

## The Testament Of Solomon Hermetics

The Three Magical Books of Solomon The Greater and Lesser Keys and the Testament of Solomon

The Hermetic Tablet is a bi-annual Journal of Western Ritual Magic where people, from all traditions, share their experiences. Some of the contributors are well known names in the occult field, while others are just those who want to share knowledge and experiences with the public. This issue includes articles written by the following writers: Jake Stratton-Kent, Mike Magee, Chic & Sandra Tabatha Cicero, Aaron Leitch, Christine Zalewski, Nick Farrell, Paola Farrell, Jayne Gibson, Tony Toneatto, Tony Fuller, Wynn Westcott, Ina Custers-Van Bergen, Morgan Drake Eckstein, and Carman Lawrick. The Journal covers a wide range of different subjects all related to Western Ritual Magic, including Goetia, Golden Dawn, Wicca, Theurgy, Angelic Magic, Ancient Egypt, and pagan ritual. There is something for anyone, from all spiritual traditions who wants to know about practical Western Ritual Magic."

DIVMedieval manuscript of ceremonial magic. Basic document in Aleister Crowley, Golden Dawn groups. /div Finally in a single book, the Keys and Testament of Solomon are available together in The Three Magical Books of Solomon: The Greater and Lesser Keys & The Testament of Solomon. The Testament is a story of his use of magic to control demons and the Keys reveal his spells and methods. The Lesser Key of Solomon is a well-know grimoire which has the description of the 72 demons conjured by Solomon, along with illustrations of their sigils, and the instructions for how to summon them. It also lists "Spirits mingled of Good and Evil Natures". The third book, attributed to the Apostle Paul, discusses the "Spirits allotted unto every degree of the 360 Degrees of the Zodiac; and also of the Signs, and of the Planets in the Signs, as well as of the Hours." Later on, Ars Almadel Salomonis provides instructions on how to create a wax tablet with specific designs intended to contact angels via scrying. This book also contains the prayers and orations of Solomon. The Key of Solomon the King is a very famous and important grimoire. It is divided up into two books. The first section includes various chants, spells, and curses to summon or restrain demons and the spirits of the dead. It also contains instructions on how to perform a series of magic spells. The second part describes purifications an exorcist should undergo, as well as on clothing and magical devices. The Testament of Solomon is about demons summoned by King Solomon, and how they can be countered by invoking angels and other magical techniques. It is one of the oldest magical texts attributed to King Solomon, dating First Century A.D.

King Solomon, Jesus, and Aristotle

The Greater and Lesser Keys of Solomon the King

Wicca: Another Year and a Day

The Lesser Key of Solomon

An Imaginary Trio

Studies in the Book of Wisdom

SOCIETY IS BEING REWRITTEN HE HOLDS THE KEY TO A DIABOLICAL PLOT WILL ANYONE SURVIVE WHAT HE'S UNEARTHED? North American Union, the near future. Matthew Scott isn't proud of the world he helped create. Having abandoned his wife to ensure her safety, the ex-CIA operative has found a sliver of peace by escaping the rapidly shifting geopolitical landscape and living off-grid. So somebody's definitely in his crosshairs when his last remaining friend receives a mysterious ring in the mail and is then tortured...and killed. Forced to jump into the game once more, Scott delves deep into a twisted realm of Templars, rebels, and terrifying globalist schemes. And with the one thing he's ever cared about suddenly back in play, the professional killer has everything to gain...and nothing to lose. Can he crack the mystery of the ancient relic before the world falls victim to unrelenting evil? The Solomon Key is an edge-of-your-seat action thriller novel. If you like bold military heroics, diabolical twists and turns, and stunning historical intrigue, then you'll love Shawn Hopkins's invigorating enigma.

