

The Voynich Manuscript: Decoded

Abstract

The Voynich Manuscript (VM) is an illustrated codex hand-written in a unique writing system whose pages have been carbon-dated to 1404-1438 CE.¹ The document has been studied by numerous cryptographers, but until this time no one has demonstrably deciphered the text. The Voynich Manuscript has been called “The World’s Most Mysterious Manuscript” and “The Book Nobody Can Read.” Sections of the manuscript appear to deal with strange plants and flowers, naked women lounging in pools of water, celestial bodies such as stars, the moon and the Sun, and kitchen spices and herbs. This research shows that the strange Voynich symbols code for Arabic. An equivalency table between Arabic letters and the Voynich characters is developed, and large sections of the Voynich text are translated, including pages picturing flowers, stars, spices and women. A 600-word dictionary of Arabic-Voynich-English was developed. Translation reveals that the text deals exclusively with the Cathars, a religious heresy prominent in the south of France in the 12th – 13th centuries. A hypothesis is developed that the patron funding production of the Voynich Manuscript may have been Alfonso V, king of Aragon/Catalonia and, King of Naples.

Keywords: Voynich Manuscript, Medieval Arabic, King Alfonso V, History of Cryptology, Cathars

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Introduction

The Voynich Manuscript (VM) is an illustrated codex hand-written in a unique writing system whose pages have been carbon-dated to 1404-1438 CE. A sample of the mysterious text can be seen in Figure 1. The codex consists of 245 pages in a small format of 22.5 x 16 cm, with several larger fold-out pages.

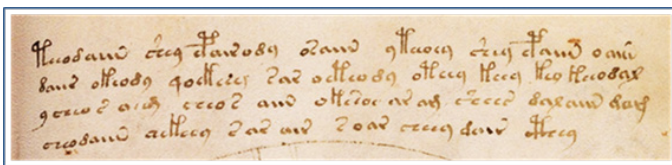


Figure 1 Sample Voynich Manuscript Text. Introduction to the Celestial Section, top of Page 67. <http://brblzoom.library.yale.edu/viewer/1006194>. Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, Yale University.

The document is named after Wilfrid Voynich, an antique book dealer from Poland who presented it publicly in 1910. In 1969, the book was donated to Yale University’s Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, where it is catalogued under call number MS 408.¹

The document has been studied by numerous cryptographers, but until this time no one has demonstrably deciphered the text.^{2,3} The Voynich Manuscript has been called “the world’s most mysterious manuscript”⁴ and “the book nobody can read.”^{5,6} It’s been called “an elegant hoax” and a “liturgical manual for the cult of Isis.” In 1921, John Manly, a Chaucer scholar, declared it to be the “most mysterious manuscript in the world.”⁷ Gordon Rugg concluded that “The features of Voynichese are inconsistent with any human language,”⁸ and continued saying that he could not prove that the manuscript was a hoax,⁹ but that the hypothesis is “indeed feasible.”¹⁰ After years of study, Robert Brumbaugh ended up calling the Voynich Manuscript “nonsensical.”

The celebrated cryptologist William Friedman (1891-1969), who had decrypted the Japanese Imperial Navy “Purple” code in the early days of World War II, devoted considerable work to decode the Voynich manuscript, but Friedman ultimately abandoned his efforts when he failed to make any progress.¹¹ His conclusion was that the text was a series of code words indecipherable without a dictionary of code definitions. Its intractable cipher has made the Voynich a famous case in the history of cryptography, the subject of unending speculation.

The New York Times has called the Voynich Manuscript the “white whale of the code-breaking world.” In 1975 Robert Brumbaugh called it “a kind of Mount Everest for cryptanalysts.” A statistical analysis of the VM text by Torsten Timm and Andreas Schinner in 2019 supported the so-called “hoax hypothesis,” i.e., interpretation of the text as a set of meaningless strings of unrelated script characters.

Fanciful claims of authorship have been made. Voynich himself, who purchased the manuscript found in the Jesuit Collegio Mondragone in Italy, suggested that it had been written by Roger Bacon, but this conjecture was disproven. In 1976, Robert Brumbaugh published a decoding of the manuscript claiming he had detected a cipher for “Roger Bacon” encrypted as the number 2675221365. Brumbaugh later concluded that the VM was a treatise on the Elixir of Life written in Middle High German that “makes perfect sense.”¹²

Scholars have speculated that the underlying language may have been French, Spanish, Ladino (a dialect of Spanish spoken by Sephardic Jews), Berber, Occitan (the medieval version of proto-French used in what is today’s southwest France), Hebrew, Provençal (spoken in medieval southeast France), West German dialects of Flanders from the 12th century, Basque, “medieval Galician”, Yiddish, and even Nahuatl or Mazatec/Otomanguean, an indigenous language of the Indians of Central Mexico!¹³

In 2019 an article by Gerald Cheshire in Romance Studies claimed that the VM was written in “proto-Latin,” an unspecified tongue, a

suggestion firmly refuted by Artemij Keidan in 2019.^{14,15} Leo Levitov declared that the manuscript contains the Isis rituals of Cathars, a religious group in mediaeval southern France.¹⁶ He also claimed that it is a gynecology text. None of these guesses furthered the translation of the Voynich^{17,18,19}

The manuscript’s roughly 245 pages, including fold out pages contain several distinct sections: botanicals²⁰ (multiple detailed drawings of plants), pp. 1-66; a sub-section of plants dealing with herbs and spices; the “balneological” section featuring bathing women, pp. 75 to 84; and the celestial section, pp. 67 to 73, showing zodiacal diagrams with stars centered on zodiac symbols such as Capricorn (the goat), Gemini (the twins), and Libra (a pair of scales).

The entire Voynich Manuscript is available on the internet in high resolution images provided by Yale’s Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. A useful index to these images is provided on the internet at a site managed by René Zandbergen (<http://www.voynich.nu/>).

The present study decodes the mysterious Voynich script for the first time, and demonstrates that the underlying language of the encrypted text is Arabic (Figure 2).

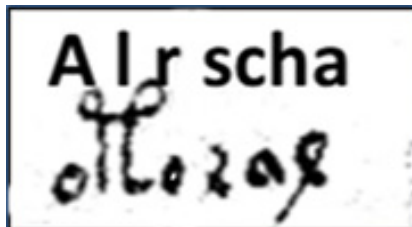


Figure 2 The Name of the Star Al Rescha in VM Script. The VM characters spell out A-L-A-R-S’ (the // is silent).

1. The Key to Decoding the Voynich

In famous cases of decoding an unknown text, a cryptanalyst would find some feature of the unknown script that coded for some known text. This is what Jean-François Champollion did when he successfully decoded ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics using the known names of Egyptian pharaohs, and it is the same technique that Alan Turing used during World War II to decode messages of the German High Command.

This project used the same technique. The Voynich Manuscript is filled with drawings of what appear to be hundreds of stars, each with a label written in the mysterious Voynich characters. On page 70v2 of the Voynich Manuscript is an illustration of a zodiacal constellation sign, obviously Pisces, with two fish, each with a cord coming from the mouth of the fish (Figure 3).

Ancient myth places a star where lines from the fishes’ mouths meet, a star named Al Rescha in Arabic. The Voynich image also shows cords extending from the fishes’ mouths meeting at a star, labeled in the Voynich lettering (Figure 2).

I assumed that this Voynich word spelled out “Al Resha,” an assumption that would yield four possible phonic equivalencies to Arabic letters: A, L, R, S (Figure 2). Most of the visible stars in the night sky carry Arabic names, Arabic versions of Greek names assigned by the astronomer Ptolemy. This connection led me to suspect that the captions of other stars in the Voynich Manuscript might also spell out the Arabic names of stars.

Here was a word from the Voynich text that corresponded to a modern term, yielding script equivalencies to four letters. Not only did this clue provide phonic values of four VM characters, it

also confirmed that script was written from left to right. Further, it provided evidence that the other star names pictured may have been labeled with their original Arabic names. In Arabic, nouns frequently begin with the /al/ sound, corresponding to the English word “the.” Large numbers of the star names found in VM quires 9 – 12 begin with the same two Voynich script symbols used at the beginning of the word “Alresha.” It was, therefore, a logical probability that these were Arabic star names, voiced like celestial terms in English beginning with the /al/ sound — Arabic names that are still in use today, like Kaff (the Palm), and Hamal (the Ram) a quire is eight leaves.



Figure 3 The Two Fish of Pisces in the Voynich Manuscript, pg. f70v2, <http://brbl-zoom.library.yale.edu/viewer/1006200>. Note the cords attached to the mouths of the two fish, and the star where the cords are knotted together. Today this star is named Alresha, pronounced “Arrisha.” Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, Yale University.

This hypothesis turned out to be correct, for I then had discovered the Arabic name for dozens of stars featured in the Voynich Manuscript. A list of 20 of these star names is provided in Figure 4 below.

Common name	Arabic name (transliteration)	Name in Arabic	Voynich Word	Common name	Arabic name (transliteration)	Name in Arabic	Voynich Word
1 Acamar	Ākhir	آخر	o x s o ?	11 Atik	al-Ātiq*	عائق	o e e e o
2 Alchibah	al-Khibā’**	الخباء	e e e e e	12 Azha	Āshiyānah	اشيانه	o l l a g
3 Alcor	al-Khawwār	الخوار	o l l e o ?	13 Caph	al-Kaff**	كف	e e o e e
4 Alphecca	Al Fakkah*	الفكة	o e e e e e e e e	14 Cursa	Kursiyy	كرسي	e e e o e a g
5 Algol	al-Ghūl*	الغول	o e e e o	15 Fomalhaut	Fum al-Hūt	فم الحوت	o e e e e e e e e
6 Alkes	al-Ka’s	الكس	o e e e e	16 Heka	al-Haq’ah	الهاقة	o e e e e e e
7 Alsuhaul	Suhayl	سهيول	o e e e e	17 Keid	al-Qaid	القيض	o e e e e
8 Alya	al-Alyah	الاية	o e e e e e e e e	18 Lesath	al-Las’ah	اللسة	o l l a e
9 Ankaa	al-Anqā’	العنقاء	o e e e e e e e e	19 Mizar	al-Mi’zar*	المنزر	o e e e e
10 Arresha	ar-Rishā’	الرشاء	o e e e e e e e e	20 Nekkar	al-Baqqār*	البقار	o e e e e e e

Figure 4 Arabic Names of 20 Stars Appearing in the Voynich Manuscript.

This Alresha star label was the key that unlocked transliteration of the Voynich Manuscript. The task to translate further was plain: to choose a short star name with five Voynich symbols in which four of the letters are found in the word “Alresha”; this might allow one to deduce the phonic value of the fifth character.

Thus, slowly and painstakingly, it was possible to build a table of phonic equivalencies between the graceful Voynich script and modern Arabic star names assigned by the International Astronomical

associated letter is doubled in value. Because the Voynich Manuscript was written before diacritical marks were introduced into Arabic, the VM script has no diacritical markings. This can be a problem in translation, because the meaning of some words is clarified by diacritical marks.

Arabic has several characters that English does not have, including the hamza, as in /علاء/. It should be noted that the method of transliterating Arabic into English used in this study is known as Arabeyes, found at <https://en.bab.la/dictionary/ab.la>, which is somewhat different than the system used in the popular website GoogleTranslate. In the Arabeyes system, the hamza is represented by an apostrophe, while in the GoogleTranslate system it is represented by /ea/.

2. The Voynich Zodiac Test

To test the accuracy of the Voynich script-to-Arabic equivalencies (Figure 7), the Voynich script symbols were employed to determine if they would produce the Arabic names for zodiac signs found in the VM zodiac diagram (Figure 12). This would be a test of twelve words, one for each traditional zodiacal sign: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, and so on. Figure 9 shows the twelve Voynich script words on the zodiac graphic in the Voynich Manuscript. A list of the Modern Arabic names of zodiac signs is shown Figure 7, and the test was to determine if the Voynich equivalencies in Figure 9 could generate these Arabic zodiac terms.

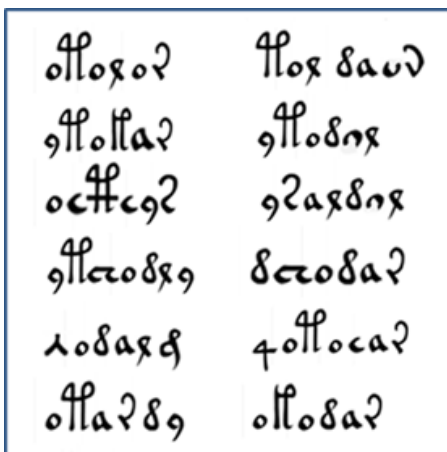


Figure 9 Words on the Voynich Manuscript Zodiac. From the VM graphic, it is impossible to know which sign each of these words represents.

1	Aries Al Hamal : الحمل
2	Taurus Athawr : الثور
3	Gemini Al Jawa' : الجوزاء
4	Cancer Assaratan : السرطان
5	Leo Al Asad : الأسد
6	Virgo Al `athra' : العنراء
7	Libra Al Mizan : الميزان
8	Scorpio Al `aqrab : العقرب
9	Sagittarius Al Qaws : القوس
10	Capricorn Al Jadi: الجدي
11	Aquarius Addalu : الدلو
12	Pisces Al Hüt : الحوت

Figure 10 The Twelve Zodiac Signs in Modern Arabic and Modern English.

The results of this verification test are shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12. The results of this twelve-word test were encouraging: Three transliterations are identical with modern Arabic (Gemini, Taurus and Leo) and three are quite similar (Aquarius, Sagittarius and Virgo). Two of the zodiac terms were found to be Cathar religious terms; no match could be found for the other four terms. The heretical religious faith of Catharism in the VM is discussed below.

VM	VM	Unvowel-ized Latin Sign	English/ Arabic Word for the Sign	The Sign in Arabic	Comment
1	0110x02	ALAD'	Aquarius	Addalu الدلو	Very Close, but VM has the L in wrong place. 0110 translates as D.
2	0110x04	LA' DMA		LA' DMA	Cathar term meaning "no joining." This term of Cathar religion is found frequently in the Voynich Manuscript, referring to the meeting of the Qodi with Cathar souls in the Underworld.
3	0110x06	LA' DMA		LA' DMA	Cathar term meaning "no joining." This term of Cathar religion is found frequently in the Voynich Manuscript, referring to the meeting of the Qodi with Cathar souls in the Underworld.
4	0110x08	LA' DMA		LA' DMA	Cathar term meaning "no joining." This term of Cathar religion is found frequently in the Voynich Manuscript, referring to the meeting of the Qodi with Cathar souls in the Underworld.
5	0110x10	ALQAD'	Gemini	Alqadi الجوزاء	Not a zodiac symbol. Alqadi is a Cathar term meaning "the Qodi" angels or judges.
6	0110x12	ALAZR	Virgo	Al `Athra' العنراء	Close. 0110 translates as Z.
7	0110x14	ATHA'AR	Taurus	Athawr الثور	Identical
8	0110x16	ATHADR		ATHADR	Not a zodiac symbol. In Arabic, <i>athra' dar</i> means "encouragement in the terrible place" and refers to the encouragement that the Perfecti give the Cathar souls while they are in the Underworld.
9	0110x18	ATHADR		ATHADR	Not a zodiac symbol. In Arabic, <i>athra' dar</i> means "encouragement in the terrible place" and refers to the encouragement that the Perfecti give the Cathar souls while they are in the Underworld.
10	0110x20	GHALAKSR		GHALAKSR	Not a zodiac symbol. <i>Ghala ksr</i> means in Arabic "make a break" or "break out," meaning the act of leaving the Underworld by the Cathar souls after receiving their approval by the Qodi.
11	0110x22	DQ'ADR		DQ'ADR	Not a zodiac symbol. <i>Diqq' dar</i> in Arabic means "certain misery", which refers to the horror and misery of the Underworld experienced by the souls of Cathars waiting to be released to ascend to Heaven.
12	0110x24	ALASAD'	Leo	Al Asad الأسد	Identical. The 0110 translates as D.

Figure 11 Comparison of Arabic Zodiac Names with Decoded Voynich Manuscript Zodiac Signs. The unvowelized transliteration produced three transliterations identical with modern Arabic, and three very similar to modern usage.

