (tor) “The Twenty-Third
Aethyr”

Torzu (tor-ZOO)* v.

Arise

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2.40 *Arise* sayeth the First.

30.117 O you heavens, *arise*...

30.141 *Arise*, move, and appear...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 2.40 – *Torzú*) Dee places an accent on the final syllable.

(*Dee 30.117, 141 – *Tor zu*) Two syllables.

Also:

Torgu (tor-GOO)

Arise

Torzul (tor-ZOOL)

Shall Rise

Torzulp (tor-ZOOLP)

To Rise

Possible Share Root:

Tor (tor)

“The Twenty-Third

Aethyr”

Note: Compare to the name of the Part of the Earth (and its angelic Governor), *Torzoxi*. It would appear that this name is a compound (Torzu + Tox), or “He Who Rises.”

Torzul (tor-ZOOL)* v.

(shall) Arise

ᵗᶻᵖᶜᶻ

3.27 ...which sleep and *shall rise*.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *TORZUL*) Dee gives us little clue here. See pronunciation note for Torzu (arise). I have adopted the accent from other versions of this word.

Also:

Torgu (tor-GOO)

Arise

Torzu (tor-ZOO)

Arise

Torzulp (tor-ZOOLP)

To Rise

Possible Share Root:

Tor (tor)

“The Twenty-Third

Aethyr”

Torzulp (tor-ZOOLP)* v.

To Rise

𐌛𐌚𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵

30.40 ...and *rose up* in the beginning...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Tor zulp*) Two syllables. Based on the other versions of this word, I assume the “U” should have a long vowel sound.

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

Also:

Torgu (tor-GOO)

Arise

Torzu (tor-ZOO)

Arise

Torzul (tor-ZOOL)

Shall Rise

Possible Share Root:*Tor* (tor)“The Twenty-Third
Aethyr”**Tox** (toks) *pron.* or *adj.*

His/Him

𐌛𐌵

14.21 ...the promise of *him* which is called...

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*.

Compounds:

Lonshitox (lon-shii-toks) [Lonshi + Tox]

His Power

Avavox (ay-vay-voks) [“Avav” + Tox]

His Pomp

Oxiayal (oks-AY-al) [Tox? + Iaial]

The Mighty Seat

Possible Shared Roots:

Oxex (oks-eks)

To Vomit

Oxo (oks-oh)

“The Fifteenth Aethyr”

Note: The root of these words may be “ox.”

Tranan (tray-nan)* *n.*

Marrow

𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌵𐌹

9.18 ...and of *the marrow of salt*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Tra nan*) Two syllables. The first “A” is likely a long vowel.

Trian (TRII-an)* *v.*

Shall Be

𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌵𐌹

6.39 ...whose works *shall be* a song of honor...8.15 ...whose long continuance *shall be* as bucklers...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee 6.39 – Trian*)(**Dee 8.15 – Tri an*) Two syllables. The “I” is likely a long vowel, followed by a short “A.”(**Dee 6.39 – trian*) See the *48Claves*. The accent is placed on the first syllable.

Note: Also see Chiso (shall be).

Trint (trint) *v.*

To Sit

𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌵𐌹

14.6 ...which *sit* upon 24 seats...

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*.

Trof (trof)* *n.* or *v.?*

A Building

𐌲𐌺𐌹𐌺𐌵𐌹

2.34 ...you are become *a building* such as...

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee – Trof*) Likely one syllable, as “Tr” makes a natural sound in English (as in "trial", "try", "trouble").

Note: Also see Orscatbl (Buildings). I suspect that Trof can also stand as the verb “To Build.”

Turbs (turbs)* *n.*

(In) Beauty

ᵗᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ

2.20 ...as the flowers *in their beauty*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Turbs*) Likely one syllable.

Also:

Urbs (yurbs)

Beautified

Van (U/V)

ᵛ

Vaa (vay) *prop. n.*

n/a

✱ ✱ ᵛ

Pronunciation Note: The double “A” In early-modern English should indicate a long vowel sound.

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, *Vaa* 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.

Vaa says of himself: "I am the last of the first, of the fourth.* And I have power to gather up the blessings of God, and to set them (if they be disdained) in a better soil." Dee notes, in Latin: "Transplanter of Gifts." And, a little further down the page: "*Vaa* - It is my duty to transplant the gifts of God."

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. *Vaa* is found as the last three letters on the first line of the Northern 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 *Ga* and *Za*. Also see *Galvah*, *Mapsama*, *Murifri* and *Nalvage*.)

Vabzir (vab-zer)* *n.*

The Eagle

⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

11.11 ...and *the Eagle* spake and cried...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Vab zir*) Two syllables. Both vowels appear to take their short sounds.

Note: This is a direct reference to one of the four Beasts of the Apocalypse. See Revelation chapter 4ff.

Van (van) *prop. n.*

"Letter U/V"

⚡ ⚡ ⚡

Note: See the *5Books*, p. 270. The name of the Angelical letter for *U/V*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *U/V* is named *Vav*, but *Vav* also translates as "Nail" or "Stake.") However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Van*

“Vaoan” (vay-oh-AN)* *n.*

Truth

⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

1.72 ...the balance of righteousness and *truth*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee*, recording the words of *Nalvage* – “It is *Vooan*. It may be sounded *Vaoan*. *Vooan* is spoken with them that fall, but *Vaoan* with them that are, and are glorified. The devils have lost the dignity of their sounds.) There are two acceptable spellings for this word (see *Vooan*). When working with earth-bound or infernal spirits, the word should start with “VO” (*Vooan*)- sounding akin to “voo-an.” However, when working with Angels, the word should start with “VA” (“*Vaoan*”)- sounding akin to “vay-oh-an.”

(**Dee* – *vaoan*) See the *48Claves*. Here, *Dee* uses the “*Vaoan*” spelling of the

word, even though the Vooan spelling was given in *TFR*. (See Odvooan for the accented syllable.)

Note: Also see *TFR*, p. 80. Here, the Angel Nalvage says of *Vooan*: "The word is, by interpretation, *Ignus vera mater*. The vain Philosophers do think it doth beget bodies. But, in truth, it conceiveth and bringeth forth." It seems that Nalvage accuses the "vain Philosophers" of regarding Vooan (Truth) as a male force (begetting bodies), but that Truth is in fact a feminine force (conceiving and bringing forth)- probably associating Truth with Gnostic images of the Goddess Wisdom (Sophia). The Latin Nalvage uses to interpret the word- *Ignus vera mater*- seems to mean the "Fiery Truth of the Mother/Source.")

Also:

Vooan (voo-AN)

Truth

Varpax (var-paks)

n/a

𐌲𐌿𐌶𐌰𐌶𐌰

Note: See the *5Books* p. 258. Here, Raphael offers a long prayer, the very end of which is, "How great and innumerable are your [God's] gifts? *O remiges varpax. Kyrie eleyson.*"

No translation is offered for this phrase, though I wonder if it is perhaps the Angelical for the Latin *Kyrie eleyson* (Lord have mercy), often used in Catholic prayer.

