

# תות

[תות : definition of תות and synonyms of תות \(Hebrew\)](#) ✓

[dictionary.sensagent.com/תות/he-he/](http://dictionary.sensagent.com/תות/he-he/) Translate this page

תות ... [Thème] (אוכמניות וכו') [תות]; פטל; [ClasseHyper] פרי [fruit charnu (fr)] [ClasseParExt] ענח' אמון (Tutankhamun) - פרעה מצרי. תות (Thoth) - אל מצרי.

[HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE: ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ...](#) ✓

[archhistory.blogspot.com/.../ancient-egyptian-architect...](http://archhistory.blogspot.com/.../ancient-egyptian-architect...) Translate this page

אל הירח תות (Thoth) נתפס כמי שמחשב את אורך חייהם של אלים ושל בני אדם. - Nov 1, 2007  
מעט לעת היו אלים שונים ..... קבר תות-אנח'אמון המפורסם בקברים שבעמק ...

[Diccionario Arameo Español Hebreo - Scribd](#) ✓

[www.scribd.com/doc/71473015/Diccionario-Arameo-Espanol-Hebreo](http://www.scribd.com/doc/71473015/Diccionario-Arameo-Espanol-Hebreo)

Nov 3, 2011 - 2) En Job 38:36 posiblemente esta palabra sea egipcia y se refiera a Thoth o ave ibis, que representa a la divinidad de la ..... 306 . תות

[diccionario-aramео-espanol-hebreo.pdf - Scribd](#) ✓

[www.scribd.com/doc/201277674/diccionario-aramео-espanol-hebreo-pdf](http://www.scribd.com/doc/201277674/diccionario-aramео-espanol-hebreo-pdf)

Jan 21, 2014 - ... 38:36 posiblemente esta palabra sea egipcia y se refiera a Thoth o ..... 6 . תות כתושַת . 6

[Diccionario DE HEBREO-Arameo.pdf - Scribd](#) ✓

[www.scribd.com/doc/207695079/Diccionario-DE-HEBREO-Arameo-pdf](http://www.scribd.com/doc/207695079/Diccionario-DE-HEBREO-Arameo-pdf)

Feb 18, 2014 - ... 38:36 posiblemente esta palabra sea egipcia y se refiera a Thoth o ..... 3803 . תות (I) PIEL: Cercar (Sal. 28:12). vestido a manera ...

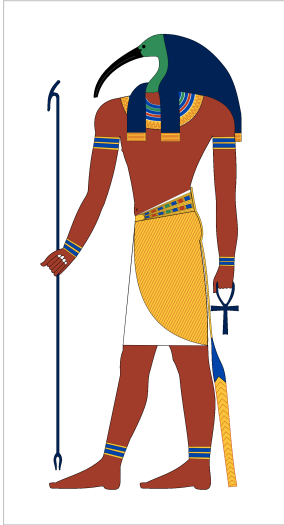
[Diccionario Arameo Espanol Hebreo - Scribd](#) ✓

[www.scribd.com/doc/210103258/Diccionario-Arameo-Espanol-Hebreo](http://www.scribd.com/doc/210103258/Diccionario-Arameo-Espanol-Hebreo)

Mar 2, 2014 - ... Job 38:36 posiblemente esta palabra sea egipcia y se refiera a Thoth o ..... 2 . תות) Hombrera de una prenda de vestir (Exo. en lugar de ...

# Thoth

*For other meanings of "Thoth", or of "Djehuti" and similar, see Thoth (disambiguation).*

<b>Thoth</b>	
<b>God of Knowledge, Hieroglyphs and Wisdom</b>	
	
<p>Thoth, in one of his forms as an ibis-headed man</p>	
<b>Major cult center</b>	Hermopolis
<b>Symbol</b>	Moon disk, papyrus scroll
<b>Consort</b>	Seshat, Ma'at, Bastet or Hathor
<b>Parents</b>	None (self-created); alternatively Ra or Horus and Hathor,

**Thoth** (/ˈθoʊθ/ or /ˈtoʊt/; from Greek Θῶθ *thōth*, from Egyptian *dḥwtj*, perhaps pronounced \*/tʃiˈhau̯tiː/ or \*/jɪˈhau̯tiː/, depending on the phonological interpretation of Egyptian's emphatic consonants) was one of the deities of the Egyptian pantheon. In art, he was often depicted as a man with the head of an ibis or a baboon, animals sacred to him. His feminine counterpart was Seshat, and his wife was Ma'at.<sup>[1]</sup>