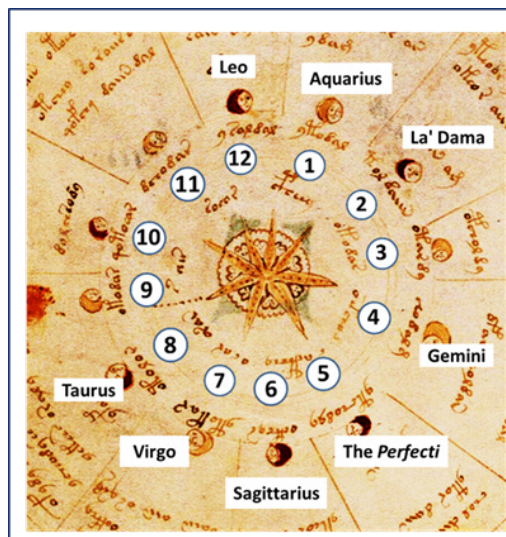


Figure 12 The Zodiac Table found in the Voynich Manuscript. Of the twelve signs, three are identical to modern Arabic (Gemini, Taurus and Leo), and three are very similar (Aquarius, Sagittarius and Virgo). Two others (La Dama and Perfecti) are Cathar religious terms, and the other four are unknown. Base graphic from VM page 67r2; numbers and zodiac names added digitally.

Finding that the translations produced three Arabic words identical to the VM terms and three phonetically similar terms, lent confidence in the accuracy of the equivalencies in the proposed decoding system.

3. Transliteration of Star Names

In 2016, the International Astronomical Union formally adopted official names of known stars. The IAU names of most stars visible to the naked eye are simple Western alphabetic voicing of their ancient Arabic names. The next test was to determine if the proposed equivalencies seen in Figure 7 generate the Arabic names of stars.

The Libra star chart appearing on page f72v1 of the Voynich Manuscript (Figure 13) presents 21 figures on the top half of the page: 13 in the Outer Band, and eight in the Inner Band. The Outer Band stars are numbered below in Figure 14. Of these 13 stars, the proposed translation technique generated nine star names identical with their ancient Arabic names, and three others that are almost identical. Ten of these names are spelled in the modern way, but two, Alya and Heka, are spelled in a manner used in the fifteenth century. (The star known as Alya today is spelled in VM in the ancient form of “Alga”; and the star known today as Heka is spelled in the antique manner “al-Haq’ah”). Of these stars, five omit the optional prefix /al/, meaning “the,” which appears to have been done to squeeze the name into a cramped space.

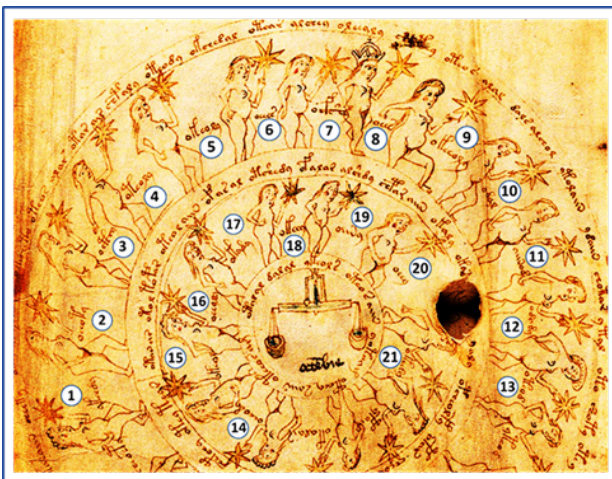


Figure 13 The Top Half of the Voynich Manuscript Libra Star Chart, Page 72v1. Stars 1-13 are in the Outer Band, and Stars 14-21 are in the Inner Band. The 21 figures on the top half of the page are numbered digitally. This study identifies the Arabic names of 12 of these numbered stars. Only stars 2, 7, 13, 14 and 19 are visible during Libra (Oct. 30 – Nov. 23) in the Northern Hemisphere. <http://brbl-zoom.library.yale.edu/viewer/1006205>, VM pg. 72v1. Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, Yale University.

The proposed decoding technique (Figure 7) had generated the names of 12 stars of the Libra star chart on VM page 72v1, identical or almost identical with modern Arabic star names. These results suggested that the proposed decoding table was a reliable method to use in translating other sections of the VM (Figure 15).

4. Translation of Plants, Celestial and Spices Pages

Successful translation of the VM zodiac and translation of the star names on page 72v1 suggested that the proposed decoding table was a reliable method to use in translating other sections of the VM. Therefore, this decoding table was used to translate pages featuring colorful flowers,²¹ pages filled with celestial objects like stars and the moon, and pages featuring drawings of spices. Regardless of the page, all text in the Voynich Manuscript was found to describe features of

the Cathar religion, a heretical faith centered in the south of France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.²²

Star	VM	Unvowel Ized VM	Star Name / English Translation	Arabic	Comments
9			This word must be divided in two:		CATHAR TERM. The phrase "Encouragement in the Underworld" is used very frequently in the Voynich Manuscript to describe the meeting of the Qadi with the Cathar souls in the Underworld.
9a		haʃa	urge, encourage	حَفَّ	The Cathar souls are cheered up because they think they will be selected to ascend to heaven.
9b		QA'ā	the Underworld	قَاع	Underworld
10		AD'S	Azha [the (Ostrich) Nest]	أَشِيَانَه	STAR, IDENTICAL. The star Azha, now called Eta Eridani, is in the constellation Eridanus. The DS forms the Z sound.
11			This word		CATHAR TERM. Permission to get out
		samāh	سَمَاح		allow, grace, permitting, forgiveness, excuse, legalization, permissiveness, say-so [i.e. mercy], permission, kindness
		hadd	حَدّ		end, limit, boundary, frontier, extreme edge borderline, margin, terminus, brim
12			This word must be divided in two:		CATHAR TERM. "Encouragement of the Qadi."
12a		haʃa	urge exhortation prompt prompting spur	حَفَّ	
12b		QA'ā	In Arabic qadi' means "judge or assessor," but it is used in the VM to mean the angels who judge Cathar souls	القاضي	
13		ALKAD	Keld	القائد	STAR, IDENTICAL. The star Keld (Alkaid), today called Eta Ursae Majoris, is in the constellation Ursa Major (the Big Dipper), in the tail of the Great Bear; it is one of the brightest stars in the night sky. In the VM, qadi' refers to the angels who rescue Cathar souls.

Figure 14 The 13 VM Star Names of the Libra Diagram, Outer Band page f72v1. Nine star names are identical with their ancient Arabic names, and three others that are almost identical. The remainder are common terms from the Cathar religion.

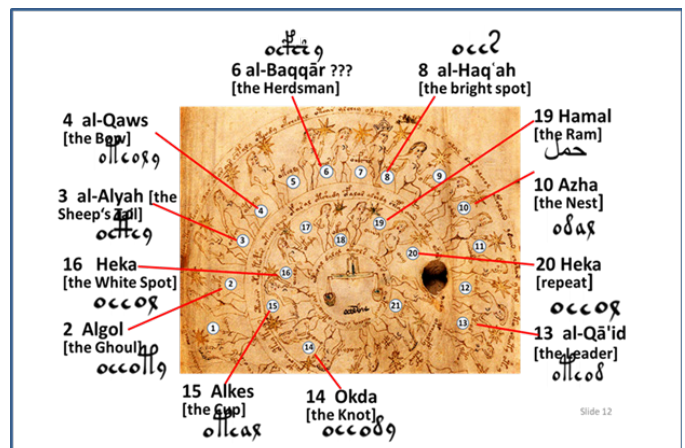


Figure 15 Twelve Stars with Arabic Names in the Top Half of the Libra Zodiac Page of the Voynich Manuscript, pg. 72v1. These VM star names are either identical to, or almost identical to, modern Arabic names. Courtesy Beinekie Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, Yale University. <http://brbl-zoom.library.yale.edu/viewer/1006205>. Numbers added digitally by author.

One of these translated pages is f2r, which displays three yellow flowers (Figure 16) and seven lines in the Voynich characters. This selection, like all text in the Voynich Manuscript, features Cathar souls imprisoned in the Underworld, waiting to be rescued by a *Qadi* and to ascend to heaven.²³ The word *Qadi* is an Arabic and Spanish word meaning “religious judge” and is used in the Voynich Manuscript to mean a spirit or angel that “rescues” Cathar souls imprisoned in the Underworld. More information on the *Qadi* judges is provided beginning on page 115. In English, these seven lines read:

Line 1 Although buried and [facing] death, the Cathar (souls) are joined [by the *Qadi* and agree to accept any mercy, and the waiting souls fly off to live again.

Line 2 The Cathar [souls] are hanging on in their hidden place down below in the Underworld.

Line 3 The [Cathars] hidden in the Underworld are released from the Underworld. They experience mercy and are excited.

Line 4 The Cathars being called are absolved from death. They follow the call and receive mercy.

Line 5 The [Qadi] join and meet with some of the waiting Cathar [souls] and immediately they leave the Underworld for the light.

Line 6 The [Cathar souls] warmly welcome the call from their guardian and have complete confidence they will be released.

Line 7 The Cathar [souls] in the Underworld join [the Qadi] and meet the light.



Figure 16 The Seven Lines of the Yellow Flowers Page, page f2r. <http://brbl-zoom.library.yale.edu/viewer/1006078>, courtesy of the Beineke Rare Books Library, Yale University. Line numbers added digitally for clarity.

How these seven phrases were translated is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 The Yellow Flowers Page, VM Page f2r

Line 1					
Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	ll̄g	THU	tawā	ثو	die, live, stay; be buried
2	δανδ	DEA	dayā'	ضیاع	loss, waste, forfeiture, <u>death</u> , seep, long-lost, ruin
3	g	W	wa	و	<u>and</u>
4	ḡf̄c̄ōx	This word must be divided			
4a	ḡf̄c̄	WAFQ'	wāfaqa	وَأَفَقَّ	okay, O.K. jump, grant, nod, fit, assent, compound, assert, consent, approve, accede, accord, accept, <u>agree</u> ; accord agreement understanding
4b	ox	A'	aa	ای	what, which
5	δανδ	DMA	ḍamma	ضَمَّ	<u>join</u> , add
6	ōf̄c̄āx	this word must be divided			
6a	ōf̄c̄	HALQ	ḥalqa	حَلَقَة	ring, circle, installment, coterie, fake, instalment, curl, link, washer, episode, grommet, arena [i.e. <u>the others souls</u>]
6b	ax	S'	sa'ā	سَعَى	messenger, runner, dispatch rider [i.e. <u>souls waiting for release</u>]
7	ḡf̄c̄ān̄d	this word must be divided			
7a	ḡf̄c̄	āFQ'	wāfaqa	وَأَفَقَّ	okay O.K. jump grant nod fit assent compound assert consent approve accede accord <u>accept</u> agree; accord agreement understanding
7b	an̄d	SMA	samāḥ	سَمَح	grace permitting, forgiveness, excuse, legalization, permissiveness, say-so [i.e. <u>mercy</u>]
8	ct̄c̄ōx̄z̄g	aTHaA'Aā	-----	-----	Cathars
Words, Line 1:	1 die, live, stay; be buried 2 death 3 and 4a agree 4b what, which/any 5 join 6a fly off 6b souls waiting for release 7a accept 7b mercy 8 Cathars				
TRANSLATION:	Although buried and [facing] death, the Cathar (souls) are joined [by the Qadi and agree to accept any mercy, and the waiting souls fly off to live again.				

Table I Continued...

Line 2

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	δον	DAR	dar	دار	house home residence swivel parlor orbit dwelling [i.e. chambers/depths; <u>down below</u>]
2	αον	Q'Arā	qārra	قارة	continental possibly regime, kingdom, district, territory, country, region? [i.e. <u>place, the world above</u>]
3	αλλα	Q'ZRAH	----	----	<u>Cathars</u> [plural]
4	αον	Q'AR	qār	قار	bitumen tar pitch [i. e. darkness, <u>the Underworld</u>]
5	αα	EALā	ealaa	عالي	tall, standard, hard to reach, supreme, imposing, monstrous [i.e. remote, <u>hidden</u>]
6	ααα	EALA	eala	عالة	dependent pauper sponge drone happy <u>hanger-on</u>

Words, Line 2: 1 chambers/depths/down below | 2 place | 3 Cathars | 4 the Underworld | 5 hidden | 6 hanger-on

TRANSLATION: The Cathar [souls] are hanging on in their hidden place down below in the Underworld.

Line 3

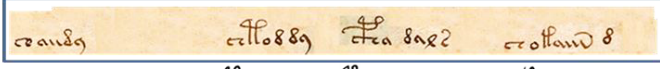
Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	ααα	GHAL	ghal	غال	costly, expensive; ebullient, enthusiastic, zealous, keen, passionate, eager [i.e. <u>excited</u>]
2	ααα	SMA	samāh	سماح	grace permitting, forgiveness, excuse, legalization, permissiveness, say-so [i.e. <u>mercy</u>]
3	αααα	EALAQā	ealaa	عالي	hidden
4	α	W	wa	و	<u>and</u> , while
5	αον	Q'AR	qār	قار	bitumen tar pitch [i. e. darkness, <u>the Underworld</u>]
6	αα	Q'ā	qae	قاة	bottom, bed [i. e. <u>the Underworld</u>]
7	ααα	āDā	wada'a	ودع	leave, say farewell, let consign, keep, keeping, see off, <u>let go</u> , store, entrust, lodge, part from, commit, send off, pay commend, check [i.e. <u>release</u>]
8	αααα	Q'SMAH	qāsama	قاسم	denominator, divisor, shared, participated, partake, measured [i.e. <u>experienced, received</u>]

Words, Line 3: 1 excited | 2 mercy | 3 hidden | 4 and | 5 the Underworld | 6 Underworld | 7 let go/release | 8 experienced

TRANSLATION: The [Cathars] hidden in the Underworld are released from the Underworld. They experience mercy and are excited.

Table I Continued...

Line 4

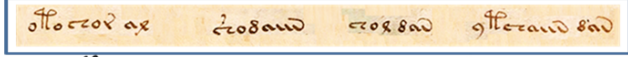


Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	ε αν δ ϑ	Q'SM	qāsama	قاسم	denominator divisor share participate <u>partake</u> measure [i.e. experience, <u>receive</u>]
2	δ ϑ	Dā	dae	دعا	<u>call</u> , summons
	<<plant graphic>>				
3	ε ρ ο δ	Q'LAD	qallada	قلّد	imitate mimic mime burlesque simulate affect send up vest <u>follow</u> inaugurate echo ape
4	δ ϑ	Dā	dae	دعا	
	<<plant graphic>>				
5	ε ρ ϑ	aFaā	'afā	عفا	forgive, pardon, effac, frank, <u>absolve</u> , exempt, excuse, [i.e. mercy, forgiveness]
6	δ ρ ϑ	D'A	ḍayā'	ضیاع	loss waste forfeiture <u>death</u> seep long-lost
	<<plant graphic>>				
7	ε ο ρ ϑ	Q'ATH	----	----	<u>Cathars</u>
8	ανδ	SMA	samāḥ	سمح	allow, grace, permitting, forgiveness, excuse, legalization, permissiveness, say-so [i.e. <u>mercy</u>], permission, kindness
9	δ	D			This is a typo. Probably was meant to be οδ

Words, Line 4: 1 receive/experience | 2 call | 3 follow | 4 call | 5 absolve/forgive | 6 death | 7 Cathars | 8 mercy

TRANSLATION: The Cathars being called are absolved from death. They follow the call and receive mercy.

Line 5



Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	ε ρ ο	HALA	hala	حالا	<u>immediately</u> , right away
2	ε ο ϑ	Q'AR	qār	قار	bitumen tar pitch [i. e. darkness, <u>the Underworld</u>]
3	α ρ	S'	sa'ā	ساع	verb: to pursue, seek, strive, attempt, endeavour; messenger runner dispatch rider [i.e. supplicant, <u>those awaiting rescue</u>]
	<<plant graphic>>				
4	ε ρ ο	QAH	qah	قاه	quit, <u>leave</u>
5	δ ανδ	DMA	ḍamma	ضمّ	<u>join</u> , add
	<<plant graphic>>				
6	ε ο ρ	Q'A'	qa'	قاء	<u>meet</u>
7	δ ανδ	DA	ḍiyā'	ضیاء	<u>light</u> , shine, sushine
	<<plant gra ₁ >>				
8	ε ρ ϑ	WL	wal	ول	<u>and</u> , supervene, succeed, follow, inaugurate, ensue denominator, divisor, shared, participated,
9	ε ανδ	Q'SMA	qāsama	قاسم	<u>partake</u> , measured [i.e. <u>experienced</u> , received]
10	δ ανδ	DA	ḍiyā'	ضیاء	<u>light</u> , shine, sushine

Words, Line 5: 1 immediately | 2 the Underworld | 3 waiting Cathars | 4 leave | 5 join | 6 meet | 7 light | 8 and | 9 participated/a share of/a portion of | 10 light

TRANSLATION: The [Qadi] join and meet with some of the waiting Cathar [souls] and immediately they leave the Underworld for the light.

