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His surname "Dee" derived from the Welsh *du black* ; his grandfather was Bedo Ddu of Nant-y-groes, Pilleth , Radnorshire , and John retained his connection with the locality. John Dee claimed to be a descendant of Rhodri the Great , Prince of Wales and constructed a pedigree showing his descent from Rhodri. In the late s and early s, he travelled in Europe, studying at Louvain and Brussels and lecturing in Paris on Euclid. He studied with Gemma Frisius and became a close friend of the cartographer Gerardus Mercator and cartographer Abraham Ortelius. Dee also travelled extensively throughout Europe meeting and working with as well as learning from other leading continental mathematicians such as Federico Commandino in Italy. In , he met Gerolamo Cardano in London: His strong and lifelong penchant for secrecy perhaps worsening matters, this entire episode was only the most dramatic in a series of attacks and slanders that would dog Dee throughout his life. Clearing his name yet again, he soon became a close associate of Bonner. Having dedicated it to Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor in an effort to gain patronage, Dee attempted to present it to him during the time of his ascension to the throne of Hungary. The "Seal of God", British Museum By the early s, Dee was growing dissatisfied with his progress in learning the secrets of nature as well as his failing influence and recognition in court circles. Failure of his proposed calendar revision, imperial recommendations and ambivalent results from exploration of North America had nearly brought his hopes of political patronage to an end. As a result, he began a more energetic turn towards the supernatural as a means to acquire knowledge. Specifically, he sought to contact spirits through the use of a "scryer" or crystal-gazer , which would act as an intermediary between Dee and the angels. The character of Kelley is harder to assess: Dee maintained that the angels laboriously dictated several books to him this way, through Kelley, some in a special angelic or Enochian language. They could not be sure that their meetings were without political ramifications. Some thought and still do that Dee was in fact a spy for the English monarch. Nevertheless, the Polish king, a devout Catholic and very cautious of supernatural media, began their meeting s with the affirmation that any prophetic revelations must be in keeping with the teachings of Jesus Christ , the mission of the Holy Catholic Church , and the approval of the Pope. In , during a spiritual conference in Bohemia , Kelley informed Dee that the angel Uriel had ordered the men to share all their possessions, including their wives. By this time, Kelley had gained some renown as an alchemist and in fact was more sought-after than Dee in this regard: Dee, on the other hand, was more interested in communicating with the angels who he believed would help him solve the mysteries of the heavens through mathematics, optics, astrology, science and navigation. They apparently did share wives. However, Dee broke off the conferences immediately afterwards. Dee returned to England in Kelley went on to be the alchemist for Emperor Rudolf II. Final years[edit] John Dee memorial plaque installed in inside the church of St Mary the Virgin Mortlake Dee returned to Mortlake after six years abroad to find his home vandalized, his library ruined and many of his prized books and instruments stolen. Dee spent his final years in poverty at Mortlake, forced to sell off various of his possessions to support himself and his daughter, Katherine, who cared for him until the end. He first married Katherine Constable in ; she died in and their union resulted in no children. His second also childless marriage to an unknown woman lasted only a year until her death in Dee was fifty-one at the time. Jane had her own connections to the Elizabethan court: His sons Arthur Dee and Rowland survived him, as did his daughter Katherine "who was his companion to the end". Dee had by this time ceased keeping his diary. Arthur went on to become an alchemist and hermetic author, whose works were published by Elias Ashmole. A very fair, clear sanguine complexion A very handsome man. Casaubon, who believed in the reality of spirits, argued in his introduction that Dee was acting as the unwitting tool of evil spirits when he believed he was communicating with angels. This book is largely responsible for the image, prevalent for the following two and a half centuries, of Dee as a dupe and deluded fanatic. The accretion of false and often fanciful

