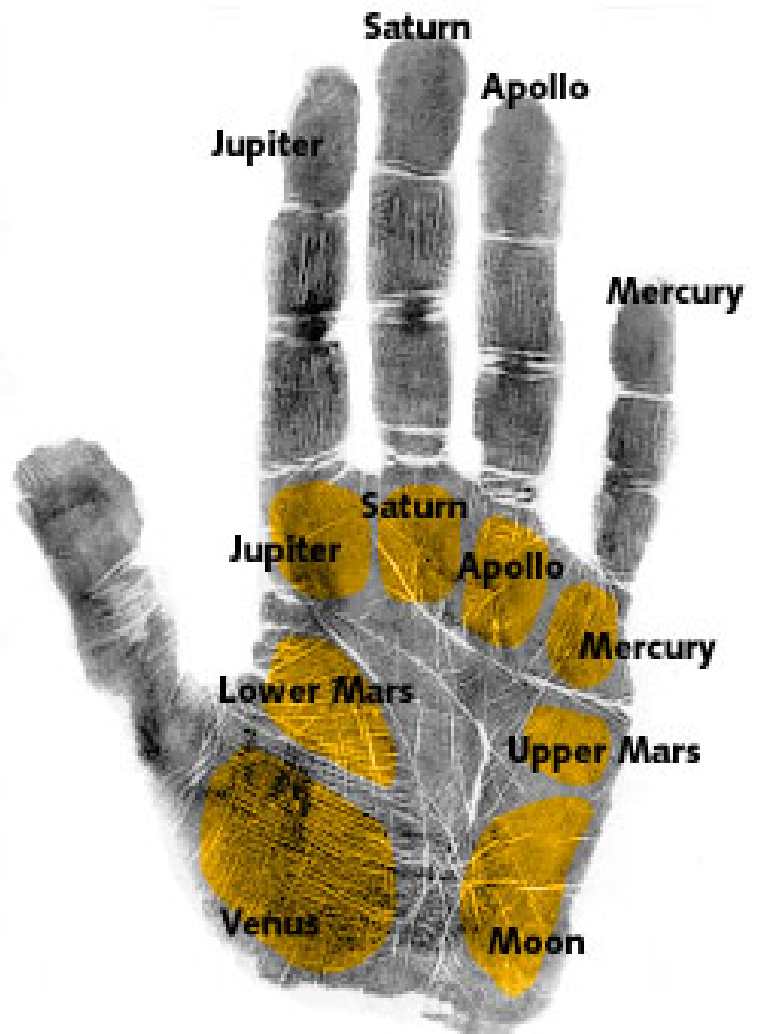
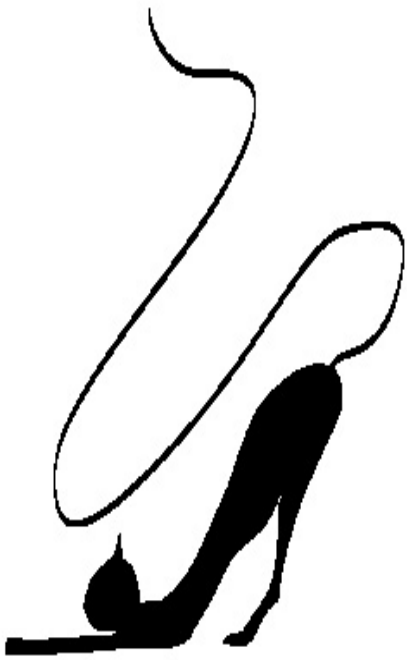
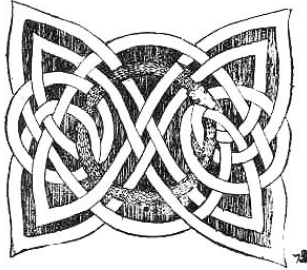
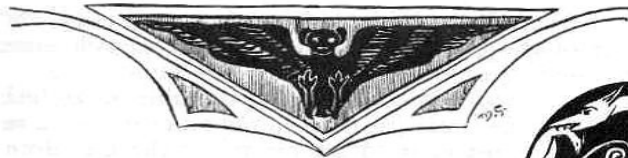
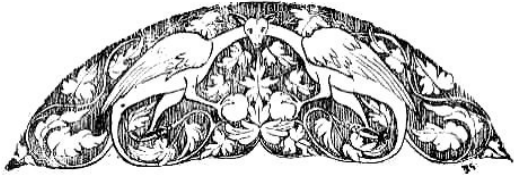