Table I Continued...

Line 6

ᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ

ᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ

1	ᲗᲗᲗ	ASMA	'asmā	أَسْمَى	designate; supreme, superior, major, topmost, uppermost [i.e. <u>highest</u>]
2	ᲗᲗᲗ	DEA	ḍayā'	ضَيَاع	loss waste forfeiture <u>death</u> seep long-lost
3	ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	HDTHA'	ḥadāṭa	حَدَاثَة	modernity; novelty, newness [i.e. newly born, <u>newly released</u> , newly hatched]
<<plant graphic>>					
4	ᲗᲗᲗ	AAR	'aḥarr	أَحْر	<u>hottest</u> , heat up [warm welcome]
<<plant graphic>>					
5	ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	āLA'	wallāy	وَالِي	guardian, protector, become mad, custodian, sponsor
6	ᲗᲗᲗ	Dā	da'ā	دَعَا	<u>call</u>
<<plant graphic>>					
7	ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	DQ'A'	diqqa	دِقَّة	accuracy precision fineness rigor reliability delicacy fidelity exactness finesse nicety preciseness punctuality refinement veracity sureness strictness promptitude fussiness close up rigor [i.e. <u>complete confidence</u>]
8	ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	DQ'ā	diqa	دِقَة	diqat ealia [دِقَة عالية] means "high reliability." "diqa" → "diqat" with <i>ta marbuta</i> [i.e. <u>no doubts</u> , no hesitation]
9	ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	aLaā	ealaa	عَالِي	see No. 8 above

1 highest | 2 death | 3 newly released, | 4 [warm welcome] | 5 guardian, protector | 6 call | 7 complete confidence | 8-9 *diqat ealia* [دِقَة عالية] means "high reliability", no doubts, no hesitation

TRANSLATION: The [Cathar souls] warmly welcome the call from their guardian and have complete confidence they will be released.

Line 7

ᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ

ᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	ᲗᲗᲗᲗ	Q'AR	qar	قَار	bitumen tar pitch [i. e. darkness, <u>the Underworld</u>]
2	ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	aTHaā	----	----	<u>Cathars</u>
3	ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ḍMA	ḍamma	ضَمَّ	<u>join</u> , add
4	ᲗᲗᲗ	W	w	و	<u>and</u> , while
<<plant graphic>>					
5	ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	Q'A'	qa'	قَاع	<u>meet</u>
6	ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ḍA	ḍiyā'	ضِيَاء	<u>light</u> , shine, sunshine

Words, Line 7: 1 the Underworld | 2 Cathars | 3 join | 4 and | 5 meet | 6 light

TRANSLATION: The Cathar [souls] in the Underworld join [the Qadi] and meet the light.

All these lines describe the plight of Cathar souls held in the Underworld after death; the treatment of Catharism in the Voynich is described in detail below beginning on page 55. Like the text of the Yellow Flowers page, the text of the Blue Flowers and the Red Flowers pages of the Voynich Manuscript contain only tenets of the Cathar faith and not a description of the plant interlaced with the text.

The Red Flowers Page: Just as the text of the Yellow Flowers page has nothing to do with plants or flowers, the text of the Red Flowers page (VM page 116v) also has nothing at all to do with botanicals and simply repeats the same tropes about Catharism as are seen in all the other pages.

The first 13 lines of the red Flowers page are seen in Figure 17. These 13 lines are translated as follows:



Figure 17 The Top Half of the Red Flowers Page, VM pg 116v. First 13 lines; line numbers added digitally.

1. The [Cathar souls] in the miserable Underworld keep their faith that they will meet [the *Qadi*] and hold out hope for mercy to be resurrected and permitted to leave the Underworld.
2. The poor buried [Cathar] souls trust they will be released to leave. The souls are met warmly and leave.
3. In the oppressive Underworld, the shackled (Cathar souls) trust [the *Qadi*] to call them and leave.
4. They say that the dependable *Qadi* absolve all the imprisoned [Cathar souls] from death
5. They meet [the *Qadi*] in the Underworld and are set free from the Underworld to the light.
6. The Cathars in a frightful place meet [the *Qadi*] and are welcomed warmly right away.
7. [The Cathar souls] imprisoned down below emerge from the hidden, miserable Underworld.
8. The imprisoned Cathar souls in their place in the Underworld meet and join [the *Qadi*] in the Underworld and are joyful.
9. The reliable *Qadi* meet the poor [Cathar souls] in the Underworld. They are warmly welcomed and are already encouraged by their mercy.
10. The poor Cathars hidden in the awful Underworld trust they will be called and rescued. This encourages them in the Underworld.

11. Encouragement for the Cathar [souls] with the greatest mercy.
12. The *Qadi* join the Cathars in their plight [in the Underworld] and are welcomed warmly.
13. The Cathar captives became joyful.

How these lines were translated is shown in Table 3 below.

Celestial Pages: A number of pages of the Voynich Manuscript display illustrations of what appear to be celestial objects like stars, the moon and the sun. One of the 12 Celestial pages of the Voynich Manuscript, page f67v1, is shown in Figure 18. Like the text on the Yellow Flowers page, translation of the text on this page reveals that the page contains only more tenets of Catharism and has nothing whatsoever to do with celestial bodies.

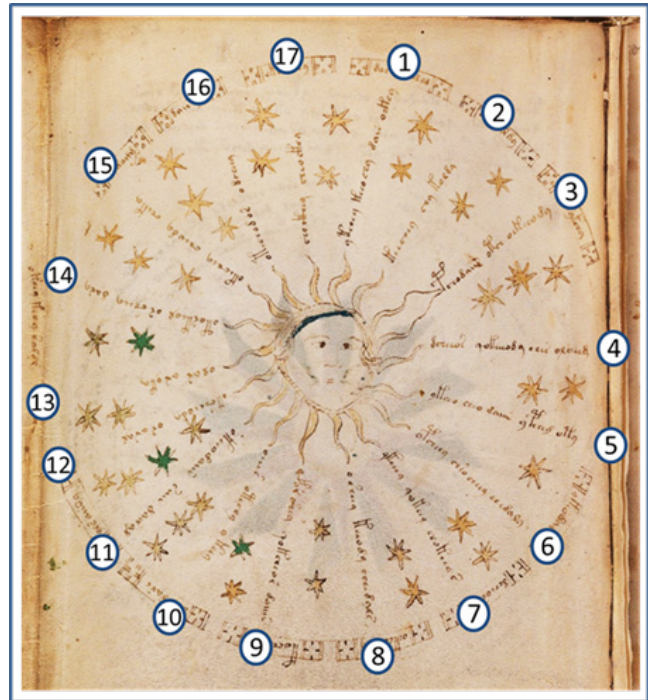


Figure 18 Celestial Page, Page f67v1 of the Voynich Manuscript. Phrase numbers added digitally for reference. Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, Yale University. This page provides dogma of the Cathar religion and no information whatsoever about celestial bodies.

The center of this graphic on page f67v1 appears to depict an illustration of the sun with 17 phrases radiating out from the center of the drawing. However, these 17 phrases do not provide celestial information such as the names of stars, the relative magnitude of the stars, or the constellation in which they are found. On the contrary, each of these 17 radial phrases reiterates only beliefs of the Cathar church. In English, these 17 radial phrases read as follows:

1. [The *Qadi*] encourage [the Cathar souls] to keep their faith that they will get out of the Underworld.
2. Those who stay in the Underworld trust they will be called.
3. The *Qadi* encourage them with mercy to leave and escape death.
4. The reliable *Qadi* really do rescue [souls] to leave.
5. The *Qadi* agree to join the Cathar souls and they leave, emerging [from the Underworld] immediately.
6. They are judged and are given resurrection from their stay in the Underworld.

7. The Cathars in the Underworld trust they will be rescued.
8. [The Cathar souls] staying [in the Underworld] have faith they will be called to escape death.
9. [The *Qadi*] join the Cathars staying in the Underworld and rescue them.
10. They try to keep their trust here in the Underworld.
11. [The *Qadi*] join [the Cathar] captives down here and they have faith that they will get out.
12. The *Qadi* are warmly welcomed and encourage the remaining Cathar souls staying [in the Underworld] to be joyful.
13. [The *Qadi*] encourage the captive [Cathar souls] to be joyful.
14. [The Cathar souls] in the terrible Underworld keep their faith and trust and warmly welcome [the *Qadi*].
15. The *Qadi* give encouragement to the Cathar (souls) in the Underworld.
16. The ever-reliable *Qadi* are warmly welcomed here [in the Underworld].
17. The wailing Cathars are confident they will leave [the Underworld].

How these phrases were translated into English is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 PG 67VI Celestial Figure

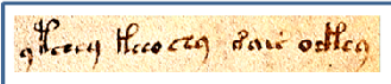



Phrase 1					
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic		
Phrase 1	𐌹𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺𐌺 𐌺𐌺 𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌺 𐌺𐌺𐌺				
1	𐌹𐌺	āl	wal	ول	and; ensue, inaugurate, follow, succeed
2	𐌺𐌺𐌺	Qā	qāqa	قآق	quack, squawk, hoot, crow, cluck [i.e. wail]
3	𐌹𐌺𐌺	THQA	tiqa	ثقة	confidence trust faith reliable certainty credit assurance certitude surety sureness positivism bell-weather; trusted, pick
4	𐌺𐌺	Qā	qae	قاع	bed, bottom (i.e. <u>the Underworld</u>)
5	𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌺	DSEr	dasir	داسر	<u>repulsive</u> , propulsive [i.e. get out, expel]
6	𐌺𐌺𐌺	HAaTHaā	hatha	حثة	urge, <u>encourage</u>
Words, Phrase 1:	1 and/succeed 2 wall 3 faith 4 the Underworld 5 get out 6 encourage				
TRANSLATION:	[The <i>Qadi</i>] encourage [the Cathar souls] to keep their faith that they will get out of the Underworld.				
Phrase 2					
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic		
Phrase 1:	𐌹𐌺𐌺𐌺 𐌺𐌺 𐌹𐌺𐌺𐌺				
1	𐌹𐌺𐌺𐌺	THAQQ'ā	thaquu	ثقوا	trust document notarize believe authenticate corroborate confide rely constrain pln one's faith on
2	𐌺𐌺	Qā	qae	قاع	<u>the Underworld</u>
3	𐌹𐌺𐌺	THA'	tawā	توي	die, live, <u>stay</u>
4	𐌸𐌺	Dā	da'a	دعا	<u>call</u> , call on, convene, invite, pray, preach, ask, proclaim, advocate, appeal, arouse, cause, invoke, supplicate, name
Words, Phrase 2:	1 trust 2 the Underworld 3 die/live/stay 4 call				
TRANSLATION:	Those who stay in the Underworld trust they will be called.				

Table 2 Continued...

Phrase 6					
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic		
Phrase 6	𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵 𐌰𐌶𐌵 𐌰𐌶𐌵 𐌰𐌶𐌵				
1	𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵	This word must be divided			
1a	𐌱𐌰𐌶	AFQ	'afāqa	أَفَاقٌ	recover, awake, come to, wake up, sober up, regain consciousness, resuscitate, revive [i.e. resurrection]
1b	𐌶𐌵	Qā	qae	قَاع	bottom, bed [i.e. <u>the Underworld</u>]
2	𐌰𐌶𐌵	Q'AA	qā'a	قَاعَة	room, auditorium, hall, house, chamber
3	𐌶𐌵	Q'Qā	qae	قَاع	bottom, bed [i.e. <u>the Underworld</u>]
4	𐌰𐌶	QQ	qaq	قَق	stay
5	𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌰	QDY	qady	قَاضِي	judge, sue, cause, prosecute, adjudicate
Words, Phrase 6: 1a resurrection 1b the Underworld 2 place 3 the Underworld 4 stay 5 judge					
TRANSLATION: They are judged and are given resurrection from their stay in the Underworld.					

Phrase 7					
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic		
Phrase 7	𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵 𐌰𐌶𐌵 𐌰𐌶𐌵 𐌰𐌶𐌵				
1	𐌱𐌰𐌶𐌵	āTHQā	wathaqa	وَتَق	<u>trust</u> , document, authenticate, believe, notarize, constrain, rely, corroborate, pin one's faith on
2	𐌰𐌶𐌵	GHATH	ghawṭ	غَوْتٌ	<u>rescue</u> ; sickly, pallid, lean, thin, meager, scanty, meagre
3	𐌶𐌵	Qā	qae	قَاع	bottom, bed, floor, depth [i.e. <u>Underworld</u>]
4	𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌰	QATHAR	----	قَاثَر	<u>Cathars</u>
Words, Phrase 7: 1 trust 2 rescue 3 the Underworld 4 Cathars					
TRANSLATION: The Cathars in the Underworld trust they will be rescued.					


Phrase 8					
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic		
Phrase 8	𐌰𐌶𐌵 𐌰𐌶𐌵 𐌰𐌶𐌵 𐌰𐌶𐌵				
1	𐌰𐌶𐌵	HAQ'Qā	haqqaqa	حَقَّق	<u>achieve</u> , realize, fulfill, check, attain, obtain, produce, implement, ascertain, inquire, materialize, come true, get on, probe, take, consummate, work out, prize, quest, search, closely, be realized, see, enquire fulfil
2	𐌰𐌶𐌵	THQA	tiqa	ثِقَة	confidence trust <u>faith</u> reliable certainty credit assurance certitude surety sureness positivism bell-weather; trusted
3	𐌰𐌶	Dā	da'ā	دَعَا	<u>call</u> , cause, propagandist, occasion, owing to
4	𐌰𐌶	QQ	qaq	قَق	<u>stay</u>
5	𐌰𐌶𐌵𐌰	D'AH	dayā'	ضَيَاع	loss waste forfeiture <u>death</u> seep long-lost
Words Phrase 8: 1 achieve 2 faith 3 call 4 stay 5 death					
TRANSLATION: [The Cathar souls] staying [in the Underworld] have faith they will be called to escape death.					

Table 2 Continued...


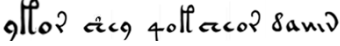
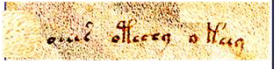
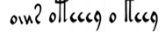
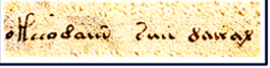
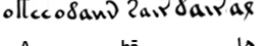

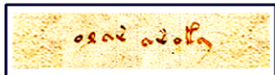
Phrase 9				
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	
Phrase 9 				
1	اثار	ATHAR	---	--- Cathars (illegible)
2	قاع	Q'ā	qae	قاع bed, bottom [i.e. the Underworld]
3	قوث	GHATH	ghawt	عوث rescue
4	ق	QQ	qaq	قق stay
5	قار	Q'AR	qār	قار bitumen, tar, pitch [i. e. darkness, the Underworld]
6	ضم	DMA	ḍamma	ضم join, add, combine, annex, comprise, hug, incorporate, integrate, retract, affiliate, unite, include, consist
Words, Phrase 9: 1 Cathars 2 the Underworld 3 rescue 4 stay 5 the Underworld 6 join				
TRANSLATION: [The Qadi] join the Cathars staying in the Underworld and rescue them.				
Phrase 10				
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	
Phrase 10 				
1	هيم	HIMA	himma	هيمه mettle, vim, endeavor, intention, motivation, ambition, decisiveness, aspiration, determination, zest [try]
2	القاع	ALQKā	alqā'	القاع bottom, bed [i.e. the Underworld]
3	ها	A	hā	ها here trust, document, authenticate, believe,
4	ثقة	THAQ	ṭiqa	ثقة notarize, constrain, rely, corroborate, pin one's faith on
Words, Phrase 10: 1 endeavor 2 the Underworld 3 here 4 trust				
TRANSLATION: They try to keep their trust here in the Underworld.				
Phrase 11				
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	
Phrase 11 				
1	ه	A	hā	ها here
2	ثقة	THAQ	ṭiqa	ثقة trust, document, authenticate, believe, notarize, constrain, rely, corroborate, pin one's faith on
3	ضم	DMAH	ḍamma	ضم join, meet
4	اسير	AHSIR	'asir	أسير prisoner, captive (illegible)
5	داسر	DSIR	dasir	داسر repulsive, propulsive, propel, push; propulsion [i.e. get out]
6	سعي	S'	sa'ā	سعي to pursue, seek, strive, attempt, endeavour; as a noun in the Voynich, this word is used to mean "the postulants", or the "seekers," or "the others seeking release from the Underworld"
Words, Phrase 11 1 here 2 trust 3 join 4 captives 5 get out 6 other (Cathar souls)				
TRANSLATION: [The Qadi] join [the Cathar] captives down here and they have faith that they will get out.				