information about Dee often obscures the facts of his life, remarkable as they are in themselves. It also does nothing to promote his Christian leanings: Dee looked to the angels to speak to him about how he might heal the very deep and serious rifts between the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church of England and the Protestant movement in England. Both writers brought into focus the parallel roles magic, science and religion held in the Elizabethan Renaissance. Surely it is time that the cause of all this universal condemnation should be examined in the light of reason and science; and perhaps it will be found to exist mainly in the fact that he was too far advanced in speculative thought for his own age to understand. As well as being an astrological and scientific advisor to Elizabeth and her court, he was an early advocate of the colonisation of North America and a visionary of a British Empire stretching across the North Atlantic. He studied closely with Gerardus Mercator, and he owned an important collection of maps, globes and astronomical instruments. He developed new instruments as well as special navigational techniques for use in polar regions. Dee served as an advisor to the English voyages of discovery, and personally selected pilots and trained them in navigation. As with most of his writings, Dee chose to write in English, rather than Latin, to make his writings accessible to the general public. His "Mathematical Preface" to Euclid was meant to promote the study and application of mathematics by those without a university education, and was very popular and influential among the "mecanicians": Dee applied Copernican theory to the problem of calendar reform. His advice was that England should accept it, albeit with seven specific amendments. The first of these was that the adjustment should not be the 10 days that would restore the calendar to the time of the Council of Nicaea in AD, but by 11 days, which would restore it to the birth of Christ. Dee was, however, known to have possessed a copy of the Book of Soyga , another enciphered book.

2: A Golden Storm - Teresa Burns

James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, by G. G. Smith
Sir Edward Kelley, necromancer, by A. F. Pollard
Matthew Hopkins, witchfinder, by J. O. Jones
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Believed to have been painted when Dee was Written and compiled by George Knowles Dr. A serious academic some thought him to be the most learned man in the whole of Europe. Fascinated by all things occult, he was an adept in Hermetic and Cabbalistic philosophy, and spent much of his later life in efforts to communicate with Angelic spirits. Dee first attended Chantry School in Chelmsford, Essex from 1577, when at the age of 15, he began his higher education at St. While he was at Cambridge, a serious charge of sorcery was brought against him. These were the early days of scientific exploration in many fields, when many new discoveries were viewed with scepticism and closely allied with witchcraft and sorcery. Such accusations would plague Dee for much of his life. After clearing his name and unhappy with the scientific attitude and accusations that had been levelled at him in England, in Dee traveled to Europe to continue his education. Arriving at Louvain University in Belgium on 24th of June, he studied under Gemma Frisius and formed a close friendship with his student Gerardus Mercator both were leading lights in the fields of Mathematics, Astronomy and Geography. In he traveled up to Brussels were he met and exchange views with many of the leading scholars and mathematicians of the day. Euclid was most important for his use of the deductive principles of logic as the basis of Geometry. Dee was an impressive lecturer and his lectures were extremely popular, it was reported that people filled his lecture room whenever he was speaking. Indeed he was so popular and successful, he was offered a post as Professor of Mathematics, and received offers of patronage from many European Monarchs and nobles. Dee however refused them all, wishing to continue his career back in England. Many of his books were associated with Science, Hermetic knowledge, Occult philosophy and Alchemy. On his return to England in , Dee brought back not only his collection of rare books, but also an important collection of mathematical and astronomical instruments, including the maps, charts and globes he had worked on with Frisius and Mercator. Back in England, Dee was invited to the court of King Edward VI then only 13 years of age , there to act as an advisor and tutor on scientific matters. In return he was given a post as Rector of Severn-upon-Severn in Worcestershire, and with it the assurance of a home and an income of one hundred crowns a year. This would allow Dee to continued his scientific studies without financial worry, during which time he devoted himself more and more to astrology. He also enjoyed the patronage of the Earl of Pembroke and entered into the service of the Duke of Northumberland as a private tutor to his children. By this time though, he had gained a reputation as a leading astrologer, and when Queen Mary Bloody Mary ascended to the throne, he was asked to cast her horoscope and that of her prospective husband King Philip II of Spain. A staunch Roman Catholic, she quickly instigated a campaign of persecution against eminent Protestants. He was later released, but only after he had been deprived of all his financial assets, he died later without recovering his wealth. This was a terrible blow for John Dee, as he had expected to inherit a considerable fortune from his father, which would have enabled him to carry on his studies free from the need to earn an income. In , Dee was offered a post as Professor of Mathematics at the University of Oxford, a position that may have resolved his financial problems, but once again he turned the position down. Dee was still disillusioned with the English sceptical mistrust toward science, as once again controversy came knocking. Because of this involvement, Dee was arrested and accused of trying to murder the Queen by black magic. Dee was freed by an act of the Privy Council in , and a year later in January he presented Queen Mary with plans for a National library. He had hoped for her patronage to fund a Royal library in which many of the worlds most important books of learning could be collected, preserved and accessed by scholars, academics and the general public. In efforts to improve his finances, Dee returned to the Continent for a couple of years, and traveled throughout Europe. After the death of Queen Mary in , Dee returned to England and when Elizabeth I took the throne, he became her trusted advisor. She was so impressed with him, he was asked to pick a propitious day for her Coronation, and even to give her lessons in astrology. This was the beginning of the British age of expansionism in commerce and geographical exploration, literature and the arts also