Thoth's chief temple was located in the city of Khmun,<sup>[2][3]</sup> later called Hermopolis Magna during the Greco-Roman era<sup>[4]</sup> (in reference to him through the Greeks' interpretation that he was the same as their god Hermes) and Ⲫⲙⲟⲩⲛⲉⲓⲛ *shmousein* in the Coptic rendering. In that city, he led the Ogdoad pantheon of eight principal deities. He also had numerous shrines within the cities of Abydos, Hesert, Urit, Per-Ab, Rekhui, Ta-ur, Sep, Hat, Pselket, Talmsis, Antcha-Mutet, Bah, Amen-heri-ab, and Ta-kens.<sup>[5]</sup>

Thoth played many vital and prominent roles in Egyptian mythology, such as maintaining the universe, and being one of the two deities (the other being Ma'at) who stood on either side of Ra's boat.<sup>[6]</sup> In the later history of ancient Egypt, Thoth became heavily associated with the arbitration of godly disputes,<sup>[7]</sup> the arts of magic, the system of writing, the development of science,<sup>[8]</sup> and the judgment of the dead.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Name

## Etymology

, or
<b>Common names for Thoth<sup>[10]</sup> in hieroglyphs</b>

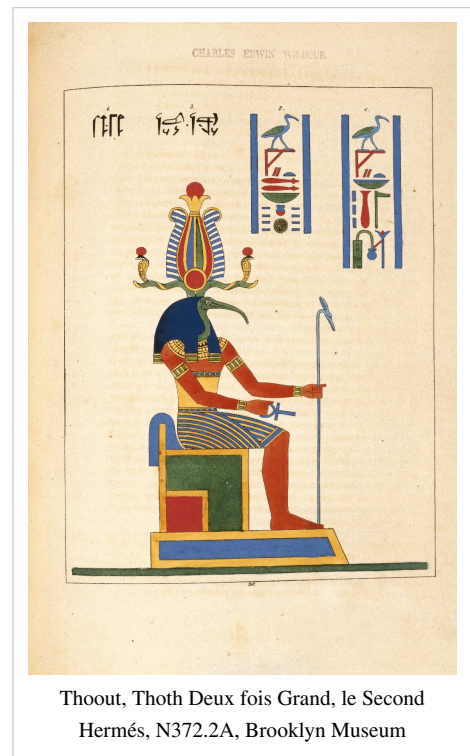
The Egyptian of *ḏḥwty* is not fully known, but may be reconstructed as \*ḏiḥautī, based on the Ancient Greek borrowing Θῶθ [tʰɔ:tʰ] *Thōth* or *Theut* and the fact that it evolved into Sahidic Coptic variously as *Thoout*, *Thōth*, *Thoot*, *Thaut* as well as Bohairic Coptic *Thōout*. The final -y may even have been pronounced as a consonant, not a vowel.<sup>[11]</sup> However, many write "Djehuty", inserting the letter 'e' automatically between consonants in Egyptian words, and writing 'w' as 'u', as a convention of convenience for English speakers, not the transliteration employed by Egyptologists.<sup>[12]</sup>

According to Theodor Hopfner,<sup>[13]</sup> Thoth's Egyptian name written as *ḏḥwty* originated from *ḏḥw*, claimed to be the oldest known name for the Ibis although normally written as *hbj*. The addition of -ty denotes that he possessed the attributes of the Ibis.<sup>[14]</sup> Hence his name means "He who is like the Ibis".