Note that *Varpax* may have the "-ax" suffix indicating action.

Vasedg (vay-sej) *prop. n.*

n/a

𐌴𐌰𐌸𐌸𐌸

Note: See the *5Books* p. 160. (*A voice: "Come, O Vasedg."*) Kelley is having a vision of the Seven Biblical Days of Creation at this point- where the Seven Ensings of Creation are revealed. The call to *Vasedg* is answered by "a woman" who emerges from the darkness- except for her head- and presents a magickal tablet that produces "many things creeping out of it." She is then, temporarily, eclipsed by another woman who creates the Sun, Moon, and Stars. When this other woman leaves, *Vasedg* steps fully into the light- revealing herself as an old crone. She retrieves clay from her tablet and creates birds with it. Finally, she says "They are multiplied for your use" and exits the vision.

Note: Compare this name to the name *Vasg*, an Angel of Medicine of the Northern Watchtower.

“Vau” (vah) v.

To Work

ʋ ɤ ʌ

Compounds:

Vaulzirn (VOL-zern) [“Vau” + “Lzirn”]

Work Wonders

Also:

Vaun (von)

To Work

Vaulzirn (VOL-zern)* [“Vau” + “Lzirn”] *comp.*

Work Wonders

ʋ ɤ ʌ ʋ ɤ ʌ ʋ ɤ ʌ

7.21 ...such as *work wonders* on all creatures.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Vául zirn*) Two syllables, with an accent on the first syllable. . In early-modern English, the “AU” letter combination produces a short “O” sound (as in our words “auburn” and “autumn”).

Vaun (von)* v.

To Work

ʋ ɤ ʌ ʋ ɤ ʌ

3.49 ...*you might work* my power...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Vaun*) One syllable. In early-modern English, the “AU” letter combination produces a short “O” sound (as in our words “auburn” and “autumn”).

Also:

“Vau” (vah)

To Work

Ucim (yew-sim)* v.

Frown Not (- To Smile)

ɛ ʌ ʋ ɤ ʌ

9.61 Happy is he upon whom they *frown not*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – U cim*) Two syllables. The “U” stands alone. The “C” should take its soft “S” sound when preceding an “I.” (As in our words “circus” and “circle.”)

Also:

Ulcinin (yewl-sii-nin)

Happy (is he)

Udl* (yew-del) *n.*

The Rest

𐌺𐌺𐌳

Alternate Spelling: (**Dee 3.13 – Vndl* “It may be *VdL* or *VndL*”) This is an alternate spelling for Undl (the rest).

Also:

Undl (und-el)

The Rest

Veh (vay) *prop. n.*

"Letter C/Ch/K"

𐌶𐌺𐌳

Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *C/K*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *C/K* is named *Kaph*, but *Kaph* also translates as “Fist” or “Cupped Hand”.) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Vep (vep)* *n.*

Flame

𐌶𐌺𐌳

1.62 ...which shineth as *a flame*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – It is called Vep*) I assume the “E” in this word is a phonetic gloss. See the word *Vp* in *Loagaeth*.

Note: Both *Vep* and *Prge* (fire) are nouns. For a verb form, see *Ialpon* (to burn). For an adjective, see *Ialpor* (flaming).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Vp*

Ugear (yew-JEE-ar)* *n.*

Strength (of men)

𐌺𐌶𐌺𐌳

7.15 ...in whom *the strength of men* rejoiceth...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – V gé ar*) Three syllables. The accent is on the second syllable. *Dee* originally wrote this word with an initial “V”- however it should take the “U” sound, as it precedes a consonant. The “G” is likely soft, as it precedes an “E” (as in our words “gentle” and “gender”). Also, the “E” in the second syllable

appears to take a long sound (likely due to the “EA” letter combination- as in our words “eat” and “seat”).

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

Also:

Ugeg (yew-JEJ)	Become Strong
Ugegi (yew-JEE-jii)	Waxeth Strong

Note: Also see Umadea (strong towers), Umplif (strength), Vohim (mighty). Note how all these words for “strength” begin with U / V. But, also see Micaolz (mighty).

Ugeg (yew-JEJ)* v. Become Strong

ᵁᵁᵁᵁ

8.10 ...the Elders are *become strong*...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *V geg*) Two syllables. Dee originally wrote this word with an initial “V”- however it should take the “U” sound, as it precedes a consonant. The accent on the second syllable is found in the pronunciation notes at Ugear (strength of men). The first “G” should be soft, as it precedes an “E.” The final “G” is indicated as soft in Dee’s phonetic notes for Odugeg (and wax strong).

Compounds:

Odugeg (ohd-yew-JEJ) [Od + Ugeg]	And Wax Strong
----------------------------------	----------------

Also:

Ugear (yew-JEE-ar)	Strength (of men)
Ugegi (yew-JEE-jii)	Waxeth Strong

Note: Also see Umadea (strong towers), Umplif (strength), Vohim (mighty). Note how all these words for “strength” begin with “U/V.” But, also see Micaolz (mighty).

Ugegi (yew-JEE-jii)* v. To Wax (-Become) Strong

ᵁᵁᵁᵁ

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

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – V Ge gi*) Three syllables. Dee originally wrote this word with an initial “V”- however it should take the “U” sound, as it precedes a consonant. The accent falls upon the second syllable, which Dee capitalized (see pronunciation notes for Ugear). The “E” is likely long. The second “G” should take the soft “J” sound, as it precedes an “I” (as in our words “giant” and “gyrate”).

(**Dee – vġēgi*) See the *48Claves*. Note the circumflex over the “E” to indicate its long sound.

Also:

Ugear (yew-JEE-ar)	Strength (of men)
Ugeg (yew-JEJ)	Become Strong

Note: Also see Umadea (strong towers), Umplif (strength), Vohim (mighty). Note how all these words for “strength” begin with “U/V.”
But, also see Micaolz (mighty).

Viiv (vii-iv)* *n.* Second

ᵛᵛᵛ

2.7 ...O you *the second of* the first...

Note: The words “O you” are not indicated in the Angelical.
Also, this is the word for “second”, but not the number 2.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Vi iv*) Two syllables. Though, when spoken fluently, they tend to blend together. In early-modern English, a double “I” indicated a long “I” sound. (I suspect the second “I” in Viiv is just a phonetic gloss.)

(**Dee – vi-iv*) See *48Claves*. This note matches the one from *TFR*.

Also:

Viv (vii-iv)	Second
--------------	--------

Virq (vir-kwah)* *n.* Nests

ᵛᵛᵛ

10.13 ...are 22 *nests of* lamenation...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Vir q quu*) Two syllables. The “Q” stands alone, and Dee indicates that it should sound like “kwah.” (The “uu” is the

same in early-modern English as our modern “W” – so Dee’s note indicates “*quu*” or “*qw*” as the sound of the second syllable.)