Table 2 Continued...

Phrase 12

Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	
Phrase 12 oġġe ccoðh o' aðaɣ				
1	oġġ	HATH	ħatta	حَتْ urge, encourage
2	cc	QQ	qaq	قق stay
3	ccoðh	QADA	qadin	قادة leaders, leadership [i.e. Qadi/Perfecti]
4	o'	HAR	ħārr	حَار hot, spicy, torrid, peppery, cordial, nice and warm, thermal [i.e. welcomed]
5	a'	SR	sārr	سَار delightful, pleasing, pleasurable, joyous, joyful, enlarge; walked, marched
6	aɣ	S'	sa'ā	سَعَى the other remaining souls; postulants
Words, Phrase 11: 1 urge/encourage 2 stay 3 Qadi 4 warmly welcome 5 joyful 6 the remaining [Cathar] souls				
TRANSLATION: The Qadi are warmly welcomed and encourage the remaining Cathar souls staying [in the Underworld] to be joyful.				

Phrase 13

Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	
Phrase 13 oɣa' a' oġġ				
1	oɣa'	A'SR	'asir	أسير capture, captive, catch, captivity, seizure, seize, prison, captivate, take, servitude, intrigue, take prisoner, enthrall
2	a'	SR	sārr	سَار delightful, pleasing, pleasurable, joyous, joyful, enlarge; walked, marched
3	oġġ	HATHā	ħatta	حَتْ urge, encourage, expand, induce, prompt, stimulate, motivate, persuade, prompting, press, prod, spur, incite,
Words, Phrase 13: 1 captive 2 joyful 3 urge/encourage				
TRANSLATION: [The Qadi] encourage the captive [Cathar souls] to be joyful.				

Phrase 14

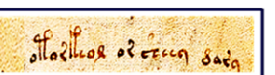
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	
Phrase 14 oġġe' o' cccɣ ða'ɣ				
1	oġġe'	ALAR	alara'	الأراء opinions, marbles, thinner, views, thought [i.e. faith, belief]
2	o'ccɣ	THKA'	tiqa	ثِقَّة confidence, trust, faith, reliable, certainty, credit, assurance, certitude, surety, sureness, positivism, bell-wether
3	o'	HAR	ħārr	حَار hot, ardent, cordial, ecstatic, fiery, spicy, torrid, warm, affectionate, hearty, passionate [i.e. welcomed warmly]
4	e'	Q'Qā	qaq	قق stay
5	ccɣ	Q'Qā	qae	قاع bottom, bed [i.e. the Underworld]
6	ða'ɣ	DRā	ðara	ضَرَّ to injure, damage, harm [i.e. brutal]
Words, Phrase 14: 1 faith 2 trust 3 welcomed warmly 4 stay 5 the Underworld 6 terrible				
TRANSLATION: [The Cathar souls] staying in the brutal Underworld keep their faith and trust and warmly welcome [the Qadi].				

Table 2 Continued...

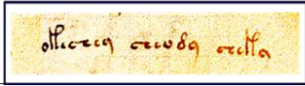
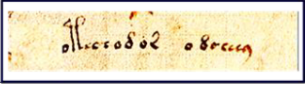
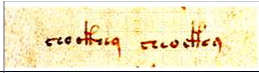
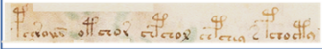
Phrase 15				
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	
Phrase 15	oĥoacq acodq acĥq			
1	oĥo	HATHA	ħaṭṭa	حَثَّ urge, <u>encourage</u> (illegible)
2	acq	Q'ā	qae	قَاع bottom, bed [the <u>Underworld</u>]
3	acodq	QADā	quqada	قَادَة leaders [i.e. <u>Qadi</u>]
4	acĥq	QTHā	-----	Cathars
Words, Phrase 15: 1 encourage 2 the Underworld 3 Qadi 4 Cathars				
TRANSLATION: The <i>Qadi</i> encourage the Cathar (souls) in the Underworld.				
Phrase 16				
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	
Phrase 16	oĥacacodod o d'acq			
1	oĥacacod	ALQAD	alkad	القَادَة leaders, commanders [i.e. <u>Qadi</u> , <u>Perfecti</u>]
2	od	HAR	ħārr	حَار hot spicy torrid peppery cordial nice and warm thermal [i.e. <u>welcomed warmly</u>]
3	o	HA	hā	هَ <u>here</u>
4	d'acq	DQ'Qā	daqīqa	دَقِيقَة accurate, minute, min, minute [i.e. precise, dependable, <u>reliable</u>]
Words, Phrase 16: 1 <i>Qadi</i> 2 warmly welcomed 3 here 4 dependable/precise				
TRANSLATION: The ever-reliable <i>Qadi</i> are warmly welcomed here [in the Underworld].				
Phrase 17				
Phrase/Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	
Phrase 17	ao ĥacq ao ĥacq			
1	ao	Q'AH	qah	قَا ح quit, <u>leave</u>
2	ĥacq	KaTHaā	-----	<u>Cathars</u>
3	aoao	QAQAH	qahqah	قَا ق quack, squawk, hoot, crow, cluck [i.e. wail]
4	ĥacq	ĀTHKAH	'āṭṭiqa	أَثَقَة <u>confident</u> , convinced, doubtless, reliant, sterling, safe, secure, clear, assuredly
Words, Phrase 17: 1 leave 2 Cathars 3 wail 4 confident				
TRANSLATION: The wailing Cathar [souls] are confident they will leave [the Underworld].				

Table 3 The Red Flower Page, VM pg. | I 6v

Row 1




𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶𐌴𐍂 𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶 𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶𐌴𐍂 𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶𐌴𐍂 𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶𐌴𐍂

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation	
1	𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶𐌴𐍂	This word must be divided.				
1a	𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶	FQ'R	faqura	فَقْر	become impoverished, become poor, be poor, poverty, lack, destitution, impoverish, poorness, penury, indigence, want, need, be hemmed in, neediness, pauperism, ruin [i.e. <u>miser</u>]	
1b	𐌹𐍂	SMA	samaḥ	سَمَاح	grace permitting, forgiveness, excuse, legalization, permissiveness, say-so [i.e. <u>mercy</u>]	
2	𐌸𐌳	AL	hal	حَلَ	disentangle, detach, untangle [i.e. <u>leave, set free</u>]; situation, solution resolution settlement settling dismissal undoing dispensation untying, dismissal, crack, undo, unwind, dispensation, untie, disintegrate, disengage, unfasten, solvent, acquit, unhook, untwine, hash, releasing	
3	𐌴𐍂	Q'AR	qar	قَار	bitumen, tar, pitch [i. e. darkness, <u>the Underworld</u>]	
4	𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶𐌴𐍂	This word must be divided.				
4a	𐌸𐌳	Q'F	qaf	قَفَّ	stop! hold on! [i.e. <u>keep their faith</u>]; stand up	
4b	𐌴𐍂	Q'A'	qa'	قَاء	<u>meet</u> , encounter	
5	𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶𐌴𐍂	This word must be divided.				
5a	𐌸𐌳	Q'F	qaf	قَف	stop, <u>hold on!</u> stand up	
5b	𐌴𐍂	Q'ā	qae	قَاع	bottom, bed [i. e. <u>the Underworld</u>]; or qaa	
6	𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶𐌴𐍂	This word must be divided.				
6a	𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶	AFQ'	'afāqa	أَفَاق	<u>prospe</u> cts horizons vistas [i.e. hope]; recover, awake, come to, wake up, sober up, regain consciousness, resuscitate, revive [i.e. resurrection]	
6b	𐌹𐍂	AaLā	halla	حَلَّ	be allowed, be permitted, be lawful, come around, crack, decipher, disband, dismantle	

Words, Line 1: 1a misery/poverty | 1b mercy | 2 leave | 3 the Underworld | 4a stop/hold on/keep their faith | 4b meet | 5a stop/hold on | 5b the Underworld | 6a resurrection | 6b allowed/permitted

TRANSLATION: The [Cathar souls] in the miserable Underworld keep their faith that they will meet [the *Qadi*] and hold out hope for mercy to be resurrected and permitted to leave the Underworld.

Row 2



𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶 𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶 𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶 𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶 𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶 𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶


Word	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation		
1	𐌸𐌳	WL	wal	وَل	<u>and, while</u> ; follow, succeed	
2	𐌴𐍂	Q'A	qah	قَاح	quit, <u>leave</u>	
3	𐌸𐌳	Rā	rūḥ	رُوح	<u>soul, spirit</u>	
4	𐌸𐌳	THā	ṭawā	تَوَي	die, live, stay; be <u>buried</u>	
5	𐌴𐍂	Q'A	qah	قَاح	quit, <u>leave</u>	
6	𐌸𐌳	THQ'ā	ṭiqa	ثِقَة	<u>trusted</u> , pick verb	
7	𐌸𐌳𐌹𐌶	GHATH	ghawṣ	عَوْث	rescue [i.e. <u>release</u>], relief	
8	𐌴𐍂	Q'A	qah	قَاح	quit, <u>leave</u>	
9	𐌸𐌳	EAL	eala	عَال	rise, overlie, tower, surmount pick up; keep, become poor, be <u>poor</u> , support, provide for	
10	𐌸𐌳	AR	harra	هَرَّ	hot, spicy, torrid, peppery, cordial, nice and warm, thermal [i.e. <u>welcomed warmly</u>]	
11	𐌴𐍂	This word must be divided				
11a	𐌴𐍂	Q'A	qah	قَاح	quit, <u>leave</u>	
11b	𐌸𐌳	Rā	rūḥ	رُوح	<u>soul, spirit</u>	

Words, Row 2: 1 and/while | 2 leave | 3 soul | 4 buried | 5 leave | 6 trust | 7 release/relief | 8 leave | 9 poor | 10 meet warmly | 11a leave | 11b soul

TRANSLATION: The poor buried [Cathar] souls trust they will be released to leave. The souls are met warmly and leave.

Table 3 Continued...

Row 3



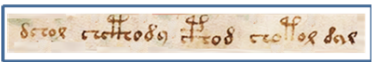
9llca9 d9 ca9 4oll9 ca9 llca9 llca9ll

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	9llca9	āTHQ'ā	wāṭiq	وَأْتِقْ	confident, convinced, doubtless, reliant, safe, secure, clear, assuredly, convinced, sure, certain, positive, <u>trusting</u>
2	d9	Dā	da'ā or dea	دعا	<u>call</u> invite bid summon purport plead allege beckon enter a plea set up fetch profess feign, contend claim term warn recall <u>name</u> . GoogleTrans = call, invoke, recall, summon, invocation, subpoena call, contact, connect
3	ca9	Q'Āā	qah	قَاحْ	quit, <u>leave</u>
4	4oll9	GHALā	'ghalla	عَلَّ	fetter, <u>shackle</u> , chain
5	ca9	Q'ā	qae	قَاء	bottom, bed [i. e. <u>the Underworld</u>].
6	llca9	THQ'ā	ṭiqā	تَقَات	<u>trusted</u> , pick
7	llca9ll	THAQ'L	ṭaqil	تَقِيلْ	oppressive

Words, Row 3: 1 trusting | 2 call | 3 leave | 4 shackled | 5 the Underworld | 6 trust | 7 oppressive

TRANSLATION: In the oppressive Underworld, the shackled (Cathar souls) trust [the *Qadi*] to call them and leave.

Row 4



dca9 ca9llca9 dca9llca9 ca9llca9 dca9

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	dca9	DQ'A'	diqqa	دِقَّة	accuracy precision fineness rigor <u>reliability</u> delicacy fidelity exactness finesse nicety preciseness punctuality refinement veracity sureness strictness promptitude fussiness close up rigor [i.e. <u>dependable</u>]
2	ca9llca9	This word must be divided			
2a	ca9ll	Q'L	qāla	قَالَ	<u>said</u> , told, <u>say</u> , tell, state, speak, talk, utter, go
2b	ca9	QADā	qady	قَاضٍ	leaders, leadership, magistrate, qadi, judge [i.e. <i>Qadi</i>]
3	dca9llca9	This word must be divided.			
3a	dca9ll	aFa	eaFa	عَفَا	<u>forgive</u> pardon efface <u>absolve</u>
3b	dca9	AD	had	حَد	end limit border boundary frontier extreme edge borderline margin verge <u>confine</u> outline terminus mourn utmost degree tauten brim [i.e. <u>imprisoned</u>]
4	ca9llca9	This word must be divided.			
4a	ca9ll	Q'L	qāla	قَالَ	<u>said</u> , told, say, tell, state, speak, talk, utter, go
4b	ca9	A'	aa	أَي	<u>any</u> , <u>what</u>
5	dca9	D'	ḡayā'	ضَيَاع	loss waste forfeiture <u>death</u> seep long-lost

Words, Row 4: 1 dependable/reliable | 2a say | 2b *Qadi* | 3a forgive/absolve | 3b imprisoned | 4a said | 4b any/what | 5 death

TRANSLATION: They say that the dependable *Qadi* absolve all the imprisoned [Cathar souls] from death

Table 3 Continued...

Row 5

𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	āLQ'ā	alqā'	القاع	bottom, bed, bottomed, bottom out [i.e. <u>Underworld</u>]
2	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Q'āLā	qala'a	قَلَعَ	pluck out; rip, gouge, pull, root, lifting, take off [i.e. <u>escape</u> , remove]
3	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Q'AR	qār	قار	bitumen, tar, pitch [i. e. darkness, <u>the Underworld</u>]
4	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Q'A'	qa'	قاء	<u>meet</u>
5	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	āLQ'ā	alqā'	القاع	bottom, bed, bottomed, bottom out [i.e. <u>Underworld</u>]
6	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	DA	ḍiyā'	ضياء	shine sunlight

Words, Row 5: 1 Underworld | 2 escape | 3 the Underworld | 4 meet | 5 Underworld | 6 light

TRANSLATION: They meet [the *Qadi*] in the Underworld and are set free from the Underworld to the light.

Row 6

𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	AAR	'aharr	أحر	hottest, <u>heat up</u> , warmest; to welcome warmly
2	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Q'ZR	-----	-----	<u>Cathars</u>
3	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Alā	hala	حالا	<u>immediately</u> instantly promptly at once now right away right now shortly straight away readily presently straight without delay as soon as outright on the spot forthright directly
4	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Q'ZR	-----	-----	<u>Cathars</u>
5	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Q'A'	qa'	قاء	<u>meet</u>
6	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	DERIA	ḍaria	ضارية	fierce, pitched [i.e. <u>frightful</u>]

Words, Row 6 1 welcome warmly | 2 Cathars | 3 immediately | 4 Cathars | 5 meet | 6 frightful

TRANSLATION: The Cathars in a frightful place meet [the *Qadi*] and are welcomed warmly right away.

Row 7

𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵


Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation	
1	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	FQ'A	fāqa	فاقة	<u>need</u> , privation; poverty [i.e. <u>misery</u>]	
2	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	aLaā	ealaa	عالي	high, tall, standard, monstrous, hard to reach, imposing monstrous [i.e. <u>hidden</u> , remote]	
3	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Q'ā	qae	قاع	bottom, bed [i. e. <u>the Underworld</u>]	
4	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	FQ'ā	faqa'a	فَقَعَ	burst, pop, soak up, soak up; [i.e. pop out, <u>emerge from</u>]	
5	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	GHALQ	ḡhalaqa	غلق	close, shut, lock ,shut down , <u>lock up</u> bolt, sock in, make closeness [i.e. imprisoned]	
6	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	This word must be divided				
6a	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Q'B	qabw	قبو	basement, cellar, vault, dungeon [i.e. <u>down below</u>]	
6b	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Q'ā	qae	قاء	bottom, bed [i. e. <u>the Underworld</u>]	
7	𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵	Aā	'ayy	أي	<u>any</u> , which, what, namely	

Words, Row 7: 1 misery | 2 hidden | 3 the Underworld | 4 emerge from | 5 locked up/imprisoned | 6a down below | 6b the Underworld | 7 any/which

TRANSLATION: [The Cathar souls] imprisoned down below emerge from the hidden, miserable Underworld.

Table 3 Continued...