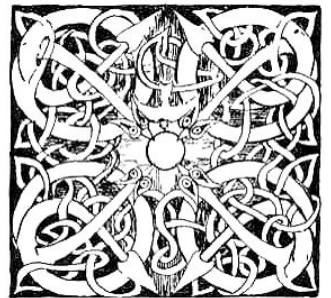


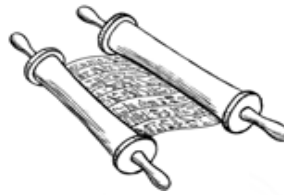
Various Occult, Tribal
& Celtic Images

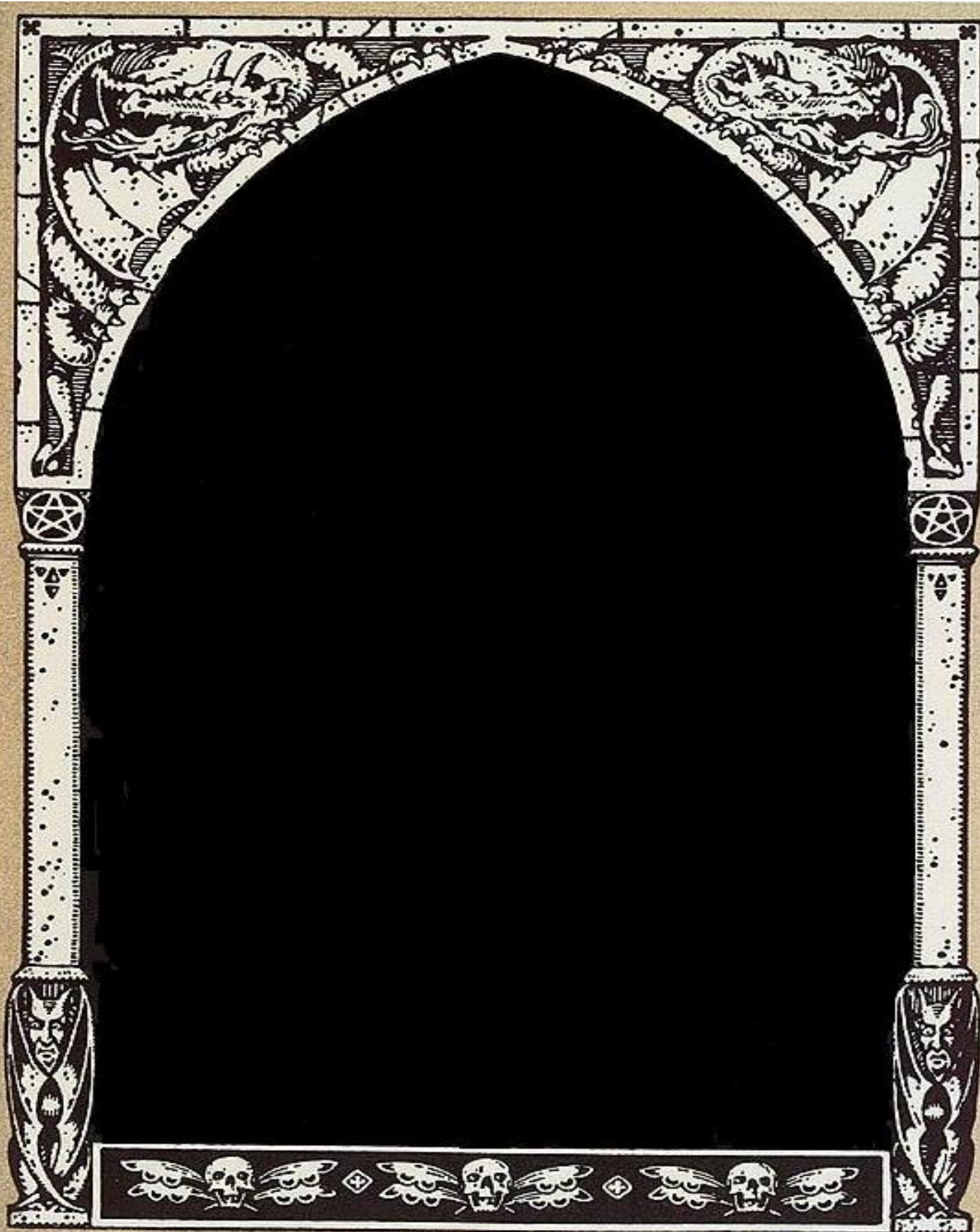


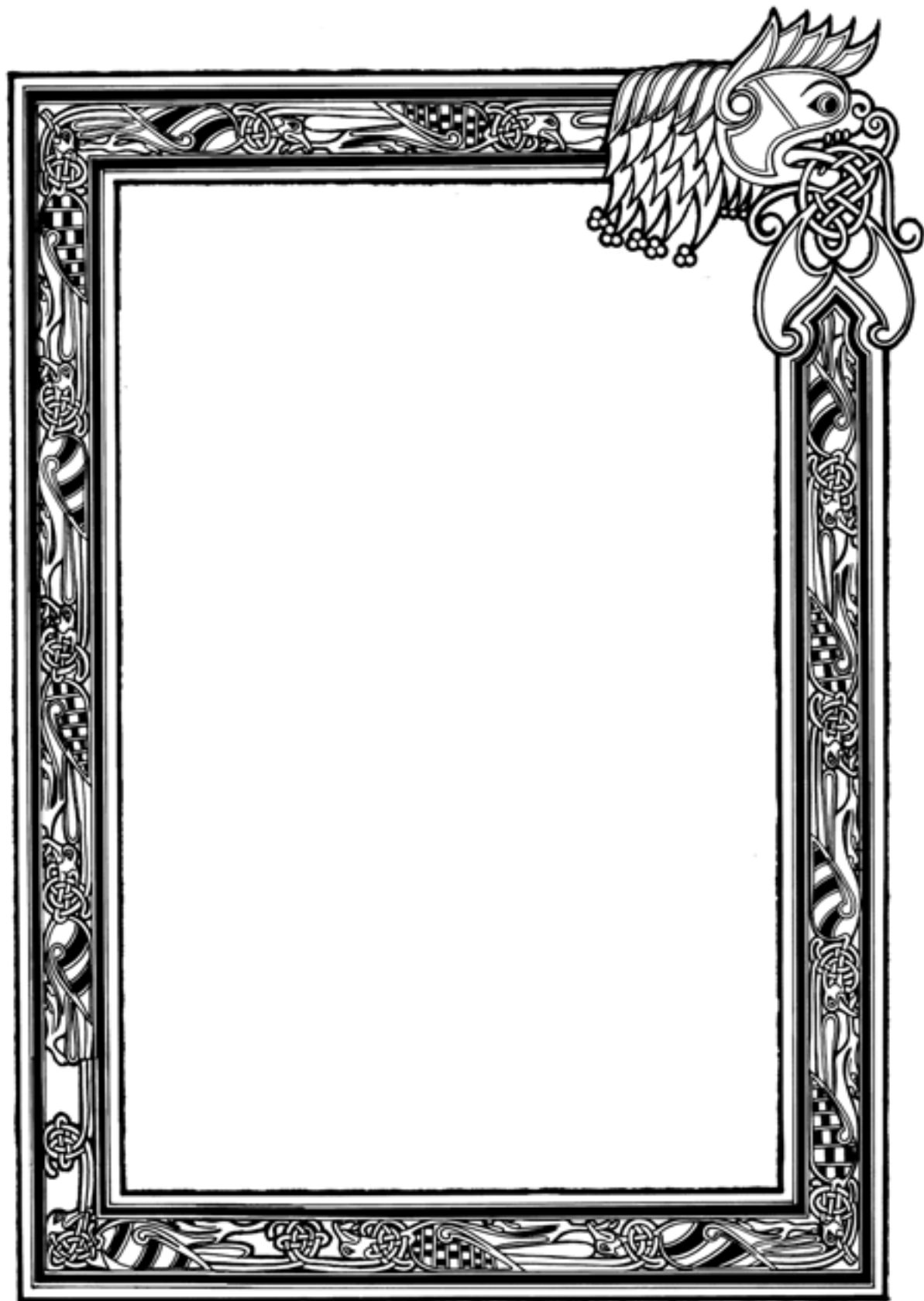


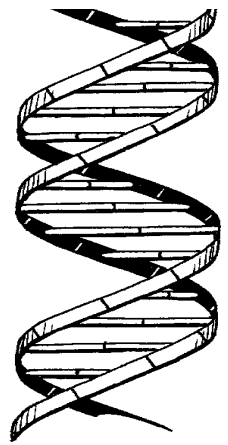
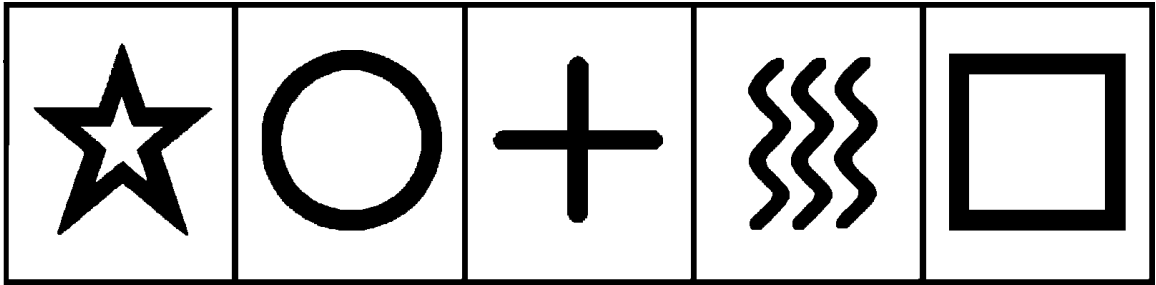


