The Original Language
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Origin of Languages
I have been asked to provide an overview of the origin of languages. Here is a quick, oversimplified version:

Arabic - Hebrew written in modified Hieratic - Assyrian and Babylonian cuneiform
- Sumerian cuneiform - Language of Adam
Coptic - Egyptian - Language of Adam
English - Middle English (Scriptures, Chaucer) Norman French + Old English =
Anglo-Saxon (Beowulf, Anglo-Saxon Chronicle) - Anglo-Saxon Runes - Gothic -
Etruscan - Greek - Linear B - Egyptian Hieroglyphic - Language of Adam.
Finnish - Sumerian cuneiform - Language of Adam
French - Norman French - Celtic + Latin - Etruscan - Greek - Linear B - Egyptian
Hieroglyphic - Language of Adam
Hebrew - Assyrian and Babylonian cuneiform - Akkadian cuneiform - Ugaritic -
Sumerian - Language of Adam
Hittite - Egyptian - Language of Adam
Mayan, Polynesian - Hebrew - Akkadian - Sumerian - Language of Adam
Japanese - Ainu [comes from Indonesian] + Chinese - Median cuneiform -
Egyptian hieroglyphic + Sumerian cuneiform - Language of Adam
Persian - Hindi - Sanscrit - Egyptian Hieratic - Language of Adam
Phoenician - Egyptian Hieroglyphic - Language of Adam
Russian - Old Church Slavonic - Assyrian cuneiform - Sumerian cuneiform -
Language of Adam
Sanscrit - Egyptian Hieratic - Language of Adam
Scots Gaelic, Irish Gaelic - Celtic - Egyptian Hieroglyphic - Language of Adam.

After the great flood, the earth was divided into seventy (sometimes represented as seventy-two) nations and languages, representing the great-grandsons of Noah. You can count them yourself in Genesis 10. The origin and meaning of the seventy (or seventy-two) are discussed in more detail here.

Every language goes back to Egyptian Hieroglyphic, Sumerian, or Akkadian cuneiform, or in other words, back to Ham, Japheth, or Shem respectively. In their earliest forms, Egyptian, Sumerian, Akkadian, and Phoenician are all the same language, which I will demonstrate in future installments.

It is impossible to understand any language alone, with the exception of the language of Adam, which circumscribes all others. For example, it ought to be a
requirement for English teaches to spend at least two semesters learning Anglo-Saxon. Latin Greek, and French are okay for learning loanwords in English, but the logic of the language comes through only in its immediate ancestor. Likewise, a minimum requirement for understanding Sumerian cuneiform is an understanding of Akkadian, Finnish and Chinese. A minimum requirement for understanding Egyptian hieroglyphic is an understanding of Hieratic, Demotic, Coptic, Arabic, Hebrew, Sanskrit, and Chinese. I will provide examples of this as we go along. Languages can only be comprehended in groups, never alone. A person who knows only one language does not even understand the concept of language itself. As in mathematics, you have to step outside of a coordinate system in order to comprehend it at all. It is only by understanding the boundary conditions that we even begin to comprehend the coordinate system we are in.

Degeneration of Languages

Scholars will tell you that older languages are more primitive than newer ones, since this is what the religion called Darwin’s Theory of Evolution requires. Exactly the opposite is true. Every language in the world is weaker than its predecessor. Traveling back in time is an uphill journey. If it were not so, the scriptures would be doing us a great disservice in constantly pointing us toward the older forms of the language.

The all-pervasive trend in language, contrary to what everybody says, is that over time it increases in entropy (i.e. every language becomes more disordered, like a shaken jar of colored sand). Every language has less power of description than its predecessor. Modern English, for example, is comprised of nothing but mindless labels which are attached to ideas and objects, but which have no intrinsic meaning of their own. Practically every word in the language might just as well be a number, which has no meaning of its own, assigned to some object or concept.

By going through these languages briefly, touching on them only as they retain intelligence from the original language, we will prove several simple facts:
1. That no group of people, once they lose the memory of their writing system, has ever been able to regain it again without outside help.
2. That no group of people, once they lose the memory of their spoken language, has ever been able to regain it again without outside help. That is, if you were to isolate newborn persons and never speak to them, they would never of themselves create anything like a spoken language.
3. That every literate language (and practically every illiterate one) can be proven to be descended from one and the same parent language.
4. That every parent language is superior in every way to each and every one of its descendent languages.
These facts shatter the religion of Darwinian evolution; nevertheless, people have a right to worship tree stumps if they persist in being so inclined.
There has never in the history of the world been any unknown language recovered without a key of some kind. Linear B was not an unknown language; it was a known language in a previously unknown script. The claim that “any language can be translated by programming a computer to look for patterns” [Nibley] is in error. Something is always needed: a translation of some text, or the Urim and Thummim. Without these, an unknown language constitutes a perfect code that can never be broken by anyone. There are no exceptions, nor indeed can there be.

I have already demonstrated this repeatedly, and every language and translation will continue to demonstrate this: the older the language, the more intelligence is embedded in it. In mathematics, we look at boundary conditions in order to get an understanding of the area enclosed by them. We can do the same thing by looking at language. In the latest language, modern English, we have nothing left but labels which might as well be numbers, because they are just as meaningless unless we do the etymology correctly, which is seldom done. This is why we do etymology: to restore the meaning we have been cheated out of.

What happens at the other extreme? It is a whole new world! I will show you that every character in the language of Adam has a matrix of sounds, and every sound has a matrix of meanings. The original language cannot be bothered with such puny, puerile notions as mindless labels - it deals in attributes and concepts associated with attributes.

For example, in a great many instances in the King James Bible, the word “gate” should be rendered “council.” How can this be? No Hebraist or Hellenist would have a clue because the Hebrew and Greek languages have already lost those attributes, even at the stage of the creation of the Massorah, the traditional Hebrew Bible, or the earlier Septuagint. The original hieroglyph translated as “gate” was composed of two characters: the first, representing an augmentative, and the second, representing an opening or an enclosure or a circle, exactly as radicals 30 and 31 in modern Chinese, which used to be a single radical:

30. □ kou3, mouth, opening
31. □ wei2, enclosure

The hieroglyph conveyed the idea of a great enclosure or opening or a great circle. Therefore it conveyed the idea of the mouth, the greatest opening in the body, and by extension of the attributes of the mouth, the concept of counsel and a council. This corresponds to the Egyptian hieroglyph called “paut” often translated as “company,” which is an inadequate expression. It should be translated as “a circle of council” - it is written as a mouth contained in a circle. It conveys the idea that ancient quorums or councils always sat in a circle so that all members were equal in their contributions of knowledge and intelligence. This is where Arthur’s Round Table came from and why he presided over a Quorum.
of Twelve as a table top, preserved in a cathedral in England, purports to represent.

The hieroglyph previously mentioned is literally the great enclosure, the great opening, the great circle. It also can mean “many mouths,” or in other words, a multiplicity of counselors. Having an understanding of the language which was the direct ancestor of Hebrew, it is perfectly obvious to me that “Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land” (Proverbs 31:23), describing a virtuous woman, does not refer to a shiftless, lazy husband watching travelers pass through the city gates, but rather suggests that she has supported him in his professional and community efforts to the point that he “is known in the councils” and is a judge and advisor of his fellow men.

Capabilities of Early Civilizations
In Daniel's interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Daniel 2:31-43), the Babylonian kingdom (“the head of gold”) was observed to be superior to the later kingdoms represented as silver and brass. This deterioration runs contrary to Darwinian notions of civilization becoming more advanced over time, yet external evidence corroborates Daniel's interpretation. For instance, the pyramids of Egypt – some of the earliest known human structures -- tower in the precision of their architecture and complexity of their engineering over any structures built in Egypt for the next 3,000 years. The early Egyptian language was more complex and powerful than later Coptic, just as the pyramids incorporate vastly greater engineering knowledge than the later, more primitive edifices of Ptolemaic Egypt.

Lucy Lamy observed:
“The predynastic remains from the Nile Valley already reveal a high degree of culture and then unquestionable seeking after perfection and craftsmanship. But nevertheless, the sudden appearance with the first dynasty of a complete civilization utterly defies all our notions of evolution. There is no doubt that the ancient Egyptians were, during the first dynasty, already highly civilized and very advanced in comparison with the other peoples of the known world of about 3200 B.C. ‘A simple glance at their constructions discovered in the excavations at Helwan [near Cairo] proves that they had obtained a degree of excellence in architecture at this very early date,’ wrote Zaki Y. Saad, inspector of excavations, in 1954 in a special issue of the Cairo review dedicated to a series of great architectural discoveries which stunned the scholarly world. In the same issue the archaeologist Walter B. Emery wrote that ‘the new excavations of the tomb of the vizier Hemaka [at North Saqqara] led to discoveries so astonishing and so unexpected that it was finally decided to explore the entire site carefully and in detail... the results of these excavations show that the civilization of the archaic period was much more advanced than had been supposed.’ The results of these excavations brought an explanation of the problem posed by the remarkable edifices in stone of the funerary complex of Zoser, first king of the third dynasty. The striking
variety and perfection of these vast construction seems never to have been surpassed, even though they represent the first known attempt at architecture in stone.”

Let the evolutionists attempt to explain away this innocent observation of the greatest Egyptologist of them all, Champollion:

"... il faut le dire, les monuments Egyptiens des temps les plus antiques ne montrent aucune trace de l’enfance de l’art; tous le manifestent au contraire une age adulte et plein d’experience. ... c’est toutefois dans cette contrée que nous devons chercher les origines de la civilisation comme les arts de la Grece, et par suite le point de depart de notre civilisation moderne.”

[“it must be said that the Egyptian monuments of the most ancient times do not show any trace of infancy of art; they all point on the contrary to a mature age and full of experience. ... it is, however, in this land that we must seek the origins of civilization such as the arts of Greece, and consequently the starting point of our modern civilization.” Translation mine.]

The more we learn about the past, the more we realize how much we underestimated the intelligence, the science, and the technology of the ancients. Here are some simple observations that vindicate ancient legends of “eternal fire” on the one hand, and pay due tribute to the resourcefulness of the ancient Chinese civilization, which, notwithstanding Marco Polo’s attempt at technology transfer, we of the West were painfully slow to emulate. From the Encyclopedia Britannica:

Inflammable gas is formed in great abundance within the Earth in connexion with carbonaceous deposits, such as: petroleum; and similar accumulations not infrequently occurring connexion with deposits of rock salt; the gases from any of these sources, escaping by means of fissures or seams to the open air, may be collected and burned in suitable arrangements. Thus the “eternal fires” of Baku, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, which have been known as burning from remote ages, are due to gaseous hydrocarbons issuing from and through petroleum deposits... In the province of Szechuen in China, a gas is obtained from beds of rock-salt at a depth of 1500 or 1600 feet: being brought to the surface, it is conveyed in bamboo tubes and used for lighting as well as for evaporating brine; and it is asserted that the Chinese used this naturally evolved gas as an illuminant long before gas-lighting was introduced among European nations.”

1 Egyptian Mysteries, Lucy Lamy, Thames and Hudson, 1981, p. 68.
2 Grammaire Egyptienne, ou Principes Généraux de l’écriture sacrée égyptienne appliquée a la représentation de la langue parlée, par Champollion le jeune; publiée sur le manuscrit autographe, par l’ordre de M. Guizot, ministre de l’instruction publique, Paris, typographie de firmin Didot frères, M DCCC XXXVI p. xxii
One of the earliest Babylonian sites at Uruk—believed by some scholars to date to the era of "Gilgamesh"—contains an "incredibly sophisticated system of canals" described by researchers "like Venice in the desert."\(^4\) The recent deciphering of the **Antikythera mechanism** — a Greek analog astronomical computer with over thirty gears dating to approximately the first century BC (see [Wikipedia entry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antikythera_mechanism), [BBC science](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/2982891.stm), [Reuters](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/6191462.stm)—refutes widespread assumptions about the primitive technology of some ancient peoples and requires comprehensive re-thinking of their technological capabilities. Researchers note that this device was "technically more complex than any known device for at least a millennium afterwards."\(^5\) Researcher Michael Wright of the Imperial College London observed: "The designer and maker of the device knew what they wanted to achieve and they did it expertly; they made no mistakes. To do this, it can't have been very far from their everyday stock work." Such findings confirm that the history of civilization has not been a steady march of progress from the primitive to the complex, but rather that some early civilizations were far more advanced than their successors. The Jewish historian Josephus, writing from a time close to the presumed dating of the Antikythera mechanism, observed that "when in after-ages [the Greeks] grew potent, they claimed to themselves the glory of antiquity."\(^6\) The esteem of the Greeks of the culture and glory of earlier civilizations as a lofty goal to aspire to stands stark contrast to modern Darwinian theories that label early peoples as primitive barbarians only a short jump away from apes. The thoughtful reader can undoubtedly think of many other examples.

