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Vestiges of the Spirit-history of Man Samuel Fales Dunlap 1858
The Computation of 666 and Its Relation to Antichristian Systems, But Having Reference to a Person 1891
Babylonians and Assyrians Archibald Henry Sayce 1889
The Big Bang and God Chandra Wickramasinghe 2015-09-09 As advanced by astronomer-cosmologist Sir Fred Hoyle, astronomy, biology, astrobiology, astrophysics, and cosmology converge agreeably with natural theology. In The Big Bang and God, these interdisciplinary convergences are developed by an astronomer collaborating with a theologian.
The Fraternitas Saturni Stephen E. Flowers 2018-06-19 The most in-depth work in English on the most influential secret magic group of 20th-century Germany, the Fraternitas Saturni, or Brotherhood of Saturn • Explores the history of the Order from its founding the late 1960s • Transcribes many rituals and practices in such detail that readers will be able to undertake their own experiential work • Examines the Order’s teachings on cosmology, the Kabbalah, the Saturnian Sacraments, electrical magic, and sexual mysticism—the Yoga of the Dark Light • Includes biographies of prominent members, including founder Gregor A. Gregorius, Karl Spiesberger (Frater Eratus), and Albin Grau (Master Pacitius) The most influential magical group in Germany during the 20th century, the Fraternitas Saturni, or Brotherhood of Saturn, is still the most active and important magical society in Germany today. But from its formal beginnings in 1926 in Weimar Berlin until around 1970 it was almost totally secret. Most of what is known about the Order in the English-speaking world is fragmentary and focuses exclusively on the sensational sex-magic practices and Luciferian tendencies of this magical lodge. Presenting the most in-depth work in English on the Fraternitas Saturni, Stephen Flowers examines the history of the Order from the mid-1920s to the late 1960s when the Order was fundamentally reformed. He details their path of initiation, secret doctrines, ritual practices, and magical formulas and offers biographies of the Order’s most prominent members, including founder Gregor A. Gregorius, Karl Spiesberger (Frater Eratus), Albin Grau (Master Pacitius), and Franz Saettler (Dr. Musallam). Exploring the Brotherhood’s guiding principles, he shows that at the heart of Saturnian ideology is the idea of Saturn-Gnosis: the interplay of opposing forces in the universe leading to the realization of the individual self as a god-like entity. He examines the Order’s teachings on cosmology, the Kabbalah, the Saturnian Sacraments, electrical magic, sexo-cosmology, sex-magic rites, and sexual mysticism—the Yoga of the Dark Light—and transcribes many of their actual rituals and practices, including the highly controversial Gradus Pentalphae, in such detail that readers will be able to undertake their own experiential work. Explaining the meanings of all 33 grades of the Order, the author also looks at the infamous Freemasonic Order of the Golden Centurium, the cult of Adonism, the links between Thelema and the Fraternitas Saturni, and the rare teachings of Master Pacitius (Albin Grau), the visual genius behind the film Nosferatu. He also includes rare reports by Aleister Crowley concerning his interaction with some of the forerunners to the Order and letters from the Order’s founder, Gregor A. Gregorius, to the “Great Beast.”

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Encyclopedic Outline of Masonic, Hermetic, Qaballistic Rosicrucian Symbolical Philosophy. Symbolism is the language of the Mysteries; in fact it is the language not only of mysticism and philosophy but of all Nature, for every law and power active in universal procedure is manifested to the limited sense perceptions of man through the medium of symbol. Every form existing in the diversified sphere of being is symbolic of the divine activity by which it is produced. By symbols men have ever sought to communicate to each other those thoughts which transcend the limitations of language. This book is often hailed as an encyclopedia for all things hidden, ancient, and arcane, and it explores a vast array of topics, from secret societies and the Zodiac to Mystic Christianity and William Shakespeare's identity. Despite some of the outdated and controversial ideas it poses now in the 21st century, it continues to fascinate students of the cryptic and mysterious.

Star-names and Their Meanings Richard Hinckley Allen 1899

Mesopotamian Protective Spirits F. A. M. Wiggermann 1992 Wiggerman's study of Mesopotamian monsters bridges the gap between text and image. Wooden and clay figures of monstrous spirits such as Hairy-One (lahmu), Bison-Bull (kusarikku), and Furious-Snake (mushussu) stand guard at the entrances to buildings to protect the inhabitants from demonic intruders. Deriving his information from the ritual texts that describe the production and installation of these figures, the author identifies the monsters of the texts with objects from the archaeological record and presents a detailed discussion of the identities and histories of a variety of Mesopotamian monsters.