Row 8




δανδ αος ρ δανδ ααααα ρ αααα αα αα αααα

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	δανδ	DMA	damma	ضم	annexation, <u>join</u> , combine, add, close, piece, take in, conjunction, fall, conjoin, piece together
2	αος	Q'A'	qa'	قاء	<u>meet</u>
3	ρ	WH	wa	و	<u>and</u> , while
4	δανδ	DMA	damma	ضم	annexation, <u>join</u> , combine, add, close, piece, take in, conjunction, fall, conjoin, piece together
5	ααααα	QaTHaā	---	---	Cathars
6	αααα	GHAL	ghalla	غل	fetter, shackle, chain [i.e. imprisoned]
7	αα	SR	sārr	سار	delightful, pleasing, pleasurable, joyous, <u>joyful</u> , enlarge; walked, marched
8	ααα	Q'AR	qār	قار	bitumen, tar, pitch [i. e. darkness, <u>the Underworld</u>]
9	αααα	Q'A'A	qā'a	قاعة	room, auditorium, hall, house, chamber [i.e. place]

Words, Row 8: 1 join | 2 meet | 3 and | 4 join | 5 Cathars | 6 imprisoned | 7 joyful | 8 the Underworld | 9 chamber

TRANSLATION: The imprisoned Cathar souls in their place in the Underworld meet and join [the *Qadi*] in the Underworld and are joyful.

Row 9



δααα αααα αααα αος ααα ααα ααα ααα αααα

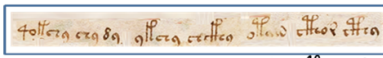
Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	δααα	DQ'ā	diqqa	دق	resolution, accuracy, precision, fineness, rigor, <u>reliability</u> , delicacy, fidelity, exactness, finesse, nicety, preciseness, punctuality, refinement, veracity, sureness, strictness, promptitude, fussiness, close up, rigor
2	αααα	This word must be divided			
2a	αα	ATH	hatta	حث	urged, <u>encouraged</u>
2b	ααα	SMA	samāh	سمح	allow, grace permitting, forgiveness, excuse, legalization, permissiveness, say-so [i.e. <u>mercy</u>]
3	αααα	REDUNDANT DUPLICATE			
4	αος	Q'A'	qa'	قاء	<u>meet</u>
5	ααα	Q'AR	qār	قار	bitumen, tar, pitch [i. e. darkness, <u>the Underworld</u>]
6	ααα	EAL	eal	عال	rise, overlie, tower, surmount pick up; keep, become poor, be <u>poor</u> , support, provide for
7	αα	AR	hārr	حار	hot spicy torrid peppery cordial nice and warm thermal [i.e. <u>welcomed, warmly</u>]
8	ααααα	Lā	laqad	لا	was; I have; <u>already, yet</u>

Words, Row 9: 1 reliability | 2a encouraged | 2b mercy | 3 redundant, duplicate | 4 meet | 5 the Underworld | 6 poor | 7 welcomed | 8 - already

TRANSLATION: The reliable *Qadi* meet the poor [Cathar souls] in the Underworld. They are warmly welcomed and are already encouraged by their mercy.

Table 3 Continued...

Row 10



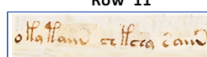
40llca9 ca9 d9 9llca9 ca9llca9 9llca9 9llca9 9llca9

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	40llca9	This word must be divided			
1a	40ll	GHATH	ghath	غاث	relief, rescue
1b	ca9	Q'ā	qae	قاع	bottom, bed [i. e. <u>the Underworld</u>]
2	ca9	Q'ā	qae	قاع	bottom, bed [i. e. <u>the Underworld</u>]; word repeats, may be a t
3	d9	Dā	da'ā	داع	call, cause, propagandist, occasion, owing to
4	9llca9	āTHQ'ā	wāyq	واقق	trust, trusting
5	ca9llca9	QTHā	---	---	Cathars
6	9llca9	This word must be divided			
6a	9ll	ATH	hāṭṭa	حاث	encouraged
6b	ca9	SEA	sayyi'a	سائية	awful, wretched
7	9llca9	This word must be divided			
7a	ca9	EAL	eal	عال	rise, overlie, tower, surmount pick up; <u>keep</u> , become poor, be poor, support, provide for
7b	ca9	AR	hārr	حار	hot spicy torrid peppery cordial nice and warm thermal [i.e. <u>welcomed warmly</u>]
8	ca9	aLaā	ealaa	عالي	tall, standard, hard to reach, supreme, imposing, monstrous [i.e. remote, <u>hidden</u> , concealed]

Words Row 10: 1a rescue | 1b the Underworld | 2 the Underworld | 3 call | 4 trusting | 5 Cathars | 6a encouraged | 6b awful | 7a poor | 7b welcomed warmly | 8 hidden

TRANSLATION: The poor Cathars hidden in the awful Underworld trust they will be called and rescued. This encourages them in the Underworld.

Row 11




9llca9 ca9llca9 ca9

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	9ll	HATH	hāṭṭa	حاث	urge encourage induce prompt stimulate motivate persuade prompting press prod spur incite inducement encouragement
2	9llca9	āLSMA	alsamāh	السمح	permission, forgiveness [i.e. mercy]
3	ca9llca9	Q'TH'ā	---	---	Cathars
4	ca9	ASMA	'asmā	أسمى	designate; supreme, superior, major, topmost, uppermost, elevate, raise, above, higher, more exalted

Words, Row 11: 1 encourage | 2 mercy | 3 Cathars | 4 highest/greatest

TRANSLATION: Encouragement for the Cathar [souls] with the greatest mercy.

Row 12



9llca9 9llca9 9llca9 ca9

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	9llca9	DMA	ḍamma	ضم	annexation, join, combine, add, close, piece, take in, conjunction, fall, conjoin, piece together
2	9llca9	āTHā	---	---	Cathars ??
3	9llca9	This word must be divided			
3a	9ll	HAL	hāl	حال	situation, condition, circumstance, <u>plight</u>
3b	ca9	HAR	hārr	حار	hot, spicy, torrid, peppery, cordial, nice and warm, thermal [i.e. <u>welcomed warmly</u>]
4	ca9	Q'ADā	qada	قادة	leaders, leadership [i.e. <u>Qadi</u>]; قاض = Qadi

Words Row 12: 1 join | 2 Cathars | 3a plight | 3b warm welcome | 4 Qadi

TRANSLATION: The Qadi join the Cathars in their plight [in the Underworld] and are welcomed warmly.

Table 3 Continued...

Row 13					
Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1	201fa2	AHZR	----	----	the Cathars
2	0a0v2	'SR	'äs	أسير	captivity, capture
3	a2	SAR	särr	سار	pleasing, pleasurable, joyous, joyful, enlarge; strident; walked; marched

Words Row 13: 1 the Cathars | 2 here | 3 captives | 4 joyful

TRANSLATION: The Cathar captives became joyful.

Spices Pages: In addition to the phantasmagorical plants featured on the first 57 pages of the Voynich Manuscript and the “celestial” pages, page 88r of the Voynich Manuscript displays a richly illustrated drawing of what appears to be foodstuffs (Figure 19). Confirming the equivalencies, the text on that page was shown to state that the page concerns “fuh”, Arabic for “herbs” [فوه], and food for “katha”, i.e. Cathars. The illustration shows no meats from slaughtered animals, only vegetables, which is consistent with the Cathar prohibition against eating meat.

Voynich Text	Unvowelized VM	Herb Name in Arabic	Common Name	Arabic Name	Comment
1	al-ARQLÄ	Arka	Giant Milkweed	اركة عشب	Translation is very close but has a redundant /L/
2	AHS'	Äs	Myrtle	أس	Identical
3	ARS'D	äbryd	Safflower	أحريض	Translation very close but has redundant /S/
4	H'QR	ħađđara	Brew, Concoct	خَصْر	Identical
5	HALATHÄ	halatuha	dissolved	حلت	for brewing spices
6	al-S'Ä	Sal (شجر)	Sal tree leaves	ال سل	Translation very close, but lacks the final /L/. Used for folk medicine healing.
7	HAL ASUDA	hal asuda	Green Cardamom	هل أسود	Identical
8	ARSY	Alay'cy	Cardamom	الاجي	Very close but translation has no /L/, and an extra /R/
9	QRÄ	qära	Cathar Term	قَر	Dangerous; refers to the Underworld
10	HATH SA'A	ħaṭṭa s'a'a	Cathar Term	خَتَّ ساء	Encouragement of the waiting [Cathar] souls
11	'AHARARÄ	'R'r	Juniper	عَزَعَر	Identical
12	HALÄP	ħlidy	Turmeric (in Urdu)	بلدی	Very Close
13	ALARSY	Allwry	Bay leaves; laurel	ورق لوري	Very close, but translation has redundant S
14	HABEH SAUDA	Habbah as-sauda	Nigella	حبة نسوتك	Identical. The /L/ is silent.

Figure 19 Spices Illustrated on Page 88r of the Voynich Manuscript. Of these 14, six Voynich names are identical with the Arabic name for the spice and five others are quite close; and the remaining three are related. Translations by the author.

Arabic spice names from: http://Gernot-katzers-spice-pages.com/engl/spice_Arabic.html

The names of the 14 plants labelled on page 88r were transliterated using the equivalencies table, Figure 7, leading to an identical match for six of the 14 plants, and a very close match for five others (Figure 19). In each case, the pictured plant was a well-known cooking spice, including mustard, myrtle, cardamom and turmeric.

Twelve of these spices are pictured in Figure 20: Plant 1: Giant Milkweed; Plant 2: Myrtle; Plant 3: Safflower; the label of Plant 4

means “to brew”; the label of Plant 5 means “dissolved”; Plant 6: Sal Tree Leaves (for folk medicine); Plant 7: Green Cardamom; Plant 8: Cardamom; the label of Plant 9 means “dangerous”; the label of Plant 10 means “encouragement for Cathar souls”; Plant 11: Juniper; and Plant 12: Turmeric.



Figure 20 Twelve Spices in the Voynich Manuscript, page 88r. Labels by the author. Graphic courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, Yale University. Translations by the author.

The following spices were routinely imported to Europe during the Middle Ages: pepper, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, ginger, saffron, cardamom, coriander, cumin, garlic, turmeric, mace, anise, caraway and mustard. Five of the spices illustrated on page 88r of the Voynich Manuscript are included in this list of popular medieval spices: turmeric, cardamom, saffron, ginger, and mustard.²⁴ Cathars were reputed to be trusted healers, so many of these spices and herbs may have been used for folk medicine and healing potions, particularly sal tree leaves.²⁵

5. Catharism in the Voynich Manuscript

Translation of the Voynich Manuscript reveals the codex is a consistent profession of the Cathar faith.²⁶ Cathars were heretics strongly opposed to the teachings of the Catholic Church, whose religion flourished in the twelfth and thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in Languedoc,²⁷ today’s southern France (see Figure 21).²⁸ The Cathars of Languedoc were devastated in a vicious war known as the Albigensian Crusade from 1209-1244 which essentially destroyed their religious practices, and the last leader of the heresy died in 1321.²⁹



Figure 21 Medieval Cathar sites in Languedoc, the South of France. Ermessendis, the countess of Foix, was a leader of the Cathars in Languedoc.

Some contemporary scholars have dismissed the Cathar movement as a disorganized religious faith, noting that the word “Cathar” does not occur in accepted historical references. This study has discovered, however, that the VM word for “Cathar” occurs frequently throughout the Voynich Manuscript (including pages 88, 84r and the Rosettes foldout page). Catharism had no orthodoxy or catechism like the Roman catholic church, so its teachings can seem vague and variable. Most contemporary records were set down not by Cathars themselves, but by their enemies in the Inquisition.³⁰ The last Cathar religious leader, William Bélibaste, were captured and burned at the stake in 1321, and the Voynich manuscript has been carbon-dated to about 1420-1430, about 100 years later. Thus, the Voynich provides an almost contemporary description of Cathar practices that does not exist in any other existing document. This study makes an important contribution toward a better understanding of the Cathar faith.

Cathars believed that there were two equally powerful deities, one good, one evil.³¹ The “good” god, whom they associated with the god of the New Testament, was master of the spiritual world and the human soul. The material world, and all things in it, was the realm of the “evil” god, associated with the god of the Old Testament.

The Cathar heresy was particularly prominent among the nobility of Languedoc.³² In 1279, a general amnesty was announced to encourage Cathars to give themselves up without recriminations. Out of the first 195 people to be listed in the amnesty, 23 per cent were “demonstrably gentlefolk and patricians,” while only 15 per cent were crafts-and-trades persons.³³

The most devout among the Cathar dualists therefore rejected sex and parenthood because this equated to bringing another poor soul into the world of torment. They also refrained from eating any meat or other animal products, because they were created through reproduction. These kinds of beliefs had existed since before the foundation of the Christian Church in the religion of Zoroastrianism. There is an intellectual tradition linking the Cathars to the Gnostics and Manicheans of the early Christian Church, who applied elements of the dualist³⁴ Zoroastrian teachings to the Christian message.^{35,36} Evidence showing how these beliefs were transmitted to Western Europe is somewhat unclear, but there is enough material to suggest that the Bogomils, a dualist sect originating in what is now Bulgaria, played a significant role in bringing the dualist doctrine westwards.^{37,38} Many historians believe that Cathar beliefs derived from the Balkans, and the dualist religion known as Bogomilism, which itself drew on both Gnosticism and Manicheism.

In contrast with the teachings of the traditional Christian Church, the Cathars rejected the Old Testament, apart from the Ten Commandments. They did accept large parts of the New Testament, though they denied the humanity, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Identified for the first time in Western Europe in the Rhine area in about 1140, the early Cathars presented themselves as itinerant preachers, practicing an evangelical model of life that proclaimed voluntary poverty and the condemnation of the ostentation of the Catholic hierarchy. They preached against the sumptuous wealth of the Catholic hierarchy, the moral depravity of the clergy, and the accumulation of temporalities at the hands of ecclesiastical entities.

Cathars were found throughout Latin Christendom in the 12th to the 14th centuries. They were most deeply entrenched in Languedoc (today’s southern France) and northern Italy (Figure 22).³⁹ The faith is sometimes called Albigensianism, but this is a misnomer, associating a broad faith with a single walled city, Albi, which was among the first cities to be sacked at the beginning of the Albigensian Crusade of 1209-1244 CE.

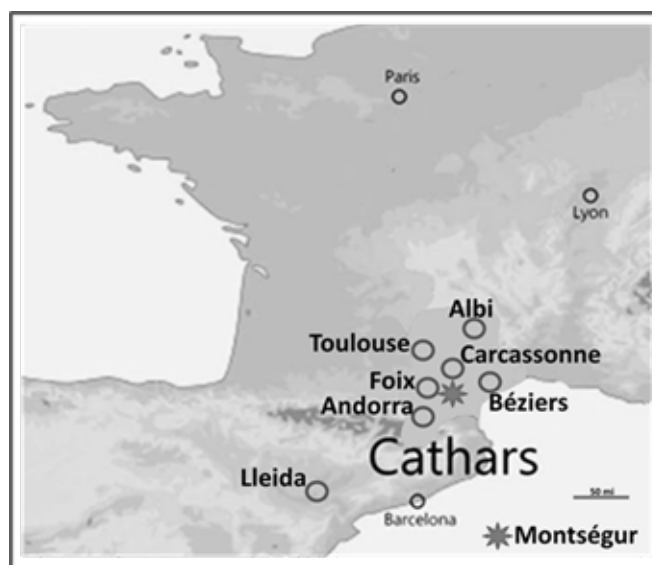


Figure 22 The Cathar Region of Languedoc. Catharism flourished in the eleventh and twelfth and thirteenth centuries as a heresy in Languedoc, today’s southern France near Toulouse and Carcassonne. Albi was a target of the Albigensian Crusade. Béziers, the first city to be attacked in the Albigensian Crusade, is near the coast, 69 km northeast of Carcassonne; and Montségur, the site of the last bastion of Cathar defense, is 51 km southwest of Carcassonne.

The majority of Cathars were weavers and tailors, most often illiterate. The great industry of the Languedoc Cathars was textiles.⁴⁰ The wool of Languedoc was considered excellent; nine cities and 52 towns were devoted to weaving, and some to dying, a cottage industry.⁴¹ Many of the weaving workshops were composed of Cathars or those friendly to Cathars, and often the proprietor was himself or herself Cathar, operated like a Cathar community. The Cathar workshops managed by a Perfect or a Believer attracted large numbers of workers that could be called a convent or a commune, “une maison de Parfaites,” which were corporations. Cathars often ‘publicly held’ their own single-sex houses, sometimes procured or supported by a family member. Sermons and gatherings of believers were held in these buildings. After the advent of the crusade the Cathars were forced to live less openly.