The only way around these embarrassing, nay, devastating facts, is to do what they all do: to claim that the crude developmental vestiges of ancient civilization were all swept away; that they existed, but of course for some strange reason they are never found. It is this sort of hoping beyond reason and defense beyond fact that slides evolution onto the foundation of a religion rather than a science. There is not a shred of evidence to support any part of it, other than what Darwin himself observed, that species adapt to their environment, which of course we all do. When you move to a new country, you learn their language simply because your native one isn’t worth much any more.

Does it occur to anyone to question the universal, a priori opinion that Egyptian Hieroglyphs and Sumerian cuneiform are crude picture writing rather than highly developed means of communicating knowledge and intelligence? Anyone would be flunked out of a laboratory class using the "it agrees with my theory, therefore the datum point is valid" and "it does not support my theory; therefore, the datum point is not valid" yet this is precisely the metric of all our paleontologists without

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6 Flavius Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, Book 1 ch. 5 v. 1.
exception: "if it is primitive, it is old." Obviously our kindergartens are the source of some venerably ancient works of art.

Restoring the Original Language

The original language and those immediately descended from it used several writing systems simultaneously. In this writing system, each character had several sounds and meanings which were classified into degrees. The fragments at the Tower of Babel were apportioned by degrees. One language received sounds and meanings of some terms in the first degree, another got those same terms in the second, and so on. There were only five degrees, so each language received a scrambled assortment. All that was necessary to achieve this is to take away the key for shifting gears, or degrees. Every language was already intact as a very small subset of the language of Adam. In later generations, each derivative language inherited only one sound and one meaning, thus losing most of the power of expression.

One example of this is the root BEL which in all Romance languages means "beautiful" and in all Slavic languages means "white." The original character conveyed both meanings. Another example is the root MAL which in Romance languages means "bad, evil" and in the Slavic is "small, little, few." The original character had both meanings.

For another example, here is a Chinese character which is preserved straight from the language of Adam: 左. It is pronounced ZUO3 [pronounced differently in the language of Adam] and means left, east, unorthodox, improper: This is exactly the set of meanings possessed by the original hieroglyph in the language of Adam, with exactly the same logic: First, it represents the left side or left hand. Second, it represents the direction East. Why? Because we are facing South, which in the beginning of all ancient civilizations was the top of the map. Third, the left hand is unfavored - called in Latin sinistres meaning unorthodox as opposed to the right hand, dextris, also meaning orthodox. A fourth meaning in the language of Adam was the heart, since it is on the left side of the human body. Now you see, if you went around the world and picked up all such fragments, and reconstituted what was still missing, you would have the language of Adam. That is exactly what we will do. I have already done this, but I will take you by the hand and we will retrace the steps so you will have a perfect understanding yourself. If you haven’t seen it already, you will see that there is nothing special about Chinese. We can do this with any language, and in fact we must, in order to gather all the fragments and put it all together. Chinese is unique in one respect, though, in that it is the only language in the world still written entirely in hieroglyphs.

Linear B is likewise a set of simplified hieroglyphs. In Linear B the symbol that we recognize as being called ANKH in Egyptian, supposedly meaning life, is pronounced "ZA". Why? Because ZA is the archaic Greek word for life. For example, the Greek word for EVE is ζώη [whence our word zoo, zoology, etc.].
The original Greek writing system was a set of hieroglyphs, each of which had meaning. Every other language in the world was originally written as characters with innate meanings. The vestiges of the original meanings are preserved in the consonants of every language in the world. The original representation of a pair of legs walking \( \Lambda \), which looked rather like an upside down \( V \), became the Greek \( \Lambda \) and is preserved this day in our word WALK, although we no longer pronounce it.

This is what happened to every language in the world. Originally we had several writing systems, but we each took only one, and then our speech departed from the writing system’s original sounds - just like Mandarin and Cantonese use the same writing system but pronounce things differently, so much so that they cannot be mutually understood.

This fractionation continues to this day. Let’s cite some examples: “chauvinist” has been pressed into the service of the feminist movement; its real meaning is an excessive zeal in any cause or for any group; “ethnic” is used as if it were exclusively foreign, whereas in fact it simply means any people, whether ourselves or another; “delve” has been limited to a negative connotation: “delve into the mysteries” or “delve into one’s past,” as if we were trespassing. As I have demonstrated, it simply means “dig.” See how our language has become impoverished by our own biases!

The original language is so powerful that in having something described to you, it can actually overpower your senses as if you were actually experiencing it. No modern language comes close to this power. It is for this reason that we read ancient accounts which seem to us unimaginable - a rebel chief has his entire army wiped out, but then, by using language of a power which no language on earth today approaches, he his able to excite commiseration in the hearts of his captors to the point that he is set at liberty! (see Ether 8:2-6). The original language was “pure and undefiled” (Moses 6:6), and its writing were powerful “unto the overpowering of man to read them” (Ether 12:24). This language will be restored again in the last days (Zephaniah 3:9).

It is not possible to pursue a direct single-path course of any language and arrive at the language of Adam. Missing information must be supplied at every step. In making the hike from Middle English to Old English, we subtract Norman French but we add a lot that was in Saxon that the Normans discarded. From this point onward, we must pursue multiple paths simultaneously to recover what was lost.

The modern fields of Egyptian hieroglyphics and Sumerian cuneiform need an overhaul. Cyrus Gordon observed: "... even among the senior citizens of academia it is exceedingly hard to find anyone well-versed in both cuneiform and Egyptian. Since those two fields remain the cornerstones of our topic, the
limitation is serious." As Cyrus Gordon came very close to saying, knowledge of Sumerian is necessary to understand Egyptian, and vice versa. Yet as he acknowledges, practically no one in the world is skilled in both languages. A knowledge of a great many languages is essential to the restoration of the earliest forms of both Egyptian and Sumerian. A more detailed discussion of the shortfalls of modern Egyptology with examples is presented here.

The ancients used the language of Adam like we use Latin and Greek today, as a naming convention (cf. Gen. 35:7). Although fragments are preserved in Hebrew, all of Jacob’s children’s names are in the original language. Therefore, attempts to derive many Biblical names from late Hebrew alone have fallen short.

There are countless ancient records which reveal a great deal of information which the world has not had for thousands of years because they have not been translated correctly. Many, if not most, of the ancient records thought to be lost are right under our noses, but have either not been translated, or the translations are so far from correct that the apparent resemblance to the original record is either faint or nonexistent. The so-called Book of the Dead is the most obvious example, but there are countless others - the so-called Tale of Two Brothers, which is really the story of Joseph and Potiphar; the Metternich Stele, which contains the account of Eve finding the dying body of Abel, the Ziudsudu tablet, which contains the original account of Noah and the Flood; Gilgamesh, whose very name is mistranslated; the original Egyptian account of Joseph interpreting Pharaoh’s dream, Egyptian records indicating what they did with the Ark after the flood and where it is now, and on, and on, and on. You really have enough information now to restore the original language, but as long as I am still alive and functional, we will continue the march and eventually spell everything out in detail.

The original language can only be translated correctly and completely by one who has a working knowledge of the seventy-two languages into which it was split up at the Tower of Babel, because each one retained vital parts which must be reassembled to restore the original matrix of sounds and meanings which each character had in the beginning.

Here is my approximation of the correctness of the translations which have been made of ancient records so you may understand:

1. Anglo-Saxon: 99.99%
2. Late cuneiform [Assyrian, Babylonian]: 95%
3. Late Egyptian Hieratic and Hieroglyphic: 95%
4. Middle cuneiform [Akkadian, Ugaritic]: 70%
5. Middle Egyptian Hieroglyphic: 60%
6. Middle Egyptian Hieratic: 40%
7. Early cuneiform [Sumerian]: 20%
8. Early Egyptian Hieroglyphic: 10%

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Indigenous Words vs. Loanwords
It is critically important to be able to sift out what is indigenous to a language, and what is not, in determining its origin and history. Everyday household words are always indigenous to a language and are never loanwords. Loanwords are always items or concepts which were not previously familiar to those of the borrowing language. For example, the Japanese word for "table" is テーブル, pronounced TEH-EH-BOO-RU. The fact that it is written in katakana already indicates that it is a loan word, but there is a kanji [Chinese character] pressed into service for the word also. Japanese traditionally do not use tables. They sit on the floor; they eat on the floor; they sleep on the floor. Their language tells us that the idea of a table was introduced to them by English-speaking people (Note that the transition from TABLE to TEHEHBOORU demonstrates the well-known R/L transformation discussed here). The Japanese words for "bread" and "butter"パン and バター are pronounced PAN and BATAH respectively, the former being the Spanish word for bread, the latter being the English word for butter. Table, bread, butter -- all Western concepts, without which the Japanese did quite nicely, thank you, for thousands of years.

Now we are in a position to ask questions like: "is the Malay word for grass, RUMPUT, a loan word?" It is not. If the Malays were Eskimos, the concept of grass might be novel to them. But not in the jungles of Southeast Asia. So it is remarkable indeed that this is exactly the same word the ancient Egyptians used for green undergrowth.

Innovation and Acceptance
I do not expect any scholar to come forward and say, "Gee, thanks for sharing your discoveries!" Cyrus Gordon perceptively noted: "Scholars belong to guilds held together by common opinions, attitudes, and methods. As a rule, innovation is welcome only when it is confined to surface details and does not modify the structure as a whole. For this reason, new interpretations of a problematic word or verse may be applauded by the very academicians who will stop at nothing to discredit a breakthrough destined to touch off a major reappraisal of the entire field." [Gordon, op. cit., p. 36.] If you are a few inches ahead of the scholarly community, they will heap praises and honors upon your head. But if you are a block or a mile ahead, those same individuals will crucify you. It has always seemed to me that discoveries and inventions of real value are indistinguishable by the masses from absurdity and insanity for the simple reason that they are outside of the norm. This is perhaps more true in America than in other countries, where intelligence seems to be more appreciated. I am told that the most esteemed member of German society is the college professor. In America, it is the successful businessman, the entertainer, or the professional athlete. American culture denigrates intellectuals. For example, in the Disney comic books you get the idea that something is wrong or off-balance with the inventor
genius because he is called Gyro Gearloose. In the European comics, he is called Archimedes. Countless American movies echo this same sentiment. Gordon further observed: "academies, committees, editorial boards, and the like are sometimes composed of men who are too ‘down to earth.’ To them the work of genius may be indistinguishable from folly." [Gordon, p. 51] He further noted: "Pioneers open fields and leave the refining process to less inspired but more meticulous successors. I shall endeavor to render justice to the refining process, but my sympathies are squarely with the pioneers, and against their destructive critics." [Gordon, page x]

Characters and Degrees

The original logic behind the Roman alphabet we use today is based upon this chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st degree</th>
<th>2nd degree</th>
<th>3rd degree</th>
<th>4th degree</th>
<th>5th degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>I, J</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>U, V, W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>P, Q, R</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M, N</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Letters grouped together in the above chart were originally represented by a single Phoenician simplified hieroglyph, except for M and N, which are separate letters in the Phoenician alphabet but were a single letter in earlier writing systems, and Y, which did not exist as a separate letter in the Phoenician alphabet.

Every consonant in the original language had a hard and soft form -- like our letters C and G. The concept of hard and soft consonants is not well understood by English speakers (remember that English is the least complex of all major languages), but is seen in Slavic languages such as Russian where hard and soft forms exist for most consonants, in addition to voiced and unvoiced consonant pairs: b/p, v/f, d/t, g/k, z/s, zh/sh. It is important to note that consonants in the early language softened in different ways than ours. An example of this is the word Deseret. The D is softened into a J, and the R is hardened into a Ph for extracting the additional meanings.