## Further names and spellings

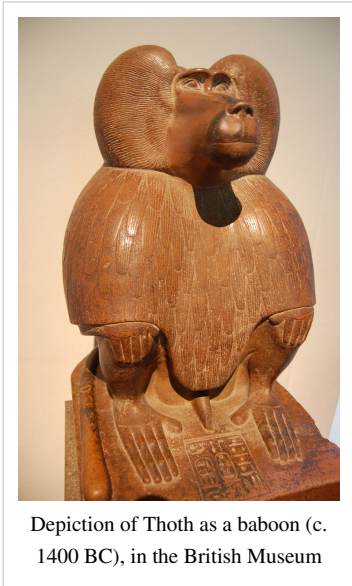
*Djehuty* is sometimes alternatively rendered as **Jehuti**, **Tahuti**, **Tehuti**, **Zehuti**, **Techu**, or **Tetu**. *Thoth* (also **Thot** or **Thout**) is the Greek version derived from the letters *ḏḥwty*. Not counting differences in spelling, Thoth had many names and titles, like other goddesses and gods. (Similarly, each Pharaoh, considered a god himself, had five different names used in public.<sup>[15]</sup>) Among the names used are *A*, *Sheps*, *Lord of Khemennu*, *Asten*, *Khenti*, *Mehi*, *Hab*, and *A'an*.<sup>[16]</sup>

In addition, Thoth was also known by specific aspects of himself, for instance the moon god Iah-Djehuty, representing the Moon for the entire month.<sup>[17]</sup> The Greeks related Thoth to their god Hermes due to his similar attributes and functions.<sup>[18]</sup> One of Thoth's titles, "Three times great, great" (see Titles) was translated to the Greek τρισμεγιστος (Trismegistos) making Hermes Trismegistus.<sup>[19]</sup>



Thoout, Thoth Deux fois Grand, le Second Hermés, N372.2A, Brooklyn Museum

## Depictions



Depiction of Thoth as a baboon (c. 1400 BC), in the British Museum

Toth has been depicted in many ways depending on the era and on the aspect the artist wished to convey. Usually, he is depicted in his human form with the head of an ibis.<sup>[20]</sup> In this form, he can be represented as the reckoner of times and seasons by a headdress of the lunar disk sitting on top of a crescent moon resting on his head. When depicted as a form of Shu or Ankher, he was depicted to be wearing the respective god's headdress. Sometimes he was also seen in art to be wearing the Atef crown or the United Crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt. When not depicted in this common form, he sometimes takes the form of the ibis directly.

He also appears as a dog faced baboon or a man with the head of a baboon when he is A'an, the god of equilibrium.<sup>[21]</sup> In the form of A'ah-Djehuty he took a more human-looking form.<sup>[22]</sup> These forms are all symbolic and are metaphors for Thoth's attributes. The Egyptians did not believe these gods actually looked like humans with animal heads.<sup>[23]</sup> For example, Ma'at is often depicted with an ostrich feather, "the feather of truth," on her head,<sup>[24]</sup> or with a feather for a

head.<sup>[25]</sup>

## Attributes

Toth's roles in Egyptian mythology were many. He served as a mediating power, especially between good and evil, making sure neither had a decisive victory over the other.<sup>[26]</sup> He also served as scribe of the gods,<sup>[27]</sup> credited with the invention of writing and alphabets (i.e. hieroglyphs) themselves.<sup>[28]</sup> In the underworld, Duat, he appeared as an ape, A'an, the god of equilibrium, who reported when the scales weighing the deceased's heart against the feather, representing the principle of Ma'at, was exactly even.<sup>[29]</sup>

The ancient Egyptians regarded Thoth as One, self-begotten, and self-produced. He was the master of both physical and moral (i.e. Divine) law, making proper use of Ma'at.<sup>[30]</sup> He is credited with making the calculations for the establishment of the heavens, stars, Earth,<sup>[31]</sup> and everything in them. Compare this to how his feminine counterpart, Ma'at was the force which maintained the Universe.<sup>[32]</sup> He is said to direct the motions of the heavenly bodies. Without his words, the Egyptians believed, the gods would not exist. His power was unlimited in the Underworld and rivaled that of Ra and Osiris.

The Egyptians credited him as the author of all works of science, religion, philosophy, and magic.<sup>[33]</sup> The Greeks further declared him the inventor of astronomy, astrology, the science of numbers, mathematics, geometry, land surveying, medicine, botany, theology, civilized government, the alphabet, reading, writing, and oratory. They further claimed he was the true author of every work of every branch of knowledge, human and divine.



Lee Lawrie, *Toth* (1939). Library of Congress John Adams Building, Washington, D.C.