Cathars were philosophically distinct from the Catholic Church of Rome which, according Cathar belief, had betrayed the original

doctrine of Jesus and His Apostles. The Cathars saw themselves as a “stream of pure (*katharos*) Christianity preserved from the days of Christ. Proclaiming the Catholic Church as the “Church of Satan,” the heretical sect believed that the grotesque beast described in the Book of Revelation was the Catholic Church, which they saw as a “religion of wolves.” They denied the Catholic sacraments of Holy Communion, baptism and marriage. Understandably, doctrines of the Catholic Church were strongly opposed to the Cathar’s Manichean-Gnostic views.⁴²

The Roman church was determined to root out all heresy as a threat to its dominance.⁴³ This insistence resulted in Pope Innocent III’s Albigensian Crusade. By papal orders, Cathar books and documents of doctrine were routinely burned. The Fourth Lateran Council in 1215 ordered that all heretics who refused to recant should be handed over to secular authorities for punishment, and their belongings confiscated.⁴⁴

Nearly every account of Cathar lives and doctrines comes from testimonies passed to us by their enemies: investigations by Dominican inquisitors, “confessions” of tortured Cathars, informers, accounts from the brutal northern Crusaders sacking villages and towns, and — worst of all — the painstaking Inquisition, specifically created by Rome to pursue hidden Cathars.⁴⁵ So our understanding of Catharism is limited. We know more about their pain than their beliefs.

Knowledge of the Cathar faith today is spotty. Cathar books were burned, and all books written in the language of Languedoc and translations of the Bible were prohibited. For this reason, Cathar books cannot be found today.

The Voynich Manuscript reads as a passionate expression of Cathar hopes and beliefs. Catharism was said to have died out over a century before 1430. Did a moneyed lord create the Voynich as a gesture of good will extended to potential allies across the Adriatic? Or was the Voynich a secret profession of faith between one clandestine Cathar commune and another? Some insist the Cathars were simple villagers, uneducated rural people who were predominantly illiterate. Scholars have found very few contemporary Cathar written records beyond the transcript of interviews conducted by the Inquisition. Given the zeal and ruthlessness of the Inquisition, it is no surprise that their literary footprint hardly exists.

There is one estimate that in the early fifteenth century only one-half of one percent of the French population were literate. But Cathars may have been able to communicate from one Cathar community to another in the Cathar diaspora following their defeat at the Battle of Montségur in 1244.⁴⁶ A portion of the Cathar ritual has been found in Lyon, France, with wording in both the local vernacular (called Occitan) and in Latin (see Figure 23).⁴⁷ Evidently a certain segment of the Cathar community could read and write without difficulty — and quite possibly the strange Voynich script may have been used to enable disparate Cathar communities to communicate in secret across the Mediterranean. The writing of the hands that penned the Voynich Manuscript is swift, certain, uniform and confident, implying that the writers themselves may have been quite familiar with the Voynich characters and were used to forming them. Perhaps this implies that the Voynich characters were used in other secret Cathar communications long before the Voynich was ever written.

If Cathars used Voynich script to communicate, the recipients must have been able to decode the underlying Arabic. Arabic-speaking Muslims had occupied Iberia for 600 years before the Voynich Manuscript was written, and Arabic-speaking scholars were widely available in the Crown of Aragon to translate Arabic. The fact that the

Voynich Manuscript coded for Arabic does not seem to be a stumbling block to its use.

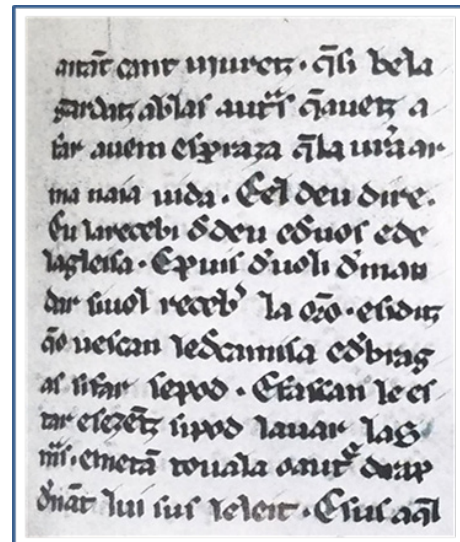


Figure 23 Rituel provençal. *Consolamentum des Malades*. Lyon. Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon, fons Adamoli A I. 54, fol. 241. This section is in Occitan.

6. The Six Stages of Death in the Voynich Manuscript

Every page of the Voynich Manuscript speaks to the destiny of Cathar souls after death to be confined in the Underworld until they are rescued by a “*Qadi*,” a spirit that has the power to authorize a soul to ascend to heaven and shine as a star in the night sky.⁴⁸ The manuscript details the six stages that a Cathar soul experiences in its life after death. This tenet of Cathar theology is missing in the records of Catholic Inquisitors and polemic treatises like those of Rainier Sacconi and Moneta of Cremona, so this discovery adds new depth to the understanding of the Cathar religion.⁴⁹

The six stages of death and resurrection that are accorded such prominence in the Voynich Manuscript are as follows:

1. Death
2. Descent to the Underworld
3. Languishing in the Underworld
4. Rescue by *Qadi*
5. Lifted to the Heavens
6. Afterlife as a Star

Specifically, these six steps are described as follows:

1. **Death**— Death is represented in the Voynich Manuscript by a marginal drawing of what might be a corpse, alone and horizontal. Dying Cathars were given the *consolamentum* ritual, if at all possible, just before death. This would allow the deceased to die in a “pure” state, enabling their souls to leap past suffering to achieve rebirth and ascend to heaven.
2. **Descent to the Underworld**— The journey to the hell of waiting, uncertainty, and rebirth is illustrated in multiple forms throughout the Voynich images as descending what seem to be water courses, tubes, passageways, columns, pipes, and aqueducts. The branched configuration of the multiple paths suggests a common theme of water falling down in mysterious, unknowable ways see Figure 24.

3. **Languishing in the Underworld**— In the third step, Cathar souls wait for judgment in the watery pits of the Underworld, hoping for a release from the cycle of birth and rebirth.
4. **Rescue by Qadi**— Spirits, called *Qadi* in the Voynich Manuscript, then examine those souls, looking for those who have achieved spiritual purity.
5. **Ascent to the Heavens**— If souls are judged pure, they are released and ascend to the stars.
6. **Afterlife as a Star**— In the last step, the soul’s long journey is finally ended; the soul has passed through many reincarnations, temptations, and the material lures of Satan. Discipline and striving toward spiritual purity has allowed Cathar souls to become stars, brilliant engines of light shining in the heavens.



Figure 24A *Qadi* Managing the *Qana* (Passageways). The Voynich word on the drawing spells out “al-qada” (a leader or commander), which means a Cathar religious leader. Word added digitally.

Stage 1: Death -- The first of the six steps experienced by Cathar souls after death, according to the Voynich Manuscript, is falling through the “hole” called in Arabic a *şala*. (صالة) illustration on VM pg. 66 .

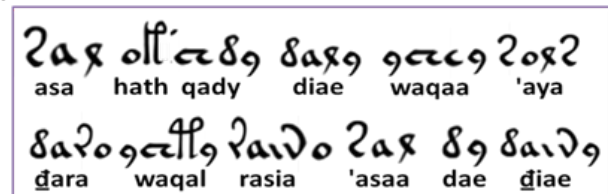


Figure 25 Transliteration of the Caption, VM pg 75 into Arabic.

The *consolamentum* could only be given by Cathar *Perfecti*, usually *in extremis*, just before death. (The *Perfecti* were the most holy Cathar religious leaders; a *Perfecta* was a female leader, *Perfectae* plural). A copy of the Gospel of Apostle John, especially important to Cathars, was laid on the initiate’s head. The initiating *Perfecti* – often more than one – lay hands on the shoulders of the dying to absolve the Cathar’s sins. Dying in a purified state enhanced the likelihood of being quickly rescued from the underworld. It was a treasured rite, promising a quick path through the pits of death to rescue and exaltation by Cathar angels to the glory of becoming a star.

Many Believers would receive the *consolamentum* as death drew near, when the strict ascetic regimen required of a pure soul would be temporally short. Some of those who received the sacrament of the *consolamentum* upon their deathbeds shunned further food, drinking only cool water. Some exposed themselves to extreme cold, opened their veins, or took poison in order to speed death, so their purified souls could not be tainted in deed or thought in life. This difficult ritual of surrender was called *the endura* VM PG 66.

Stage 2: Descent to the Underworld -- The souls then proceed down a passageway called a *qana* (قناة). (Figure 26).



Figure 26 Ten Cathar Spirits in the Underworld Waiting for Rescue. Voynich Manuscript pg. 75v <http://brbl-zoom.library.yale.edu/viewer/1006209>, courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, Yale University. Arabic, Voynich and English captions added digitally.

The second stage of Cathar death is illustrated in Figure 28 where souls descending down a passageway called a *qana*, the channel or passageway that connects the living world to the Underworld. The Arabic word *qana* (قناة) means a “channel, canal, conduit, duct, passage or watercourse.” The *qana* would lead to the Underworld, a place called *qae*, the Arabic word قاع, meaning “bottom” or “bed.” A *Qadi* managing a network of *qana* (passageways) is shown in Figure 24.

The caption attached to (Figure 27) repeats the theme of the *Qadi* redeeming the Cathar souls stranded in the Underworld to release them from their confinement. In English, the Arabic words of the caption read: Here *Qadi* [angels/judges] encourage [Cathar souls] in the terrifying sorrow of death. The *Qadi* are said to call them [to overcome] death.



Figure 27 Five Cathar Spirits Descending a *Qana* to the Underworld. Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscripts Librdary, Yale University. Translation by the author.

3 Languishing in the Underworld -- The next stage of death for Cathar souls, according to the Voynich, is the perilous wait in the pools of the underworld. They hope the *Qadi* will judge their souls as fit for moving on, fearing that they must endure yet another reincarnation in the cycle of physical imprisonment if they are not chosen.

In Figure 28, twelve women are shown in a pool (VM page 84r); these are souls of the dead awaiting rescue or reincarnation in the Underworld.



Figure 28 Twelve Cathar Spirits Languishing in the Underworld. The Voynich Manuscript, pg. 84r. <http://brbl-zoom.library.yale.edu/viewer/1006226>, accessed June 27, 2019. Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscripts Library, Yale University. Translation of the seven panels by the author. Numbers added digitally.

The seven captions above the twelve figures describe their situation. These words in the seven panels can be translated as:

1. The Cathars are welcomed
2. They are encouraged by the *Qadi* in their realm.
3. Who join them in the Underworld.
4. [combined with next phrase]
5. The *Qadi* in the Underworld cheer up the Cathars and begin their reliable call.

How these phrases were translated is shown in Figure 29.

4 Rescue by the *Qadi* -- The fourth step in the journey of the Cathar souls after death is their rescue by the *Qadi*, which is illustrated on page 83r of the VM, shown in Figure 30. At the top left of this illustration a Cathar soul rests in a tub labelled [حو سلق] *qals ruh* (“Trapped Soul” in Arabic). At the top right, a figure in a channel (*qana*) is labelled [أى ميسأ] a’ *asmaa* (“Highest Level” in Arabic). Beneath these two captions is a third caption reading عايض أض ريسأ “captive in death.” and a fourth caption, on the lower right, in the Underworld, labelled يوا راض *dar ‘awaa* (“Dangerous Place” in Arabic).

Panel	Voynich	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English
1	oʔ ʔeʔllʔ	oʔ ʔeʔllʔ			The Cathars are welcomed
1a	oʔ	AR	har	حار	cordial, nice and warm [i.e. welcomed]
1b	ʔeʔllʔ	Q'aZR	----	----	Cathars
2	ʔllʔdʔ ʔoʔʔ	ʔllʔdʔ ʔoʔʔ			They are encouraged by the Qadi in their realm.
2a	ʔllʔ	ATH	hatta	حُتْ	urge, encourage
2b	ʔdʔ	QDā	qada	قادة	leaders, leadership [i.e. Qadi/Perfect]
2c	ʔoʔʔ	'A'a	awaa	أوى	shelter, harbor, lodge, quarters, accommodate, receive, nestle [i.e. to their realm]
3	dʔoʔʔ oʔʔ ʔeʔʔ	dʔoʔʔ oʔʔ ʔeʔʔ			who join them in the Underworld.
3a	dʔoʔʔ	DAMAH	damma	دَمَمَ	annexation, join, combine, add
3b	oʔʔ	A'	haa	هي	she, it, these, its
3c	ʔeʔʔ	Q'a	qa'	قَاء	bottom, bed [i.e. the Underworld]
4	ʔllʔdʔ ʔllʔʔ	ʔllʔdʔ ʔllʔʔ			combined with next phrase
4a	ʔllʔdʔ	ALKDā	alqadi	القاضي	judge, assessor [i.e. Qadi]
4b	ʔllʔʔ	'THA'	---	---	Cathars
5	ʔllʔoʔʔeʔʔ	ʔllʔoʔʔeʔʔ			The Qadi in the Underworld cheer up the Cathars
5a	ʔllʔoʔʔ	ATHA'	hatta	حُتْ	urge, encourage [i.e. cheer up]
5b	ʔeʔʔ	Q'a	qae	قاع	bottom, bed [i.e. the Underworld]
6	ʔllʔoʔʔ	ʔllʔoʔʔ			and begin
		ALA'a	halla	حَلْ	appear, come up, begin, start; if
7	dʔeʔʔdʔ	dʔeʔʔdʔ			their reliable call.
7a	dʔeʔʔ	DQ'	diqqa	دِقَّة	accuracy, precision [i.e. reliable, trusted]
7b	dʔ	QDā	da'a	دعا	the call

Figure 29 Translation of the Seven Captions of Page 84r.

Table 4 Continued...

Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Arabic	English Translation
22	ḡaḡ	ḡārr	ضَرَّ	bad, damaging, detrimental, injurious, noxious, deleterious, harmful, fierce, injurious, pernicious, ferocious, vicious, hurtful, predatory, malign savage, malignant unhealthy unwholesome rapacious poisonous [i.e. terrible]
23	ḡāḡ	Cathars	---	Cathars
24	ḡḡaḡ	ḡāḡdir	حاضر	present, attendee, current, alive
25	ḡāḡḡḡ	al'asr	الأسر	catch, seizure, servitude, captor, captivity, capture, prison, prisoner
26	ḡāḡ	ḡāḡfin	صاف	pure, clear, fine, serene
27	ḡḡ	sa'ā	سعى	seek, strive, pursue; i.e. postulants seeking to be released from the Underwoeld
28	ḡḡ	ja	جاء	come, bring, come along, come in, roll in, arrive, be said, be reported

6. **Afterlife as a Star** -- The final stage in the life after death for Cathars, according to the Voynich Manuscript, is to shine in the night sky as a bright star.⁵⁰ In Figure 33, 44 Voynich words surround the illustration, numbered 1 through 44. This circle of words reiterates, once again, the theme presented so many times earlier in the manuscript about

the *Qadi* rescuing the Cathar souls from the Underworld and enabling their ascent to Heaven.

Translation of the 44 words in Figure 33 has been formed into three groups: words 1–16, words 17-25, and words 26-44. Table 5 shows how these 44 words were translated into English.

Table 5 Fardus on Fold-Out Page

Words 1 -16					
Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
1		ATHAR	---		Cathar
2		kFAR	kāfir	كافر	infidel, unbeliever, disbeliever, faithless, apostate, atheist, godless, heretic, miscreant, faithless, man, non-religious
3		Q'RNA	qarna	قرنة	pod, corner [i.e. place]
4		AL	al	آل	the
5		ALQADā	alqadi	القاضي	judge, assessor, chief judge [i.e. Qadi]
6		ALAH	hala	حالة	illegible, case situation condition status state event shape plight position incident circumstance trim context weather occurrence phase posture
7		ALA	hāla	حالة	case, situation, condition, status, state, even, shape, plight, position, incident, circumstance, trim, context, weather, occurrence, phase, posture, place
8		DNA	dana	دنا	be bereaved, approach
9		QR	qār	قار	bitumen, tar, pitch [i. e. darkness, the Underworld]
10		ATHA	ḡatta	حث	urge, encourage, induce, prompt, stimulate, motivate, persuade, prompting, press, prod, spur, indte, inducement, encouragement
11		HSEA	hisiya	حسية	sensuality [i.e. feeling]
12		A'	aa	اي	any, which, what, namely [i.e. who]
13		āTH	eath	عث	mold, moths [i.e. moldering]
14		HADā	hāda	هدأ	calm, ease, lull, still, calm down, sweeten, assuage, cool, quiet, rest, subside, settle down [i.e. reassure]
15		QDAR	qadar	قدر	amount, deal, degree, measure, lot, saucpan, estimate, volume, value proportion, quantity, appreciate, assess, predestination, assume, evaluate, afford, esteem, be capable of, treasure, think
16		LQA	lāqa	لاق	verb: to befit, suit, fit, match, be suitable, be appropriate, be proper, become, be decent [i.e. relating to]

WORDS 1 -16 1 Cathars; 2 heretic; 3 place; 4 the; 5 Qadi; 6 plight; 7 condition; 8 bereaved; 9 Underworld; 10 encourage; 11 feeling; 12 who; 13 moldering; 14 reassure; 15 appreciate; 16 become.