Hamlet's Mill Hertha Von Dechend 2020-02-10 The main argument of the book may be summarized in the title of the book: a study of the evidence of a Neolithic theory about the origin of the world of our own, which references various Mesopotamian and Sumerian traditions. The book is based on the work of the author's husband, Richard Hinckley Allen, who was a noted Orientalist and archaeologist. The book examines the evidence of the precession of the equinoxes (usually attributed to Hipparchus, 2nd century BCE), and an associated very long-lived Megalithic civilization of "unsuspected sophistication" that was particularly preoccupied with astronomical observation. The knowledge of this civilization about precession, and the associated astrological ages, would have been encoded in mythology, typically in the form of a story relating to a millstone and a young protagonist—the "Hamlet's Mill" of the book's title, a reference to the kenning Amlòða kvren recorded in the Old Icelandic Skáldskaparmál.1The authors indeed claim that mythology is primarily to be interpreted as in terms of archaeoastronomy ("mythological language has exclusive reference to celestial phenomena"), and they mock alternative interpretations in terms of fertility or agriculture.2

Mythologies of the World Ron Smith 1981 This book surveys the important available books on mythologies of all parts of the globe and the cultural contexts from which the mythological traditions emerged. Written as a series of bibliographic essays, the guide opens with a description of major reference sources encompassing many cultures, as well as those tracing particular themes (such as that of the creation) across cultures. The other bibliographic essays discuss sources for studying prehistoric mythologies, the mythologies of West Asian peoples (Mesopotamian, Biblical, Islamic, and others), South and East Asian mythologies, European mythologies, American Indian mythologies, North American, African and Polynesian mythologies, and the mythologies of the Pacific and Australia. An appendix on contemporary mythology—mainly American—discusses a wide range of works that examine the beliefs, traditions, and dreams that manifest themselves in spectator sports, politics, advertising, and forms of popular culture in the United States. (RL)

At the Temple Gates Heidi Wendt 2016-08-18 In his sixth satire, Juvenal speculates about how Roman wives busy themselves while their husbands are away, namely, by entertaining a revolving door of exotic visitors who include a eunuch of the eastern goddess Bellona, an impersonator of Egyptian Anubis, a Judean priestess, and Chaldean astrologers. From these self-proclaimed religious specialists women solicit services ranging from dream interpretation to the coercion of lovers. Juvenal's catalogue suggests the popularity of such "freelance" experts at the turn of the second century and their familiarity to his audience, whom he could expect to get the joke. Heidi Wendt investigates the backdrop of this enthusiasm for the religion of freelance experts by examining their rise during the first two centuries of the Roman Empire. Unlike civic priests and temple personnel, freelance experts had to generate their own authority and legitimacy, often through demonstrations of skill and learning in the streets, in marketplaces, and at the temple gates, among other locations in the Roman world. Wendt argues that these professionals participated in a highly competitive form of religious activity that intersected with multiple areas of thought, influenced by the European Millenarian tradition, that it can be seen as an heir to classical Gnosticism and is part of the vernacular religion of the modern west.

Astrology and Popular Religion in the Modern West Dr Nicholas Campion 2012-09-01 This book explores an area of contemporary religion, spirituality and popular culture which has not so far been investigated in depth, the phenomenon of astrology in the modern west. Locating modern astrology historically and sociologically in its religious, New Age and millenarian contexts, Nicholas Campion considers astrology's relation to modernity and draws on extensive fieldwork and interviews with leading modern astrologers to present an invaluable contribution to our understanding of the origins and nature of New Age ideology. This book challenges the notion that astrology is either 'marginal' or a feature of postmodernism. Concluding that astrology is more popular than the usual figures suggest, Campion argues that modern astrology is largely shaped by New Age thought, influenced by the European Millenarian tradition, that it can be seen as an heir to classical Gnosticism and is part of the vernacular religion of the modern west.

Leopards of the Magical Dawn Nze Chukwukadibia E. Nwafor 2014-05 The Igbo people and their unique culture represents a mercurial bridge of time, with potentials of linking the contemporary mind to the mystical realms from whence original knowledge can be profoundly grasped and brought down to earth for practical applications of many vital interests. In this work, Nwafor provides an introduction to the Igbo-Ukwu descent, distils the knowledge, wisdom and experiences of nine life-times of intense spiritual work, culminating in a unique exegesis of Igbo reality and cultural phenomenon.