## Mythology

Thoth has played a prominent role in many of the Egyptian myths. Displaying his role as arbitrator, he had overseen the three epic battles between good and evil. All three battles are fundamentally the same and belong to different periods. The first battle took place between Ra and Apep, the second between Heru-Bekhutet and Set, and the third between Horus, the son of Osiris, and Set. In each instance, the former god represented order while the latter represented chaos. If one god was seriously injured, Thoth would heal them to prevent either from overtaking the other.

Thoth was also prominent in the Asarian myth, being of great aid to Isis. After Aset gathered together the pieces of Asar's dismembered body, he gave her the words to resurrect him so she could be impregnated and bring forth Horus). After a battle between Horus and Set in which the latter plucked out Horus' eye, Thoth's counsel provided him the wisdom he needed to recover it. Thoth was the god who always speaks the words that fulfill the wishes of Ra.

This mythology also credits him with the creation of the 365 day calendar. Originally, according to the myth, the year was only 360 days long and Nut was sterile during these days, unable to bear children. Thoth gambled with the Moon for 1/72nd of its light ( $360/72 = 5$ ), or 5 days, and won. During these 5 days, Nut gave birth to Kheru-ur (Horus the Elder, Face of Heaven), Osiris, Set, Isis, and Nephthys.

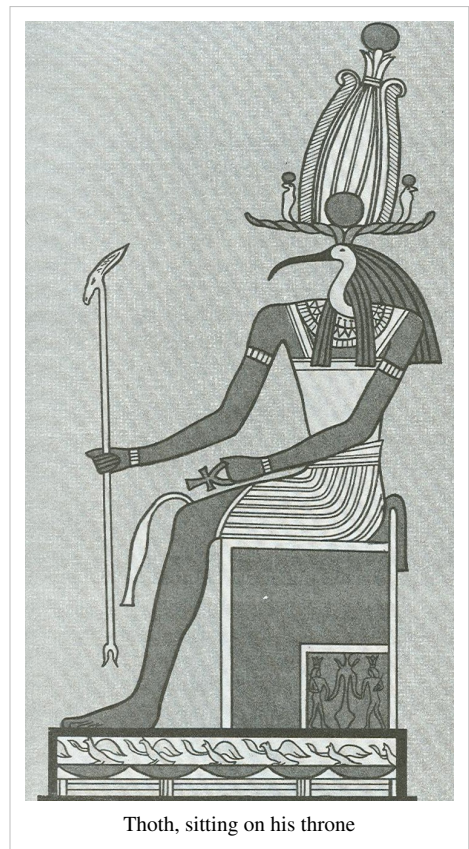
## History

Thoth was originally a moon god. The moon not only provides light at night, allowing time to still be measured without the sun, but its phases and prominence gave it a significant importance in early astrology/astronomy. The cycles of the moon also organized much of Egyptian society's rituals and events, both civil and religious. Consequently, Thoth gradually became seen as a god of wisdom, magic, and the measurement and regulation of events and of time.<sup>[34]</sup> He was thus said to be the secretary and counselor of the sun god Ra, and with Ma'at (truth/order) stood next to Ra on the nightly voyage across the sky.

Thoth became credited by the ancient Egyptians as the inventor of writing, and was also considered to have been the scribe of the underworld; and the Moon became occasionally considered a separate entity, now that Thoth had less association with it and more with wisdom. For this reason Thoth was universally worshipped by ancient Egyptian scribes. Many scribes had a painting or a picture of Thoth in their "office". Likewise, one of the symbols for scribes was that of the ibis.

In art, Thoth was usually depicted with the head of an ibis, possibly because the Egyptians saw curve of the ibis' beak as a symbol of the crescent moon.<sup>[35]</sup> Sometimes, he was depicted as a baboon holding up a crescent moon, as the baboon was seen as a nocturnal and intelligent creature. The association with baboons led to him occasionally being said to have as a consort Astennu, one of the (male) baboons at the place of judgment in the underworld. On other occasions, Astennu was said to be Thoth himself.

During the late period of Egyptian history a cult of Thoth gained prominence, due to its main centre, Khmun (Hermopolis Magna), also becoming the capital, and millions of dead ibis were mummified and buried in his honour.



The rise of his cult also led to his cult seeking to adjust mythology to give Thoth a greater role.