flourished. However, despite his efforts and favour with the new Queen Elizabeth, she never granted him the generous income he had received from the previous King Edward VI. His income from astrology was meagre in England, so Dee once again returned to the Continent for richer pickings. Some say he returned as a spy on behalf of the Queen, during a time when her relationship with Europe was strained. Written about hundred years earlier, it was a treatise on Cryptography and Angelic magic, full of numbers, symbols and ciphers. Back in England, Dee moved in with his mother at the family home in Mortlake, near Chiswick in London. There he set about organising his collection of scholarly books into a working library, and for many years thereafter his home became one of the countries major centers of science and research. During his travels throughout Europe, Dee had managed to salvage many ancient texts from Churches and Monasteries that had been ransacked during the Reformation. His collection by this time included rare books and manuscripts, as well as a collection of maps, globes and astronomical instruments, many of which today can still be found in the British Museum. In Dee married his first wife Katherine Constable, however there is very little known about her except that she died childless of unknown causes in He presented it to Queen Elizabeth, a frequent visitor to his home, and to whom he gave lessons in mathematics and astrology to enable her to understand it. Commonly thought to have been translated by Sir Henry Billingsley, who later became the sheriff and Lord Mayor of London , many now believe that Dee may have written part or all of it himself. After the death of his first wife Katherine in , there are some rumours that Dee married a second women who died just a year later in , however no name has been given to her, nor is there any mention in his diaries about her, so this mystery marriage cannot be substantiated? Much younger than he, she eventually bore him eight children, their eldest son Arthur Dee, like his father became an alchemist and author of hermetic works. Dee was devastated and perhaps in attempts to make contact with her in the afterlife, began to experiment with various means spiritualism and divination. As a consequence of these early attempts at spirit contact, Dee became fascinated by recurring dreams. Jane his wife, also started to have strange dreams, which along with his own he carefully recorded in his diaries.

3: Edward Kelly - Opus

Abstract. James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, by G. G. Smith Sir Edward Kelley, necromancer, by A. F. Pollard Matthew Hopkins, witchfinder, by J. O. Jones George.

How to Start Over? However, Dee did get a rare Aztec obsidian shewstone from somewhere, and you can still see it in the British Museum. But curiously, later on it fell into the possession of Sir Horace Walpole, a famous antiquarian who happened to be son of the first British Prime Minister. From left to right: Photo courtesy Stella Maris Mackenzie. In the 18th century the mirror belonged to Horace Walpole, who wrote the following inscription on the back of the mirror case: This Stone was mentioned in the catalogue of the collection of the Earls of Petersborough from whom it came to Lady Elizabeth Germaine. Dee most often called it "Angelical;" later commentators and practitioners switched to "Enochian" or "Ophanic" to distinguish it from other "received" angelic languages, though some have now reverted to "Angelical. The spirit diaries where Dee recorded the information have somehow survived for more than years since then, or, some of them have. How these documents survived is itself the stuff of good legend: Inside, among other things, he found the much of the work of the so-called Enochian corpus: Apparently the maidâ€”note here the time-honored device of blaming the helpâ€”had thought the papers were useless and lined a few pie pans with some of them, cooking away nearly half of the collection. Then for some reason the Joneses put the stack of mysterious papers back into the chest, forgot about them again, and then Mr. Not long after, the Great Fire of London broke out â€” so, to quote one retelling, "Widow Jones gathered as many possessions as she could carry [but]â€” the chest was too heavy to moveâ€” However, as the flames started to lick Lombard Street, Mrs. Jones decided to remove the mysterious papers from the chest and take them with her. How do we know that any of this is true? Well, Ashmole recorded it, three different places, but also the pedigree fits. John Dee and Some Spirits, framed the manuscripts as a warning to the reader of the perils of being deluded by a "Work of Darkness. Did Dee or someone in his family get rid of a bunch of intervening papers? Why were these manuscripts in the back yard and the others stuck in the secret drawer of a trunk? They have never been published together in one volume, though many books refer to individual sections. Dee and Kelley were excellent types of the two classes into which mankind is divided by those who consider themselves exceptions to the rule. Dee was a fool and Kelley was a knave. When such conjunctions occur they are generally happy for the knave. The World of an Elizabethan Magus, and the beginning of real scholarship attempting to understand the Angelic materials within the western Hermetic tradition. Most scholarship on Dee, however, sidestepped the Angelic material. Yet she never explicates or even seems interested in explicating the Monad as a glyph or entire work. This is not meant as a criticism of Dame Yates, who certainly did more than any single person to resurrect the work and influence of John Dee. It is simply an observation of fact: The first scholarly translator of the Monas, C. Joston, declared that the secrets of the Monad, addressed as they were to initiates, are lost; Peter French essentially agrees. How can you look at something in context when that context seems lost? Yet recent writers, this author included, have begun to better understand the Monad, and that has tremendous implications for understanding Enochian material. Vincent Bridges and I have suggested that an intuitive understanding of higher dimensions and how they can be used in magickal evocation is one of the ways we can understand that Tuba Veneris Book of Venus , attributed to Dee, was in fact by him. The same glyph appears on the frontispiece of both. Both the Monas Hieroglyphica and the Propaedeumata Aphoristica have the same glyph on their frontispieces. As with the above comments on Yates, this is not a criticism, but an observation that even the best researchers in the field struggle with the complexity of the material. One even wonders if the "Poole" who appears in these manuscripts is the notorious Cheshire gentleman and brutal "intelligencer" John Poole, who allegedly had "great skill in mixture of metals," and may be peripherally related to the espionage circle around playwright Christopher Marlowe. Is there enough evidence left anywhere to ever know? Well, not talking about itâ€” much. This next section of necessity will be told backwards. John Dee through the scrying of Sir Edward Kelley," became the first published commentary on Enochian as a system. He is clearly aware of the magickal uses of higher dimensions in evocation: Interestingly, in the time since then, British