The Sirius Mystery Robert Temple 1999 The most academically credible evidence for alien visitation. Is the existence of civilisation on earth the result of contact from inhabitants of a planet in the system of the star Sirius prior to 3000BC? There are tribal cultures in present-day Africa whose most sacred and secret and
As no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the existence now and how Cometan conceives it by the end of the Founding era. This dictionary and its contents capture what Astronism is now for posterity to look back on how this astronomical belief system will change as time progresses. Many of the words and definitions of this dictionary will alter as we enter the Establishment era and Astronism continues its progression in becoming world religion. However, what will not ever change is Cometan’s absolute devotion to the stars of the night sky and his discovery of their secrets through his receptions, personal inspirations, and his overall relationship with The Great Cosmos. Covering all the major Astronist beliefs, practices, cultural elements, theories, branches of history, and historical events, The Dictionary of Astronism is the culmination of receptions between Cometan and the Astronist Institution through its subsidiary, Astral Publishing, to commemorate the end of the era of The Founding of Astronism. The Founding of Astronism began exactly eight years on 1st July 2013 which sparked Cometan’s ideations and inducres and which afforded him the insight, knowledge, and vision to found a new religious movement, philosophy, spirituality and political ideology. As The Founding of Astronism, also simply known as the Founding era, comes to an end, the Astronist Institution wants to acknowledge the fundamental importance of this year period of the history of Astronism and to the wider history of religion, philosophy and spirituality as a whole. The Dictionary of Astronism immaterialises that commemorative spirit by providing thousands of definition entries of Astronism terms that have been authorised by Astronist Institution scholars for dissemination worldwide. This dictionary captures the most up-to-date understanding of what Astronism is and how it as a whole and its component parts should be defined. Enjoy this dictionary that emblematises Astronism and how this new religion has so far developed.

**Go. Reason, and the Evangelicals** Nicholas F. Gier 1987

**Springs and Wells in Greek and Roman Literature, Their Legends and Locations** James Reuel Smith 2019-03-06 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, in keeping with the mission of Project Gutenberg. If you believe that this work is copyrighted under one of the reasons within the “Public Domain” or “Definitively in the Public Domain” sections, please provide your credentials. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, and reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

**Encyclopedia of Science and Religion** Jacobus Wentzel Van Huyssteen 2003 More than four hundred alphabetically arranged entries discuss various aspects of the conflict between science and religion.