The Latin characters above correspond to the Phoenician alphabet: (download the font here if these characters are not displayed correctly):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Aleph</td>
<td>Ox</td>
<td>Α</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☛</td>
<td>Beth, Bait</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☛</td>
<td>Gimel, Gamel</td>
<td>Camel</td>
<td>Γ</td>
<td>C/G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>Equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daleth</td>
<td>Daleth</td>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Δ</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Ε</td>
<td>Ε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waw</td>
<td>Waw</td>
<td>Hook</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimel, Gamel</td>
<td>Camel</td>
<td>Γ</td>
<td>C/G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heth, Hait</td>
<td>wall</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yodh, Tad</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I,J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaph</td>
<td>Kaph</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamedh, Lam</td>
<td>Goad</td>
<td>Λ</td>
<td>L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mem, Mai</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nun</td>
<td>Nun</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Ν</td>
<td>Ν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayin</td>
<td>Ayin</td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Ο</td>
<td>Ο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pe Qoph Resh, Ras</td>
<td>Mouth Head</td>
<td>Π</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin (Sh consonant)</td>
<td>Tooth</td>
<td>Σ</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taw, Tah</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Τ</td>
<td>Τ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waw</td>
<td>Waw</td>
<td>Hook</td>
<td>Υ</td>
<td>UVW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samekh, Sheen (S consonant)</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>Χ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zavin</td>
<td>Zavin</td>
<td>Sword</td>
<td>Ζ</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: No direct Phoenician equivalent

This will have to do for now, although I can't put much weight on conventional charts until I go through them myself in more detail. For example, some years ago I discovered that the Late Square Hebrew "theth" was a stick figure of the Egyptian sky goddess, Nut. Qoph is the Phoenician word for "head" - the ancestor of Greek KEPHALOS and Latin CAPITOS and so on. It will take quite a bit of research to produce a truly accurate Hieroglyph--→ Phoenician correlation chart.

As this chart demonstrates, both Greek and Latin letters have much older origins. The Greek letters Ξ (Xi), Θ (Theta), Ψ (Psi), and Ω (Omega) have no direct Phoenician equivalents, but correspond to Egyptian hieroglyphics.

C/G: Both Latin C and G and Greek Π are derived from the Phoenician Gimel.
M/N: The wavy hieroglyphic lines for water are the ancestor of our letters M and N. M is usually represented as three wavy lines of water, while N is usually represented by a single wavy line for water. Note the similarity of M and N in later languages also (cf. Etruscan M: "mię", N: "nią"), reflecting the common earlier origins seen in Egyptian. M/N shifts are frequently seen in transitions between languages. For example, the suffix for the plural and dual plural, respectively, are –IM and –AIM in Hebrew and –IN and -AIN in Chaldaic and Arabic.

P/Q/R: The simplified hieroglyph in Phoenician, P. The Greeks (and later, the Cyrillic script) took its sound as R (letter ρ), the Latins as P. The original hieroglyph carried both sounds simultaneously, but separated into levels or degrees governed by certain logical rules which made ambiguity impossible. It is this hieroglyph, represented in Egyptian as the mouth, having this characteristic, which should be read PH rather than R in early Egyptian.

The very shape of the letter R reveals its origin. It was originally P, a Phoenician representation of the hieroglyph for mouth. The diagonal line was added later to indicate the alternate pronunciation R when the two sounds were separated into different characters.

U/V/W: Descend from a single Phoenician character. It is well known that U and V were not distinguished in ancient Rome, with pronunciation depending on context. For example the name Julius was written JVLIVS. W is a more modern invention dating to Anglo-Saxon times.

Y: Taking the Greek path, the Latin letter Y actually comes from gamma, and is its soft variant. In modern Greek, the letter gamma in its soft form is pronounced like our Y.

Other consonantal shifts involving sounds requiring two letters in English and many other languages, but only one letter in some early languages, are well-known: TH/T (Hebrew BETH/BET), CH (representing a guttural sound)/K, SH/S.

The vowels originally were used to indicate degree: A = 1st, E = 2nd, I=3rd, O=4th, U=5th degree.

Changing the vowel, thereby changing the degree, was a way of indicating changes in tenses in the verb. This is preserved in the notion of strong verbs, cf. sing, sang, sung, ring, rang, rung, etc.

In nouns, it indicated the change in number. This is preserved in the German language, which is also evidenced in Etruscan before it. For example, the Etruscan word for "son" is "clan," the same as in old Scots. This is written NALP in early Etruscan and NALC in later form. (Etruscan is written right to left). The
plural was RANELC rANELP respectively, i.e. CLAN -- CLENAR. Not only is the word itself identical to Scottish, but the plural is formed in precisely the same way as in German, for example Mann - Männer. The German vowel shift is indicated by the umlaut or diaeresis Ŧ Ŧ indicating that the A is now pronounced E. Scandinavian languages do exactly the same thing. Consider Danish "bog," "book," but "bøger," books.

This demonstrates that German and Scandinavian languages are descendents, at least in part, of ancient Etruscan. The ancient Romans called them Tusci which is exactly what the Danes call the Germans to this day - Tysk. And the Italians, to this day, called Germans Tedesco which is the Etruscan pronunciation of their own nation. I think I mentioned earlier that the European trilled R originated with the Etruscan character that is also the ancestor of our letter D. The Etruscan R was written similar to our D but facing the opposite direction: ɭ. There is no D in Etruscan. If you can understand this, you can see that TEDESCO and ETRUSCO are the same word spoken by two different nations.

Doubling the vowel was also a way of shifting the degree and indicated also a shift in sound. This is preserved in English: EE is pronounced like the next vowel to the right of the chart, I. Although we have been trained in English not to think like that, it is obvious to most Europeans once it is explained to them because they are used to pronouncing I like we pronounce EE. Note also the example OO = U in pronunciation, the next vowel to the right. The AA shift to E is preserved in the German umlauted A (ä) which is then pronounced E.

Remember the -d or -ed suffix that shifts a verb from present to past in English [wait, waited, etc.]? And this same suffix shifts a noun from nominative to genitive in all of the Romance languages and in Chinese 的 which also happens to be the most frequently occurring character in that language since it serves such a common function. In the Romance language it shifts the following word into the genitive; in Chinese, the previous. What would be the effect of the same suffix on a noun in English? To shift it from singular to plural. This is subtle, but here’s an example from Anglo-Saxon: "lęode" is a noun which exists only in the plural in Old English. It means "people." Notice how this ties the language to German (Leute) and Russian людьи. Notice also that in these languages, it also means exactly the same thing, and it also has no singular! What is the singular? Nobody knows. It is LU. This word is directly from the language of Adam. It means "person." Now, if I have not presented enough examples already, do you see why it is absolutely essential to have a working knowledge of the seventy-two languages in order to restore the language of Adam, and once you have those tools, everything becomes obvious?

Grammatical Plurals
Although the original language had grammatical plurals, it also had the option of repeating a term to express the plural. This is preserved for example, in
Indonesian: orang, man; orang orang, men. You probably already knew that the name of the animal, orangutan, is simply Indonesian for “man of the jungle.”
I also want to point out that although it does not look like it, this is the same word with the same meaning used in both Chinese and in the Greco-Roman languages: orang = honorific o + rang, man, same as Chinese 人 RZHEN, same as Greco-Roman GENS.

This RZH character goes back to Median cuneiform [ancestor of Chinese], and is likewise preserved in Central European languages, cf. Dvořák, which you know is pronounced DVORZHAK.
To a person who has a working knowledge of many languages, there is nothing more obvious than the fact that they are all related, and that they all come from a single parent language. There is in fact no such thing as an independent natural language on this planet, nor is it possible that there could be.

The R in RZH/ RZHEN and L in lambda/walk ties into the Egyptian R/L transformation. This is the bridge, for example, between the Russian жив “zhiv,” alive, and its English equivalent, “alive.” Consider also Russian жар, heat or fire, and Latin lar, fireplace or hearth; жидкость, liquid [note consonant inversion, дк becoming qд]. Most importantly, this transform takes us in two steps back to the language of Adam: Life - жiv –  זI pronounced ZI, life. This is also the first syllable in the language of Adam word, Zion.

A bishop’s wife once asked me why there is so much talk of “walking” in the scriptures as a reference to our behavior in this probationary state “walking uprightly,” “walking in all holiness,” “daily walk” and so on. The answer is that in the original language, the character for the second estate, mortality, is a pair of legs walking. It is also means posterity. The serpent losing his legs was a hieroglyph representing Lucifer failing to keep his first estate, therefore he had no second estate and no posterity, since spirits can not have offspring. It is no surprise, then, that passing the Bar of Judgment is also called being “worthy to stand” as having kept one’s second estate. This also explains the ordinance of washing the feet, and it further explains the ordinance of shaking the dust off of the feet - both are three dimensional hieroglyphs representing being cleansed from the blood and sins of one’s generation in the Second Estate.

Numbers
Ever wonder why the Roman numeral for “five” is a V, which has nothing to do with Latin? I do not think anyone has a clue as to why this letter is used. The answer is that in the oldest language, the word for “five” was “Veh” (cf. Joseph Smith’s Egyptian Alphabet and Grammar). This is preserved in Finnish to this day, “viisi.” A similar explanation holds for the Roman use of L for “fifty.”

The character for “five” in the original language, is represented in one of its four original writing systems as “V.” By rotating this character 45º, its value is increased ten times. This is why the Roman 5 is V and the Roman 50 is L.
The use of X for 10 in Latin comes from the early language character for 10, rotated 45 degrees [+].

The Roman notion of subtraction on the left (IV, IX) and addition on the right (VI, XI) comes from the original language, rotated 90 degrees, wherein a line under denoted subtraction and a line over denoted multiplication. Even here, the Romans retained the line over a character as representing multiplication.

Our numbering notation which we call Arabic, is nothing of the sort. Its ancestry is: English < Arabic < Persian < Hindi < Egyptian.

Emphatic Conjunction
My seven-year old son once asked why the word “yea” occurs so much in scriptures. The answer is that in the old language there was a word which has no modern equivalent, which was an emphatic conjunction. It meant not only that the foregoing was true, but that what follows confirms what preceded. This could also be translated something like “and not only that, but even …” which is then followed by some additional statement which adds even more emphasis to what was just stated. This word is preserved in old Chinese: 也 still means “and” but anciently also added emphasis to what was said. It is pronounced “ye,” somewhat like our “yea.” The emphatic conjunction is also preserved in old Russian with archaic expressions such as “schi da kasha pischa nasha.” The word “da” is used in this phrase both as an emphatic and as a conjunction, whereas today it has only the affirmative meaning, “yea” or “yes.”

Cuneiform Tones
The original language had tones. The language of Adam had tones. Beginning with the future installment that deals with the Cuneiform syllable chart, I will begin to include the tones of each syllable in the language of Adam, restored from Chinese, which is the only language that has preserved them. Other languages have tones, but they are not associated with characters, which only Chinese has done. This is a very tedious process, but the good news is, it only has to be done once, by one person, and once it is validated, it never has to be done again and will be available for all the world. We will restore the language of Adam syllable by syllable. Not all the meanings gathered up by scholars are correct, nor are they complete. But we will gather, correct, validate, and prove everything to be correct. Mandarin Chinese has four tones; Cantonese has eight. The language of Adam appears to have five tones, which would be the four of Mandarin, plus a null tone, these corresponding to its five degrees.

Descriptive Logic and Expressive Power of Original Language
I’m going to show you some of the simple logic that makes the original language easy to understand, easy to remember, and gives it more power of expression than any modern language.

1355. Here’s a character that means "increase" according to scholars [Assyrian Grammar with Chrestomathy and Glossary, Samuel A.B. Mercer, Akademische
Buchdruckerei F. Straub, Munich, 1921, p. 85: This character is precisely equivalent to its hieroglyphic counterpart which I will explain another day when I get to hieroglyphs. Notice the character has what appear to be steps leading up to what might be considered the two posts of a door or gate. But wait - do the steps go up or do they go down? Yes. And that is meaning of the character -- to go up, or to go down. To increase, or to decrease.