Secret Service documents from the time period have been declassified and we also know that Crowley worked as a spy for the British government, and one of his early assignments was to infiltrate the original Golden Dawn. Each grade ritual is associated with one quadrant of the Great Table of Earth, and the initiation opens and closes by opening and closing that elemental Watchtower. These rituals, so the story goes, came from a cipher manuscript which one of the Golden Dawn founders, W. Westcott, allegedly obtained from the another co-founder, Rev. Woodman, who had allegedly bought it from a second hand shop. Woodman died in , three years before this story started to circulate. Where, then, did this cipher manuscript come from? Who wove Enochian material into the skeletons of initiatory rituals later crafted into life by MacGregor Mathers? Mathers himself later declared the manuscript a forgery, as well as the supposed Temple warrant from one "Fraulein Sprengel" a fake€ but Mathers had by then become so compromised by yet another footnotable scandal [34] that it is hard to take what he says on face value. The most accepted solution to the cipher manuscript is that proposed by R. If so, does that ritual structure make sense in terms of the system Dee and Kelley received? Or, is there a continuous line of initiates going back to Dee and Kelley? As this article is written, that question and manuscript studies illustrating, and purporting to illustrate, each position is the subject of much debate. Hopefully, it will mesh with several of the studies of sixteenth through eighteenth century manuscripts currently underway. There really is little need to understand later manuscripts until one understands the original material or decides it is worthy of attempting to understanding; that is, if the original material has no internal coherence as a system, why bother researching further? I also assume that the first modern magicians publically associated with the material€"Westcott, Mathers, and Crowley€"felt they were developing or perhaps "improving upon" a system that already had coherence, so there is a clear method to their additions and inclusion of particular material in rituals, though they do not announce their methods. However, its use as a standing component in ritual can be traced directly to the original Golden Dawn, as can the use of set protocols like the Lesser Ritual of the Pentagram, or the Supreme Ritual of the Pentagram. Within these rituals, specific elemental and directional attributes are made to the pentagram: Where do these basic pentagram attributions used by the Golden Dawn come from? The idea of casting four pentagrams to set up a sacred space may actually be a totally modern phenomenon. But elemental and directional pentagram attributions do seem to exist in the Enochian material, as resurrected by the Golden Dawn. The question is whether they are really in the original material, or if they are a later creation projected backwards, or a modern practice that makes explicit earlier less obvious material. The Great Table of Earth, at least from the time of the Golden Dawn forward, is often broken into four Watchtowers or Tablets, then each assigned to and placed in a direction: The Tablet of Union, in the center, is associated with spirit much like the point of the pentagram. Then within each elemental tablet, that fractal pattern recurs: And since within each Watchtower there is a smaller implicit pentagram, and pentagrams create fractal patterns, this pattern should fractally expand outward also, meaning that since Great Table is just of Earth, a fractal pattern in the other direction means we should eventually be able to scry a Great Table of Air, a Great Table of Water, and a Great Table of Fire? And some Great Spirit Sigil that holds the whole thing together. Not clear might be the best answer to that question. Directional and elemental attributions to the Great Table are on the surface not clear at all unless explained via other components and then the attribution is complex and transformational to say the least. It takes a great deal of time that few have spent to tease an elemental and directional system out of the original material, and it is nowhere explicit. For the time period where he is most likely to have used the system€"no manuscripts exist. This begs the question of whether the Golden Dawn and subsequent Enochian users projected their attributions back onto the work of Dee and Kelley, or if by close study, some people like the authors of the cipher manuscript rediscovered correspondences which were already there, but which required a very deep understanding of the material to pull out. The Golden Dawn also integrates these correspondences into particular pentagram rituals, and thus either creates or rediscovers these attributions: Four elemental invoking pentagrams used by many modern magicians. You may further know particular Hebrew and Enochian names associated with each form, to make modern rituals like the Supreme Ritual of the Pentagram. Who came up with this synthesis? Yes, one may explain this usage from within the context of the Golden Dawn magickal system. Why the astrological attributions? Do these correspondences appear in the