Viv (viv) *n.*

Second

α 7 α

Compounds:

Taviv (tay-viv) [Ta + Viv]

As the Second

Taviv (tay-viv) [“Ta” + Viv]

And(?) Second

Vivialprt (viv-ii-AL-purt) [Viv + “Ialprt”]

Second Flame

Vivdiv (viv-DII-vee) [Viv + Div]

Second Angle

Also:

Viiv (vii-iv) Second

Note: This is the word for “second”, but not the number 2.

Compare this word to the name of the Part of the Earth (and its angelic Governor) *Vivipos*.

Vivdiv (viv-DII-vee)* [Viv + Div] *comp.*

Second Angle

α 7 α α 7 α

4.12 ...which reign in *the second angle*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Vī v di v*) Seems to be four syllables. The second and third “V”s appear to stand alone.

(*Dee – *viv-di-v*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee indicates three syllables instead.

I have adopted the accent from Sdiu (fourth angle).

Vivialprt (viv-ii-AL-purt)* [Viv + “Ialprt”] *comp.*

Second Flame

∨ ε η κ # 7 α 7 α

**16.2 O thou *Second Flame*...

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, Illemese gives his phonetic note for this word later, on *TFR* p. 200. It also appears in Dee’s *48Claves*.

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Illemese – vivi a purt*) See *TFR* p. 200. Four syllables. The “R” takes the “ur” sound. Although Illemese drops the sound of the “L”, I have retained it in my pronunciation. Also see pronunciation notes for Ialprg (burning flames).

(**Dee – viuiâlpri*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second “I”- which should be the second syllable. He also placed a circumflex over the “A” to indicate a long vowel. However, all other versions of “Ialprt”, Ialprg, etc indicate a short “A” in the same place. (I have settled upon the short “A” sound in my pronunciation.)

I have adopted the accent from similar words.

UI (yewl)* *n.*

End

ꝛꝀ

1.58 ...nor *end* cannot be...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Call it UL, with such sound to U as we pronounce yew, whereof bows are made.*) It is hard to tell if Dee intended one or two syllables for this word. I have settled upon a single syllable.

Also:

Uls (yewls)

Ends

Probable Root:

L (el)

First

Note: The two instances of *end* are interesting. L by itself indicates *the first or beginning*, while its usage here is antonymic. See also I (is/are), which transmutes into its antonym by the addition of the letter P: Ip (*not*)

Ulcinin (yewl-SII-nin)* *n.*

Happy

ꝛꝀꝛꝀꝛꝀꝛꝀꝛꝀꝀ

9.59 *Happy is he upon whom they frown not.*

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Ul ci nin*) Three syllables. Dee originally wrote this word with an initial “V”- but he clearly shows the “U” sound in his phonetic note. (The “U/V” precedes a consonant, so it should take the “U” sound.) The “C” should take its soft “S” sound when preceding an “I.” The first “I” should be long, while the second “I” is short.

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

the second syllable.

Also:

Ucim (yew-sim)

Frown Not (- Smile)

Uls (yewls)* *n.*

Ends

ᵛᵛᵛ

5.39 ...first, *ends*, and contents of time...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Uls*) One syllable. Dee originally wrote this word as “Vls” – but his note clearly shows the “U” sound. See the pronunciation note at Ul (end) for more info.

Also:

Ul (yewl)

End

Probable Root:

L (el)

First

Note: The two instances of “end” are interesting. L by itself indicates “the first” or “beginning,” while its usage here is antonymic. See also I (is/are), which transmutes into its antonym by the addition of the letter P: Ip (not)

Umadea (yew-MAY-dee-a)* *n.*

Strong Towers

*ᵛᵛᵛ*ᵛᵛᵛ

7.28 ...*strong towers* and places of comfort...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – V má de a*) Dee originally wrote this word as “Vmadea.” However, in early-modern English, a “V” followed by a consonant would have to take the “U” sound. (This is further supported by the related word Umplif.) Umadea appears to be four syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “V/U” stands alone. The “E” should likely take the long sound, as the “EA” letter combination does result in a long “E” (as in our words “read” and “seat”). I suspect the final “A” (though it is written by itself) makes a short sound.

(**Dee – vmádêa*) See the *48Claves*. The accent is still on the second syllable. The “E” has a circumflex over it to indicate the long sound.

Probable Shared Root:

Umplif (um-plif)

Strength

Note: Also see Ugeg (become strong), Vohim (mighty). Note how all these words for “strength” begin with U / V. But, also see Micaolz (mighty).

Uml (um-el)* v.

To Add

ⵏ ⵍ ⵎ

30.135 *Add* and diminish until the stars...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Vm l) Two syllables. The “L” stands alone. Dee originally spelled this word with a “V” – but the pronunciation note indicates that it should combine with the “M” in a single syllable. If so, then it could make the sound of “vem” or it could simply take the sound of “um” instead. Since Dee offers no clue, I have opted for the “U” sound instead of “V.”

Umplif (um-plif)* n.

Strength

ⵏ ⵍ ⵏ ⵍ ⵍ ⵍ

7.47 ...and *our strength* waxeth strong...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Umplif) Dee originally wrote this word as “Vmplif.” However, his phonetic note clearly indicates the “U” sound. Likely two syllables, with short vowel sounds.

Probable Shared Root:

Umadea (yew-MAY-dee-a)

Strong Towers

Note: Also see Givi (stronger), Umadea (strong towers), Ugeg (become strong), Vohim (mighty). Note how all these words for “strength” begin with U / V. But, also see Micaolz (mighty).

Un (und)* *prop. n.*

"Letter A"

ⵏ ⵎ

Note: See the *5Books*, p. 270. The name of the Angelical letter for *A*. It is likely that these letter names have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter “A” is named *Aleph*, but *Aleph* also translates as “Ox/Bull.”) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *The sound seemed und.*) Likely just one syllable. The “U” in Dee’s phonetic note could indicate a "yew" sound (as in: *ubiquitous*) or an "uh" sound (as in: *under*). I am unsure which is intended, but I have chosen to go with the "uh" sound.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Un*

Unal (yew-NAL)* *pron. or adj.*

These



9.27 *These* gather up the moss of the earth...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Vnal*) Two syllables. Dee wrote this word with a “V” – though the letter should take a “U” sound because it precedes a consonant.

(*Dee – *Unál*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed an accent over the second syllable. He also confirms the “U” sound for the initial letter.

Note: The word “these” can be an adjective (as in “these books”). However, it is used in the Keys as a pronoun, being used in place of the subject noun.