Now remember the character which is three strokes and a box or square representing an opening or enclosure? As applied to the human body, it means "mouth," the "great opening" of the body. What happens if we put the character for water, inside the mouth? That’s right, we have the character for "drink."

What happens if we put the generic character for "food" (literally, "grain" or "seed") inside the mouth? You guessed it; we get the character for "eat."

Here it is in a different font, [since none of my fonts is complete]:

Now, taking the pessimistic view (my glass is half empty, not half full; the stairs go down, not up), what do you suppose the character combination means? Right - "decrease of food in mouth" means "hunger" or "famine." See how descriptive this language is?

So what do you suppose it means if we put the character for "warrior", which I don’t seem to have in any font, inside the ? We aren’t cannibals, so we know that in this instance does not mean "mouth" or "great opening" but rather "great enclosure. "Warriors" inside "the great enclosure" is the expression for "battle."

Now if means "eye," what do you suppose means? Right - tears, to weep, etc. I will show you that everything in the original language is easy to learn, easy to understand, easy to remember, and that everything -- every word and every expression -- is descriptive!

= tree aromatic of needles = pine tree. This is commonly known.

Dictionary of the Language of Adam Abraham

Translation of the name Abraham. I said nobody can do it, because it is in the language of Adam. I have occasionally been referred to some armchair scholar who claims to have recovered the language of Adam, but I don’t waste time pursing such leads. They can not do it. I said at the beginning that a working knowledge of the seventy languages into which the original one was fractionated is a necessary but not sufficient condition. I am not aware of anyone who has even come close to meeting this partial prerequisite. The first step in translating
Abraham is to transliterate the word correctly; the second is to divide it into syllables, or in other words, original hieroglyphs correctly. They are: ¶AH

BRAH OAM (Joseph Smith).

Now each hieroglyph must be translated into its degrees in the correct sequence:

¶ AH:
1. first, man, father, supreme.
2. follower (cf. Aaron - which should by the way be transliterated AHARON)
3. possess, possessor

BRAH:
1. many, much, great, cf. Norwegian “Jag taler Norsk bra.” Also Hebrew רב and הרבר which convey the same meaning. The original hieroglyph is the exact opposite of the original MAL mentioned previously, small, few, evil; this is large, many, righteous.
2. same.
3. permutation to SHAL: broad, wide

OAM:
1. nation, nations, people; heredity; heir; pastures. Here O denotes the devoiced version of what later became the Hebrew אYIN cf. Hebrew ו which is correctly transliterated GNAM, not AM as is done by every scholar in the world. It means people or nation.
2. same.
3. permutation to GNAM, GNAN = knowledge (cf. Greek ГΩ, Russian ЗНАНИЕ, of the same meaning). [A similar softening of the “G” to “Z” in Russian is seen in other words. Compare Greek γυναίκα – woman, Russian жена wife / женщина woman].

So we have:
1. Abraham = a follower of righteousness [JS]
2. = one who possesses great knowledge [ditto]
3. = a greater follower of righteousness; one who possesses greater knowledge [ditto].
4. = a father of many nations, a prince of peace, one who keeps the commandments, a patriarch, one who possesses the right to inherit; a high priest [ditto].

Notice that some of the terms are derived from combinations of the hieroglyphs, for example SHAL + OAM = broad pastures = peace, security, prosperity, etc.

In hieroglyphs, Abraham is written אב, universally misread as "Thoth" which means nothing; it is the Greek form of "Tehuti" which in Egyptian is a title of
Abraham as the Reckoner of the heavens (cf. Facsimile 3, “Abraham...reasoning upon the principles of Astronomy in the king's court.”) In hieratic, Abraham is read 𓊞, which is always transcribed into hieroglyphic as 𓊞. This is okay for Ptolemaic Egyptian, but originally it was a composite character which contained several sounds and accompanying meanings.

Adam
A name applied to both the first man and his wife, as well as to the man alone when distinguished from his wife. It is composed of two expressions, each composed of two hieroglyphs. The two terms, AD AM, are precisely analogous to their Chinese equivalents, FU MU, and mean respectively, father-mother, or in other words, parents.

It is known to any Hebraist that "adam" is also used as a generic term for man, men, or all mankind. What is not commonly known is that the term is the same as the word commonly rendered "MADA" by Semitic scholars and translated as "many" - once again, I repeat my observation that reversing the direction of the character was a common way of indicating a proper noun as we do with capitalization, and the character should be read ADAM.

The name Adam in his own language is written 𓊞𓊦𓊲𓊲. This word contains four characters.

The first character is 𓊦. It is a representation of the five fingers of the hand. It is pronounced like EE is in English or like I is in European languages. Logically enough, it means "5" and "exalted." It also means "provide," "possess," and "protect." And "hand."

Degrees normally signify multiples of five, hence the logic of "five" and "exalted" being associated.

The second character is 𓊲. It has various pronunciations according to use. It means one, creature, person, and has some other uses.

The first two characters when combined retain their respective meanings but the combination, 𓊦𓊲, is now pronounced AD and means "father." The description built into this expression includes "provide-person," "protect-person," "possess-person" (many civilizations have been so primitive as to confine property ownership to males), and "handy person."

The third character, a longer line over a shorter line, does not normally occur alone, but when associated with another character signifies an increase or decrease.

The fourth character, 𓊲, is pronounced GNAM and means knowledge, and people grouped by nationality, or referred to by their ethnicity. It also means seeds or grain.

This is also the final character in the name Abraham, except that there the GN assumes its soft sound, O.

When we combine these two characters, 𓊦𓊲, the resulting character is now pronounced AM and OM. It means "mother" and "land mammal" and its component description is "consume-grain" and "multiply-seed."
is the common suffix in the original language for land mammals, i.e. they all have mammary glands and are (mostly) herbivores. Its OM pronunciation is used for land mammals such as CURELOM and CUMOM.

The combination of the four characters, 𓊕𓊜𓊖𓊕 is pronounced ADAM and means "father and mother," "parents," and "many." The logic of the adjective "many" comes from its component description "exalted-persons-multiply-nations."

This same word written in hieroglyphs is ⲥ𓊕, a beetle. The logic of this character is not the notion of a dung beetle creating itself from a ball of dung as Egyptologists claim, but rather the fact that all of the lines on the body (not the appendages) of the beetle precisely describe the indented muscle outlines on the frontal human torso. This font character is inadequate, but consult any original Egyptian hieroglyphic representation of the beetle and you can see what I mean.

An alternate hieroglyphic rendition for "Adam" is ⲣ𓊕 but without the jackal head. This is a representation of a sledge. The logic here is that Noah’s ark, upon which Adam’s body had been a passenger, was put on a sledge and dragged through the streets in a great annual celebration of the ark saving a remnant of mankind from the Flood.

As I explained in an earlier installment, this is also the origin of the German tribes cutting down a Tannenbaum, or fir tree, at the winter solstice, in commemoration of this tree [of which the ark was constructed] saving a remnant of Adam’s posterity from the Flood.

Adam ondi Ahman
I’ve heard it said that nobody has ever been able to translate the phrase "Adam ondi Ahman." This is a good example showing how the language of Adam deals with declensions.

It is written 𓊕𓊜𓊖𓊕𓊜𓊖𓊜. The breakout of the characters is:

𓊕𓊜𓊖, Adam, dative case: To Adam.
𓊖, ON, in this degree, land. The definite article must be supplied from context: the land.
𓊜𓊕, DI give, past participle, given.
𓊜𓊖𓊜𓊖, AHMAN, a title of the Savior, which in turn is formed of these descriptive elements:
𓊕𓊜, AM, a land mammal; in this sense, specifically a bull in reference to its powers of procreation, "multiply-seed."
𓊜𓊖, AN, in the fifth, or highest degree, signifies heaven, the heavens, a celestial planet, or God.
𓊜𓊖𓊜𓊖𓊜𓊖, AHMAN, signifies "the Bull of Heaven," a title of the Savior equivalent to the Bridegroom.

In 𓊕𓊜𓊖𓊕𓊜𓊖𓊜𓊖𓊜𓊖, 𓊜𓊕𓊖𓊜 is in the instrumental case, "by Ahman."

So the literal translation of 𓊕𓊜𓊖𓊕𓊜𓊖𓊜𓊖𓊜𓊖 is "To Adam, the land given by Ahman," or in good translation, "The land given by Ahman to Adam."
In hieroglyphs, "I•U••" is written 𓀲𓁔𓁔 (without the jackal head on the first character) and can also be written 𓀲𓁔𓁔𓁔.

Ale
One of the first things that occurred to me many years ago in this scripture: “Behold, I am God; Man of Holiness is my name; Man of Counsel is my name; and Endless and Eternal is my name, also” (Moses 7:35) was the fact that He said "IS My name" rather than "ARE My names." This proved to me that the language of Adam was iterative.

Recall that 𒈨𒈨 = LU meaning "person" or "people" in the language of Adam, and remember that in the language of Adam, 𒈨𒈨 is composed of 𒈨 KU, garment, and 𒈨 creature, person, individual.

Here it is: if we put an 𒈨 in front of it, it now becomes 𒈨𒈨𒈨 and every Assyriologist in the world will tell you it is pronounced "ILU" and means "God."

Once again, the Assyriologist is half right. I told you before that the final U is a grammatical suffix. It is NOT pronounced when used in that way.

Rather, its function is to shift the preceding vowel, just as a final E in English shifts the preceding vowel: FIN > FINE, etc.

The correct pronunciation in Assyrian of 𒈨𒈨𒈨 is ALE rhyming with "PALE" the same as in the language of Adam, and means God and its component description is "Exalted Man."

In the hieroglyphic writing this is 𓀲 and has the same pronunciation and meaning (although the Egyptians later pronounced it RA – remember the Egyptian R-L transformation) and has the descriptive meaning of "Man of Counsel," the circle representing the round table around which the counselors sat. [Compare the hieroglyph PAUT].

The word for deity in the language of Adam written in Phoenician characters is composed of two characters, written right to left.

The first character looks exactly like our V and is pronounced AH. It is the ancestor of our letter A.

This character means man, without, supreme.

The second character looks like a backward L and is the ancestor of that letter.

It is pronounced LISH and means holiness, end, council, intelligence, glory or power, mercy, and justice.

When joined together in succession, the new joint character is now pronounced ALE and it means God.

Putting these together we have:
1. Man of Holiness.
3. Without end, eternal.
4. Supreme intelligence, glory, mercy, justice.

This is something I discovered back in 1966.
Amen
What does the word “AMEN” mean? I have heard lots of silly speculations, but I have never seen anything remotely close to an accurate translation, not anywhere. In the modern Hebrew New Testament, the word is pressed into service to answer the equivalent of “Verily” in the King James version. The word is nothing more nor less than a period in the language of Adam. It simply means - this is the end of what has preceded. Period.

Babylon
Ask anyone what is meant by "Babylon" when used figuratively in the scriptures and he will say "the world," which is no answer at all. "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son..." "For God so loved Babylon?"
Babylon in Babylonian cuneiform is 𒁹𒈧Евро𒈦 KI.
This is pronounced KA DIMIRRA KI:
 הולדת: KA, council.
𒀭𒀭: AN, god. 𒀭𒈧Евро𒈦 DIMMIRA, of the gods.
𒈦: KI, land.
"Council of the gods - land" refers to a government created on earth counterfeiting the councils in heaven. [In heaven, members of this council hold the high title of "Man of Counsel" (cf. Moses 7:35) which is the highest rank of the four: Prophet, Priest, King, Man of Council. There are lower councils and higher councils and a supreme council.] This is counterfeited on earth by creating a Supreme Council which presides over lesser councils, which are, in fact, dictatorships wielding absolute power. The supreme dictatorial power in these earthly counterfeits is vested not in the president, but - you guessed it - the Secretary General. In Russia, where the first such government was set up in our time, this supreme council is called the Верховный Совет which means exactly the same thing. It is composed of twelve ministers. In practice, we rarely translate the Russian word for "council," совет, and simply call them "Soviets."

Beth Ka – Mortality and other States of Existence
Another bit of ancient commentary wandering off from scripture. In order that this concept may be understood, we must first understand our own nature, which is known to many except for the translations, which I will cite here. These are not my discoveries, as I say, except for the translations.