TRANSLATION: The Qadi encourage and reassure the bereaved Cathar heretics who are moldering down in the Underworld to assess their feelings of their plight and condition relating to this place.

Table 5 Continued...

Words 17-25					
Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
17		δoηo	AMA	damma	ضَمَّ join, add, combine, annex, comprise, hug, incorporate
18		ρo	Rā	ruh	روح soul, spirit
19		2aρ	ASR	asr	أسر capture, catch, captivity, seizure, seize, prison, captivate, take, intrigue [i.e. imprisoned]
20		aρδ	S'D	sad	صَدَّ prevail, dominate, reign, rule, take over; repel, hold off, fend off, stem, ward off, fight, rebuff, push back
21		ηo δaρ	LADR	la dar	لا not: detrimental, fierce, injurious, prejudicial, pernicious, ferocious, noxious, vicious, hurtful [i.e. not harmful]
22		αηaρ	Q'ZR		Cathars
23		oδaιρ	HADER	hadiyr	هدير roar, thunder, boom [i.e. wailing]
24		oρ	HAR	hārr	حار hot, spicy, torrid, peppery, cordial, nice and warm, thermal [i.e. welcomed]
25		oαρ	AS'	'asaa	أسى sorrow, pain, desolation

Words 14 - 25 17 join; 18 soul; 19 imprisoned; 20 take over; 21 not dangerous; 22 Cathars; 23 wailing; 24 welcomed; 25 sorrow.

TRANSLATION of words 17-25: The Cathars join [the Qadi] who take over the wailing, sorrowful, imprisoned souls and welcome them from harm.

Words 26-43					
Word	VM	Unvowelized VM	Phonetic Equivalent	Arabic	English Translation
26		oη	ATH	haṭṭa	حَتَّ urge, encourage, expand, induce, prompt, stimulate
27		αδo	Q'Dā	qady	قاضي judge [i.e. Qadi]
28		2αδo	AQQDā	'aqqada	عَقَّد complicate, confuse, knot, tie; clinch, have, knot, loop, seal, strike [i.e. accomplish]
29		oηαδo	aLaKDā	alqadi	القاضي judge, assessor, chief judge [i.e. the Qadi]
30		oηα	āTHQ	watīqa	وَأْتَق trust, document, authenticate, believe, notarize, constrain, rely, corroborate, pin one's faith on
31		δa	DS	dāsa	داس tread, trample, run over, run down, tread [i.e. destroy, overcome, escape from]
32		αααηo	QTHā	---	Cathars
33		o	A	ha	ها here, there
34		αηo	SMA	samāh	سمح grace, permitting, forgiveness, excuse, legalization, permissiveness, say-so [i.e. mercy]
35a		oη	ATH	haṭṭa	حَتَّ urge, encourage, expand, induce, prompt
35b		ααρ	QAR	qār	قار bitumen tar pitch [i.e. darkness, the Underworld]
36		oραρ	A'SR	asir	أسير prisoner, captive
37		oρ	AR	har	حار hot spicy torrid peppery cordial nice and warm thermal [i.e. welcomed]
38a		oη	āTH	hath	حاث urge, encourage, expand, induce, prompt
38b		ααδo	QDā	qady	قاضي judge [i.e. Qadi]
39		oηαo	HAZA	haza	هزا illeg. scoff, mock, flout
40A		αo	'A	'a	إ isn't it? whether exclamation of admiration or a wish being [i.e. joyfully]

must have been women when still alive, and each is labeled as a *Qadi* (or *Alqadi*). It's noteworthy that in the VM every one of the figures labeled as a *Qadi* appears to have been a woman during her life on earth. The power to save the souls languishing in the Underworld, souls waiting for authorization to ascend to heaven, is clearly given to female figures, not male figures.

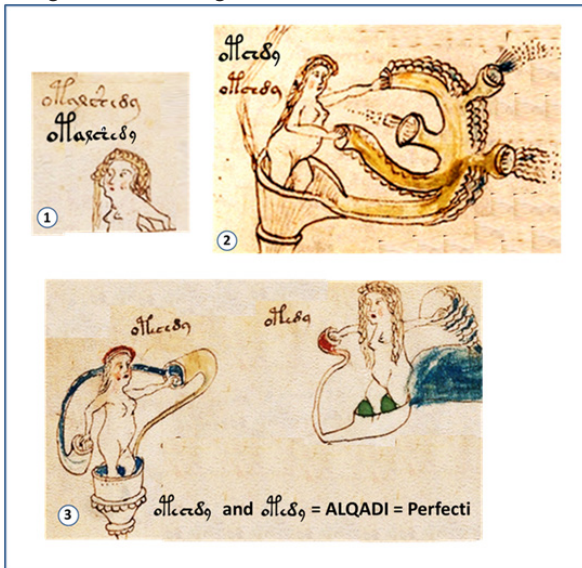


Figure 34 Four *Qadi* in the Voynich Manuscript. Every *Qadi* is shown as a woman. In Arabic the word *Qadi* means “religious judge” or “magistrate” and is used in the VM to mean a Cathar religious leader. Note that every *Qadi* is shown wearing a head covering, usually extending down the back.

8. Conclusions

After more than a century of unsuccessful attempts to translate the Voynich Manuscript, this study has discovered that the base language of the document is Arabic. The equivalencies table of this study produces the Arabic names of six VM zodiac signs; it also produces the Arabic names of 49 stars and the Arabic name for eight familiar spices.

Limitations – One limitation of this study is that Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) was used in translating the Arabic words of the Voynich Manuscript into English. However, the Voynich was written in the early fifteenth century when medieval Arabic was in use. Consequently scholars of medieval Arabic like Frederico Corriente who was at Saragossa University in Spain, author of *A Dictionary of Andalusí Arabic*, need to examine the Arabic vocabulary and grammar used in this translation to determine if any translations need revision to be more in line with medieval Arabic terminology.⁵⁵ The English used in a work like *The Canterbury Tales*, written by Geoffrey Chaucer at about the same time as the Voynich Manuscript, is often difficult for a modern reader to understand – and the same degree of changes in English over the last 600 years may have occurred in Arabic.

Catharism -- This study confirms that the manuscript deals with the religious beliefs of Cathar heretics who once lived in southern France. Written in a day when the Inquisition had fearsome powers, it is not unexpected that the work was composed in Arabic, for the tenets of a heretical faith had to remain secret on the pain of death.

The Voynich Manuscript reads as a passionate expression of Cathar hopes and beliefs. But Catharism was said to have died out over a century before 1430. Did a moneyed lord create the Voynich as a gesture of good will extended to potential allies across the Adriatic? Or was the Voynich a secret profession of faith between one clandestine

Cathar commune and another? Some insist the Cathars were simple villagers, uneducated rural people who were predominantly illiterate. Scholars have found very few contemporary Cathar written records beyond the transcript of interviews conducted by the Inquisition, but a portion of a Cathar ritual was found in Lyon, France (Figure 35). Given the zeal and ruthlessness of the Inquisition, it is no surprise that their literary footprint hardly exists.

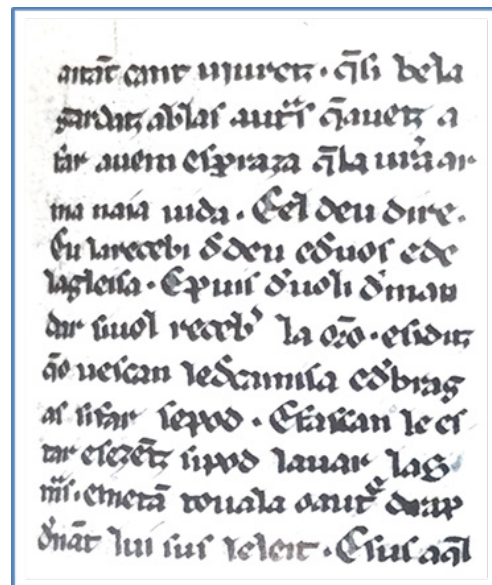


Figure 35 Ritual provençal. Consolamentum des Malades. Lyon. Bibliothèque municipale, fons Adamoli A I. 54, fol. 241. This section in Occitan.

The Voynich Manuscript is an anomaly, a mystery that persists beyond its translation. It is not a theological treatise, not dogma on heaven and hell, salvation, scriptural authority, and the divinity of Christ. Rather, the VM repeats a simplistic narrative of dead souls being rescued from the netherworld, a story that may have been handed down from grandmother to granddaughter, grandfather to grandson over the centuries. Or it may represent the stubborn persistence of a powerful faith that refused to die, but lived its principles beneath the notice of powerful church princes.

Appendix: Alfonso V: Possible Benefactor of the Voynich Manuscript

One of the key questions that have plagued scholars studying the Voynich Manuscript for over a century is who might have paid for its production. Preparation of the Voynich Manuscript must have been a lengthy, costly and even dangerous undertaking. In the fifteenth century, it was standard practice for a wealthy patron to underwrite the costs of such a production. Who, then might have served as the patron for publication of the Voynich Manuscript?

This appendix provides the speculation that the patron responsible for production of the Voynich Manuscript may have been Alfonso V, King of Aragon/Catalonia.

In translating the VM, a number of clues can be found that point to the very real possibility that the benefactor who may have underwritten its production might have been King Alfonso V, the king of Aragon/Catalonia who, later, became Alfonso I King of Naples.⁵⁵ In the early fifteenth century, the Kingdom of Naples extended over the southern half of the Italian peninsula, and King Alfonso was considered one of the wealthiest and most powerful figures in Renaissance Europe (Figure 36).



Figure 36 The Kingdom of Naples, Bosnia and Venice, 1430. Alfonso V, the King of Aragon and Naples, supported Gjergj Skandebeg, the Lord of Kastrioti, in his wars against Venice and the Ottomans, and enlisted the aid of Bogomils (i.e. Cathars) of Bosnia to support his military objectives. Note the holdings of the Venetian Republic along the Adriatic coast of Dalmatia, plus Bosnia, Serbia, and the Papal States.

Known as Alfonso the Magnanimous, Alfonso ruled as King of Aragon-Catalonia from 1416, and as the King of Naples (as Alfonso I) from 1442 until his death in 1458. The Voynich Manuscript has been carbon-dated to 1404-1438, during his reign. While any identification of Alfonso as the sponsor of the Voynich Manuscript must remain tentative, there is strong evidence that this connection may be correct. As will be seen below:

- I. Alfonso was one of the richest and most beneficent men in Renaissance Italy, having both the resources and the tradition of patronage suitable for subsidizing a project as complex and costly as the Voynich Manuscript.
- II. His name appears plainly in Roman majuscule letters on the shaft of a column/pipe/conduit pictured in the Voynich Manuscript. See Figure 39.
- III. Alfonso ruled the portion of Languedoc that included Carcassonne, a territory that had suffered horribly during the Albigensian Crusade. In that war a former king of Aragon, Peter II, was killed at the ruinous Battle of Muret in 1213, near Toulouse.⁵⁶
- IV. To counter the hegemony of Venice in the Adriatic, Alfonso sought to build close ties with the government of Bosnia. That kingdom was managed by members of the Bosnian Church, a Bogomil dualist church whose members considered themselves to be co-religionists with the Cathars of Languedoc.⁵⁷⁻⁵⁸ Alfonso may have been interested in using a richly illustrated book of Cathar faith, penned in a secret script, to demonstrate his involvement in the co-religion shared by Cathars and Bogomils.

- V. Repeated use of the word *Qadi* to mean “judge” or “religious leader” in the Voynich Manuscript suggests the codex was written in medieval Iberia. *Qadi* is a word of Andalusian Arabic meaning “judge” and might not have been used by an author from any other location. Arabic was in widespread use in Aragon-Catalonia during the reign of Alfonso, so the use of Arabic to keep the contents of the heretical manuscript secret from the Inquisition would have been quite logical.⁵⁹
- VI. Alfonso’s contacts with Muslims are well documented:⁶⁰ In 1428 he established a new *aljama* (a self-governing community of Moors and Jews living under Christian rule) in Castellón, a city in the Crown of Aragon on the coast of Spain south of Barcelona, 25 mi (40 km) north of Valencia.⁶¹ Moreover, the wife of Alfonso V, María, was reputed to have been a champion of Muslims.
- VII. As a young man Alfonso V had been adopted by the Angevin monarch of the Kingdom of Naples, so to promote his dynastic ties to the Angevin rulers of Bosnia he might have been interested in subsidizing a lavish book celebrating their shared dynastic background (Figure 37).



Figure 37 Alfonso V, Drawing for a Medal, 1448. Courtesy of Alan Ryder, Author of *The Kingdom of Naples under Alfonso the Magnanimous* (1990). Alfonso V was named as Heir to the Kingdom of Naples.

Alfonso V and His Broad Reach -- Alfonso V was one of the greatest patrons of the early Renaissance. He brought humanism to life in Aragon (today’s eastern Spain) and southern Italy. His court was among the most brilliant in Europe. As patron of the arts and the king of Naples, Alfonso the Magnanimous founded the Academy of Naples and was particularly attracted to classical literature (Figure 38). His specific views on Catharism are unrecorded, but it is known that he was no friend of the Pope in Rome; Alfonso had actually supported the Aragonese antipope Benedict XIII, installed at Avignon, just 238 kilometers (148 miles) east of Carcassonne.

During the Albigensian Crusade, when hundreds of thousands of Cathars in Languedoc were slaughtered, James I, the King of Aragon, welcomed the Cathar Arnaud I of Castellbò, and the Count of Foix, and his family, who were Cathars, to join his court.⁶² Castellbò is just south of Andorra, south of Montségur and Carcassonne.⁶³ As a result, Alfonso V may have felt a patrimony of support for Catharism.



Figure 38 Alfonso V, King of Aragon 1416 – 1458. Ruling the Cathar area of Languedoc in today's southern France, he was a benefactor of the arts.

One observer, Vespasiano da Bisticci, writing near the end of the fifteenth century, said that the age had given men of learning two benefactors: One was Pope Nicholas V; the other was Alfonso. As the ruler of Languedoc, which was once the home to so many Cathars, he may have been willing – for reasons not readily apparent – to subsidize the document known today as the Voynich Manuscript.

These indications may explain why the VM features the illustration of a tube, conduit, hollow column or canon barrel labeled “Alphonsina” (Figure 39).



Figure 39 VM Object Showing Name “Alphonsina.”

Alfonso V and the Heretics of Bosnia -- There are historical-political factors that could have prompted Alfonso V to underwrite the costs of producing the Voynich Manuscript as part of courting military support in the Balkans. The Spanish historian Jordi Ventura (author of *El Catarismo en Cataluña [Catharism in Catalonia]*), points out that the religion of the Bogomils (an early form of Catharism) was widespread in the western Bosnian Balkans (Figure 40);^{64,65,66} Alfonso V may have been interested in cultivating Bosnian leaders to support his military objectives in the Adriatic.



Figure 40 The Spread of Catharism/Bogomilism. Note that the Bogomils were well established in Dalmatia and Bosnia. In his quest to win allies in the Western Balkans, Alfonso V may have been willing to support production of the Voynich Manuscript.

Source: <http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/50Religion/CatharsDatelineEn.htm>

Inquisition authorities say that Catharism ended in Western Europe with the death of William Belibaste in 1321. But there is no doubt that Bogomil dualists, called *patarenes*, were very much alive in the Balkans during the rule of Alfonso in the 1420s – 1450s. According to Franjo Sanjek, a professor at the University of Zagreb, in his 2003 article, “*Chrétiens-bosniens: un amalgame de catharisme et de valdéisme*,” [“Bosnian Christians: An Amalgamation of Catharism and Waldensianism”],⁶⁷ the Bosnian church was seen as a sister church to the Cathars of Languedoc and maintained regular communication with their co-religionists in the south of France, perhaps by secret script.⁶⁸

It should be noted that the Voynich text treats only a limited fragment of the Cathar faith. The translated text deals only with the Cathar afterlife and not with its dualistic, Manichaean dogma, or with its overtly heretical views of the Bible and the Roman Church’s self-serving interpretations of the earthly ministry of Jesus of Nazareth.