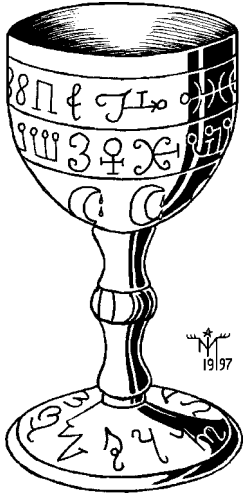












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Turtle Worlds

Although the Norse imagined the worlds being supported by a great tree, many tribes thought of the land as being carried on the back of a giant turtle swimming through an infinite sea. This is why North America is sometimes referred to as “Great Turtle Island.” In India, the disc of the Earth was thought to be supported on the backs of four colossal elephants, and they, in turn, stood on the shell of a mighty turtle, swimming eternally through space. Terry Pratchett has written dozens of delightful satirical novels set on such a world, called the “Discworld.” These books are favorites among magickal people (they feature some memorable Wizards and Witches), and a couple have been made into animated films.



Chakra



The
Discworld
by Oberon

Egyptian Deities

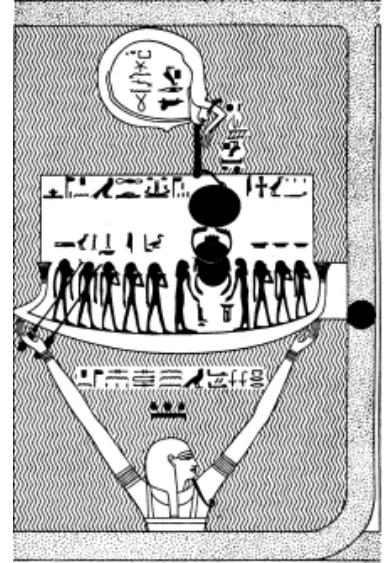
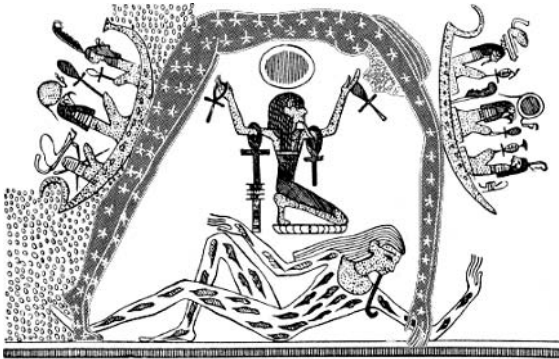


Horus and Thoth binding together the thrones of Isis, Osiris, and Nephthys

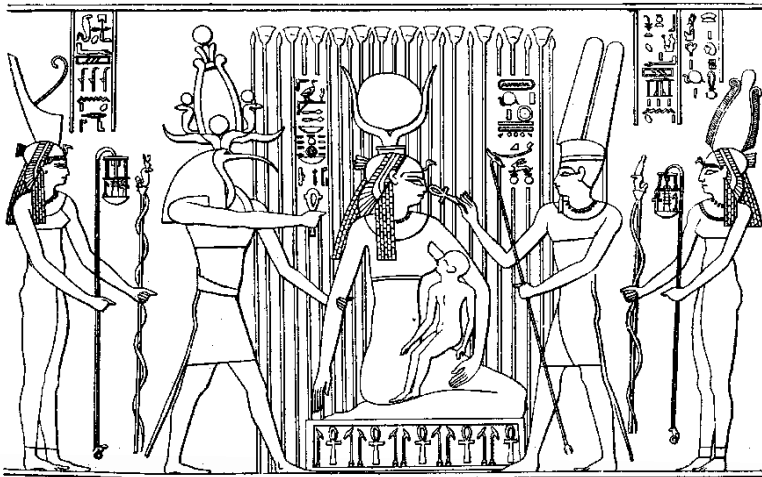


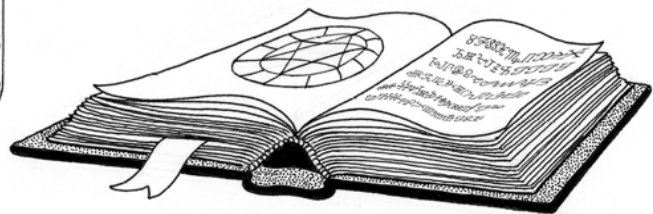
Sekhmet, Amubis, Horus, Thoth

Manjet and Mesektet



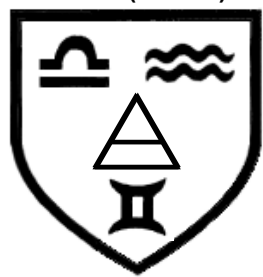
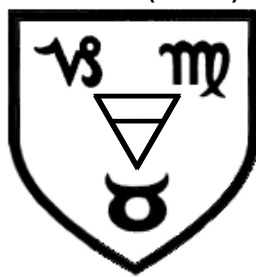
Creation of the cosmos





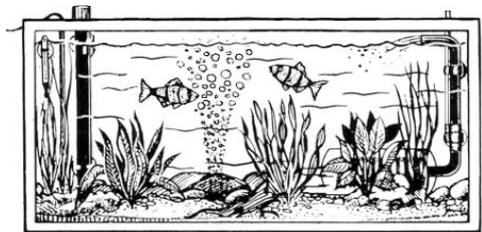
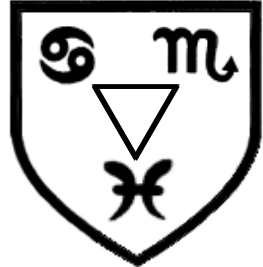
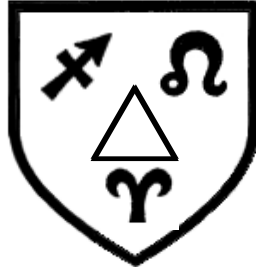
NORTH (Green)

EAST (Yellow)



SOUTH (Red)