This premium-hardcover, limited edition of one the world's most important books on demonology has been expanded to include even more fascinating details about even more demons. Ever since the publication of the original book, author M. Belanger has been collecting material for this expanded, tenth-anniversary edition. The addition of new articles, demons, appendices, and art make the bestselling Dictionary of Demons into an even more comprehensive resource. You will discover an expanded introduction, special extended articles, an update to the Decans of the Zodiac, additional entries on demons that were not previously included, and dozens of new illustrations. These additions explore the roots of demonology, comparative mythologies, and the influence of important source texts. Compiled from intensive research on notorious and obscure sources from the Western grimoiric tradition, The Dictionary of Demons is one of the most complete compendiums of demonic names available anywhere. Presented alphabetically from Aariel to Zynextyur, more than 1,500 demons are introduced, explored, and cross-referenced by theme and elemental or planetary correspondence. This meticulously researched reference work features fascinating short articles on demonology and a wealth of woodcuts, etchings, and paintings depicting demons through the ages.

This book focuses on places and instances where Solomon's legendary biography intersects with those of Jesus Christ and of Aristotle. Solomon is the axis around which this trio revolves, the thread that binds it together. It is based on the premise that there exists a correspondence, both overt and implied, between these three biographies, that has taken shape within a vast, multifaceted field of texts for more than two thousand years.

The Lesser Key of Solomon, also known as Lemegeton Clavicula Salomonis or simply Lemegeton, is an anonymous grimoire on demonology. It was compiled in the mid-17th century, mostly from materials a couple of centuries older. It is divided into five books—the Ars Goetia, Ars Theurgia-Goetia, Ars Paulina, Ars Almadel, and Ars Notoria. This edition was translated by Samuel Liddell MacGregor Mathers and published by Aleister Crowley under the title The Book of the Goetia of Solomon the King. Crowley added some additional invocations previously unrelated to the original work, as well as essays describing the rituals as psychological exploration instead of demon summoning.

The Magical Treatise of Solomon, Or Hygromanteia

Second Edition

The Key of Solomon the King: A Biography Concerning King Solomon; His Magic, Conjurations and Mythical History (Biblical Pseudepigrapha) (Hardcover)

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The Key of Solomon the King

A Grim-memoire

"The Goetia: The Lesser Key of Solomon", also known as the "Clavicula Salomonis Regis", or "Lemegeton", is a centuries old spell book or grimoire. The exact source of the work is anonymous and compilations of older texts began appearing in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1904, famed English occultists Aleister Crowley and Samuel Liddell MacGregor Mathers translated these older texts and published them in English. This grimoire is concerned primarily with summoning demons and contains the names, symbols, and spells for 72 distinct demon spirits. Crowley and Mathers painstakingly and meticulously researched the seals, charts, and sigils for the demons, making their edition of this ancient text one of the most complete and detailed. Descriptions of the spells and rites necessary for the invocation of these demon spirits is included along with definitions and explanations for many of the unfamiliar terms found throughout the text. This edition of "The Goetia: The Lesser Key of Solomon" remains an essential addition to the library of anyone interested in ancient and Western occult practices. This edition is printed on premium acid-free paper.

The Testament of Solomon has stood the test of time and remained one of the semiole occult works of antiquity. Far predating the Lesser Keys and associated works, it dates to between the first and fifth centuries, seemingly basing part of its content on proto-judaean lore and Greek works as well. It contains, as well, an allusion to the concept, simply, "As above, so below"- one of the earlier references to such, if the earlier dating is true. It describes a host of demons encountered by King Solomon during his time spent enslaving the same, for the purposes of the building of the temple at Jerusalem. Attendant to him in his wisdom, the "Queen of the South" (presumably Egyptian) and the land of Arabia, entreating his wisdom and power to rid them of demonic forces. To any who wish to practice later works involving these same demonic entities or associated forces (such as with the Lesser Keys) this remains one of the more valuable pieces of source material; far older and potentially closer to the original story.