Alfonso V and the Adriatic -- Alfonso V was named as Heir to the Kingdom of Naples in 1421, a kingdom which at that time ruled the southern half of the Italian peninsula (Figure 41). He wanted Naples – a competitor of powerful Venice – to dominate the lucrative trade routes of the Adriatic Sea. To reach his strategic objectives, he searched for allies across the Adriatic in the Western Balkans. Alfonso’s desire to befriend Bogomils in the Balkans, just across the Adriatic, might be sweetened by the gift of a handsomely mounted Cathar book.

Alfonso regarded Stephen Thomas, crowned King of Bosnia in 1443, as a potential ally. King Thomas and his wife had both been raised in the Bosnian Church, and were grounded in Bogomil/Cathar dogma. Cathar refugees – known as Bogomils or *Patarenes* – had come to Bosnia in the early 13th century, and the dualism of Catharism did not die out there until the Ottoman conquest of 1463. Stephen Runciman in *The Medieval Manichee*, notes that vast regions of Bosnia, including the wealthy Srebrenica district with its silver mines

and the district of Hum (today's Herzegovina), were solidly *patarene* in 1322. Given the strength of Catharism in Bosnia and the desire of Alfonso V to control the Adriatic, a lavish gesture to win over King Thomas as an ally, might have seemed a justified expense.



Figure 41 The Kingdom of Naples, Bosnia, 1430. Alfonso V, the King of Aragon and Naples, supported Gjergj Skandebeg, the Lord of Kastrioti, in his wars against Venice and the Ottomans, and enlisted the aid of Bogomils (i.e. Cathar-type dualists) of Bosnia to support his military objectives. Note the holdings of the Venetian Republic along the Adriatic coast of Dalmatia, plus Bosnia, Serbia, Venice, and the Papal States.

For Alfonso to generate closer ties with Bosnia, he would have had to establish friendly connections with Stjepan Vukčić, the Grand Duke of Bosnia, who held that position 1435–1466.⁶⁹ Vukčić was the most powerful Bosnian nobleman, with a career that spanned the reign of three Bosnian kings prior to that country falling under control of the Ottomans in 1463. Vukčić held Hum (Herzegovina) near the strategic Adriatic port of Ragusa (Dubrovnik) which could counter the hegemony of Venice in that sea.

Born in 1404, Vukčić was a leader of the Bosnian Church, which was considered a heretical dualist church affiliated with the Cathars of Languedoc. He grew up as a prominent member of one of the triumvirate of the three great families of Bosnia that, according to John Fine in his book *The Late Medieval Balkans: A Critical Survey from the Late Twelfth Century to the Ottoman Conquest* were “practically calling all the shots, including steering foreign policy.”^{70,71}

Stjepan Vukčić was a leading supporter of the Bosnian Church to which his father Ostoja had adhered and was one of the Church’s leaders in the 1430s and the 1440s. Another leader of the Bosnia Church, Gost Radin, was more or less his foreign secretary, and resided at his court. Hungary, the threatening power to the north of Bosnia, had given the king of Bosnia the gift of a very fine robe, and it would make sense for Alfonso, who wanted to strengthen ties with Bosnia, to give Vukčić a fitting gift too. And what could be more fitting than a lavishly illustrated book that showed affinity and respect for the heretics of the Bosnian Church? Stefan remained in the bosom of the Bosnian Church as long as he lived.

Although the Voynich Manuscript appears to be a compendium of Catharism (and therefore the heretical theology of the Bosnian Church), in fact the VM simply repeats, endlessly, the same simple statement about Cathar *Qadi* choosing the souls of dead Cathars in the Underworld to release them to journey to heaven. There is no attempt whatsoever in the VM to have the text wrestle with the intricate and arcane points of theological dogma about Catharism that mark the works of scholastic writers such as Moneta of Cremona or Alan of Lille.

This stands to reason: If the Voynich Manuscript was prepared as a symbolic gift to build diplomatic ties with a foreign nation, it did not need to delve into the convoluted and arcane theology of a religious sect that had essentially disappeared from France over a century before.

Carbon-14 dating indicates that the Voynich Manuscript was probably written sometime between 1404 and 1438. In the 1430s Vukčić, fighting alongside his allies the Ottomans, conquered lands along the Adriatic coast at Bar, Zeta (modern Herzegovina), Dubrovnik and Ragusa (Figure 42). The growth of Ottoman dominance along the coast of the Adriatic worried Alfonso – and might have made the king of Naples interested in building friendlier relations with the heretic Vukčić.



Figure 42 Zeta (Herzegovina). In 1441-1444 Stefan Vukčić, the Duke of Saint Sava, took Zeta, Bar and Dubrovnik (Ragusa), facing Ottomans to the south.

Facing hostile and aggressive Ottomans to the south and seeking support, Stefan Vukčić turned to King Alfonso V of Aragon, and Alfonso made him “Knight of the Virgin.” On February 15, 1444, Stefan signed a treaty with the King, becoming Alfonso’s vassal in exchange for Alfonso’s help against his enemies—King Thomas, Duke Ivaniš Pavlović and the Republic of Venice. In that same treaty, Stefan promised to pay Alfonso regular tribute instead of paying the Ottoman sultan as he had done until then.

The Eastern Drive of Alfonso V -- Church authorities in France, Spain and Italy maintained that the heresy of Catharism had been exterminated by 1321 with the death of William Belibaste, but the Bosnian church was still quite active in the 1440s. According to Franjo Sanjek, the Bosnian church was seen as a sister church to the Cathars of Languedoc and maintained regular communication with their co-religionists in Occitania.

Many scholars have depicted the Bosnian Church as dualist (Bogomil), but John Fine argues that domestic sources about the Church (Bosnian and Ragusan) do not suggest this. Documents show the Bosnian Church, unlike the Bogomils, accepted an omnipotent God, the Trinity, Church buildings, the cross, the cult of saints, and at

least part of the Old Testament. Fine argues that the Bosnian Church emerged primarily to assert local independence and not dualism, and remained essentially mainstream Catholic.

Fine believes, too, that the term “Bosnian Church” is itself misleading. Rather than a standard religious denomination with church buildings used by congregants on a weekly basis, the Bosnian Church, says Fine, was essentially the domain of monks living in remote monasteries, far removed from the daily religious practices of the public. Moreover, according to Fine, the Bosnian Church may not have been truly heretical. Nevertheless, regardless of the findings of modern historians concerning the theology of the Bosnian Church, there is ample evidence that many in the early fifteenth century considered the Bosnian Church as embodying a dualist, heretical doctrine that directly opposed the teachings of the Church of Rome and was aligned with the heretics of Languedoc.

There is solid evidence of continuing contacts between the Cathars of France and the Bosnian dualists reaching back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In 1325 Pope John XXII wrote to Prince Stephen of Bosnia asking him to support the Franciscan Brother Fabian, appointed as inquisitor in his territories. “A great company of heretics,” wrote the Pope, “has come together from many different places to the principality of Bosnia in the confident hope of disseminating their foul error and of remaining there in safety.”

Sanjek also points out that the administrative structure of the kingdom of Bosnia at that time was conducted by officials of the Bosnian church and not by a government agency of the king. It is well documented that Alfonso V, who as a young man had been adopted as heir to the King of Naples, sought to have that kingdom challenge the hegemony of Venice in the Adriatic, and to do this Alfonso sought allies on the east side of the Adriatic.

In his 2019 article “The Eastern Policy of Alfonso V the Magnanimous (of Aragon)” Marijan Premović of the University of Montenegro writes that in the years 1444 and 1445 Stjepan Vukčić was seeking new allies against his Bosnian suzerains since his Ottoman allies were not able to provide any substantial military assistance. In allying with Alfonso, Stjepan sought a close and effective ally in order to oppose the yoke of the Bosnian king. Alfonso responded, but by contrast, the motives of Alfonso seem most likely to have been anti-Venetian rather than anti-Ottoman. In mid-January 1444 Vukčić sent a diplomatic mission to Naples, and in the first half of February, the duke’s envoys arrived in Naples, at the court of Aragon. The duke recognized Alfonso as his “elder brother”, protector and defender, and four years later, in 1448, war between Naples and Venice broke out.

This means that when Alfonso V (or his representatives) tried to establish cordial ties with Bosnia, they had to deal with Bosnian church officials who viewed themselves as closely affiliated with the Cathars of Languedoc. To demonstrate appreciation and affiliation with the Bosnian church, there is every reason to believe that Alfonso would have been interested in underwriting the cost and effort of producing a work like the Voynich Manuscript that described Cathar theology in hundreds of richly illustrated pages.

With the Catholic nobles of Bosnia Alfonso could establish close ties as a like-minded Catholic ruler. But to establish a closer relationship with leaders of the heretical Bosnian Church like Stefan Vukčić and his foreign secretary Gost Radin, Alfonso was forced to operate in secret. Alfonso was most interested in building ties with a powerful national leader in the western Balkans like Stefan Vukčić, and was probably willing to spend the funds required to assemble a lavishly illustrated gift like the Voynich Manuscript. However, he

could not afford to do it openly and risk the condemnation of the Pope and Catholic prelates. With the Voynich Manuscript coded in Arabic, the book could remain secret and not incite the ire of the Roman church.

In his biography of Alfonso V, Alan Ryder does not mention contacts between Alfonso and Vukčić, and Ryder does not mention either Bosnia or the gift of the Voynich Manuscript. But Ryder does mention Alfonso’s interest in challenging Venice for domination of the Adriatic, and his efforts to challenge Genoa in the Tyrrhenian Sea west of Naples.⁷² If, as I suspect, Alfonso sponsored development of the VM, the initiative with Bosnian heretics must have been completely secret, hidden from the ever-watchful eye of the Catholic Church.

Still, Alfonso himself may have been personally opposed to heretics. This may be seen in a letter Alfonso sent to the King of Navarre on behalf of the Count of Caltabellota who had built a galley for the crusading fleet in the arsenal of Naples. Alfonso’s letter asks the regent in Aragon to grant a pardon for any crime to all who enlisted for service in the count’s galley, “excepting only traitors, heretics, sodomites, and coiners.”

Although Catholic authorities held that the heretics of Occitania had died out by 1321 with the death of William Belibaste, there is evidence that the dualist heresy continued in force in Bosnia all through the life of Alfonso, who died in 1458. Around 1460 Pope Pius II referred, in French, to the Bosnian Christians dismissively as “those Manichean heretics who have their monasteries in remote valleys up in the mountains.”

What is significant in considering Alfonso V as the possible patron of the Voynich is the specific focus of Cathar belief that seems tailored to a special audience: women. The pages of the Voynich Manuscript are filled with drawings of spirits who are drawn to look like women when alive. One supposition to explain that would be that the Voynich was developed as a gift for a group of women near death, perhaps aging and infirm Cathar women. Special facilities for older Cathar women were known to exist in Languedoc, and similar houses for older Bogomil women are also recorded. Was the Voynich a gift to one of these women’s hospice houses, perhaps one tending to family members of important Bosnians? Franjo Sanjek notes that the monasteries of the heretical Bosnian Church were “double monasteries,” meaning that both men and women resided there.

Could the VM have been targeted to women members of the heretical, dualist Bosnian Church? The Voynich Manuscript is filled with hundreds of drawings of the spirits of dead Cathars – all of whom appear to have been women when alive. Is it possible that whoever planned the Voynich codex may have intended for it to have a special appeal to women, or certain targeted women. In fact, the wife of King Thomas, Catherine (Katarina), was a “Krstjanka” (a female member of the Bosnian Church) and that might have entered into the decision to prepare the manuscript (Figure 43,44).

Preparation of the Voynich Manuscript was costly, lengthy, and to some extent dangerous. But these expenses may have seemed justified to Alfonso V, as King of Aragon and Heir to the Kingdom of Naples, to subsidize the project as an overture to the *patarenes* of Bosnia.

Bosnia at that time was independent, but faced serious threats from Venice in the west, Hungary to the north, the Despotate of Serbia to the east, and the restless Ottoman Empire to the south. The Turks raided Bosnia in the spring of 1424, making it clear to King Tvrtko II of Bosnia that an alliance with Venice would not be tolerated. Venice would not provide Tvrtko protection against the Turks, so he

gradually dismantled the alliance he had with them. Mindful of the Turks, he may have been willing to enlist aid from Alfonso V.



Figure 43 The Modern Adriatic Region of the Western Balkans. In 1421 Alfonso V, the King of Aragon, was named as Heir to the Kingdom of Naples, and in 1443 was crowned as King of Naples. Struggling with the Republic of Venice for hegemony in the Adriatic Sea, Alfonso sought out potential allies among the *patarenes* [i.e. Cathar-type dualists] of Bosnia. He also supported Gjergj [George] Skanderbeg of Albania against the Ottoman Turks. Note Dubrovnik (formerly called Ragusa).



Figure 44 Bosnia in 1422. In 1422 Bosnia had a very unstable government under King Tvrtko II, and was threatened by Hungary and Venice to the north, the Despotate of Serbia to the east, and a very aggressive Ottoman Empire to the south. A large share of Bosnians were *patarenes*, an early form of *Catharism*, and Alfonso V wanted to extend his support to Bosnia to counter the influence of Venice and the Ottomans in the Adriatic.

After years of pleading for their help, King Tvrtko finally saw Hungarians march into Bosnia in 1434. Tvrtko was a Roman Catholic, but the head of the Bosnian *patarino* church exerted significant influence on matters of state. A *patarino* had even served as Tvrtko’s adviser in 1428, while the king was presenting himself as a good

Catholic. In 1443 Tvrtko II was assassinated and Bosnian lords chose Steven Thomas as his successor. Raised as a *patarenes*, Thomas turned to Catholicism to enlist the help of Venice and Hungary to fend off the Turks, and the influence of Alfonso diminished.

Alfonso the Magnanimous also had a great ally in Albania named Jorge Scanderbeg, who was resisting Ottoman encroachment from the south. In 1451 Alfonso created an alliance that would make Albania a virtual vassal of Naples. Scanderbeg ceded the castle and city of Croia in Albania (modern day Kruja) with all its belongings, to the KING of Naples, and recognized Alfonso’s sovereignty. In 1453, Alfonso sent Catalan troops to guard the city. According to Jordi Ventura, Alfonso placed these troops under the command of Ramon de Ortafá of Perpignan specifically because the commander’s experience with the Cathars of Languedoc would make him welcome among the Bogomils of Croia. Alfonso saw Skanderbeg’s resistance as key to ensuring Naples’ maritime dominance over Venice. Possibly, Alfonso may have wanted the same type of arrangement with the heretics of Bosnia.

In 1453 Constantinople fell to the Muslim Ottomans. As a *voivode* (a military leader) of Bosnia in 1454, Stjepan Vukčić, the Duke of Sant Sabbas, faced a constant threat from the aggressive Ottoman Turks to the south. The country’s defense forces, however, were weakened by division between the two religious factions – Catholics and Cathar/Bogomils – so the duke signed a treaty with Alfonso V that promised support against Turkish domination.

Despite Alfonso’s strategic initiatives, his dreams for a grand Adriatic alliance had no lasting effect. The Ottomans conquered Constantinople in 1453, and ten years later, in 1463, conquered Bosnia. Alfonso himself died in 1458. The province of Bosnia eventually became predominantly Islamic; and memories of devotion to ancient Christian heresies faded away. But during Alfonso’s quest to win over allies in Bosnia he could have been willing to subsidize the production of an elaborate statement of belief for *patarenes*/Cathars.

Alfonso V clearly wanted to challenge the lucrative dominance of Venice in the Adriatic and may have thought that a contribution showing ties to the heretics of Languedoc might further that initiative. But there were dynastic considerations as well. As a young man Alfonso V had been adopted by the Angevin monarch of the Kingdom of Naples, so Alfonso was, in light of this adoption, an Angevin (i.e. of the royal house of Anjou in France that ruled England-France for many years). At that time the monarchs of Bosnia were emotionally close to the Angevins of France, so it would have been of strategic value for Alfonso V to promote his dynastic ties to the Angevins in his quest to build trade alliances along the eastern shores of the Adriatic. Subsidizing the production of a book honoring the dualist Church of Bosnia leaders could have been a symbolic act of amity.

Conflicts of interest

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