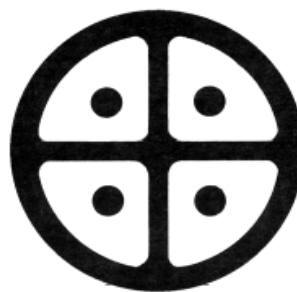
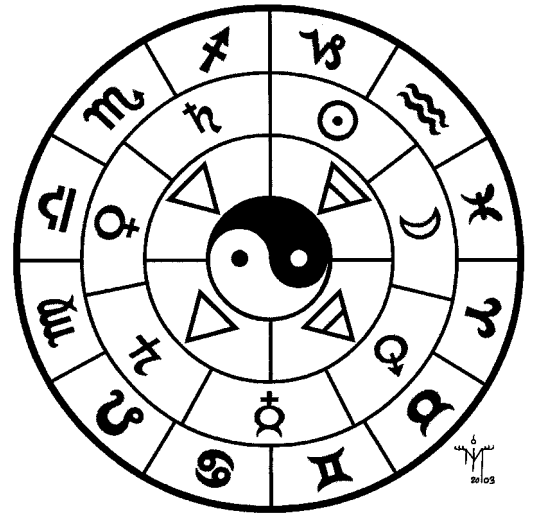
WEST (Blue)

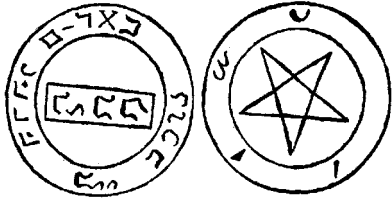


A Few Common North American Animal Tracks



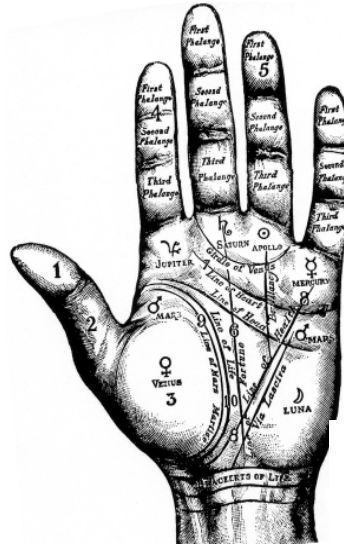
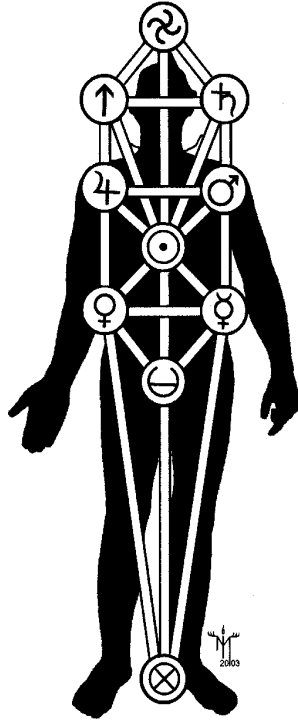
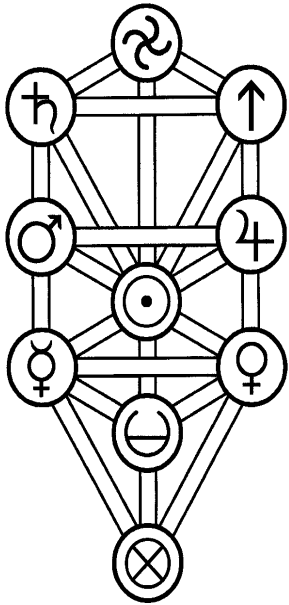
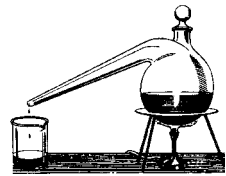
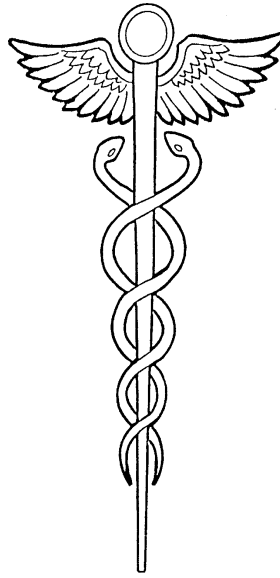
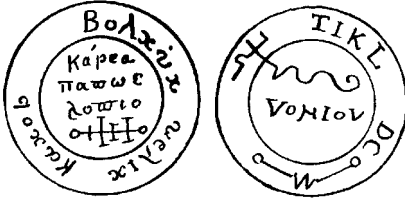
	REAR	FRONT	WALKING		RUNNING	
Rabbit						
Squirrel						
Raccoon						
Skunk						
Porcupine						
Otter						
Cat						
Fox, Coyote						

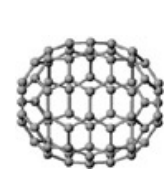
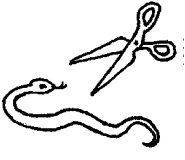
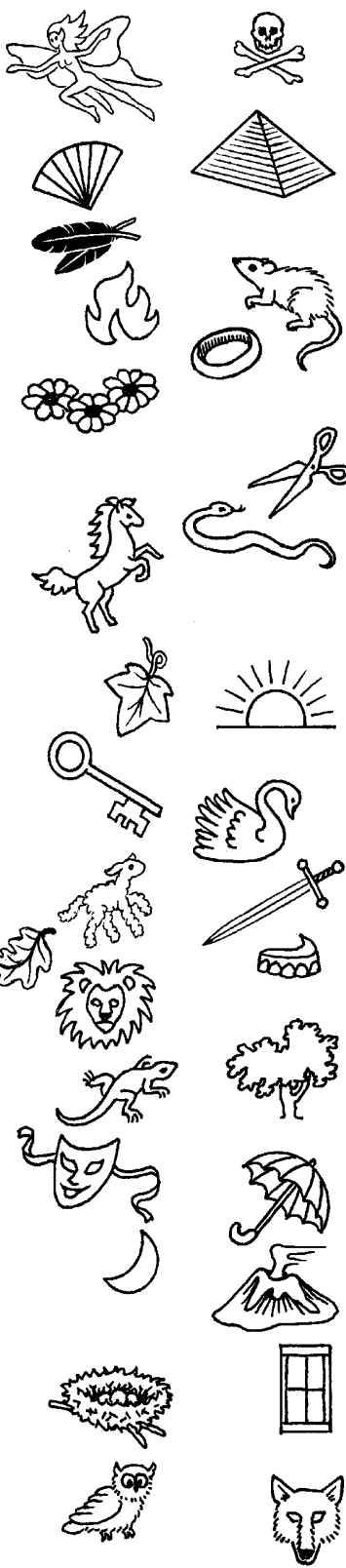




Talisman for
Success in
Gaming.
(Le Petit
Albert, 1722)

Talisman for
Discovering
Treasures.
(Grimoire du
Honorius,
1629)