2021 Reprint of the Two Grimoires in one. This edition reprints the two great magical works of King Solomon in one volume. The Key of Solomon the King was originally researched and translated by S.L. MacGregor Mathers from ancient manuscripts in the British museums. The work is traditionally divided into two books detailing the Key to King Solomon. The Lesser Key of Solomon 1904], or the Clavicula Salomonis Regis, or Lemegeton, is a compilation of materials and writings from ancient sources making up a textbook of magic or "grimoire." Portions of this book can be traced back to the mid-16th to 17th centuries, when occult researchers such as Cornelius Agrippa and Johannes Trithemius assembled what they discovered during their investigations into ancient texts. The Greater Key [1914] lists and describes a variety of purifications an exorcist should undergo. Instructions are given on clothing, magical devices, and even animal sacrifices. The papers in this volume focus on various aspects of the deuterocanonical Book of Wisdom. They research the traditions and theology of the Book of Wisdom, and demonstrate its relationship with the contemporary literature of early Judaism and Middle Platonic thought.

HERMETIC TABLET WINTER 2015 (paperback)

The Greater and Lesser Keys

Edited from Manuscripts at Mount Athos, Bologna, Holkham Hall, Jerusalem, London, Milan, Paris and Vienna

366 Days of Magical Practice in the Craft of the Wise

Hermetic Magic

The Greater and Lesser Keys and the Testament of Solomon

First published in 1937, Israel Regardie's The Golden Dawn has become the most influential modern handbook of magical theory and practice. In this new, definitive edition, noted scholar John Michael Greer has taken this essential resource back to its original, authentic form. With added illustrations, a twenty-page color insert, additional original material, and refreshed design and typography, this powerful work returns to its true stature as a modern masterpiece. An essential textbook for students of the occult, The Golden Dawn includes occult symbolism and Qabalistic philosophy, training methods for developing magical and clairvoyant powers, rituals that summon and banish spiritual potencies, secrets of making and consecrating magical tools, and much more. This is a trade paperback reprint edition of S.L. MacGregor Mathers' The Key of Solomon the King first published in 1888. It contains the original text, all 91 illustrations, and over 80 footnotes composed by Mathers, which detail his original research and translation of ancient manuscripts located in British Museums. Also provided by Mathers is the Order of the Pentacles of Solomon, the Ancient Fragment of the Key of Solomon, The Qabalistic Invocation of Solomon, and 15 plates full of figures, seals and charts to aid the reader in their work. Beware of other editions that do not contain all of the original material, as the the book is rendered useless without them. The work is traditionally divided into two books detailing the Key of King Solomon. Book One explains the operation of conjurations, curses, spells and other magical works. Book Two instructs the practitioner on the proper attire, purification rituals and other means of obtaining the goals of the Goetia. Between these two books is the list of plates that contain numerous illustrations and secret seals of Solomon, including the Mystical Seal

of Solomon, the Pentacles of Solomon, and the Mystical Alphabet, which impart the mechanisms and requirements for the invocation of spirits and demons and other magical works or spells. Sometimes referred to as the Greater Key of Solomon, this work should not be confused with the Lesser Key of Solomon or Clavicula Salomonis Regis, or Lemegeton, which is based on similar source material and was also researched by S. L. MacGregor Mathers with the aid of Aleister Crowley. It is thought that The Greater Key of Solomon later inspired The Lesser Key as a derivative work: one with its own substantial value through the addition of various illustrations and guides such as the Magic Circle of Solomon, the 72 Seals of Solomon or King Solomon Seals, and the Pentagram of Solomon. But, although both grimoires are inspired by the same material, they are separate and distinct works. It is important to note the Solomon Key is not any one particular book. The material has been collected in various forms and published by many authors, including Armand Delatte, and L. W. de Laurence. The earliest versions of the text can be found in ancient manuscripts in different languages all dating from the 16th century or later and spread across the globe in various libraries or private collections. For example, a Hebrew edition survives in the British Library, while a Latin version is kept at the University of Wisconsin. Various French editions as well as English translations are located throughout the world. According to the mythical history of the document, King Solomon wrote the book for his son Rehoboam and commanded him to hide the book in his sepulchre upon his death. After many years, the book was discovered by a group of Babylonian philosophers repairing Solomon's tomb. None could interpret the text until one of them, Iohé Grevis, suggested that they should entreat the Lord for understanding. The Angel of the Lord appeared to him and extracted a promise that he would keep the text hidden from the unworthy and the wicked, after which he was able to read it plainly. Iohé Grevis then placed a conjuration on the book preventing the unworthy, unwise, and godless from attaining the desired effect of its practices. Scholars however believe the work and its many iterations derive from the ancient practices of Jewish Kabbalah and Arab Alchemy. After time, it is thought Greek and Roman influences were added until, finally, the work was used and molded by high Renaissance magicians. This book, as well as other King Solomon books, such as the Magical Treatise of King Solomon and the Testament of Solomon, were brought back to modern times through the labors of occult practitioners such as S. L. MacGregor Mathers and others around the turn of the last century.