original manuscripts? Since it seems very unlikely that John Dee, with the knowledge of astronomy available to him, could have measured precessional cycles with any degree of accuracy, the mystery deepens. Similarly, the only way that much of the later material added by Mathers makes sense is if Dee and Kelley received a system which aligned onto the celestial sphere in our age rather than their own. Yet it does appear in a set of manuscripts from the 19th century, preserved as Sloane 3055. Finally, consider the opening of the Veil used in many Golden-Dawn and Thelemic-style rituals. It never occurs in Dee and Kelley, but certainly there is more than a little logic behind putting these words together. Who came up with this? What is the logic? The reasons will be fairly obvious, but it may invite one to ask even more questions if one discovers the reasons on her own. Incidentally, there is much other Golden Dawn, A.: Finally, I have not even attempted to discuss encounters with "Angelic" beings which do not explicitly use words or structures directly traceable to Dee and Kelley. But it makes sense that whatever "higher intelligence" could be evoked by Dee and Kelley might be evoked by others. Could the surfacing underground stream, as understood by Crowley, have influenced what may be the oddest Dee biography of them all? In other words, Deacon addresses one of the very things that every other biography has ignored or skimmed. He just does so poorly. Richard Deacon, pen name of journalist Donald McCormick, apparently loved espionage, and wrote more than thirty books on the subject. A painstaking search through many, many Dee signatures has convinced this writer that he did not. His real signature took many forms, but looks more like a whirlwind than a

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Martin Frobisher and Humphrey Gilbert were given licenses to start overseas colonies close to the Northwest Passage. However, there was a distinct lack of overseas activities through much of the 16th century, when the surviving manuscript of *Brytanici Imperii Limites* was written. Of course, when England did settle the New World, they spread another wave of cruelty across the Native populations, in addition to the spreading of lethal diseases. While Spain sought to conquer through papal bulls, planting markers, and reading texts of conquest to often illiterate indigenous peoples that never goes down well, the Brits divided their land with fences and houses. Any settlement in the New World, which was seen as territory partitioned between Spain and Portugal, could lead to an act of war. Both these documents split the territories in New World between the two Iberian countries along an arbitrary line in the Atlantic Ocean. None of this allowed England a toehold. How could John Dee overcome this opposition? Through sneaky legal loopholes and little imagination. In all fairness, John Dee might not have been aware of this truth, since the New World was still vastly undiscovered. Now the imagination came in. Tracing the ancestry of Britain from Troy through the legendary founder Brutus and down to King Arthur, Dee referred to how Arthur conquered thirty kingdoms in the North Atlantic and Scandinavia. Since Arthur conquered these lands for Britain first, Elizabeth had a right to them now, so long as she settled the land. Four thousands knights lost their lives in these treacherous passages among the straits of Norway. Estotiland is Baffin Island. In 1584, Niccolo Zeno, a relative of the pair, published an account of this extraordinary story. Zeno describes Estotiland as an island smaller than Iceland with a mountain in the middle and four rivers. It was ruled by a king in a beautiful, populous city, who kept interpreters. Legends told of a famous library of ancient texts in a strange language only two people in the city could speak, though the library was eventually destroyed. This Scandinavian civilization had gold mines, cultivated and brewed beer, and spoke like Europeans, trading with Greenland for skins. Possibly the texts were in Latin, a language uneducated commoners could not speak. When most Canadians think of Baffin Island, they probably think of an expansive wasteland filled with ice and snow. But who knew it once had a king? How about we sign a petition to make Newfoundland and Labrador to change their name to Newfoundland and Drogió? His other sources for *Brytanici Imperii Limites* come from semi-legendary figures, such as Saint Brendan, who sailed from the British Isles in 483, which became the name of the city in which Jacques Cartier was born in 1491. In 1492, Lord Madoc, a Welsh prince, an ancestor of Queen Elizabeth, was outraged that his father would leave him no inheritance. So he set sail across the world. He settled, of all places, in Mobile Bay, Alabama! There is such a wealth of stories in these legends – but how to separate reality from myth? Supposedly Egyptians sailed up the Mississippi, which I cannot confirm or deny, though Neil Gaiman certainly confirms this in *American Gods*. I would certainly like to credit these tales. They are the type of stories archeological evidence can do little to confirm. But after a certain point, pseudohistory becomes real history.