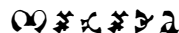
Compounds:

Unalchis (yew-nal-kiis) [Unal + Chis]

These Are

Unalah (un-al-ah)* *n.*

Skirts



3.56 ...you are become *the skirts of* justice and truth.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Unalah*) Likely three syllables. Dee did not write the “U” standing alone, which seems to indicate that it combines with the “N” (making a short “U” sound).

Note: Also see Miinoag (corners / boundaries).

Unalchis (yew-nal-kiis)* [Unal + Chis] *comp.*

These Are



10.33 ...*these be* the Thunders...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Unalckis*) Three syllables. The initial “U” stands alone. The “CH” in the final syllable takes a hard “Ck” sound. (See *Chis* for further pronunciation notes.)

(*Dee – *Vnâl-chis*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee placed a circumflex over the “A” to indicate a long vowel sound. The initial “V” takes the “U” sound

Note: The word “these” can be an adjective (as in “these books”). However, it is used in the Keys as a pronoun, being used in place of the subject noun.

Unchi (un-kii)* *v.*

To Confound

ᵐᵒᵑᵑᵑᵑᵑᵑ

30.100 *Confound* her understanding...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – *Unchi Ki*) Two syllables. The “CH” in the second syllable takes the harder “Kh” sound- as in our word “ache.”

Also:

Oucho (oh-yew-choh)

(let) Confound

Urch (yurk)

The Confusers

Note: It would appear that “uch” serves as a common root between these words.

Undl (und-el)* *n.*

The Rest

ᵐᵒᵑᵑᵑᵑᵑᵑ

3.13 ...*the rest* are as sharp sickles...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Vnd L*) Two syllables. Dee originally wrote this word with an initial “V.” The “V” likely takes the sound of “U”- because it precedes a consonant. The L stands alone.

(*Dee – *und-l*) See *48Claves*. Here, Dee confirms the initial “U” sound as well as the stand-alone “L.”

Also:

Udl (yew-del)

The Rest

Unig (yew-nig)* *v.*

To Require

ᵁᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇ

9.73 ...the time is such as *requireth* comfort.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Vnig*) Two syllables. Dee wrote this word with an initial “V.” However, because it precedes a consonant, it more likely takes the “U” sound.

Uniglag (yew-nii-glag)* *v.*

To Descend

ᵁᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇ

3.75 ...move, *descend*, and apply yourselves...**Pronunciation Notes:**

(**Dee – Uniglag*) I assume three syllables here, with a hard “G” in the second and third syllables.

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

I have adopted the long “U” sound from the similarly-spelled Unig (to require).

“Vnph” (unv) *n.*

Anger

ᵁᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇᵇ

Pronunciation Note: Following the “N”, the “PH” likely has a soft “V” sound. (See the pronunciation notes for Sonf.)

Compounds:

Ivonpovnph (ii-VON-foh-unv) [I + “Vonpo” + “Vnph”] Is Wrath in Anger
 “Vonpovnph” (VON-foh-unv) [“Vonpo” + “Vnph”] Wrath in Anger

Also:

Vonph (vonv)	Wrath
Vonpho (von-foh)	(of) Wrath
“Vonpo” (von-foh)	Wrath

Possible Shared Root:

Vohim (VOH-im)	Mighty
“Vonin” (voh-NIN)	Dragon
Vonph (vonv)	Wrath
“Vovim” (voh-VIM)	Dragon

Vovina (voh-VII-na)

Dragon

Vohim (VOH-im)* *adj.*

Mighty

ᚱᚰᚰᚰᚰᚰ

10.42 ...with a hundred *mighty* earthquakes...**Pronunciation Notes:**(**Dee – Vóh-im*) Two syllables, with an accent on the first syllable.(**Dee – vóhim*) See the *48Claves*. Here, Dee again indicates the accent on the first syllable.**Possible Shared Roots:**

“Vnph” (unv)	Anger
“Vonin” (voh-NIN)	Dragon
Vonph (vonv)	Wrath
Vonpho (von-foh)	(of) Wrath
“Vonpo” (von-foh)	Wrath
“Vovim” (voh-VIM)	Dragon
Vovina (voh-VII-na)	Dragon

Note: Also see Umadea (strong towers), Umplif (strength), Ugeg (become strong). Note how all these words for ”strength” begin with U / V. But, also see Micaolz (mighty).

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Voh, Voha*

Vomzarg (vom-sarj)* *pron. or adj.*

Every One/All

ᚱᚰᚰᚰᚰᚰ

3.36 ...giving unto *every one of you* power...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Vomsarg, arg as in barge*) Likely two syllables, with a soft “G” at the end.

Note: The word “all” can be an adjective (“all books”) or a pronoun (“justice for all”). The word “every” is simply an adjective - but the word Vomzarg translates as “every one”, which is synonymous with “all” used as a pronoun.

See also Ton, which is “All” used as an adjective.

“Vonin” (voh-NIN) *n.*

Dragons



Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Vovina (dragon).

Compounds:

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

Note: “Stooping” here means *diving*.- as an eagle stooping for his prey.

Also:

“Vovim” (voh-VIM)

Dragon

Vovina (voh-VII-na)

Dragon

Possible Shared Root:

Vohim (VOH-im)

Mighty

“Vnph” (unv)

Anger

Vonph (vonv)

Wrath

Vonpho (von-foh)

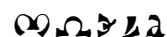
(of) Wrath

“Vonpo” (von-foh)

Wrath

Vonph (vonv)* *n.*

Wrath



13.7 ...to stir up *wrath of sin*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Vonph*) One syllable. I assume the “NPH” is similar to the “NF” we see in words like Sonf (reign). I have indicated this in my pronunciation with “nv.” The “v” indicates a sound somewhere between a hard “F” and a very soft “V.”

Compounds:

Ivonph (ii-VONV) [I + Vonph]

Is Wrath

Also:

“Vnph” (unv)

Anger

Vonpho (von-foh)

(of) Wrath

“Vonpo” (von-foh)

Wrath

Possible Shared Root:

Vohim (VOH-im)	Mighty
“Vonin” (voh-NIN)	Dragon
“Vovim” (voh-VIM)	Dragon
Vovina (voh-VII-na)	Dragon

Vonpho (von-foh)* *n.*

(of) Wrath

𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹

1.9 ...the firmaments *of wrath*...9.9 ...vials eight *of wrath*...**Pronunciation Notes:**(**Dee 1.9 – Vonpho*)(**Dee 9.9 – Von pho*) Two syllables.**Also:**

Vonph (vonv)	Wrath
“Vnph” (unv)	Anger
“Vonpo” (von-foh)	Wrath

Possible Shared Root:

Vohim (VOH-im)	Mighty
“Vonin” (voh-NIN)	Dragon
“Vovim” (voh-VIM)	Dragon
Vovina (voh-VII-na)	Dragon

“Vonpo” (von-foh) *n.*

Wrath

𐌵𐌹𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌹

Compounds:

Ivonpovnph (ii-VON-foh-unv) [I + “Vonpo” + “Vnph”] Is Wrath in Anger

“Vonpovnph” (VON-foh-unv) [“Vonpo” + “Vnph”] Wrath in Anger

Also:

“Vnph” (unv)	Anger
Vonph (vonv)	Wrath
Vonpho (von-foh)	(of) Wrath

Possible Shared Root:

Vohim (VOH-im)	Mighty
----------------	--------

Vors (vorz)* *prep.*

Over

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3.39 ...power successively *over* 456...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – VORS*) One syllable. See the pronunciation note for Vorsg.