The book 'Esoteric Islam' discusses the mystical teachings of Quran from the standpoint of ancient mysteries and modern metaphysics. The Quran is considered as the book of divine guidance by Muslims whose main subject constitutes 'man'. From a hermetic standpoint, the Quranic mysteries carry a great deal of connection to the hermetic arts of astrology and alchemy. Here, I have attempted to explain the manner in which symbolism of the hermetic precepts can be used to understand the Quran in its structural designs alongside the principle tenets, so as to define the notions of highest aspirations in men, and to unravel the mystique of this very impressive literature.

This volume represents the first attempt to examine occult sciences as a distinct category of Byzantine intellectual culture. It is concerned with both the reality and the image of the occult sciences in Byzantium, and seeks, above all, to represent them in their social and cultural context as a historical phenomenon. The eleven essays demonstrate that Byzantium was not marginal to the scientific culture of the Middle Ages, and that the occult sciences were not marginal to the learned culture of the medieval Byzantine world.

The Testament of Solomon

Names of the Damned

Esoteric Islam: A Hermetic Perspective on Islamic Traditions

The Dictionary of Demons: Expanded & Revised

The Solomon Key

Greater Key of Solomon

**This hardback volume contains both The Key of Solomon the King (The Greater Key) and The Lesser Key of Solomon, including all of the original illustrations, diagrams and annotations to aid the reader in their understanding of the Solomon Key. The Key of Solomon the King was originally researched and translated by S.L. MacGregor Mathers from ancient manuscripts in the British museums. Included by Mathers is the Order of the Pentacles of Solomon, the Ancient Fragment of the Key of Solomon, The Qabalistic Invocation of Solomon, and 15 plates full of figures, seals and charts, as well as the original text giving detailed instruction for spells and invocations. The work is traditionally divided into two books detailing the Key of King Solomon. Book One explains the operation of conjurations, curses, spells and other magical works. Book Two instructs the practitioner on the proper attire, purification rituals and other means of obtaining the goals of the Goetia. Between these two books is the list of plates that contain numerous illustrations and secret seals of Solomon, including the Mystical Seal of Solomon, the Pentacles of Solomon, and the Mystical Alphabet, which impart the mechanisms and requirements for the invocation of spirits and demons. The Lesser Key of Solomon, or the Clavicula Salomonis Regis, or Lemegeton, is a compilation of materials and writings from ancient sources making up a text book of magic or "grimoire." Portions of this book can be traced back to the mid-16th to 17th centuries, when occult researchers such as Cornelius Agrippa and Johannes Trithemius assembled what they discovered during their investigations into their own great works. As a modern grimoire, the Lesser Key of Solomon has seen several editions with various authors and editors taking liberty to edit and translate the ancient writings and source material. In 1898, Arthur Edward Waite published his The Book of Black Magic and of Pacts, which contained large portions of the Lemegeton. He was followed by Mathers and Crowley in 1904 who published The Goetia: The Lesser Key of Solomon. Many others have assembled their own version of this ancient material since, and it is important to realize that it is the contents rather than the book itself that make up the Lesser Key. Traditionally, the source material is divided into five books: Ars Goetia, Ars Theurgia Goetia, Ars Paulina, Ars Almadel, and Ars Notoria. Mathers and Crowley indicate their edition is a translation of the first. In the preface to this edition, it is explained that a "Secret Chief" of the Rosicrucian Order directed the completion of the book.**