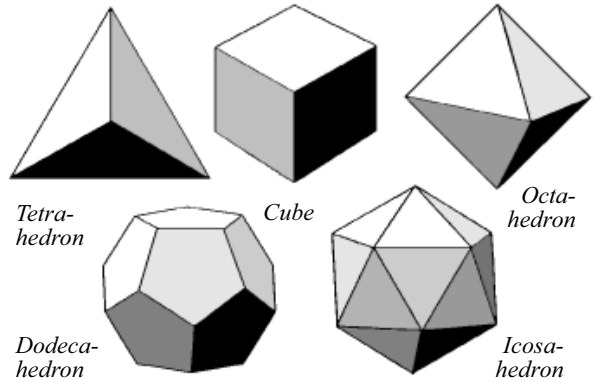
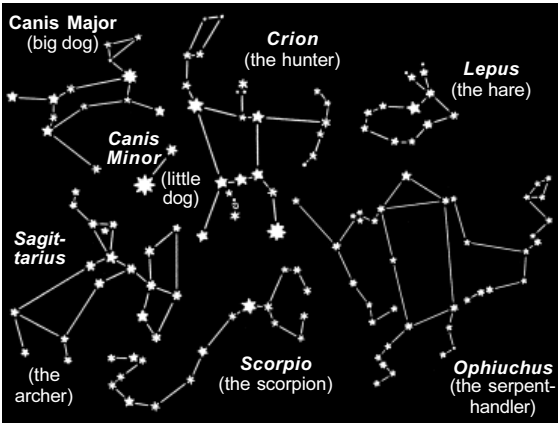
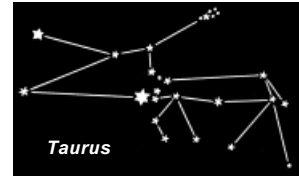
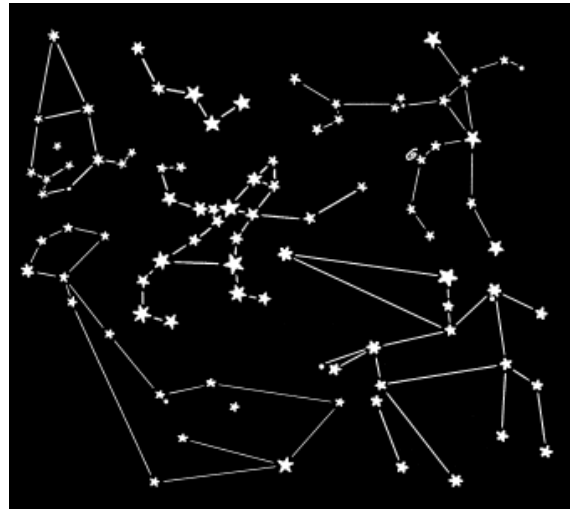
Carbon 70



Buckyball



Nanotube



Fabulous Beasts



great three-headed dog with the tail of a dragon. It was brought out of Hades's realm by Heracles, who apparently lost it in a bet to Rubeus Hagrid, who installed it at Hogwarts to guard the Philosopher's Stone...



Chimera—A composite monster with the body of a goat, the head of a lion, and the tail of a dragon. There was only one, slain by Bellerophon from the back of Pegasus, the flying horse.



Dragon—A giant reptile, often possessing bat-like wings and fiery breath. There are many varieties, living in all the Elements: Earth, Water, Fire, and Air. Wingless ones are called orms or worms. Eastern dragons are wise and benevolent creatures of clouds, rain, and bodies of water. Western dragons are more likely to be crafty and evil, and many were slain by various heroes and knights.



Aspidodelone—A sea monster like a giant whale or turtle, so immense that when it is basking on the surface sailors mistake its back for an island and land on it. When they build a fire, however, the living "island" plunges into the depths, dragging the ship and crew to a watery doom.

Basilisk/Cockatrice—Half snake and half rooster; so poisonous that its very glance or breath paralyzes. The basilisk is shown as a monstrous serpent crowned with a dramatic frill or crest. The cockatrice is depicted as a



Gryphon (or Griffin)—Depicted with the hind body and tail of a lion and the head, wings, and foreclaws of an eagle, in actuality, it is the vulture-eagle, or *lammergeier* ("lamb-stealer"). A "mane" of long ragged feathers around its head and neck has given it the name of "lion eagle" or "bearded vulture." The largest and most powerful of all raptors, it is the eagle of Zeus.



Harpies—Foul and hideous creatures with the gnarled faces and withered breasts of old hags, and the wings, bodies and talons of vultures. Jason and the Argonauts encountered these on the quest for the Golden Fleece.



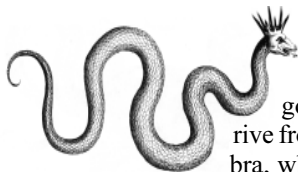
Hippocampus—An aquatic monster or sea horse, it has the head and forelegs of a horse with the body and tail of a fish. Its equine forefeet terminate in fin-like flippers rather than hooves.



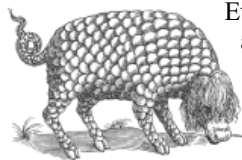
Hippogriff—Similar to a gryphon, but with the hind parts of a horse instead of a lion. Harry Potter's friend Sirius Black has one called "Buckbeak."



rooster with a dragon's tail and bat-like wings. Its enemy is the weasel or mongoose. In actuality, both derive from the Egyptian spitting cobra, which sprays poison from its fangs with great accuracy into the eyes of its victims.



Catoblepas (or Gorgon)—A bull-like creature of Ethiopia covered with scales like a dragon, tusks like a boar, and no hair except on its head. It is probably based on the gnu. The "Gorgon" name bears no relation to the Gorgons of ancient Greece, such as Medusa.



Centaur—Half man and half horse. Most were savage and lustful, frequently carrying off human women. But the centaur Chiron was a wise teacher who tutored many Greek heroes.



Cerberus—Guardian of the Greek Underworld; a



Kraken/Hydra—A huge multi-tentacled sea monster. Heracles killed one whose



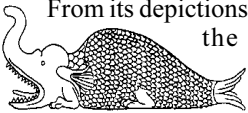
“heads,” on long tentacle-necks, grew back two for every one that was severed. Scylla was such a monster who snatched sailors from the deck of Odysseus’s ship. Vikings reported encountering squirming tentacles over acres of sea. This is actually the giant squid, of which the largest speci-

men recovered (April 2003) would have had an adult body bigger than a city bus! It was named *Mesonychoteuthis*, or “colossal squid.” No giant squids have ever been captured alive, but a number of dead ones have washed up on beaches.

Lamia—A scale-covered quadruped of Libya with a woman’s head and breasts. She has hooves, a horse’s tail, and catlike forelegs.