Also:

Vorsg (vorzh)

Over (you)

Note: Also see the *5Books* p. 311. Here, several spirits appear and demand of Dee and Kelley, "Vors Mabberan?" Dee records (*Vors Mabberan = how now: what hast thou to do with us?*) Given the known definition of Vors (Over- especially in a hierarchy), I assume this phrase is a challenge as if to say, "What authority do you have over us?" Dee responds by reciting a prayer that sends these spirits fleeing.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Vor, Vors, Vorza, Vorzad, Vorzed*

Vorsg (vorzh)* *prep.*

Over (you)

ᚱᚰᚱᚱ

1.3 ...I reign *over you*, sayeth the God of Justice...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Vorsg*) It is unclear if Dee intends this word to be one syllable or not. The "G" may stand alone, or it could combine with the "S" to make a kind of "zhuh" digraph. I have chosen the latter, and have presented it as "zh" in my pronunciation.

Also:

Vors (vorz) Over

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Vor, Vors, Vorza, Vorzad, Vorzed*

“Vovim” (voh-VIM) *n.*

Dragon

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Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from Vovina (dragon).

Compounds:

Telocvovim (tee-LOCH-voh-vee-im) [Teloch + “Vovim”] Death Dragon

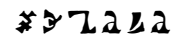
Also:

“Vonin” (voh-NIN)	Dragons
Vovina (voh-VII-na)	Dragon

Possible Shared Root:

Vohim (VOH-im)	Mighty
“Vnph” (unv)	Anger
Vonph (vonv)	Wrath
Vonpho (von-foh)	(of) Wrath
“Vonpo” (von-foh)	Wrath

Vovina (voh-VII-na)* *n.* Dragon



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

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Vo úi na*) Three syllables, with an accent on the second syllable. The “O” and the “I” should take their long sounds. Dee originally wrote this word with a “U” in the second syllable. However, the “U/V” should take the “V” sound when preceding a vowel. (Further supporting this, see the pronunciation notes for Taviv, as well as other versions of Vovina.)

(**Dee – Vouína*) See the *48Claves*. Dee again indicates the accent on the second syllable.

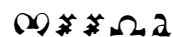
Also:

“Vonin” (voh-NIN)	Dragon
“Vovim” (voh-VIM)	Dragon

Possible Shared Root:

Vohim (VOH-im)	Mighty
“Vnph” (unv)	Anger
Vonph (vonv)	Wrath
Vonpho (von-foh)	(of) Wrath
“Vonpo” (von-foh)	Wrath

Upaah (yew-pay-ah)* *n.* Wings



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

9.14 ...whose *wings* are of wormwood...

17.4 ...whose *wings* are thorns to stir up vexation...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 2.2; 9.14; 17.4 – *V pa ah*) Three syllables. Dee originally wrote this word with an initial “V.” However, it should take the “U” sound because it precedes a consonant. The second syllable probably has a long “A.”

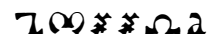
(*Dee 2.2 – *v-pa-âh*) See *48Claves*. Three syllables. Note the circumflex over the second “A.” This is not the only case where “âh” seems to indicate the short “O” sound (as in our words “father” and “fall”).

(*Dee 9.14; 17.4 – *vpâah*) See *48Claves*. Here Dee places the circumflex on the first “A” instead.

Also:

Upaahi (yew-pay-hii) Wings

Upaahi (yew-pay-hii)* *n.* Wings



15.5 ...under whose *wings* are 6739...

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 – *vpâhi*) See the *48Claves*. Likely three syllables. Dee originally wrote this word with an initial “V.” However, it should take the “U” sound because it precedes a consonant. He placed an accent over the second “A”, which is possibly the second syllable. In early-modern English, a double “A” should indicate the long “A” sound.

Also:

Upaah (yew-pay-ah) Wings

Ur (owr)* *prop. n.* "Letter L"



Note: The name of the Angelical letter for *L*. It is likely that these letter names

have translations of their own. (For instance, note the Hebrew Alphabet: The letter *L* is named *Lamed*, but *Lamed* also translates as *Ox-goad*.) However, such translations for the Angelical letters are never given. (See the *5Books*, p. 270.)

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *In sound our or ourh*.) I would assume this word rhymes with our word “hour.”

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Vr*

Uran (yew-RAN)* *n*.

Elders

ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ

8.8 ...in whom *the Elders* are become strong...

Note: This is apparently a direct reference to the 24 Elders of the Apocolypse (see Revelation chapter 4).

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee* – *V rán*) Two syllables, with the accent on the second syllable. *Dee* shows a “V” at the beginning of this word- however, in early-modern English, a “U/V” before a consonant should take the vowel (“U”) sound.

(**Dee* – *V rán*) See the *48Keys*. Again the accent is placed on the second syllable.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Uran*

Urbs (yurbs) *v*.

To Beautify

ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ

1.35 ...which *beautified* your garments...

Also:

Turbs (turbs)

In Beauty

Urch (yurk) *prop. n*.

The Confusers

ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ

From *Corpus Omnium*: Associated with the Tribulation portion of the Table, translated in Latin as *Confundantes* (The Confusers)- which has a connotation of “to dissolve back to chaos.”

Also:

Oucho (oh-yew-choh)

(let) Confound

Unchi (un-kii)


Confound

Note: It would appear that “uch” is the shared root between these words.

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Urchan*

Urelp (yer-elp)* *n.*

(a strong) Seething



2.49 ... and make me *a strong seething*...

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee – Vrelp*) This seems to be two syllables, which means the initial “V” likely takes its soft “U” sound.

Note: There have been suggestions that this word should be translated “seething”, indicating that the speaker of the Key is asking to be granted visions. I find this unlikely. The speaker of the Key is attempting to “stir up” the Angels, and the English might thus better read “...and make (for) me a strong seething.”

Also note that “seething” would normally be a verb (as in “he is seething with anger”), or an adjective (as in “he displayed a seething anger”). However, in Key 2, it is used as a noun.

Uta (yew-tay) *prop. n.*

“The Fourteenth Aethyr”



30.3 ...which dwell in *the fourteenth 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.

Uta contains the three Parts of the Earth *Tedoond*, *Vivipos* and *Ooanamb*.

Uti (yew-tii) *prop. n.*

“The Twenty-Fifth Aethyr”



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

Uti contains the three Parts of the Earth *Mirzind*, *Obvaors* and *Ranglam*.

