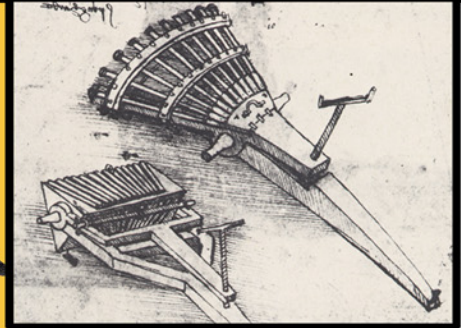
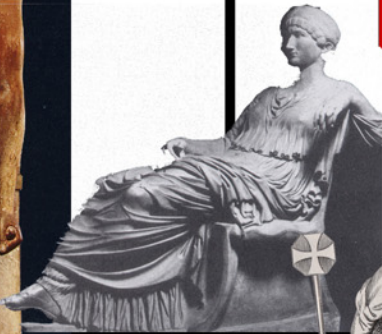


MAGIC MARCHES ON...

Agrippina, the Sorceress of Rome, actively employed the “dark arts” in her quest for imperial power. She married Claudius, the fourth emperor of Rome, in 49 A.D. and poisoned him five years later so that Nero (her son by a previous marriage) could take the throne at age 16.

1412-1431 – Joan of Arc was guided by “holy” voices that told her to lead the French army into battle against the English. She rose from humble origins to become a military heroine by the age of 19, although she was ultimately captured and burned at the stake for heresy.

John Dee was the court astrologer for Queen Elizabeth I of England. In 1582, he joined forces with a crystal gazer by the name of Edward Kelley. Together they worked out the complex linguistic magical system known as “Angelic” or “Enochian” magic. Through this system, Dee and Kelley communicated with angels to aide Elizabeth in engaging the Spanish Armada charting the course of Great Britain.



2400 B. C. - Ranofer was a highly regarded Egyptian prophet of Ptah, the patron of artisans. His position in the priestly caste of Egypt's Fifth Dynasty would have carried great influence in the pharaoh's court.

The Knights Templar were an elite society of warrior monks founded in 1119. During the Crusades, this fraternal order amassed great wealth and power which was eventually used to purchase vast feudal estates. In 1307, Philip IV ordered the arrest of all Templars in France and seized their property based on the belief that they were avid practitioners of black magic.

Leonardo Da Vinci is best known for his fine artworks and ingenious inventions; however, he also worked as a military engineer. In the service of the Duke of Milan (1482 – 1499), he designed military fortifications, mortar launchers, and early machine guns like this one shown here.

SPELLS & ILLUSIONS