Our first form of existence is called KHU, intelligence, which is eternal, but has no estate and therefore no real agency. The possibility of agency is inseparable from estate or abode.

Our second form of existence was called KA, spirit, also known to many as the first estate, wherein we acquired our spirit bodies. It is commonly known that the KA represents our completed personality - it grows to maturity and perfection but never ages or deteriorates. Gender and all other attributes are perfectly defined at this stage, as is also commonly known. If you want to know what your KA
looks like, get a picture of yourself at age 33 in prime health. The KA, or spirit, can only be born of resurrected, immortal parents.

Our third state of existence is called בֶּית קא (BETH KA), which may be translated as body and spirit, second estate, and abode of change. This is the mortal state we are now in. BETH is the ancestor of the Hebrew ב (BETH) meaning house, home, abode, institution, or condition. Our words BODY, ABODE, ABIDE, etc., all related to the idea of a place of residence. The second word (KA) is preserved in the Japanese verb which will not reproduce gracefully here in kana nor kanji but is pronounced KA-ERU and means “to change,” “-eru,” being the verb infinitive suffix, also analogous to the infinitive –R suffix of the Romance languages we know so well in the West.

Our fourth state of existence begins at the death of our mortal body, and is called אל-בֶּית קא (AL BETH KA), which means without abode of change, or in other words, a spirit who has experienced mortality, and is now returned to his former state, equipped with the changes experienced in that mortality. Compare Joseph Smith’s Egyptian Alphabet and Grammar “al beth” – angels or disembodied spirits.

Our fifth and final state of existence is called אל-קא-בֶּית (AL KA BETH), which means without change of abode, and begins at the time of the resurrection, wherein our spirit returns to the place of interment of the mortal body, in the company of the person we are sealed to, generally husband or father, who has been resurrected and thereby holds the priesthood of resurrection (which is impossible to be held in mortality by those born of a mortal father), and by that power, commands the elements constituting our mortal frame to return from wherever they may be, from the four quarters of the earth, to clothe the spirit with its original physical body once again, with a bond that is eternal, by which means the body and spirit can never be separated again. Compare Joseph Smith’s Egyptian Alphabet and Grammar, “Al cabeth” – angels in an unalterable immortal state.

Cherubim
Cherubim: The warrior class of angels. This is preserved in the Arabic بَكْرَة KCHARB as any Arabic scholar knows.

Deseret
What was the reason the Jaredites brought honeybees with them? See if you can answer before reading ahead. Ready? Honey was a benefit, to be sure, but it was not the main issue. They were traveling through uncharted regions. By following the honeybees they would be led to areas having water fit for drinking. I think I did already mention that a millennium and a half later they had studied the honeybee sufficiently to be able to incorporate this technology into the Liahona which Ether delivered to the door of Lehi’s tent during the night before they were to continue on their journey.
Egyptian records state that Abraham had succeeded in researching the biochemistry of honeybees to the extent that he was able to incorporate this technology into a device enabling him to detect underground pools of water, which in turn enabled him to let his nephew Lot greedily choose the fertile plain, leaving to him the barren desert, and still come out on top with his cattle raising business. The Jaredites had already emigrated, so they would have had to discover this independently.

The word “honeybee” when spelled out in the language of Adam is composed of four hieroglyphs. A close approximation can be found in Gardiner, op. cit., p. 57, “Dshrt.” His translation is correct but incomplete. For a complete translation, see my previous installment wherein I translate “deseret” through all its degrees. Gardiner omits the rectangle, which should follow the first hieroglyph; in its complete form the rectangle should have the vertical wavy lines inside it. On the other hand, the final character Gardiner uses is merely a determinative, indicating that the previous character should, in the way he uses the word, be interpreted “land” which is correct, although when it applies to a honeybee it has the meanings I have mentioned below.

The first hieroglyph represents the verb “find.” When used alone, the character is pronounced by Egyptologists as “QM.”

The second hieroglyph means “a pool of water” or “water coming out of a rock”, implying chemically and biologically pure water. It is the same hieroglyph that we see under the Savior’s throne in the Hall of Judgment, i.e. a rectangle (the hieroglyph for a stone) with wavy vertical lines (the hieroglyph for water) which John mentions in Revelation.

The third is the preposition “for” and the hieroglyph is the ancestor of the French “pour” and the Spanish and Portuguese “para” and the Italian and Latin “per”, that is, the original hieroglyph had both these sounds (PR) and meanings “for” associated with it; of course it is also the ancestor of the English word “for” and the German “für”, all preserving the same meaning.

The fourth and final hieroglyph represents a grain, a seed, or a loaf of bread - it can mean any or all of these.

Now you know the meaning of the word “honeybee” in the language of Adam: “Find a pool of pure water for seeds and bread” i.e. find water suitable for plants and for man. This is the name Adam chose for the honeybee, knowing its attributes. Of course you know it is pronounced “DESERET.” And I already gave you, in a previous installment, the translation of that word through its degrees.

Every name of every animal (and plant!) in the language of Adam is a description of the animal or plant such that you can recognize it by its appearance and know what purpose it serves to benefit man. I will present these translations as time and circumstance permit, as we go through each ancient record and discuss each subject treated.
Gazelam
Gazelem (Alma 37:23) should be transliterated Gazelam. Gazelam means "the brilliant one." Gazelam was the name of the translator of the book, in the First Estate.

Gopher גפר
(Genesis 6:14) This is a transliteration of the Egyptian hieroglyph (Käfer) which is represented by the beetle hieroglyph ♂, which any German scholar will immediately recognize as the word for beetle in present-day German, and which Egyptologists correctly translate as "creation" but should more accurately be translated as "the first creation, i.e. Adam" when applied to a person, and when applied to a wood or material, signified the wood of which the Ark was made, which was the wood of the fir tree.

The wood of which the Ark was made is the ancestor of what we would call Douglas Fir. It is for this reason that the ancient German tribes would cut down a fir tree "Tannenbaum" at the winter solstice and bring it into the house and decorate it - in commemoration of this tree saving the world from the Flood, and as a token that life goes on and the world will be relieved of its winter shroud with the spring thaw, just as the Flood waters also receded.

Hades

HADES
Remember that אדס HAH DEES (see here) is the name in the language of Adam of the place where people (bad people) go when they die? And remember that it means "without seed/glory"? And of course you didn’t even need to be told that it is the ancestor of the Greek word borrowed from Egyptian, Άδης also written Άδης which has come down to us unchanged as Hades.

Another interesting expression in the language of Adam is preserved in Sumerian without change as ♂ MU. The two characters together mean "son" or "offspring." Separately, ♂ MU is the ancestor of our word “do” pronounced exactly the same way and meaning exactly the same thing - make or do. [The defective pronunciation of the o is a hangover from Anglo-Saxon, where o was pronounced U, just as the f in “of” is a defective hangover pronounced as in Saxon where every “f” was pronounced “v”). MU in the language of Adam, preserved in Sumerian without change, means “my” but it also means “name.”

In the language of Adam, the expression “have name” is the way of saying “fame” or “famous.” This is preserved in Chinese to this day, where 有名 YOU [pronounced YO] MING, “have name” means “famous.”

Now look at the value system embedded in the language of Adam: The opposite of אדס is ♂ MU. If one has not kept his ♂ MU, KA, First Estate, then he
cannot have BETH KA, a Second Estate, and therefore he cannot DU MU, have children and DU MU make a name, i.e. 有名 have renown but instead must inherit DAH TU HAH DEES, a kingdom below without glory/seed.

Now we are in a position to understand the curse placed upon Lucifer when he was denied a Second Estate because he did not keep his First:

“How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! [how] art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations! For thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High. Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit. They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, [and] consider thee, [saying, Is] this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms; [That] made the world as a wilderness, and destroyed the cities thereof; [that] opened not the house of his prisoners? All the kings of the nations, [even] all of them, lie in glory, every one in his own house. But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch, [and as] the raiment of those that are slain, thrust through with a sword, that go down to the stones of the pit; as a carcass trodden under feet. Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast destroyed thy land, [and] slain thy people: the seed of evildoers shall never be renowned. Prepare slaughter for his children for the iniquity of their fathers; that they do not rise, nor possess the land, nor fill the face of the world with cities.” (Isaiah 14:12-21)

You know that  is the hieroglyph in the language of Adam for posterity as well as for the Second Estate [which explains all the use of “walking” uprightly used in the scriptures]. So now you also know why depriving the Old Serpent, Lucifer, of his legs  was a visual hieroglyph of his being denied the Second Estate and therefore posterity.  also means posterity in Egyptian hieroglyphs. And you also know why the Savior instituted the ordinance of washing the feet of those who would stand to judge the world – that they would be clean from the blood and sins of the Second Estate. And now you also know why Isaiah said “How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet  of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation...” (Isaiah 52:7).

And now you also know why Joseph Smith chose the name Nauvoo for the headquarters of the church - it is the second word of that verse in Isaiah and occurs hardly anywhere else in the Bible, and unmistakably identifies the place of
origin of those who would place their feet \( \Delta \) upon the mountains to declare the good tidings, or the gospel. And now you have an even better idea perhaps of the meaning of shaking the dust off one’s feet \( \Delta \). Those who never have a chance to fill the measure of their creation by rearing a righteous posterity are blameless. But what does this say of those who have the opportunity and refuse to live up to it? I recall hearing Elder Washburn in a General Conference: “Those who limit their families are not living up to their covenants.”

Kaliburna
I brought up Excalibur; let’s finish it. It is commonly known that “Excalibur” is the Norman French way of writing what was originally “Caliburna” or, more correctly, KA LI BUR NA.

\(-\text{BUR}^{-}\). KA LI BUR NA. The BUR is formed of a square such as we see in the character \( \text{-BUR} \) but instead of the leading \( \text{-BUR} \) and the inserted \( \text{-BUR} \) there is a \( \text{-BUR} \) inside the box. If I cannot find complete fonts, at least I can describe the missing characters with the ones that are provided. And while I’m at it, I can express gratitude for those who have created such fonts. They are a darned sight better than nothing.

The box with the \( \text{-BUR} \) inside - the \( \text{-BUR} \) is the same character, rotated 90°, as the hieroglyph \( \text{-BUR} \), read MAH MAH, which constitute the first two characters in the name of the idolatrous god MAHMACKRAH, which all Egyptologists in the world read erroneously as HAPY. It signifies "water" and is the short form of \( \text{-BUR} \) (MU).

Getting back to our characters, \( -\text{BUR}^{-} \), the BUR which is the square with the character for water in it, means a cavity of a rock and, when there is water in it, it is the ancestor of the Hebrew word for a well, \( \text{-BUR} \).

The Hebrew בּאר, BEER as transcribed in the KJV OT really just means a hole in the ground; the full expression means a well of water.

This is why the expression "river of water" is also used, which would be redundant in English but not in Hebrew.

This BUR is also the ancestor of the English word "bore" meaning to drill a hole, the German "bohren" of the same meaning.

So, \( -\text{BUR}^{-} \), gives us:

\( -\text{BUR}^{-} \), KA, in this instance, an augmentative particle.

\( -\text{BUR}^{-} \), LI, which you already know is a classifier for long, slender objects.

So we have \( -\text{BUR}^{-} \), KA LI, a sword.

BUR, cavity or hole, ablative, from the cavity.

\( -\text{BUR}^{-} \), NA, a rock, genitive, of a rock.

So we have \( -\text{BUR}^{-} \), KA LI BUR NA, the sword from the cavity of the rock.

But wait; there’s more.
BUR NA just happens to be an idiomatic expression in the language of Adam, preserved without change in the earliest form of Sumerian, for "humility." So KA LI BUR NA means "the sword from the cavity of the rock" and "the sword of humility."

Recalling that the Savior was born in a khan, a stable dug out of the rock, we cannot fail to read the hieroglyph of His having been "born in humility" to lift up the rest of us.