UX (yewks)*

42

ᚱ 2

13.4 ...which have 42 eyes to stir up...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Ux*) Likely just one syllable. It is unclear if the “U” should be long or short. I have settled upon the long sound.

Note: This word was not originally given with Key 13. 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.

Pal (X)



There are no Angelical words (to date) that begin with the letter Pal (X). Usually, a word beginning with an “X” will take a “Z” sound (as in xylophone, or xenophobe). Therefore, I assume that any such word in Angelical would begin with a Ceph (Z) instead.

Ceph (Z)



Za (zay)* *prop. n.*

n/a



Pronunciation Note: (**Dee: Zaa*) Dee spells Za's name with two As in a marginal notation (see the Note below)- which may indicate the long "A" sound.

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, *Za* 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.

Za says of himself: "I am the second of the third,* which dwell in the spirit, and power of God in earth.** I have power to scourge them that resist the power, will and commandment of God. And I am one of those that stand, and is perpetual." Dee notes, in Latin: "*Zaa* - Scourger of resistance to the power, will and commandment of God."

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. *Za* is found as the last two letters in the upper-left subquadrant of the Southern Watchtower tablet.

** - In Dee's diagram of the Holy City (see James. p. 103) the Southern Gates are associated with the zodiacal triplicity of Earth.

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

Zaa (zay) *prop. n.*

“The Twenty-Seventh
Aethyr”

⌘ ⌘ ⌘

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

Zaa contains the three Parts of the Earth *Saziama*, *Mathula* and *Orpanib*.

Zacam (ZAY-kam) *v.*

To Move

⌘ ⌘ ⌘ ⌘

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

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – *Za cam*) Two syllables. I would suggest the “A” takes a long sound, as it falls as the end of its syllable.

(*Dee – *zacam*) See the *48Claves*. The accent is placed on the first syllable.

Note: Remember that both *I* and *you* are generally implied in Angelical. Neither of these pronouns are indicated in the word itself.

Also:

Zacar (ZAY-kayr *or* ZOHD-ay-kayr)

Move

Zacar (ZAY-kayr *or* ZOHD-ay-kayr)* *v.*

Move

⌘ ⌘ ⌘ ⌘

1.73 ...*move*, therefore...

2.42 ...*move*, therefore...

3.74 ...*move*, descend...

4.42 ...*move*, and show yourselves...

7.35 ...*move*, appear...

12.23 ...*move*, I say...

(RFP) ...*move*, and show yourselves...

30.142 ...*move* and appear...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.73 – *Call it Zacar*. *E* must come after *R*: but without number, and so it is *Zacare*) Nalvage was still giving numbers with each letter of the words at this point. However, the letter “E” was not drawn from the Tables of *Loagaeth*- so it is “without number.” Instead, it was only appended to the word in Dee’s phonetic note to indicate that the preceding “A” should be long. It is purely a phonetic gloss.

(*Dee 2.42; 4.42; 30.142 –*Zacar*)

(*Dee 7.35 –*Za car*) This note suggests two syllables.

(*Dee 3.74 – *Zod a car*) Here, Dee indicates that the “Z” should stand alone, making the “zohd” sound. (Producing three syllables instead of two.) Since this is not indicated in other instances of the word, I suspect the extended “Z” is a poetic or lyrical gloss, rather than a rule of pronunciation. Finally, note that words 7.35 and 3.74 each indicate a long “A” in the first syllable.

(*Dee 1.73; 11.RFP – *ZACARe*) See the *48Claves*. In these places, Dee placed a lower-case “E” at the end of the word- supporting the note in *TFR*, word 1.73. Finally, I have adopted the accent from the word *Zacam* (to move).

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

Also:

Zacam (ZAY-kam)

To Move

Zamran (zam-ran)* v.

To Appear

☞ ✖ ☞ ☞ ✖

1.76 ...*move*, therefore, and *show yourselves*...

2.45 ...*move*, therefore, and *show yourselves*...

(RFP) ...*move*, therefore, and *show yourselves*...**

7.36 ...*move*, *appear*, sing praises...

8.47 ...*appear* to the terror of the earth...

11.35 ...*move*, therefore, and *show yourselves*...

12.26 ...*move*, I say, and *show yourselves*...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 1.76 – Call it Zamran)

(*Dee 2.45 –Zamran)

(*Dee 7.36; 8.47 –Zam ran) Two syllables

Note: ** - The wording of the RFP does change slightly in some of the Keys.

See either the *Angelical Keys Cross-Reference* or the *Angelical Psalter*.

Compounds:

Odzamran (ohd-zam-ran) [Od + Zamran]

And Appear

Zax (zaks) *prop. n.*

“The Tenth Aethyr”

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30.3 ...which dwell in *the tenth 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.

Zax contains the three Parts of the Earth *Lexarph*, *Comanan* and *Tabitom*.

Zchis (zohd-kiis)* *v.*

(they) Are

𐌵𐌶𐌴𐌶𐌶

5.25 ...*they are* the brothers...

9.39 ...whose iniquities *they are*...

11.27 ...as *they are* whose number is 31...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee 5.25; 11.27 – *Zod chis*)

(*Dee 9.39 – *Zod Chis kis*) Two syllables. The “CH” makes the harder “K” (or “Kh”) sound. See the pronunciation notes for Chis (are) for the long “I” sound.

(*Dee 5.25; 11.27 – *z-chis*) See the *48Claves*. Notes two syllables, with the “Z” standing alone.

Also:

Chis (kiis)

Are

Chiis (kiis)

Are (they)

“Chisda” (KIIS-da)

Are there

Chiso (kiis-oh)	Shall be
“Gchis” (jee-kiis)	Are
”Ichis” (jjay-kiis)	Are

Zed (zed) n/a

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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.

Zen (zen) *prop. n.* “The Eighteenth Aethyr”

ᵛᵗᵑ

30.3 ...which dwell in *the eighteenth 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.

Zen contains the three Parts of the Earth *Nabaomi, Zafasai* and *Yalpamb*.

Zid (zid) *prop. n.* “The Eighth Aethyr”

ᵛᵗᵑ

30.3 ...which dwell in *the 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.

Zid contains the three Parts of the Earth *Zamfres, Todnaon* and *Pristac*.

Zien (zeen)* *n.* Hands

ᵛᵗᵑᵗᵑ

1.28 ...the palms of *my hands*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Zien*) I assume there should be one syllable here. The early-modern English letter combination “IE” makes a long “E” sound- as in our words “grieve” and “believe “

Also:

Azien (az-EEN)	(on whose) Hands
Ozien (oh-ZEEN)	(mine own) Hand

Probable Shared Root:

Ozol (oh-ZOHL)	Hands
Zol (zohd-OL)	Hands

Zildar (zil-dar)* *v.* Fly Into

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11.8 ...Thunders which *flew into* the east...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Zil dar*) Two syllables. Both vowels appear to take their short sounds.