The original editor was a G. H. Fra. D.D.C.F. who translated ancient texts from French, Hebrew, and Latin, but was unable to complete his labors because of the martial assaults of the Four Great Princes. Crowley was then asked to step in and finish what the previous author had begun. Traditionally, S. L. MacGregor Mathers is credited as the translator of this edition, and Crowley is given the title of editor. Scholars believe these books of Solomon and their many iterations derive from the ancient practices of Jewish Kabbalah and Arab Alchemy. After time, it is thought Greek and Roman influences were added until, finally, the work was used and molded by high Renaissance magicians. This book, as well as other King Solomon books, such as the Magical Treatise of King Solomon and the Testament of Solomon, were brought back to modern times through the labors of occult practitioners such as S. L. MacGregor Mathers, Aleister Crowley and others around the turn of the last century.

This is a mammoth work of monumental importance to the student-participant's understanding of the Golden Dawn knowledge system. An insightful approach to the evolved Golden Dawn tradition that will delight the intermediate to advanced student of the Qabalah whilst providing the serious enquirer with a detailed insight upon the bare bones of the GD system revealed by Regardie, Crowley and Francis King. The threads of ancient Hermetic tradition with relevance to personal initiation. History of the Golden Dawn Tradition. Full text of Qabalah of 50 Gates (Self-Sentience within the Astral Plane). The zodiacal talismanic magic of the 72 Angels of the Shemhamphorash & the Birthchart. Key Texts from the Zohar of direct relevance to Golden Dawn's philosophical model of the Tree of Life. Initiated Tarot Lore and detailed history of symbolism. Appendices: Detailing the Symbolism of the GD teachings (illustrated).

Jewish esotericism is the oldest and most influential continuous occult tradition in the West. Presenting lore that can spiritually enrich your life, this one-of-a-kind encyclopedia is devoted to the esoteric in Judaism—the miraculous and the mysterious. In this second edition, Rabbi Geoffrey W. Dennis has added over thirty new entries and significantly expanded over one hundred other entries, incorporating more knowledge and passages from primary sources. This comprehensive treasury of Jewish teachings, drawn from sources spanning Jewish scripture, the Talmud, the Midrash, the Kabbalah, and other esoteric branches of Judaism, is exhaustively researched yet easy to use. It includes over one thousand alphabetical entries, from Aaron to Zohar Chadash, with extensive cross-references to related topics and new illustrations throughout. Drawn from the well of a great spiritual tradition, the secret wisdom within these pages will enlighten and empower you.

Praise: "An erudite and lively compendium of Jewish magical beliefs, practices, texts, and individuals...This superb, comprehensive encyclopedia belongs in every serious library."—Richard M. Golden, Director of the Jewish Studies Program, University of North Texas, and editor of *The Encyclopedia of Witchcraft: The Western Tradition* "Rabbi Dennis has performed a tremendously important service for both the scholar and the novice in composing a work of concise information about aspects of Judaism unbeknownst to most, and intriguing to all."—Rabbi Gershon Winkler, author of *Magic of the Ordinary: Recovering the Shamanic in Judaism*

For the first time, the three great magical works of King Solomon are together in one volume. The Greater and Lesser Keys give a practical guide to the operation of his magic. The testament gives a historical account of its use by Solomon himself. The Greater Key of Solomon was researched and translated from ancient manuscripts in British libraries by S.L. MacGregor Mathers in 1889. Traditionally, the work is divided into two books. Book One explains the operation of conjurations, spells and other magical works found in its pages. Book Two instructs the practitioner on the proper attire, purification and rituals needed for obtaining results. The Lesser Key, is a compilation of ancient writings making up a text book of magick. Portions of the book are traced to the mid-16th to 17th centuries, when occult researchers such as Cornelius Agrippa and Johannes Trithemius assembled discoveries made during their own investigations into the occult. The original editor was a G. H. Fra. D.D.C.F. He translated the text from French, Hebrew, and Latin, but was unable to complete his labors because of martial assaults from the Four Great Princes. Crowley was asked to step in and finish the work in progress. The Testament is a pseudepigraphical work attributed to King Solomon. Written in the first-person narrative, the book tells how Solomon created his magic ring and used it to bind and control demons, including Beelzebub. Discourses between Solomon and various spirits are recorded, and King Solomon details how he withstood their tricks and guile and even enlisted their aid to build his famous temple.