Makara—A monstrous “elephant-fish” of India. From its depictions, it may be the same creature as the Loch Ness Monster. The elephant-like “trunk” could be a long neck and small head.



Manticora—A red lion-like creature of India with the head of a man, mane of a lion, tail of a scorpion, three rows of iron teeth, and a beautiful musical voice like a trumpet or flute. It is usually thought to be a tiger, but I believe it is actually the hamadryad baboon.



Mermaid/Merman—From the waist up, they are like humans, but their lower body is like a fish; tales say they longed for a soul. In actuality, the legends are based on the dugong, an oceanic mammal of Indonesia, which has a long sleek body, a large whale-like tail, and breasts (on the females) exactly like those of women.



Minotaur—A ferocious beast with the body of a powerful man and the head of a carnivorous bull. There was only one, the monstrous offspring of Crete’s Queen Pasiphae and a beautiful white bull. King Minos kept it in the labyrinth and fed it on human prisoners. It was killed by Theseus.



Naga (male)/Nagini (female)—Serpent-people of India. They look human from the waist up, but are giant snakes from the waist down.

Pegasus—The magnificent winged white horse who



sprang from the neck of the Gorgon Medusa when Perseus beheaded her. The only one who ever tamed and rode him was Bellerophon. See him in the movie *Clash of the Titans* (1981).

Phoenix—Sometimes called the *firebird*, she looks like a flame-colored cross between a peacock and a pheasant (though the name means “reddish-purple one”). Every 500 years, she lays a single egg in a nest of incense cedar, which bursts into flame, consuming her. When the egg hatches, warmed by the embers, she is reborn from the ashes. Albus Dumble-dore has one called “Faux.”



Ruhk (or Roc)—A gigantic bird of Madagascar made famous in the stories of Sinbad and the journals of Marco Polo, said to be large enough to carry off elephants. In reality, it was the huge flightless “elephant bird” or *vouron patra (Aepyornis maximus)*, which reached 11 feet in height and weighed 1,100 pounds! Its 3’-circumference eggs, bigger than any dinosaur eggs, were the largest single cells to have ever existed on Earth. It was exterminated by sailors in the 16th century.



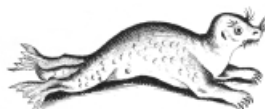
Salamandra—Named for Fire Elementals, these are brilliantly colored lizards or small dragons that can live in flames. Erroneously believed to be poisonous, they will actually put out fire. Fireproof asbestos fibers were said to be “salamander wool.” The small colorful amphibians we call *salamanders* hibernate in dead wood, and often end up in the fireplace as they crawl out of the logs, awakened by heat. When frightened, they exude a harmless milky fluid that can extinguish a weak fire.



Sea Serpents—Any of a wide variety of huge serpentine sea-monsters that have been reported over the centuries by seafarers. Some appear to be giant snakes, huge eels, immense sea slugs, or even prehistoric creatures. Some may be based on seeing tentacles of giant squids. Although there have been many documented sightings, no specimens have ever been retrieved.



Selchies—Seal-people of Scotland. They can take off their sealskins and seem to be normal people, but they are really seals at heart.

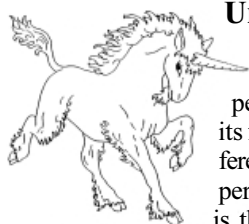




Sirens—These are depicted variously as part woman and part bird, part woman and part fish, or a composite of woman’s body, fish’s tail, and bird’s feet. Their haunting voices lure sailors to their doom.

Odysseus survived these by plugging his crew’s ears with wax. It is believed that the song of the sirens is actually that of the nightingale bird, heard from the sea along the shore.

Sphinx—She had a lion’s body and paws, and the head, breasts, and arms of a beautiful woman. The Greek Sphinx also had eagle wings, but the Egyptian version was wingless. She is famous for posing the following riddle to travelers: “What goes on four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs in the evening?” If they answered correctly, they could pass; but if they failed, she would devour them. (Figure it out...)



Unicorn—A lovely, white, cloven-hoofed animal with a single straight or spiral horn growing perpendicularly from the center of its forehead. There were several different “species” at different times and periods in history. The best known is the *caprine* (“goatlike”) unicorn

depicted in a number of famous Renaissance tapestries. In actuality, these were real animals whose proto-horn buds were brought into fusion by a secret process that I rediscovered in 1976.

Wyvern—A kind of flying dragon with bat-like wings and two hind legs; basically, a large pterodactyl, like *Quetzalcoatlus*.



“Creatures of Night Brought to Light”

Back in 1975, Morning Glory and I began researching the truth behind the legends of fabulous beasts. We intended to write a book, to be called *Creatures of Night, Brought to Light* (a line from Peter Beagle’s wonderful novel, *The Last Unicorn*). But when we discovered the long-lost secret of the unicorn, we gave up on the book idea and set out on a magickal quest to bring real-life unicorns back into the world. It was through that work that I first became a true Wizard. Nonetheless, we have continued to gather lore, so here are a few more extensive entries on some of my favorite magickal beasts; I have sculpted images of each of these.

Dragons

The *dragon* is the primordial and archetypal monster of Western mythology. Dragons dominate each of the four Elements: There are wingless cave dragons, flying dragons, sea dragons, and fire-breathing dragons. Males are called “drakes” and females are “queens.” All have been depicted in occidental legend as ancient, ferocious, and terrifying reptiles—symbolic of the raw, untamable, and even hostile power of Nature. Dragons are intelligent, crafty, cruel, and greedy. They have a passion for collecting vast hoards of treasure: gold, jewels, arms, and fabulous relics. These they pile together and sleep upon, guarding them jealously.

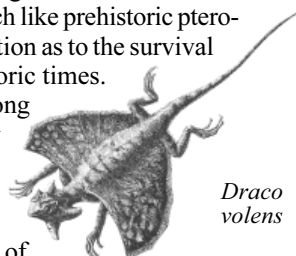


Tatzelwurm of the German Alps, by E. Topsell, 1607

Dragons know the speech of all living creatures, and a drop of dragon’s blood tasted by the Teutonic hero Siegfried enabled him to understand the language of birds and animals. Possessing strong individual personalities, dragons have distinctive and magickal names that give power to those who learn them. Such names as *Vermithrax*, *Draco*, *Kalessin*, and *Smaug* have been given in stories. But *Velociraptor*, *Tyrannosaurus rex*, *Carnotaurus*, *Deinonychus*, and *Spinosaurus* are other dragon names in the Old Speech.

Winged dragons are of two basic types: the four-legged variety, with additional wings like those of bats or fins supported on extended ribs, and the two-legged *wyvern*, whose bat-like wings are formed of its forelimbs. These appear so much like prehistoric pterodactyls as to invite speculation as to the survival of such creatures into historic times.