Possible Shared Root?:

Zylna (zil-na)	“Within”
“Zilodarp” (ZII-loh-darp)	Stretch Forth/Conquest

Note: Compare this word to the name of the Part of the Earth (and its angelic Governor), *Zildron*. Thus there is an etymology of “To Fly” in his name.

“Zilodarp” (ZII-loh-darp) *n.* Stretch Forth/Conquest

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Compounds:

Madzilodarp (mad-ZII-loh-darp) [Mad + “Zilodarp”] God of Conquest

Note: I have simplified “stretch forth and conquer” into its the obvious: “conquest.” However, based upon the words that might share a root with this word, I suggest that “stretch forth” is the base of “Zilodarp.”

Possible Shared Root?:

Zildar (zil-dar)	Fly Into
Zylna (zil-na)	“Within”

Zim (zim) *prop. n.* “The Thirteenth Aethyr”
(Entrance or Territory?)

ᛖᚰᚰ

30.3 ...which dwell in *the thirteenth 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.

Zim contains the three Parts of the Earth *Gecaond*, *Laparin* and *Docepax*.

Possible Shared Root?:

Zimii (ZII-mii)	To Enter
Zimz (zimz)	Vesutures (Territories)

Zimii (ZII-mii)* v. To Enter

ᚷᚷᚱᚷᚱ

5.2 The Mighty Sounds *have entered into* the third angle...

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Zi mii*) Two syllables. The first “I” is likely a long sound. The double “I”s in the second syllable would form a long “I” sound in early-modern English.

(**Dee – zimii*) See the *48Claves*. Note the accent on the first syllable.

Possible Shared Root?:

<i>Zim</i> (zim)	“The Thirteenth Aethyr”
Zimz (zimz)	Vestures (Territories)

Zimz (zimz)* n. Vestures (Territories)

ᚱᚱᚷᚱ

1.23 ...in the midst of *my vestures*...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Zimz*) Probably one syllable.

Note: The word “vestures” would not have indicated clothing to Dee and Kelley. Instead, it would have indicated property or territories- especially those given by a king. (It is the root of our modern words “investiture” and “investment.”)

Note that the word *garment* in Angelical is given as *Oboleh*, and related to the word *Obloch* (*garland*)- indicating a wrapping. Also see *Qaa* (*creation*).

Possible Shared Root?:

<i>Zim</i> (zim)	“The Thirteenth Aethyr”
Zimii (ZII-mii)	To Enter

Zip (zip) *prop. n.* “The Ninth Aethyr”

Ω 7 P

30.3 ...which dwell in *the ninth 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.

Zip contains the three Parts of the Earth *Oddiorg*, *Cralpir* and *Doanzin*.

Zir (zer)* *v.* Am, Were, Was

ε 7 P

2.51 ...*I am* of him...

3.4 ...*I am* a circle...

Pronunciation Note: (**Dee 2.51*; 3.4 – *Zir*) One syllable.

Note: As is most often the case in Angelical, the pronoun (I) is simply implied.

Compounds:

Zirenaiad (zii-er-NAY-ad) [Zir + Enay + Iad] I Am The Lord (Your) God

Also:

Zirido (zer-DOH) Am

Zirom (zer-OM) Were

Zirop (zii-ROP) Was

Compare from *Corpus Omnium*: Found in the pre-Deluge portion of the Table, in the phrase *Zir Moz Iad* (I am the Joy of God).

Note: *Zir* appears to be form of the verb “to be.” Compare to I (is/are).

Also compare with the name of the Part of the Earth (and its angelic Governor) *Zirzird*. It could be that this name is similar to the Biblical Name of God “I Am that I Am.” (Also, the Mother of Angels, *Galvah*, once introduced Herself as “I Am.”)

Zirdo (zer-DOH)* v. Am

𐌷𐌰𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌰

(RFP) ...*I am* the servant...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee 1.83 – Call it Zirdo*) I have adopted the accent from Zirop (was).

Also:

Zir (zer)	Am
Zirom (zer-OM)	Were
Zirop (zii-ROP)	Was

Zirenaiad (zii-er-NAY-ad)* [Zir + Enay + Iad] *comp.* I am the Lord (your) God

𐌷𐌰𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌸𐌰𐌶𐌰𐌹𐌳𐌰

4.37 ...*For, I am the Lord your God...*

Pronunciation Notes:

(**Dee – Zire nai ad*) Four syllables. In the first syllable, the final “E” gives the “I” its long sound. (“Zire” likely sounds like our words “fire” and “desire.”) In the second syllable, the early-modern English letter combination “AI” (or “AY”) makes the long “A” sound- as in our words “dais” and “day.”

(**Dee – Zirenáiad*) See the *48Claves*. Note the accent on the third syllable.

Note: The “E” and “A” in “Enay” are phonetic glosses. See Enay (Lord).

Zirom (zer-OM)* v. Were

𐌷𐌰𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌰

11.4 ...*they were* five thunders...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Zir om*) Two syllables. Both vowels seem to take their short sounds. I have adopted the accent from Zirop (was).

Also:

Zir (zer)	Am
Zirdo (zer-DOH)	Am
Zirop (zii-ROP)	Was

Zirop (zii-ROP)* v.

Was

ΩΖΡΠ

10.77 ...is, was, and shall be great...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Zi róp) Two syllables. The accent mark is on the second syllable. The “I” should be long, while the “O” is likely short.

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

Also:

Zir (zer)

Am

Zirdo (zer-DOH)

Am

Zirom (zer-OM)

Were

Zixlay (ziks-lay)* v.

To Stir Up

ΖΞΛΓΠ

17.7 ...thorns to stir up vexation...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Zix lay) Two syllables. The “I” is short, but the “AY” combine to form a long “A” sound.

Note: Also see Lring (to stir up).

Zizop (zis-op)* n.

Vessels

ΩΖΡΠ

5.20 ...gave them *vessles* to water the earth...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Zisop) Appears to be three syllables. Note the second “Z” takes on more of an “S” sound in pronunciation.

Also:

Izizop (iz-is-op)

(your?) Vessels

Note: Compare this word to the name *Sisp* (or *Siosp*), an Angel of Water in the Northern Watchtower. I find it interesting that the name of an Angel of Water is similar to the Zizop (vessels) that are used in Key 5 “to water the earth.”

Also compare the names *Ziza*, *Izaz*, *Zazi*, and *Aziz*, the four Angels of Secrets

from the Northern Watchtower.

Zlida (zohd-lid-a)* v.

To Water

𐤆 𐤀 𐤋 𐤁 𐤏

5.21 ...vessels *to water* the earth...