A Reappraisal of the Historical and Canonical Function of Ecclesiastes

The Occult Sciences in Byzantium

The Book of Solomon's Magick

The Greater and Lesser Keys & The Testament of Solomon

The Goetia

Solomon the Esoteric King

Edited from manuscripts at Mount Athos, Bologna, Holkham Hall, Jerusalem, London, Milan, Paris and Vienna

This edition of the Testament of Solomon is a complete and accurate reprint of the original translation of ancient manuscripts by F.C. Conybeare first printed in 1898. It contains all Conybeare's original notes and commentary, including the Greek characters he footnoted for the reader's consideration. Beware of other editions of this work that do not contain all the original text. The Testament of Solomon is a pseudepigraphical work attributed to King Solomon the Wise of the Old Testament. Written in the first-person narrative, the book tells the story of the creation of the magical ring of King Solomon and how Solomon's ring was used to bind and control demons, including Beelzebub. In this book of King Solomon, the discourses between the King and the various spirits are told, and the story shows how Solomon uses his wisdom to withstand the demons' tricks and guile and enlist their aid in the building of his temple. The spells and seals of Solomon used by the King to bind the spirits are detailed, which makes this work a book of Solomon's magic, similar in nature to the Lesser Key of Solomon the King and the Greater Key of Solomon the King, which both are King Solomon books of magic and contain various talismans of Solomon, including the secret seal of Solomon. The manuscripts from which this work was discovered date from the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. All were written in Greek. This dating makes most experts believe that the work is medieval. But some scholars, including D.C. Duling, argue that it is likely that the work comes from the 5th or 6th centuries. The various manuscripts used to source the work all date to medieval times, but the text itself, as well as references to other works, indicate the Testament is much older. For example, in the Dialogue of Timothy and Aquila, there is a direct reference to the Testament of Solomon. The Dialogue purports to have been written during the Archbishopric of Cyril in 444 C.E., and therefore, its reference would date the Testament before that time. Similarly, in the early 4th century Gnostic text *On the Origin of the World*, references to the book of Solomon and his 49 demons are made. No matter the date, the text provides an immensely interesting description of how King Solomon tamed various demons to build his temple. The text includes predictions of the coming of Christ, as one demon explains to Solomon that while he may be bound, the only thing that can truly take his power away is the man born from a virgin who will be crucified by the Jews.

The story of King Solomon has fascinated spiritual and religious writers for millennia - this book advances a theory that Solomon

was in fact a Magi who created many of the rituals, spells and symbols important to occultists. Although the idea that Solomon carried some sort of mystical powers is not new, this book purports to be written in the ancient king of the Jews' own hand. The magical symbols and diagrams which are situated alongside the various rituals and incantations are intricate, containing pentacles and other shapes. Towards the end of the book a large table is appended, detailing a selection of mystical alphabets and their English. For his investigation, Mathers delved deep into the archives of the British Museum, unearthing an old French manuscript of the text which he duly translated into English. He also replicated the diagrams and symbols; these efforts resulted in this modern English version of the old Solomon manuscripts, and an increase in interest toward writings hitherto obscure.

The Egyptians worshipped their own gods with particular rituals. This translation of The Magical Papyrus of Abaris shows modern seekers how to perform their own ritual celebrations of life.

From Secret Tradition to Modern Thought

The End of Wisdom

The Three Magical Books of Solomon

A Novel of Ancient Conspiracy

The Key to Solomon's Key

Qabalah - the Complete Golden Dawn Initiate

The book studies the esoteric characterization of Solomon that had a great importance throughout Late Antiquity. These esoteric traditions were very known in the Judaism from the first century to the fourth century CE and they were inherited by Christianity that cherished and developed it. The Rabbinic Judaism also known some of these new characterizations but transformed them into haggadic legends and deprived them of their practical character. The book provides news insights that should be taken into account for the study of magic and magical mentality in any cultural setting of Late Antiquity.