Holy Ghost
In the language of Adam, the Godhead, i.e. the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are respectively compared to the sun, moon, and stars. It is easy enough to comprehend the nature and identity of the first Two, but I never met or heard of anyone who understood the Holy Ghost. Although I know the great prophets understood it perfectly, they did not, by any record I have been able to find, spell it out clearly in a way that everyone could understand it, in the languages in which their writings have been handed down to us. The Holy Ghost is not a certain individual, nor do we worship him, nor do we pray to him. It should be obvious from the eyewitness accounts that many spirits, all good or all bad, can abide in one mortal body, as we have many eyewitness accounts of both cases, but one spirit can only abide in one mortal body at a time. Therefore it is perfectly reasonable that the Holy Ghost should be compared to the stars of heaven - there are many of them. The Holy Ghost is not a god in the sense that we think of it, but rather the messenger boy of the Godhead. Therefore the office of the Holy Ghost is not permanent, but rather a temporary assignment given to a good spirit.

In the original language, the Holy Ghost is called the "lord of fifty." This is why it came upon the Apostles on the day of Pentecost. The good spirits assigned to this office do not act in their own behalf nor in their own name (cf. "Why inquiredst thou after my name, seeing it is secret?") but do exactly as they are commissioned, nothing more, and nothing less. These spirits may be either a KA or an AL BETH KA as explained below. They can not be anything else, nor can they be spirits assigned to another planet.

Liahona
Scholars have tried for years to translate the word Liahona, but they never got any part of it right. Once again, it is not Hebrew; it is in the language of Adam. LI, a classifier of long, slender objects.

This is the same character we find in KA LI BUR NA, which you know as Excalibur.

It is also the same character that occurs in the language of Adam term for pine trees, OACLI, “tree of needles.” A, the number 2.

It also refers to the second state of matter, liquid.
HO, the generic word in the language of Adam for all fowls; it means "tree-top-creature" and in full expansion means "the creature that announces the first light of morning."

It also refers to the ♂ that birds make in flight between heaven and earth, pointing out the direction in the sky according to the times, seasons, and locations, which is in the northern hemisphere north in the spring and south in the fall, in their annual migratory flight.

In the sense used here, it means to point out the direction of travel.

NA means a rock or other hard object, usually with writing upon it.

You may have noticed that this is the same NA we find in KA LI BUR NA.

So now with ♂ we have once again not a dumb, mindless label, but a complete description of the instrument in question: "spindles 2, one pointing the direction of travel; the other pointing to characters engraved around the periphery to spell out messages from time to time."

Lucifer

What does the name Lucifer mean? I have never met or heard of anybody who had the foggiest idea. Derivation from Latin is a false etymology supposed to mean “light bearer.” The word is not Latin. LU means a person or a man, as we have already demonstrated. CIFER is preserved in Arabic cifr, a number, ancestor of our word “cipher”, and at the same time, ancestor of the Hebrew “sepher,” a written account. LUCIFER means “man of the accounts” or in other words, he was the secretary-treasurer of the Godhead. Any student of ancient history knows that secretary-treasurer were the same office because records were often kept on precious materials. It is known to many that Lucifer seeks to carry out his rejected plan of forcing everyone’s obedience by setting up Communist states here on earth. It is for this reason that the ruler of such countries is always the Secretary General, never the President. Lucifer’s position in the council of heaven before his fall was analogous to that of Judas Iscariot, who was the treasurer of the Church during Christ’s ministry (John 12:6, John 13:29).

I want to answer a reader’s objection about the word Lucifer. I knew at the time I said that it was in the language of Adam, that sooner or later, somebody would point out that the word is in every Latin dictionary, even the cheap paperback pocket editions, as a bona fide Latin word, even conforming to Latin logic and etymology. But I wanted to wait till somebody asked before providing the explanation.

First, let me make the opposing case. "LUCIFER (lux & fero), era, erum, adj., bringing or bearing light. Ovid. equi, the horses of the moon. Lucret. pars Lunae, the illuminated part. Ovid. Luciferae manus (Lucinae), h.e. bringing to the light, and so, giving light. Cic. Diana Lucifera. Hence, Lucifer, eri, m. the planet Venus, the morning star, day star, Φωσφόρος." [Leverett’s Latin - English Lexicon, Boston, Wilkins, Carter, & Co., 1837, p. 503]

The word does not occur anywhere in Hebrew scriptures.
The word is used in certain religious rites as if it were from the language of Adam.
It occurs on the KJV translation of Isaiah 14:12, but the standard Masoretic Hebrew text has יִלֵּל which occurs nowhere else but which the KJV renders "Lucifer."
Luther translates that word and the two following it: "du schöne Morgenstern." I find no justification for the adjective.

My 1732 Greek Septuagint has εὐσφόρος which means "morning-bringer" and was a title of Venus, the "morning star."
The term "Lucifer" seems to come down to us from the Latin Vulgate, translated about 400 A.D.
Can we not now close this case and say we have proved that "Lucifer" is a word which is pure Latin and therefore not any older than the founding of Rome in the 8th century B.C.?

No. All that is necessary is to demonstrate that the word existed before the 8th century B.C. and we will have also demonstrated by inference that the word was inducted into their language by the Romans from a previous source. "Lucifer" was adopted by the Romans and dressed up in logic consistent with their language, as an epithet for Venus, the "morning star."

[Editor's note: any book of name etymologies also demonstrates that many names have different, often unrelated meanings in different languages. Different etymologies for names are commonly given, including Anthony (Latin – praiseworthy, Greek – flourishing), Armand (Latin – noble, German – soldier), Arthur (Irish – noble, lofty hill, Scottish – bear, English – rock, Icelandic – follower of Thor), Averill (French – born in April, English – boar-warrior). Bourne (French – boundary, English – brook stream), Brigham (English – covered bridge, French – brigade, troops), Calhoun (Irish – narrow woods, Scottish – warrior), Campbell (Latin, French – beautiful field, Scottish – crooked mouth), Canute (Latin – white haired, Scandinavian – knot). The fact that one etymology for Lucifer can be demonstrated in Latin does not prove that the word originated in Latin, nor that it does not have a different meaning in older languages.]

First, let’s examine the word יִלֵּל. After all, isn’t this word the center of the question? The two words after it mean “the son of the morning.” I have never seen it translated correctly. Hebrew scholarly tradition sidesteps the issue altogether and seems to accept tacitly the Vulgate label "Lucifer," which is in no way a translation of יִלֵּל but rather a substitution of one proper noun for another, related only by historical knowledge or tradition and not lexical affinity. יִלֵּל = יִלֵּל plus the Hebrew definite article ה. יִלֵּל means "the howling one." Does this describe Lucifer at the time his plan was rejected and he was thrust out of heaven?
Common words are never loan words, borrowed from another language. Loan words are almost always those expressing an article or concept with which we were previously unfamiliar. Thus when we find the word "rumput" in Malay signifying the green herbage that covers the ground, and we find precisely the same word in Egyptian hieroglyphic with precisely the same meaning, we may discard at once the notion that the Malays borrowed the word as if they did not have such a term in their own language, knowing that in their part of the world, they have always been surrounded by green ground cover.

On the other hand, proper nouns are almost always loan words. Every culture is so starved for new proper nouns that as soon as it encounters another culture, it will immediately begin borrowing its names and pressing them into their own service. Consider for example the great influx of Jaredite names that suddenly appear in the Nephite records as soon as the 24 gold plates were translated.

As other examples, consider the proper nouns Adam, David, Eden, Joseph, and so on. Any Hebraist will tell you they are all Hebrew words and conform to Hebrew lexical rules. This is because they have been adopted into their language from the earliest stage. A Hebraist will tell you that "Adam" is a generic word for "man" and is cognate with the word for "earth," ADAMAH. But he is unable to translate the word because it is not Hebrew. He will tell you that "David" means "beloved" but will be unable to show you the logic of this traditional meaning other than to show you that it is also their word for "uncle." He will not be able to translate "Eden" without restoring the correct original sound of the initial letter "ayin" which has been lost to modern Hebrew. And "Joseph," he will say means "he shall add" which is the only vestige left in Hebrew of the original matrix of meanings in the language of Adam. None of the Hebraist’s explanations are capable of proving that any of these words is exclusively Hebrew and did not exist in the language of Adam.

The name "Lucifer" is preserved in Finnish as "Loki" (later adopted by Nordic mythology). Tradition describes him as the “contriver of all fraud” and “lie-smith” (cf. “father of all lies” – Moses 4:4) in precisely the same way as the Egyptian records characterize "Satan," erroneously read "Set" or "Seth" by all Egyptologists in the world. And the Finnish language and Kalevala traditions (which drew from much earlier sources) appear to predate the existence of the Latin language, although this is difficult to document as many of the oral traditions were written only relatively recently. You know that "Lucifer" was his name in heaven before he was cast out, and "Satan" was his name afterward.

"Lucifer" occurs in the language of Adam as ֶלֶכֶףֶרֶת (LU-CIFER) where the final -U is not pronounced but serves to lengthen the preceding vowel as I explained earlier.

In the original language it is LU - CIFER and means "man of the accounts." The word "account" in English preserves the original dual meaning - account in the
sense of a written history, and account in the sense of a financial ledger. Lucifer, the man of the accounts, was the secretary-treasurer of the Grand Presidency of Heaven.

The roots of the word also exist in Hebrew as ספר, a book or written account, and in Arabic as كتاب which is the ancestor of our word cipher, a number. The original term included both meanings simultaneously, as we have seen in so many examples. Hebrew was around before Latin. So was Arabic. Now this term Lucifer was borrowed from a higher civilization and pressed into service by a lower one - as we may expect, with a concomitant degradation of its purity and intelligence. The first thing they did was separate the syllables incorrectly: LUCI-FER instead of Lu-cifer because neither LU nor CIFER has any meaning in Latin.

They knew that "the son of the morning" was always associated with this name, or had been before his fall, as also the notion of a morning star. The expression "morning star" does not occur in the OT, but "morning stars" does, only once, in the Book of Job 38:7, and it refers to a time before the creation of this earth.

Now, to apply a description of "light-bearer" to Lucifer is not justified in the lexicography of the original language, nor is it justified in a sense of basic physics to apply that label to the planet Venus. Venus is not a star. It is not a light bearer. It has no light of its own to bear. It merely reflects the light of our sun, as the earth does in turn to it. But by pressing it into that service, it makes good lexical sense to the Romans and it fits in very nicely with the rest of their language, their philosophy, and their notion of physics. It is said that we do the same thing in English with "so long" which is supposed to have been brought home by the crusaders from the Arabic سلام, salaam. Does "so long" mean anything in English when it is used in this way?

Have I demonstrated anything about the origin of the name Lucifer? To some, yes. To others, perhaps not. Once as the instructor I translated a simple term in a Sunday School class and an English woman asked, "How do you know?" Is there a point at which it becomes too expensive to educate an individual? At what point should I conclude that I am better off educating myself more, than attempting to share with others what I already have?

Mammon
MAMMON does not mean "wealth" or anything of the sort, nor can such speculations explain the scriptural use of the term to represent those who hold power or authority (Luke 16:9, D&C 82:22). Mammon is a third person singular indefinite pronoun. It refers to whomever happens to be in power at the time. In modern English, about the closest rendition would be “bureaucrats." “Ye cannot serve God and bureaucrats” - in other words, do not let those currently in positions of power or influence in your society determine your moral standards for you. We must, as good citizens, be subject to the powers that be, honoring
every man in his station, obeying laws, etc., but for the exercise of our conscience, we are accountable only to our Maker.

Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin
MENE, MENE, TEKEL U PHARSIN (Daniel 5:25) is in the language of Adam and illustrates the iterative nature of the language.

I will cite only one example: In the first degree, it means, a time, times, and half a time, or in other words, three and a half times, which in this instance, meant periods of five years. Belshazzar had reigned 17½ years. Therefore, Daniel knew that his time was up. The rest of the translation goes on in like manner to say that the kingdom would be smitten by the sword and so on. This will all be obvious once the original language is understood.

Nephi
Countless scholars have tried to translate Nephi but none have succeeded. It is not Hebrew. It means “the fire of My mouth” and is an allusion to one who destroys the enemies of the Lord’s people, specifically, to one who destroys captains of fifty of the enemy host, as mentioned in the first chapter of the second book of Kings. His father was given a similar name for the same reason, as anyone familiar with the Bible should know.