**Ancient Mesopotamian Religion and Mythology** W.G. Lambert 2016-03-17 The late W.G. Lambert (1926-2011) was one of the foremost Assyriologists of the latter part of the twentieth century. His principle legacy is a large number of superb critical editions of Babylonian literary compositions. Many of the texts he edited were on religious subjects, in the Epic of Creation, the Epic of the Flood, and the Babylonian Epic of Creation (Enuma Elish). The present book is a collection of twenty-three essays Lambert published between the years 1958 and 2004. These endure not only as the legacy of one of the greatest authorities on ancient Mesopotamian religion and mythology, but also because each makes statements of considerable validity and importance. As such, many are milestones in the fields of Mesopotamian religion and mythology. The present book is a collection of twenty-three essays Lambert published between the years 1958 and 2004. 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The Book Your Church Doesn't Want You to Read Tim C. Leedom 1993-01-01
Encyclopedia of Philosophy 2006
The Christ in Egypt D. M. Murdock 2008-12
This comparative religion book contains a
stark perspective of the extraordinary history of the Egyptian religion and
its profound influence upon the later Christian faith. The text demonstrates that
the popular god Horus and Jesus possessed many characteristics and attributes in
common.
Handbook to Life in Ancient Mesopotamia Stephen Bertman 2005-07-14
Modern-day archaeological discoveries in the Near East continue to illuminate man's
understanding of the ancient world. This illustrated handbook describes the
culture, history, and people of Mesopotamia, as well as their struggle for
survival and happiness.
Astrology and Cosmology in the World's Religions Nicholas Campion 2012-06-11
Presents overviews of the astrologies of the world's religions, discussing how
various cultures have used celestial observations and beliefs about the heavens to
guide the divine and understand their lives on Earth.
Hesiodi Theogonia Hesiodus 2018-10-16
This work has been selected by scholars as
being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we
know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and
possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and
distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the
body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important
to the understanding of our common Theocosmology, that has been occulted from most for
history. For open minds, it may begin a whole new awakening as to our
creation. The word "world" comes from the energy vortex created by the
emagnetic battery of our Flat Earth connected through the North Pole and
Antarctic Circles positive and negative charges. The salt in the ocean providing
the electrolyte catalyst to charge Earth's plasma battery field. We all are
contained in a plasma toroidal field of perpetual regeneration inside a closed
system energy vortex which causes a "whirling" action, hence the word whirled or
world. We call it a sunrise and sunset, yet, according to the most basic of
heliocentric theory, this is a grossly incorrect term, that has never been
corrected for over 100 years from academia to the science community. Why? One
possible reason was when heliocentrism was introduced to the public education
systems of Western world, most worked and lived outdoors. Even peasants knew the
Earth was still and the Sun was moving and if anyone tried to sell them that the
Sun was not moving would have been met with complete disbelief and derided for
showing ignorance and the ruling governance was left without power. So what
would be the correct terms for a Flat Earth movement of the Sun instead of
"Sunrise" and "Sunset"? For over the past 100 years, most world education systems
continue to this day to teach little-to-none of Flat Earth history and cosmology
connecting to this rich history of all our common pasts. Why would they not want
us to know a narrative of our existence where the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars
were placed in the sky above to help guide and assist us in our own evolution of
consciousness? What would anyone gain by creating a myth so that we would feel
insignificant, small and just one of billions and billions and billions of other
planets, stars and life? If you were in power, would you want the minions one day
to say that what has been created over hundreds, if not thousands of
time. The powers in charge of world propaganda maintain a "no news is good news" and
infatuation wish to keep us fully disempowered as to our highest potential of
humanities, and our own, evolutions. From Copernicus, all the way to the creation
of the Big Bang Theory by Jesuit priest, Father Gorge Lemaire, the Vatican and
the Society of Jesus have had, and still to this day, have large influence in all
things Astronomy and space observation. In fact, it was Father Lamaire, not
Albert Einstein, who in 1922 created the scientific "provable" science of our
common Theocosmology created an atheistic explanation of how our world came to be.
The Lost Constellations John C. Barentine 2015-10-23
Casual stargazers are familiar with many classical figures and asterisms composed of bright stars (e.g.,
Orion and the Plough), but this book reveals not just the constellations of today
but those of yesteryear. The history of the human identification of constellations
among the stars is explored through the stories of some influential celestial
cartographers whose works determined whether new inventions survived. The history
of how the modern set of 88 constellations was defined by the professional
astronomy community is recounted, explaining how the constellations described in
the book became permanently "extinct." Dr. Barentine addresses why some figures
were tried and discarded, and also directs observers to how those figures can
still be picked out on a clear night if one knows where to look. These lost
constellations are described in great detail using historical references, enabling
observers to rediscover them on their own surveys of the sky. Treatment of the obsolete
constellations as extant features of the night sky adds a new dimension
in stargazing that merges history with the accessibility and immediacy of the
night sky.
The Sumerians Samuel Noah Kramer 2010-09-17
The Sumerians, the pragmatic and
gifted people who preceded the Semites in the land known as Sumer and later
as Babylonia, created what was probably the first high civilization in the history
of man, spanning the fifth to the second millennia B.C. This book is an unparalleled compendium of what is known about them. Professor Kramer communicates his enthusiasm for his subject as he outlines the history of the Sumerian civilization and describes their cities, religion, literature, education, scientific achievements, social structure, and psychology. Finally, he considers the legacy of Sumer to the ancient and modern world. "There are few scholars in the world qualified to write such a book, and certainly Kramer is one of them. . . . One of the most valuable features of this book is the quantity of texts and fragments which are published for the first time in a form available to the general reader. For the layman the book provides a readable and up-to-date introduction to a most fascinating culture. For the specialist it presents a synthesis with which he may not agree but from which he will nonetheless derive stimulation."—American Journal of Archaeology "An uncontested authority on the civilization of Sumer, Professor Kramer writes with grace and urbanity."—Library Journal

The Complete Rhyming Dictionary Revised
Clement Wood
1991
A reference work for poets, lyricists, and other writers includes new entries reflecting changes in language and a section on the technique and forms of English poetry

Babylonian Life and History
Sir Ernest Alfred Wallis Budge
1891

Christianity Before Christ
John Jackson
2020-12-22
In Christianity Before Christ, comparative religion scholar John G Jackson explores ancient traditions from many societies, asserting that Christianity is the recasting of beliefs which are older and pervasive through many cultures.