Pronunciation Notes:

(*Dee – Zod-lida. *It is a Word and a letter. Zod lida. Z lida*) There was some confusion at this point in the session, so Dee ended up writing three distinct phonetic notes for this word. All of them indicate the same thing- the initial “Z” stands alone (...*and a letter*)- probably because it is followed by a consonant. (*Dee – z-lida) See the *48Claves*. This note matches that in *TFR*.

Share Root:

Pilzin (pil-zin)

Waters

Note: Zlida is a verb, while Pilzin is a noun.

Zna (snay) *adj.*

Motion (Action)

𐤆 𐤏 𐤁

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

Pronunciation Notes: Dee may have intended “Zn” to make a unified sound akin to “Sn” (“snake”, “snap”, etc). See the pronunciation given for Znurza (swore).

Znrza (snur-za)* v.

To Swore

𐤆 𐤏 𐤁 𐤏 𐤏 𐤏

1.49 ...you lifted up your voices *and swore* obedience.

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – as *Znursa*) It is difficult to be certain, but it would appear Dee intended for the “Zn” to make a sound akin to “Sn” (“snake”, “snap”, etc). Then, the “R” takes the “ur” sound when surrounded by consonants it can’t combine with (in this case, “N” and “Z”).

Also:

Surzas (sur-zas)

Sworn

Note: Also see Aisro / Isro (Promise Of) and Sibsi (Covenant).

Zol (zohd-OL)* *n.*

Hands

⌘ Z P

1.11 ...in whose *hands* the sun is as a sword...

Pronunciation Notes: (*Dee – Zol... *zod, as ol*) Indicates that the “Z” should possess its extended “zohd” sound. This extension is likely a poetic or lyrical gloss, rather than a grammatical rule. (Note that other versions of the word do not have the extended “Z” sound.)

(*Dee – z-ol) See *48Claves*. Two syllables, with the “Z” standing alone.

I have chosen to place the accent on the second syllable for two reasons. First is that both Asien (hands) and Ozien (hand) are accented on the second syllable. Second is that the extended “zohd” sound is likely a lyrical gloss, and not an inherent part of the word itself.

Also:

Ozol (oh-ZOHL)

Hands

Probable Shared Root:

Azien (az-EEN)

(on whose) Hands

Ozien (oh-ZEEN)

(mine own) Hand

Zien (zeen)

Hands

Zom (zom) *prop. n.*

“The Third Aethyr”

(To Encompass?)

⌘ Z P

30.3 ...which dwell in *the third 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.

Zom contains the three Parts of the Earth *Samapha, Virooli, Andispi*

Possible Share Root:

Zomdux (zom-dooks)

Amidst

(i.e. – “encompassed by”)

Zomdux (zom-dooks) *prep.*

Amidst

(i.e. – “encompassed by”)

𐌷𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌺𐌸

1.63 ...shineth as a flame *in the midst of* your palace.

Possible Share Root:

Zom (zom)

“The Third Aethyr”

Note: Also see Nothoa (Amidst).

Zonac (zoh-nak)* *v.*

Appareled (with)

𐌷𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌺𐌸

7.18 ...and *they are appareled with* ornaments...

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Zo nac*) Two syllables. The “O” is likely long, while the “A” should take a short sound. I assume the “C” at the end of a word would take its hard sound.

Zong (zong)* *n.*

Winds

𐌷𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌺𐌸

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

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee – Zong*)

Also:

Ozongon (oh-zong-on)

Manifold Winds

Zonrensg (zon-renj) *v.*

To Deliver

𐌷𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌺𐌸

1.43 ...*delivered you* a rod...

Zorge (zorj)* *v.*

Be Friendly Unto Me

𐌷𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌺𐌸

(RFP) *Be friendly unto me.*

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee 1.RFP – Call it Zorge [Of one syllable]*) The

final “E” indicates a soft “G” sound. Probably rhymes with our words “George” and “gorge.”

Zumvi (zum-vii)* *n.*

Seas

ᵐᵃᵉᵃᵑ

9.48 ...from their mouths run *seas of* blood.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Zum vi*) Two syllables. The “U” should take its short sound. The final “I” should take a long sound.

Zuraah (zur-AY-ah)

Prayer?*

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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 Zuráah*." The two men then prayed as instructed, and the interference cleared. It would appear that *Zuraah* indicates prayer to the Highest God.

Pronunciation Notes: The first “A” of *Zuraah* is accented in *Dee*’s journal. The double “A” should result in a long “A” sound.

Possibly Also:

<i>Zurah</i> (zur-AH)	n/a
<i>Zure</i> (zur-AY)	n/a
<i>Zuresch</i> (zur-ESK)	n/a

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Zurad*, *Zuram*, *Zurath*, *Zureheffa*, *Zurehoh*, *Zureoch*, *Zuresch*, *Zureth*

Zurah (zur-AH)

n/a

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Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from *Zuraah*.

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*." (Note the word *Zurah*.) No translation is offered.

Possibly Also:

<i>Zuraah</i> (zur-AY-ah)	Prayer?
<i>Zure</i> (zur-AY)	n/a
<i>Zuresch</i> (zur-ESK)	n/a

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Zurad* , *Zuram*, *Zurath*, *Zureheffa*, *Zurehoh*,
Zureoch, *Zuresch*, *Zureth*

Zure (zur-AY) n/a

782P

Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from *Zuraah*.

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.

Possibly Also:

<i>Zuraah</i> (zur-AY-ah)	Prayer?
<i>Zurah</i> (zur-AH)	n/a
<i>Zuresch</i> (zur-ESK)	n/a

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Zurad* , *Zuram*, *Zurath*, *Zureheffa*, *Zurehoh*,
Zureoch, *Zuresch*, *Zureth*

Zuresch (zur-ESK) n/a

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Pronunciation Note: I have adopted the accent from *Zuraah*.

From *Loagaeth*: See the *5Books* p. 288, 291. This is one of the thousands of untranslated words from the Tables of *Loagaeth*. I have included it here merely because I have discussed it more than once in the text of this study. It is the first word of *Loagaeth* itself (Table 1, Side A, Word 1), and Raphael made a point that it was to be of seven letters.

Possibly Also:

<i>Zuraah</i> (zur-AY-ah)	Prayer?
<i>Zurah</i> (zur-AH)	n/a

Zure (zur-AY)

n/a

Compare from *Loagaeth*: *Zurad* , *Zuram*, *Zurath*, *Zureheffa*, *Zurehoh*,
Zureoch, *Zuresch*, *Zureth*

Zylna (zil-na)* *prep.*

Within (Itself)

✱ ʒ ɹ ɹ ɹ ɹ ɹ ɹ

30.56 ...may be always drunken and vexed *in itself*.

Pronunciation Notes: (**Dee* – *Zyl na*) Two syllables. Remember the “Y” could also be written as an “I” – so the word could also appear as *Zilna*.

Possible Shared Root?:

Zildar (zil-dar)

Fly Into

“*Zilodarp*” (ZII-loh-darp)

Stretch Forth/Conquest