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. We have represented this book in the same form as it was first published. Hence any marks seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

Through the ages, the book of Ecclesiastes (Qoheleth) has elicited a wide variety of interpretations. Its status as wisdom literature is secure, but its meaning for the religion of the Hebrew Bible and its heirs has been a matter of much debate. The debate has swung from claiming orthodoxy for the book to arguing that the message intended by its author is heterodox, in its entirety. There are a number of passages in the book that present difficulties for any comprehensive approach to the work. Martin Shields here fully acknowledges the heterodox nature of Qoheleth's words but offers an orthodox reading of the book as a whole through the eyes of the author of the epilogue. After a survey of attitudes regarding wisdom in the Hebrew Bible itself, which serves as an orientation to the monograph as a whole, Shields provides a detailed study of the epilogue (Qoh 12:9-14), which he believes is the key to the reading of the remainder of the book. He then addresses various problematic texts in the book in light of this perspective, arguing that the book could originally have functioned as a warning to students against joining a wisdom movement that existed at the time of the book's composition. Qoheleth is presented as a true adherent of this movement, and the divergence of his words from the theism presented in the rest of the Hebrew Bible becomes the basis of the epilogue's critique. Finally, Shields proposes a historical context in which just this scenario may have arisen, showing that the desire of the writer of the epilogue is to correct a wayward wisdom tradition.

This Is A New Release Of The Original 1914 Edition.

Entering the Chain of Union

Thorn in the Flesh

The Book of the Sacred Magic of Abramelin the Mage

The Two Magical Books of Solomon

Is This the Lost Symbol of Masonry?

The Postmodern Magical Papyrus of Abaris

*The Magical Treatise of Solomon, or Hygromanteia is the ultimate grimoire — the absolute foundation of ceremonial magic. The true source of the Key of Solomon, it is arguably the most significant magical text in the world. For the first time ever, this extraordinary work has been translated from the original Greek into English, allowing magic scholars worldwide to finally access its treasures. The translator, Ioannis Marathakis, is a native born Greek academic with an extensive knowledge of ceremonial magic. Unlike the abridged Latin translation, this groundbreaking work is the complete text, now arranged in its proper order.*

*How to make a magic carpet, become invisible, and find love are among the procedures detailed in this famous book of prayers and instructions on trafficking with the spirit world.*

*This edition includes Liber 777, Gematria (from Equinox Volume 1, Number 5), and Sepher Sephiroth (from Equinox Volume 1, Number 8).*

*Hermes is the Greek god of the Word, of thought and magic, the swift-moving messenger of the Divine and guardian of souls in the Afterlife. In Ancient Egypt he was the majestic god Thoth, the Recorder, the lord of measurement and science, the brother/husband of Isis. In Rome, he was of course Mercury, flying through the Empyrean at the speed of idea by the aid of his winged helmet and boots. In this broad survey of the Hermetic arts, author Jacob Slavenburg brings an unparalleled depth of insight to the subject. He examines the historical Hermetic literature and details its relevance to modern occultism, from the symbolism of architecture and art to the mysteries of Freemasonry. The heavenly mysteries of astrology are explored as are the healing arts which derive from the spirit of scientific inquiry embodied by Thoth/Hermes. Slavenburg examines the magical writings of the Greek papyri and their development into the contemporary magical practices of modern adepts. He sheds light on the workings of alchemy and the esoteric philosophy to the world of modern chemistry and physics. He explores the origin of evil and the realm of the afterlife, and the Hermetic doctrines of reincarnation and karma. In addition, the author provides a wealth of biographical data on the magi of Hermetics, from Ficino to Agrippa, John Dee to Giordano Bruno.*

The Golden Dawn

The Hermetic Link

777 And Other Qabalistic Writings of Aleister Crowley

From King to Magus, Development of a Tradition

*The Original Account of the Teachings, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Hermetic Order*