Nephi is written אֲשֶׁר שֶׁל סֵפֶר. אֲשֶׁר. NE is composed of:
The two horizontal lines meaning increase or diminish, suggested to the mind by the fact that one is longer than the other.
ﻜ GNAM, seed or grain.
The two characters, when joined, כ AM, now mean consume-grain, and is the ancestor of the Russian word for "eat" in the first person singular, я ем, "I eat."
The third character, כ in ancient transcription was OAC where the C may be hard K or soft TS. It means "tree," "wood", and "two cycles of perfection," i.e. the number 120.
Now you see that the number 100 for "the age of a tree" is a scribal error. Yet, this is the ancestor of the Slavic word for 100, сто, the original character read in the opposite direction, which as I said several times already, is a characteristic of all syllables in the original language.
Of course, it is also the ancestor of Sanscrit शत sata, hundred.
כ is also the ancestor of the Hebrew word for tree, with precisely the same transcription, OAC, soft C, pronounced "ETS" in modern Hebrew.
And again, it is the ancestor of our words "oak" and the AC in "acorn" meaning "oak-seed."
The characters כ, when combined with another character כ, simply means "eat" or "consume."
What do you suppose Ꜫꜰꜱɪ means? Of course! Consume-wood is the expression for "fire" in the language of Adam. Isn't it nice that everything is descriptive; we are never left at the mercy of mindless labels? Yet we do not have to say "AM OAC" because the efficiency of the language condenses all this to the single syllable NE meaning "fire."

The penultimate character is ꜫ. This is pronounced HVID and refers to the full spectrum light radiated by the sun, the sun itself, and the attributes of the sun. It is also pronounced PU in which case it means "mouth," and RA and EL in which case it means "God" or a celestial being or sun or star. Its hieroglyph equivalent is ⲫ with precisely the same matrix of sounds and meanings.

Followed by the character Ꜫ, ASH, it renders it possessive in the first person. Ꜫ is pronounced PHI and is the ancestor of the Greek character Φ through Phoenician from Egyptian, where the vertical line in the Egyptian performs precisely the same function as the horizontal line in cuneiform. It represents one planet or star being eclipsed by another [JS].

So now you see the complete logic and descriptive power of the name Ꜫꜱɪ, Nephi, which means "the fire of My mouth," and if you read the little story of Elijah calling down fire from heaven to destroy the captains of fifty, or the enemies of the Lord's chosen people, you can see why he was named this, and you can see exactly what was going through his mind as he stood over the drunken Laban with his own sword, being commanded by the Holy Ghost to execute the Law of Moses as being the primary offended party in multiple capital offenses.

Nephi's name in hieroglyphs is simply Ꜫ, a single square sail. It was pronounced NEPHI by the Egyptians. By 1875 it is transliterated NEF by Le Page Renouf. By 1900 Budge has it as NIFU. Later scholars have gone far afield. By 1927 Gardiner has it as something utterly unrecognizable, HETU, but he also ascribes it as the determinative for NFY which he translates as "skipper." [Gardiner, Egyptian Grammar, p. 499]. You can see why this hieroglyph was selected to represent Nephi as the crowning achievement of his career. We are reminded of his superhuman determination to carry out what was required at his hands by Providence, when, instead of whining about the impossibility of the task, simply responded with "Whither shall I go that I may find ore to molten, that I may make tools to construct the ship?" (1 Nephi 17:9-10).

Nephi is mentioned many times in the Egyptian Book of the Dead, and in one place it even gives the translation from the language of Adam into Egyptian, of his name: SHU DADA NIFU EM HEH EN REF as Budge transliterates it and he translates it almost correctly as “Shu, giving winds of fire of his mouth” but which should be translated as “the heavens [i.e., God] gave Nephi to be the fire of His mouth.” [Papyrus of Ani, Plate X, Chap. XVII, p. 44, Budge, 1895, Dover reprint.]
Tigris River

In the original language the Tigris River is expressed by four hieroglyphs:

The first \( \text{ primera } \) is a generic term for water.

The second \( \text{ segunda } \) is a generic term for a passageway, but it has the character for water inside it.

The two combined \( \text{ primera } \text{ segunda } \) simply mean "a river of water" which in the old language was not redundant as it is in English.

The third hieroglyph \( \text{ tercera } \) is repeated. It has these meanings: plural, twelve, [Assyrian Grammar, Mercer, 1921, p. 84], to cut; division; to roll stormily; reverence; a fixture [Elementary Grammar ... of the Assyrian Language, Sayce, 1875, p. 2]; plural [Assyrian Language, King, 1901, p. 72]; one who sees [Systematische Zeichenliste, Schumerische Grammatik, Deimel, Rome, 1939, p. 10]; two; multitude; brother; dual; common, mutual; hole, cavity; to penetrate, perforate; to part, separate; secret; open, discover; empty, drain, remove waste; press, compress; stink; hurry along; flow quickly [Liste der gebräuchlichsten Keilschriftzeichen mit ihren Urbildern und den Hauptbedeutungen, op. cit., pp. 1-2]. We have a complete description of the river from these meanings: it cuts through the earth and divides the lands; it rolls stormily, it is a permanent feature of the landscape [fixture] which must be treated with respect; it has many tributaries [plural]; it reveals what was not seen by removing the overburden; it is one of two similar rivers - there is another like it [Euphrates]; it is common to many communities; it empties the land of both water and waste; by so doing it emanates foul odors of sewage of many cities; it has many rapids and generally flows quickly. Such is the description of the Tigris River four thousand years ago, and such is the descriptive power of the old language.

Zion

The word ZION represents the "pure in heart" (D&C 97:21). A complete translation is given below.

This is written \( \text{ primera } \text{ segunda } \text{ tercera } \) and consists of two compound characters, \( \text{ primera } \text{ segunda } \text{ tercera } \text{ quinta } \) ON.

The first compound character \( \text{ ZI } \text{ segunda } \text{ tercera } \) is composed of the characters \( \text{ tercera } \), \( \text{ tercera } \) (twice), and \( \text{ quinta } \).

The first character of this compound \( \text{ tercera } \) is pronounced ASH and is a multiplier. It means to give; it also means land and the number six.

The second character \( \text{ tercera } \) means a person, man, creature. It occurs twice (\( \text{ tercera } \)).

The third character \( \text{ quinta } \) is pronounced SHEH and means "grain" or "seed."

The components of the first compound character \( \text{ primera } \text{ segunda } \text{ tercera } \text{ quinta } \) are therefore \( \text{ tercera } \) a multiplier, \( \text{ tercera } \) a person, \( \text{ quinta } \) seed, offspring. Together these characters
mean “multiply-person-person-seed,” or in English syntax, "two persons multiply seed," an allusion to the power of procreation, and hence pure, virtue, power. It also signifies female or females in the same sense as the Russian (жена wife / женщина woman) and Greek (Gr. γυναίκα - woman, the z hardens to a g, root of modern words like “gynecology”) words descended from it, in respect of their generative powers. This corresponds closely with Joseph Smith’s translation in the Egyptian Alphabet and Grammar of the syllable “ZI” as representing in the first degree, a woman or unmarried female, and in higher degrees, conveying the concept of “one possessing greater beauty, modesty, and virtue.” Compare the Greek name for Eve, ζωη “Zoe” = life. You can see that when individuals and societies become corrupted, their language also necessarily becomes corrupted. In a corrupt society, the inseparability of these principles would be lost, and so the power, virtue, and purity of the language are also lost.

The second compound character in ZI ON is Ṣ, pronounced ON or AN. This is a short way of writing "exalted man" which is its meaning in the fifth degree. In the first four it is respectively heart or mind, water, land, and heaven.

The complete translation of ZION Ṣ--serif is pure in heart (D&C 97:21); a land of pure water; a land of virtue; the powers of heaven.

Ether
Ether has three meanings, one of which has been plagiarized on the Internet already, “prisoner.” The other two are “one who survives a battle” and “the last of a series.”
Omer means remote in time and space from the beloved homeland of Egypt.
Emer means return to the beloved homeland.
Shelem means a crown.
Zerin means “the ends of the earth.” It formed a boundary, beyond which no man could pass.
Ziff is platina in its naturally occurring form, alloyed with its five related refractory metals.

Dreams
An inspired dream is always given in the language of Adam. Three dimensional hieroglyphs are used. Joseph merely translated Pharoah’s dream. Vestigial cognate words can easily be found in modern languages for all of the hieroglyphs used.

For example ANO in Portuguese means a year; in Spanish it means a mule as representative of cattle. Therefore Joseph knew that seven cows (middle English “kine”, just as sow, singular, swine, plural) stood for seven years. The hieroglyph for river also meant time; this is preserved in the Slavic “reka”, river, “rok” a period of time.
Likewise, the “ears” of grain are preserved in Danish “aar” (pronounced “ohr”) and German Ohr (ear) and in our own English “(y)ear”. This does not deny Joseph’s inspiration in interpreting the dream; quite the contrary, it confirms it.

Sheep
The Savior referred to some as sheep, some as dogs, and some as swine. What did He mean? Was this a racial slur of some kind? No. In the language of Adam, the hieroglyphs for “sheep” mean “white garment creature.” In the first degree, it is the animal we know as a sheep, which is generally white, and provides garments for us. In the second degree, it is simply, “garment creature,” that is, the only creature who wears clothing, namely, man. In the third degree, white garment creature refers to those mentioned in the New Testament: “What are these which are arrayed in white robes?” (Revelation 7:13) who have taken upon themselves the teachings of the Savior and agreed, by covenant, to keep them. These are they who keep the covenant of Shem. In the fourth degree, it refers to those who are clothed with a white robe, having passed the Bar of Judgment.

The knowledge base of those who keep the covenant of Shem is that of independent knowledge. Of course they respect the credentials of scholars and professionals, but they know a few things for themselves without needing anyone else’s permission. When a prophet comes and prophesies, as Jonah did to Nineveh, they believe him, respond, and are usually spared.

Dogs
The word “dog” in the language of Adam means “change of heart” or “another heart.” It refers to those who live by the covenant of Japheth and will inherit the Terrestrial Kingdom.

The knowledge base of those who keep the covenant of Japheth is credentials and consensus. This is far more sensible than that of the lower covenant, but these people go with the flow, which works well enough most of the time, but when the flow is downhill as it inevitably becomes, they likewise perish in the flood.

Swine
The word “swine” - you guessed it - refers to those who keep the covenant of Ham and will inherit the Telestial Kingdom. The association in English of Ham with swine is not a coincidence. In the writings of Abraham, it is stated that Providence has overseen the course every language will take, and directed that course by prophecy and by promise to those who are born into it. Thus, it is likewise no coincidence that the wandering of the Israelites in the wilderness after rejecting the higher law and immediate entry into the Promised Land, comes down to us as the “wilderness of Sin” even though Hebraists may correctly point out that it is a short form of the Sinai mountains.
The knowledge base of those who keep the covenant of Ham is superstition. These people consult horoscopes and take them seriously, carry good luck charms, consider some numbers and days lucky and others unlucky, and so forth, none of which has any basis whatsoever in fact.

Noah and the Flood
I have not yet been able to tell you the hundredth part of how the language of Adam works. I have said very little about degrees, which give the original language its matrix structure, and absolutely nothing about its iterative nature, which makes translating it something like matrix algebra.

For example the first six characters of the account of Noah and the Flood are: UD BA ZI UD SU DU, which scholars do not translate at all but simply transliterate as a proper noun: "In that day, Ziusdudu." I don’t have it in front of me, so I am just scribbling this from memory. The last four characters are actually a triple pass iteration and should be translated as: "the Lord God extended the life of eight souls and made them a foundation for life with three races." I will explain the complete logic of this when we get to that record, but suffice it to say for now that ZI UD corresponds precisely with Ahman RA [= the Lord God], UD+SU=USHU="foundation"; "eight"; and "three" and is the same USHU that we saw in the hieroglyph β and SU = long; DU = make; soul; ZI = life. As I said, I will explain this in better detail when we get to it, but for now my time is gone.

The most striking thing in that record when I translated it some years ago was that Noah pronounced a baptismal prayer upon the earth when it was completely under water, by his priesthood authority, and in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. This knowledge is not had among men because this record has never been translated correctly.

Having inadequate fonts, fonts whose characters are scattered through two dozen files because nobody thought to do a frequency analysis before grouping the fonts into files, and a myriad other demands on my time that must be addressed, the going here has been slow, so I have all the more appreciation for your patience.