There is a little 10”-long gliding lizard of the Malay Peninsula called *Draco volens* (“flying dragon”), which has fin-like rib-wings. Mummified bodies of



Draco volens

these were taken to Europe and exhibited as “baby dragons”—proof positive of real flying dragons!

Although the biological basis of dragon legends no doubt include giant lizards, crocodiles, and fossil remains, I believe that the apparently authentic records of living dragons in medieval Europe derive from such invertebrate creatures as the Loch Ness Monster. At least this explanation would fit all those accounts in which the dragon is called a worm or orm. However, there is also Mokele-mbembe in Africa, which may be a genuine reptilian dragon!

But these are only poor vestiges of a once-mighty

order: the dinosaurs, or *Archosauria* (“ruling reptiles”). For 150 million years these true dragons ruled the Earth, in every size and form imaginable—until their reign came to an abrupt end with the impact of a giant asteroid. But such powerful spirits and intelligences that had existed for so long are not simply exterminated overnight. Just as the long-gone elves and little people live on as spirit beings of Faerie, so the souls of dragons continue their ancient lineage in the Dragonlands of The Dreaming, holding sway in our collective memories over the entire span of mammalian existence.

Gryphon

The mythological history of the *gryphon* goes back more than 5,000 years. The word *gryphon* in every language (French *griffon*, Italian *grifo*, German *greyff*, and English *griffin*) derives from the Greek *grypos*—“hooked”—because of its large predatory beak.



Matthäus
Merian,
1718

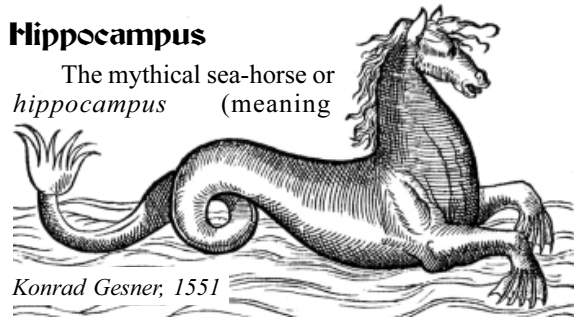
The gryphon figures prominently in the art and legends of the ancient Sumerians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Mycenaeans, Indo-Iranians, Syrians, Scythians, and Greeks. In medieval European heraldry, gryphons are frequently represented as a symbol of eternal vigilance, and in ancient astrology, they pulled the chariot of the Sun. According to legend, gryphons lived in the country between the *Hyperboreans*, the North-wind people of Mongolia, and the *Arimaspians*, the one-eyed tribe of Scythia. The favorite prey of the gryphon was horses, and its greatest enemies were the Arimaspians, who were continually trying to capture the vast hoard of gold guarded by the gryphons.

Although the gryphon is usually described as having the wings, head, and claws of an eagle with the body of a lion, it is actually based not on the eagle but on the *lammergeier*, *gypaetus barbatus* (“bearded vulture”), which measures four feet in length with a nine-foot wingspan. The powerful but rarely seen lammergeier (whose German name means “lamb stealer,” from its habit of carrying off lambs) inhabits high mountain ridges in Southern Europe, Africa, and Asia. There is also a griffin vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) found throughout Southern Asia and South Africa.



Hippocampus

The mythical sea-horse or *hippocampus* (meaning



Konrad Gesner, 1551

“horselike water monster” in Greek) has the head and forequarters of a horse with fins instead of hooves, and the hindquarters of a fanciful fish. It is also known as the water-horse or horse-eel, and was a favorite art subject in Greco-Roman times, especially in Roman baths, where it is frequently found depicted in mosaic. In Roman lore the hippocampus was said to be the fastest creature in the ocean and thus, the favorite steed of Neptune, King of the Sea.

In Scotland the water-horse is called the *kelpie*. It haunts rivers and streams and, after letting unsuspecting humans mount it, will dash into the water and drown them. In Ireland the same creature is known as the *each-uisge* (ek-OOSH-kee) or *aughisky* (og-ISS-kee), where it inhabits seas and lochs and is far more dangerous. After carrying its victims into the water, it will devour them. If the aughisky is ridden inland, however, it is quite safe; but the sight or smell of the sea will doom the rider.

The water-horse may possibly be identified with the legendary Loch Ness Monster and its relatives, other lake monsters and sea serpents, which have been reported in dozens of locations throughout the world. The head and neck of these creatures is commonly described as appearing horse-like in profile, and they are frequently actually called “water-horses” by eyewitnesses.

Hippocampus is now the scientific name given to the curious little fish commonly known as the seahorse, of which the largest are no more than eight inches long.



Mermaid

The mermaid—a beautiful girl to her waist but a fish from the waist down—has always been a favorite creature of legend and romance. There has never been a time or place in nautical history in which mariners have not told of mermaids they encountered. The folklore of merpeople is ancient and widespread, crossing cultures, continents, and centuries. They have been called by diverse names—*sirens*, *selchies*, *tritons*, *undines*, *melusines*, *morgans*, *korrigans*, *lorelei*, *rusulki*, *nixies*, *nereids*, *naiads*, and *ningyos*.

The mermaid of tradition is seductive and dangerous. She personifies the beauty and treachery of the sea, especially of the shoals and rocks of the coastline. Her long hair is said to be composed of

Matthäus Merian, 1718



seaweed. For a sailor to see a mermaid is almost always a portent of disaster—storm, shipwreck, or drowning. Merfolk live in a kingdom on the bottom of the sea, ruled by Neptune, and they entice sailors to leap into the water with singing and lovely music.

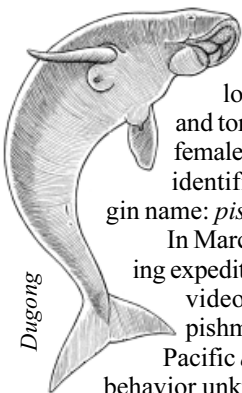
The mermaid was believed real by both natural historians and explorers, who have reported many sightings and encounters over the centuries. Pliny the Elder (23–79 CE) was the first naturalist to record her in detail, in his monumental *Natural History*. In the mid-19th century, stuffed “Mermaids” (monkey-fish composites created by Japanese taxidermists) became spectacles in Victorian London. The

most famous of these curiosities was the “Feejee Mermaid” brought to Broadway by P.T. Barnum in 1842.



Fiji Mermaid

The universality and vitality of the mermaid legend suggests a substratum of fact: an actual animal that may appear mermaid-like from a distance. Possible candidates have included *sirenians* (manatees and dugongs) and *pinnipeds* (seals and sea lions). In the early 1980s, off the coast of New Ireland, north of New Guinea, anthropologists reported seeing an unknown sea mammal. The natives called it a *ri* or *ilkai*, describing it as having a fishlike



Dugong

lower body and a humanoid head and torso, with prominent breasts on the females. In other words, a mermaid! This identification was reinforced by its Pidgin name: *pishmeri* (“fish-woman”).