Thoth was inserted in many tales as the wise counselor and persuader, and his association with learning and measurement led him to be connected with Seshat, the earlier deification of wisdom, who was said to be his daughter, or variably his wife. Thoth's qualities also led to him being identified by the Greeks with their closest matching god Hermes, with whom Thoth was eventually combined as Hermes Trismegistus, also leading to the Greeks' naming Thoth's cult centre as Hermopolis, meaning *city of Hermes*.

It is also considered that Thoth was the scribe of the gods rather than a messenger. Anpu (or Hermanubis) was viewed as the messenger of the gods, as he travelled in and out of the Underworld and presented himself to the gods and to humans. It is more widely accepted that Thoth was a record keeper, not a divine messenger. In the Papyrus of Ani copy of the Egyptian Book of the Dead the scribe proclaims "I am thy writing palette, O Thoth, and I have brought unto thee thine ink-jar. I am not of those who work iniquity in their secret places; let not evil happen unto me."<sup>[36]</sup> Chapter XXXb (Budge) of the Book of the Dead is by the oldest tradition said to be the work of Thoth himself.<sup>[37]</sup>

There was also an Egyptian pharaoh of the Sixteenth dynasty of Egypt named Djehuty (Thoth) after him, and who reigned for three years.

## Notes

- [1] Thutmose III: A New Biography By Eric H Cline, David O'Connor University of Michigan Press (January 5, 2006)p. 127
- [2] Not to be confused with the deity Khnum.
- [3] *National Geographic Society: Egypt's Nile Valley Supplement Map*. (Produced by the Cartographic Division)
- [4] *National Geographic Society: Egypt's Nile Valley Supplement Map: Western Desert portion*. (Produced by the Cartographic Division)
- [5] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Thoth was said to be born from the skull of set also said to be born from the heart of Ra.p. 401)
- [6] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 400)
- [7] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 405)
- [8] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 414)
- [9] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* p. 403)
- [10] Hieroglyphs verified, in part, in (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 402) and (Collier and Manley p. 161)
- [11] Information taken from phonetic symbols for Djehuty, and explanations on how to pronounce based upon modern rules, revealed in (Collier and Manley pp. 2–4, 161)
- [12] (Collier and Manley p. 4)
- [13] Hopfner, Theodor, b. 1886. *Der tierkult der alten Agypter nach den griechisch-romischen berichten und den wichtigeren denkmälern*. Wien, In kommission bei A. Holder, 1913. Call#= 060 VPD v.57
- [14] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 402)
- [15] (Collier and Manley p. 20)
- [16] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 pp. 402–3)
- [17] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 pp. 412–3)
- [18] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* p. 402)
- [19] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 415)
- [20] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 401)
- [21] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 403)
- [22] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 plate between pp. 408–9)
- [23] Allen, James P. (2000). *Middle Egyptian: An Introduction to the Language and Culture of Hieroglyphs*, p. 44.
- [24] Allen, op. cit., p. 115
- [25] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 416)
- [26] (Budge *Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 405)
- [27] (Budge *Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 408)
- [28] (Budge *Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 414)
- [29] (Budge *Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 403)
- [30] (Budge *The Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 407)
- [31] (Budge *Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 p. 401)
- [32] (Budge *Gods of the Egyptians* Vol. 1 pp. 407–8)
- [33] (Hall *The Hermetic Marriage* p. 224)
- [34] Assmann, Jan, *The Search for God in Ancient Egypt*, 2001, pp. 80–81
- [35] Wilkinson, Richard H., *The Complete Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt*, 2003, p. 217

[36] "The Book of the Dead", E.A Wallis Budge, orig pub 1895, Gramercy books 1999, p562, ISBN 0-517-12283-9

[37] *The Book of the Dead*, E.A Wallis Budge, orig pub 1895, Gramercy Books 1999, p282, ISBN 0-517-12283-9