Sketching out a fascinating network of historic figures, cults, and Christendom, this book by an occult-studies expert and respected authority on magic and sorcery takes Western spiritual traditions seriously—but examines them with common sense and self-effacing humor. Working backward from the Freemasons to one of their original orders, the 14th-century Knights Templar, the account considers sorcery, heresy, and intrigues; explores the legend that the Knights possessed a powerful secret dangerous to the Church of Rome; and finds an essential clue to the order's practices in their connection to the biblical Solomon, king of Israel in the 10th century BC. This updated edition features new images, chapters on important symbols, and a new preface.

Expand your understanding of Wicca and Witchcraft, gain greater spiritual insight, and learn ways to boost your magical potential with this step-by-step guide. In his follow-up to *Wicca: A Year and A Day*, author Timothy Roderick presents various ways to cultivate your spirituality and become an adept in the Old Ways.

For the first time, the three great magical works of King Solomon are together in one volume. The Greater and Lesser Keys give a practical guide to the operation of his magic. The testament gives a historical account of its use by Solomon himself. The Key of Solomon the King was originally researched and translated by S.L. MacGregor Mathers from ancient manuscripts in the British museums. Included by Mathers is the Order of the Pentacles of Solomon, the Ancient Fragment of the Key of Solomon, The Qabalistic Invocation of Solomon, and 15 plates full of figures, seals and charts, as well as the original text giving detailed instruction for spells and invocations. The work is traditionally divided into two books detailing the Key of King Solomon. Book One explains the operation of conjurations, curses, spells and other magical works. Book Two instructs the practitioner on the proper attire, purification rituals and other means of obtaining the goals of the Goetia. Between these two books is the list of plates that contain numerous illustrations and secret seals of Solomon, including the Mystical Seal of Solomon, the Pentacles of Solomon, and the Mystical Alphabet, which impart the mechanisms and requirements for the invocation of spirits and demons. The Lesser Key of Solomon, or the *Clavicula Salomonis Regis*, or *Lemegeton*, is a compilation of materials and writings from ancient sources making up a text book of magic or "grimoire." Portions of this book can be traced back to the mid-16th to 17th centuries, when occult researchers such as Cornelius Agrippa and Johannes Trithemius assembled what they discovered during their investigations into their own great works. As a modern grimoire, the Lesser Key of Solomon has seen several editions with various authors and editors taking liberty to edit and translate the ancient writings and source material. In 1898, Arthur Edward Waite published his *The Book of Black Magic and of Pacts*, which contained large portions of the *Lemegeton*. He was followed by Mathers and Crowley in 1904 who published *The Goetia: The Lesser Key of Solomon*. In the preface to this edition, it is explained that a "Secret Chief" of the Rosicrucian Order directed the completion of the book. The original editor was a G. H. Fra. D.D.C.F. who translated ancient texts from French, Hebrew, and Latin, but was unable to complete his labors because of the martial assaults of the Four Great Princes. Crowley was then asked to step in and finish what the previous author had begun. The Testament of Solomon is a pseudepigraphical work attributed to King Solomon the Wise of the Old Testament. Written in the first-person narrative, the book tells the story of the creation of the magical ring of King Solomon and how Solomon's ring was used to bind and control demons, including Beelzebub. In this book of King Solomon, the discourses between the King and the various spirits are told, and the story shows how Solomon uses his wisdom to withstand the demons' tricks and guile and enlist their aid in the building of his temple. The manuscripts from which this work was discovered date from the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. All were written in Greek. This dating makes most experts believe that the work is medieval. But some scholars, including D.C. Duling, argue that it is likely that the work comes from the 5th or 6th centuries.

Ancient Angels A - Z

The Encyclopedia of Jewish Myth, Magic and Mysticism

The Testament of Solomon, Edited from Manuscripts at Mount Athos, Bologna, Holkham Hall, Jerusalem, London, Milan, Paris and Vienna

The Lesser Key of Solomon the King