In March of 1985, I led an ERA/ISC diving expedition to New Ireland to identify and video the *ri*. We discovered that the *pishmeri* was none other than the Indo-Pacific *dugong*, a rare sirenian exhibiting behavior unknown to marine biologists.

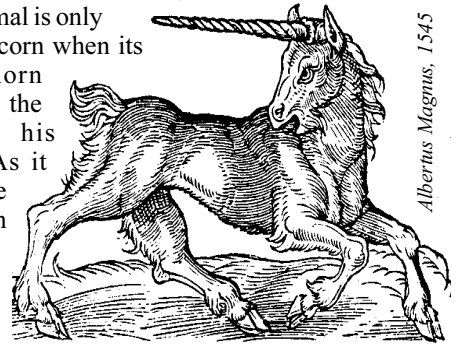
Unicorn

Out of the darkness of the Middle Ages, the legend of the *unicorn* (“single-horn”) emerged as a bright and shining beacon, standing for beauty, strength, grace, and purity. The Physiologus describes him thus: “He is a small animal, like a kid, but exceedingly fierce, with one horn in the middle of his head....” He is

invariably represented in medieval tapestries and woodcuts as being white in color, cloven-hoofed, with a high plumed tail and a goatee, flowing silken mane, and feathers of hair on the backs of his legs.

Because these characteristics are derived from goats, the medieval unicorn is also called the *caprine* (“goat-like”) unicorn, to distinguish him from the bull-like *taurine* unicorns of the Bronze Age, the ram-like *ariene* unicorns of the Iron Age, or the imaginary modern *equine*, or horse-like, unicorns.

An animal is only called a unicorn when its single horn grows from the center of his forehead. As it grows, the medial horn alters the shape of the skull, enlarging

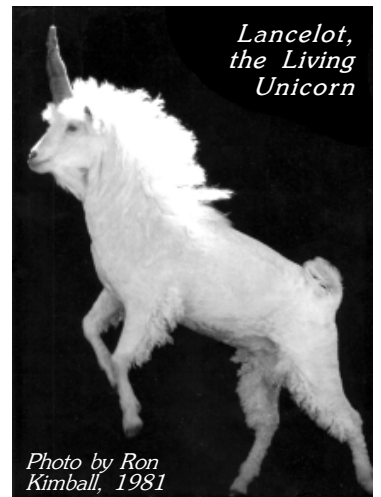


Albertus Magnus, 1545

the brain case and affecting the pineal and pituitary glands. The unicorn grows larger, more intelligent, more charismatic, and more capable of effective defense against predators. It becomes a superior herd leader and guardian. The unicorn thus became a symbol of royalty and eventually divinity; the Physiologus identifies it allegorically with Christ.

Unicorn horn was greatly valued as an antidote for poisons. Its medicinal values were vast, and a bit of powdered horn sprinkled upon suspect food or drink would counteract the effects of any poisons therein. One of the most famous legends of the unicorn is that of “water conning,” whereby he purifies a polluted well or spring by dipping his magickal horn into the water.

Though always rare, unicorns have existed for more than 4,000 years. They were produced according to a closely guarded secret formula known only to a few tribes in North Africa and the Middle East. This secret was lost for centuries until Morning Glory and I rediscovered it in 1976, and we produced several living unicorns in the early 80s. Lancelot, the first caprine unicorn in more than 400 years, was born at Ostara of 1980 and later became the star of the Ringling Brothers/Barnum & Bailey Circus.



Lancelot, the Living Unicorn

Photo by Ron Kimball, 1981



Green Man
(North)



Bird
Goddess
(East)



Sun God
(South)



Sea
Goddess
(West)



Ankh =
eternal life



Udjat
("Eye of Horus")
= protection

Pythagorean



Pentagram



Pentacle

Hexagram, or
Star of David



Septagram,
or Elfstar



Golden Spiral



East:



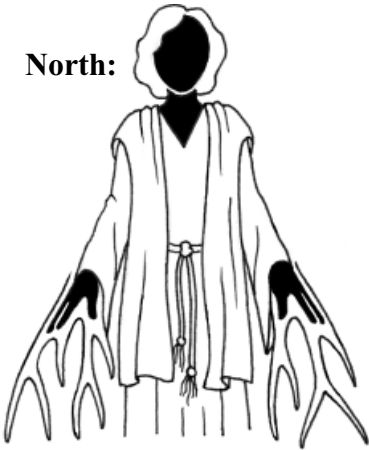
South:



West:



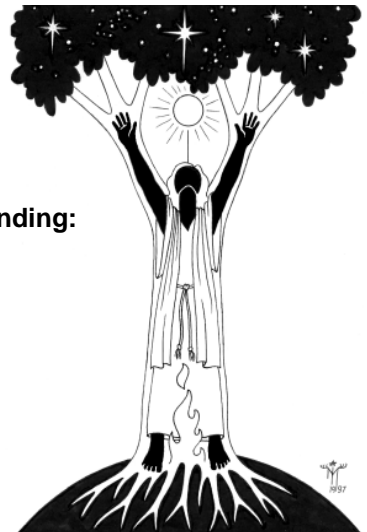
North:



Gestures to call the Quarters:



Grounding:





**Jack,
The Greenman**



**Ariel,
The Bird Goddess**



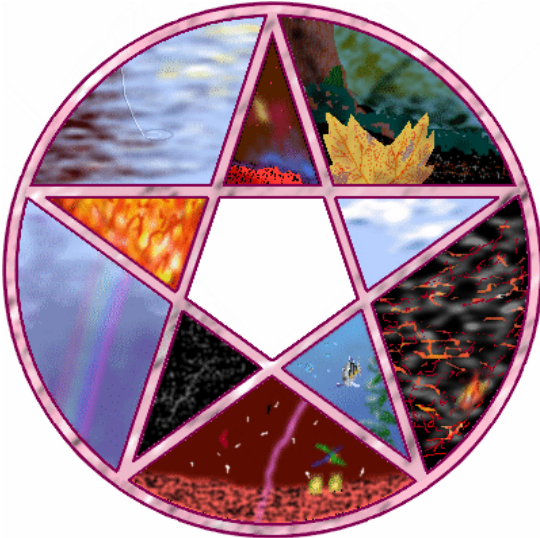
**Psyche,
Spirit**



**Mari,
The Sea Goddess**



**Belenos,
The Sun God**



Cerebral Cortex
Chakra Seven

Carotid Plexus
Chakra Six

Pharyngeal Plexus
Chakra Five

Cardiac Plexus
Chakra Four

Solar Plexus
Chakra Three

Sacral Plexus
Chakra Two

Coccygeal Plexus
Chakra One