## References

## Bibliography

- Bleeker, Claas Jouco. 1973. *Hathor and Thoth: Two Key Figures of the Ancient Egyptian Religion*. Studies in the History of Religions 26. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- Boylan, Patrick. 1922. *Thoth, the Hermes of Egypt: A Study of Some Aspects of Theological Thought in Ancient Egypt*. London: Oxford University Press. (Reprinted Chicago: Ares Publishers inc., 1979).
- Budge, E. A. Wallis. *Egyptian Religion*. Kessinger Publishing, 1900.
- Budge, E. A. Wallis. *The Gods of the Egyptians* Volume 1 of 2. New York: Dover Publications, 1969 (original in 1904).
- Jaroslav Černý. 1948. "Thoth as Creator of Languages." *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 34:121–122.
- Collier, Mark and Manley, Bill. *How to Read Egyptian Hieroglyphs: Revised Edition*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998.
- Fowden, Garth. 1986. *The Egyptian Hermes: A Historical Approach to the Late Mind*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. (Reprinted Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993). ISBN 0-691-02498-7.
- *The Book of Thoth*, by Aleister Crowley. (200 signed copies, 1944) Reprinted by Samuel Wisner, Inc 1969, first paperback edition, 1974 (accompanied by The Thoth Tarot Deck, by Aleister Crowley & Lady Fred Harris)

## External links



Wikimedia Commons has media related to *Thoth*.

- Stadler, Martin (2012). "Thoth" (<http://escholarship.org/uc/item/2xj8c3qg>). In Dieleman, Jacco; Wendrich, Willeke. *UCLA Encyclopedia of Egyptology*. Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures, UC Los Angeles.

# Article Sources and Contributors

**Thoth** *Source:* <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=626305944> *Contributors:* -Ril-, 331dot, 999, A. Parrot, Achowat, AdamJacobMuller, AdamOkula, Adrian.benko, Afbach, Akitoxsana, Alenas444444, Alensha, Allstarecho, Alynna Kasmira, Amenophis, Andrewkney, Andux, Annihilan, Anthony Appleyard, Apepch7, Aphaia, Aritmaat, Aurumpotestasest, Autoerrant, Avjoska, Aymath2, B'er Rabbit, BD2412, Backslash Forwardslash, Belovedfreak, BillyNair, Blackgaia02, Blehfu, Bomac, Bookworm857158367, BorgQueen, Brandon, BrettAllen, Bryan Derksen, Calabe1992, Caltas, Capecodeph, Casstef, Chmod007, Christian List, Cocokaka, Codex Sinaiticus, Colonies Chris, Connection, Coppertwig, CosmicTurtle, Craig Pemberton, Cremepuff222, Crescent City Doubloon Traders, Crispus, Cronos, Crystallina, Cuchullain, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, DGaw, DSGruss, DanielCD, Darwinek, DavidLeighEllis, Davidiad, Dbachmann, Deflective, Deposuit, Derpious, Dirtygerman55, Dominus, Doniago, Donner60, Donreed, Dougweller, Dp361302044, DreamGuy, Drmies, Eagewest, Echalon, Eequor, EgAllenj, Elassint, Eloceloceloc, Emekin1, Empro2, Enigmaman, Epalancar, Epr123, Eubulides, Excirial, Explicit, Fastifex, Favonian, FeanorStar7, Fishhook, Flyer22, Formadoxfraud, Fuzzypeg, Garnished, Garzo, Gcboyxxxgirlyyy, Ghaly, GilCahana, Gilliam, Ginsengbomb, Glengordon01, Gooch41, Gpvos, Gtrmp, Hajor, Hanuman Das, Haymouse, Haza-w, Hijiri88, Hjhjhjhjhj, Hobartimus, Hohum, Hunthetroll, Husond, Hydrogen Iodide, II MusLiM HyBRiD II, Ian.thomson, Icairns, Idolater718, Ignus, Ikiroid, ImperatorExercitus, Infrogmaton, Intelligent Mr Toad, InverseHypercube, IronChris, Iry-Hor, Ixfid64, J.delanoy, J04n, Jack the Prac, Jafeluv, Jake Nelson, Jbergquist, Jebba, Jeff Dahl, Jeremiestrother, Jevonignasius, Jguard18, Jhrochie, Jkelly, Jmlk17, Jni, John McDG, John Price, Johtogay, K1ng l0v3, Kahtar, Kaitlyn153, Kajok, Katefan0, Kateshortforbob, Kathrine Temple, Kay Dekker, Kbh3rd, Kcordina, Khatru2, Khruner, Kila chan10, King Vegita, Kizor, KnowledgeOfSelf, Kuru, Kwamikagami, Link52525252, LizFL, Lzur, MPaquette, Maelbrigda, ManofThoth, Manuel Anastácio, Markh, Markz55, Martin451, McGeddon, Meaghan, Mercury McKinnon, Mgmey, Michael C Price, Mintrick, Miskwito, Misza13, Mmcannis, Modernist, Morgan Leigh, Mps, Musical Linguist, MusikAnimal, MustardDog, My name is not dave, Mygerardromance, Mylitta, Nae'blis, NawlinWiki, Nefertum17, Neko-chan, NewEnglandYankee, Niceguyedc, Nofrak, Noodleking456, Nunoftheabove, OfTheGreen, Optim, Orioane, Oscar12345, Otisj23, Otisjimmy1, Paxisimius, Peak, Pensil, PentaclePage, Perfectbreakfast, Peter Karlsen, Peterpan007, Pezanos, PhilKnight, Pigman, Pinethicket, Pink!Teen, Pjoef, Pratyeka, PrometheusDesmotes, Prospero424, Ptolemy Caesarion, Puckly, RayGun, Retzu, Revolving Bugbear, RexNL, Riana, Rich Farmbrough, Rihk, Rjwilmsi, RonhJones, Rrburke, Rst20xx, Rtyq2, Ryajinor, Ryan Roos, Ryz05, SDC DIABLO, Sam Hocevar, SamEV, Sardanaphalus, ScaldingHotSoup, Schneelocke, Shadowjams, Shaurice30599, Shlomke, Shoraru, Silverring06, Simon Noonan, Simon Peter Hughes, Smaines, Smiloid, Sorinpopescu, Sparky, Spasemunki, Special-T, Spirit of Eagle, Spyguy 95, Ste4k, Steven Walling, Stevenj, Str1977, Sven Manguard, Svyatoslav, Synergy, T@nn, THoTH, TUF-KAT, Taam, Tahir mq, TangentCube, Teles, Tellyaddict, Thanos777, That Guy, From That Show!, TheEpTic, TheLateDentarthurdent, Thnidu, Til Eulenspiegel, Tim1357, Timotheus Canens, Tiptoety, TonyHagale, Trijnstel, Tunnels of Set, TutterMouse, Tutthoth-Ankhre, Typing monkey, Uyonogega, Urhixidur, Urocyon, Valentina, gospodarica neba, Vass yana, Velella, Vicki Rosenzweig, WANAX, Whimemsz, Whispering, Wickedgeace, Widr, Wiki alf, Wiki-uk, Wikid77, Wikieditor06, William Avery, Witjaz, Wknight94, Wtmitchell, Xact, Xanchester, Xavius1, Yath, Ytog, Zephret, Zerida, Zuzzerack, 614 anonymous edits