Historical Insights
Would you like to know how I discovered certain principles about the language of Adam?

The first clue I discovered when I was sixteen, in the Book of Ether:
“And the Lord spake unto Ether, and said unto him: Go forth. And he went forth, and beheld that the words of the Lord had all been fulfilled; and he finished his record; (and the hundredth part I have not written) and he hid them in a manner that the people of Limhi did find them” (Ether 15:33).
The above verse compared with this which occurs previously:
“And for a testimony that the things that they had said are true they have brought twenty-four plates which are filled with engravings, and they are of pure gold” (Mosiah 8:9).

Question: Is “the hundredth part” a mere expression, or does it really mean one percent?
Answer: The expression occurs only seven times in the thousands of pages of Holy Writ. Nowhere does it appear to be an exaggeration or a mindless expression.

Observation: The Book of Ether, representing less than 1% of the 24 gold plates of Limhi, in English translation runs from page 487 through page 518 in the current edition. It was slightly less in the edition I read in 1961 because of fewer footnotes. Nevertheless, 518-487=31 pages. Even allowing for the comments of Moroni, we get the idea that about three thousand pages of English text can be translated from the twenty-four gold plates of Limhi.

The CIA uses space count factors to determine how many words there are in a text. These factors represent the average number of words per character. For English, the factor is 5. That is, if you count all the characters and spaces in a line of text and divide by 5 you are supposed to be able to estimate the average number of words. On the line above starting with “factor,” for example, you have 96 characters and spaces according to Microsoft’s counter. Dividing this by 5, we get 96/5=19.2 words. According to Microsoft’s counter, again, the actual number is 20. Close enough for government work.

In my Chinese Book of Ether, the pages run from 656 to 698. 698-656=42 pages. Chinese is not a very compact language when dealing with foreign names.

Conclusion: The language of Adam is extremely compact, over one hundred times more so than any language on earth today. Apparently each character must have many meanings, an average of about twenty meanings each, or expanding to about twenty English words.

Observation:
“Behold, I am God; Man of Holiness is my name; Man of Counsel is my name; and Endless and Eternal is my name, also” (Moses 7:35). Here we have plural names in English, yet the singular verb is used, implying that all of the preceding titles are expanded from a single name. Apparently, the language of Adam is iterative, i.e. you have to go back and extract more than one meaning out of each character, with successive iterations.

Observation: In every case here, you have two separate ideas, the first being nominative and the second genitive, or both nominative with a conjunction.
Conclusion: Apparently declensions, prepositions, conjunctions, etc. are all implied in the language of Adam.

Conclusion: Apparently the name of deity in the original language is composed of two characters.

Conclusion: The first character must simultaneously convey the idea of man, and the notion of a privative, without, such as the Greek, Latin, and English A-privative, e.g. anomaly, anaerobic, amoral.

Conclusion: The second character must simultaneously convey the idea of holiness, counsel, and end.

Observation: The nearest equivalents in English would be the letters A and L respectively.

Deduction: These would correspond to the respective Phoenician letters V and L respectively, although anciently the L faced the left instead of the right.

Deduction: These two letters when placed together would be pronounced with the single syllable ALE such as EL in Hebrew.

Confirmation: Certain religious rites, past and present.

Deduction: One of the writing systems of the original language was the character set we call Phoenician.

Confirmation: The Kinderhook plates are written in a reformed Phoenician character set.

Observation:

“Therefore, verily, thus saith the Lord, let Zion rejoice, for this is Zion--THE PURE IN HEART; therefore, let Zion rejoice, while all the wicked shall mourn” (D&C 97:21).

Deduction: The word Zion in the language of Adam must consist of two characters, ZI and ON.

Deduction: ZI must mean pure; ON must mean heart.

Observation: The character ı is pronounced ZI and does mean pure.

Deduction: Apparently Sumerian cuneiform is one of the writing systems used by the original language.
Confirmation: Every Sumerian cuneiform character has multiple sounds and multiple meanings.

Observation: The name Noah occurs as NUH, NU, NO, and ON in the old languages.

Deduction: From this and many other instances, it appears that every character can be read either forward or backwards, depending upon the circumstances.

Observation: NO and ON mean heart and mind in both Egyptian and Greek.

Observation: The name of the Supreme Being in the Joseph Smith Grammar and Alphabet of the Egyptian Language is given as AH LISH which corresponds perfectly with our previous conclusions.

Deduction: Apparently the JS GAEL is not only the earliest form of Egyptian, but also the language of Adam, which the earliest form of Egyptian would be.

Observation: The JS GAEL uses both hieratic and hieroglyphic.

Deduction: Apparently the original language used four writing systems simultaneously: cuneiform, hieroglyphic, hieratic, and Phoenician.

Confirmation: The Michigan tablets use those four writing systems simultaneously.

There is a hundred times more, but I am out of time for now.

Book of Mormon Transliteration
In every case where proper nouns are transliterated from the plates of Nephi, the letters CH and CK each correspond to respective letters in the Semitic alphabet, both of which can be approximated in our language by a K sound. Thus, Chemish is pronounced Kemish, but the transliteration is correct. In every other case where the letter C is used in its transliterations, it stands for the Semitic letter Qoph and today’s scholars would transliterate it as a Q, but the C is actually more correct, and in all instances should be pronounced K. Thus Amlici is pronounced in English AM LICK EYE, never AM LEE SEE.

Overview of Translation Plans
Here's a roadmap of what follows. In most cases, I will select a few when we get there, and you may choose what you want translated:
Gothic - very few records; the gospel of Ulfilas.
Persian - very few records.
Mayan - a few records.
Anglo-Saxon Runes - about 75 short records. I won't do much here, since most of these have already been translated. I will simply call a few interesting things to
your attention. The runes themselves are interesting, though, in that they provide connecting links between languages that would otherwise be unscrutable.

Greek - Septuagint; New Testament codices; a few dozen other short records.
Hebrew - Masoretic OT - you may choose which part you would like retranslated.
I would recommend the first page or so of Genesis, which proves it was originally written in Akkadian cuneiform.
Arabic - thousands of records, ancient, classical, and modern. We can be very choosy here.
Coptic - a few dozen records.
Etruscan - very few manuscripts. We could do everything in one installment.
Sanscrit - only the Bhagavad Gita - interesting only from a linguistic standpoint.
Here we will simply call interesting points to your attention, showing how it is actually a dialect of ancient Egyptian, and therefore an essential part of our journey.
Assyrian and Babylonian cuneiform - hundreds of records. One thing that might interest you here is Nebuchadnezzar's account of the siege of Jerusalem, 588-590 B.C. I know that is a couple years off from the traditional chronology, but the traditional chronology is wrong. Together with the Masoretic account, we can get the history of the war from both sides.
Now the languages below go back to Day One and some records said to be in these languages are actually in a dialect of the language of Adam. We will probably want to translate everything, starting with the latest records and working back in time:
Akkadian cuneiform - dozens of records.
Phoenician - dozens. Unknown to scholars, some of these are in the language of Adam. The Kinderhook plates belong here, and we will translate them completely after translating all the other Phoenician records.
Hittite - dozens.
Ugaritic - dozens.
Egyptian hieroglyphic - ten thousand records. We will want to start with Ptolemaic Egyptian, the crudest form, and work back in time to determine exactly at what point the hieroglyphs lost their meaning and became meaningless syllables. The latest records will go very fast; the earlier ones will be more difficult and go slower but contain much more information.
Egyptian hieratic - these records as a rule contain ten times more information than their supposed hieroglyphic equivalents. Perhaps a hundred records, not counting Abraham's encyclopedia.
Sumerian cuneiform - some of these are Sumerian, some are in the language of Adam. We will start with the latest. Here we have perhaps a few dozen records but they are extremely information intensive.

Having done that, I will then be in a position to give you a complete dictionary and grammar of the language of Adam. You will already have many worked examples, and this will provide the set of tools showing how they work. By far the greatest treasure house of information is locked in the Egyptian and
Sumerian records, and some called Phoenician. I say “called” because I have found the language of Adam using all four writing systems - hieroglyphic, hieratic, cuneiform, and simplified hieroglyphic or “Phoenician.”

In my judgment, a full exposition of the language of Adam is the most valuable thing I can do here, so I think I should do it first. On the other hand, I would like to think that I have given you enough information here that you or some other scholar could now finish up when I am gone. But I have not told you how to do the most difficult part of all, and that is to break out the full meanings of the hieratic characters as used by Abraham. The only way I can do this is to translate the records for you, at which point of course you no longer need to be told how to do it. But I will explain everything as we go along. I do think that it would be best to translate all of the cuneiform records in my possession, then all of the hieroglyphs, then all of the Phoenician records, and finally, all of the hieratic.

The reason these languages are selected is that I think that they represent the absolute bare minimum background a person must have, in addition to a working professional knowledge of six dozen modern languages, to understand how the original language can be restored and translated. For example, in translating the character 𓊃 I called upon not only the common knowledge which all Egyptologists have that the character represents the sounds SHU and MAAT and that it represents the meanings Right and Truth, but also on the fact of my own observation that every character can be read in either direction so that SHU is USH or USHU and MAAT is TAAM or more accurately THUM as the singular counterpart of “Urim and Thummim,” but also that USH in various cuneiform languages means Foundation, Three, and Eight, that SHU represents the Third Member of the Godhead, or the Holy Ghost, that SHU is preserved in Chinese 书 SHU meaning that which is written, or book, that MAAT is the ancestor of the German word Macht and of the Japanese word MIRU, to see, and that in Egyptian it carries all tenses and moods of the verb such as see, seeing, having seen, having been seen, or one who has seen, i.e., an eyewitness, and so on, all of these language fragments need to be held in the mind simultaneously, or the full meaning is not conveyed, which is precisely what Joseph Smith attempted to explain in his Grammar and Alphabet of the Egyptian Language, but, alas, it was wasted on a world infested with idiots claiming to be scholars.

Therefore, if you will indulge me with your patience, I will walk you through the following languages in the following order, with the number of pages in each that I want to call to your attention. I consider this the bare minimum so that you can understand what I am trying to say.

Translation sequence and volume:
Hindustani: 34 pages.
Demotic: 125 pages.
Hieratic: 126 pages.
Phoenician: 172 pages.
Hittite: 218 pages.
Babylonian cuneiform: 250 pages. This fits here but I will actually do it after Assyrian below, for reasons that will be obvious when we get there.
Hindi: 258 pages.
Coptic: 265 pages.
Latin: 300 pages. At this point we'll translate Caesar's history and other interesting excerpts which will only take a day or two.
Persian: 306 pages.
Ugaritic: 374 pages. Ugaritic is practically a dialect of Akkadian, but this will give you a running start when we hit Akkadian.
Greek: 509 pages. Then we'll do the Septuagint Genesis and Isaiah.
Assyrian cuneiform: 620 pages. Then we'll do the five Babylonian books above from the British Museum.
Finnish: 647 pages.
Sanskrit: 703 pages.
Anglo-Saxon: 821 pages. Here we'll finish the AS records including a new translation of Beowulf.
Chinese: 822 pages. We'll take a look at the original analects of Confucius.
Akkadian: 920 pages
Hebrew: 1021 pages. Then we'll do the Masoretic Hebrew Genesis and finish Isaiah.
Arabic: 1036 pages. There's an interesting article on some hieroglyphs in the 100 year old leather bound *Al-Muqtatat*, the Arabic Scientific Digest, we will translate.
Sumerian: 1532 pages. [some of this is language of Adam]. At this point we will fill out the cuneiform matrix, which will constitute a comprehensive dictionary of the language of Adam. We'll do the full version translation of the Creation and Noah and the Ark and the Code of Hammurabi.
Hieroglyphic: 4298. [actually about 20,000 pages of records, much of which is language of Adam]. Here we'll finish up all the Egyptian records, the Book of Zenock, the Book of Enoch, the account of Eve finding the body of Abel, etc.
Language of Adam. Here we'll translate Abraham's Encyclopedia. It will actually go quite fast, because I won't have to stop and explain everything.

I think it will go very fast and you will be doubly benefited - by seeing how the language works on the one hand, and getting the benefit of the records being translated, on the other. I think it will surprise you how fast we get to number 21 and from then on we will be showing examples of the language of Adam constantly.