# Image Sources, Licenses and Contributors

**File:Thoth.svg** *Source:* <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Thoth.svg> *License:* Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike *Contributors:* Jeff Dahl

**File:Thout, Thoth Deux fois Grand, le Second Hermés, N372.2A.jpg** *Source:* [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Thout,\\_Thoth\\_Deux\\_fois\\_Grand,\\_le\\_Second\\_Hermés,\\_N372.2A.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Thout,_Thoth_Deux_fois_Grand,_le_Second_Hermés,_N372.2A.jpg) *License:* unknown *Contributors:* JMCC1, Kaitlyn153

**File:Thoth-baboon-British-Museum.jpg** *Source:* <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Thoth-baboon-British-Museum.jpg> *License:* Creative Commons Attribution-Sharealike 3.0 *Contributors:* Steven G. Johnson

**File:Thoth-Lawrie-Highsmith.jpeg** *Source:* <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Thoth-Lawrie-Highsmith.jpeg> *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Artist is Lee Lawrie (1877–1963). Photographed 2007 by Carol Highsmith (1946–), who explicitly placed the photograph in the public domain.

**Image:thothbw1.JPG** *Source:* <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Thothbw1.JPG> *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Original uploader was King Vegita at en.wikipedia

**Image:Commons-logo.svg** *Source:* <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Commons-logo.svg> *License:* logo *Contributors:* Anomie

# License

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0  
[//creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)



**Thoth** In hermetics, the head of the order of archangels. Thoth (or Pi-Hermes) is characterized as the "*aeon of the aeons*" and identified as the Good Daimon.

<http://www.angelfire.com/journal/cathbodua/Angels/Tangels.html>