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Dee, John Renowned sixteenth-century mathematician and astrologer most remembered for his numerous experiments with crystal gazing. He was also a scholar, a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and the author of 49 books on scientific subjects. His delving into the occult made him a person of strange reputation and career. He claimed that one of his direct ancestors was Roderick the Great, Prince of Wales. So at age 15, John Dee went to Cambridge University and after two years there took his bachelor of arts. Soon afterward he became intensely interested in astronomy and decided to leave England to study abroad. In he went to the Low Countries modern Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, where he consorted with numerous scholars. In he traveled to France, living for some time at Louvain. In he spent several months in Paris, lecturing on the principles of geometry. He was offered a permanent post at the Sorbonne, but declined, returning in to England, where on the recommendation of Edward VI he was granted the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire. Dee was now in a delightful and enviable position, having a comfortable home and assured income, he was able to devote himself exclusively to the studies he loved. He gained his liberty soon afterward, but he felt that many people looked on him with distrust because of his scientific predilections. In a preface he wrote for an English translation of Euclid, he complains bitterly of being regarded as "a companion of the hellhounds, a caller and a conjuror of wicked and damned spirits. Helena, he returned and took a house at Mortlake on the Thames. While staying there he rapidly became famous for his intimate knowledge of astronomy. In 1578 on the advent of a new star people flocked to hear Dee speak on the subject; when a mysterious comet appeared five years later, the scholar was again granted ample opportunity to display his learning. Queen Elizabeth herself was among those who came to ask him what this addition to the stellar bodies might portend. In his Diary he recorded that he first saw spirits in his crystal globe on May 25, One day in November, while on his knees and fervently praying, Dee became aware of a sudden glory that filled the west window of his laboratory and in the midst of which shone the bright angel Uriel. It was impossible for Dee to speak. Uriel smiled benignly upon him, gave him a convex piece of crystal, and told him that when he wished to communicate with the beings of another world he had but to examine it intently, and they would immediately appear and reveal the mysteries of the future. Then the angel vanished. Dee used the crystal but discovered that it was necessary to concentrate all his faculties upon it before the spirits would obey him. Also, he could never remember what the spirits said in their frequent conversations with him. He resolved to find a fellow worker, or a neophyte, who would converse with the spirits while he recorded the interesting dialogue. He found the assistant he sought in Edward Kelley, who unfortunately possessed the boldness and cunning for making a dupe of the amiable and credulous enthusiast. Kelley was a native of Lancashire, born, according to Dee, in Nothing is known of his early years, but after having been convicted at Lancaster of coining, he was punished by having his ears cropped. He concealed the loss of his ears by a black skullcap. He later moved to Worcester and established himself as a druggist. Before his acquaintance with Dee, he obtained some repute as a necromancer and alchemist who could make the dead utter the secrets of the future. One night he took a wealthy man and some of his servants into the park of Walton le Dale, near Preston in Lancashire, and alarmed him with the most frightening incantations. He then exhumed a recently interred corpse from the neighboring churchyard and pretended to make it utter wisdom. Dee is believed to have employed a scryer, or seer, named Barnabas Saul before he met Kelley. He recorded in his Diary on October 9, that Saul was strangely troubled by a "spiritual creature" about midnight. On December 2 he willed his scryer to look into the "great crystalline globe" for the apparition of the holy angel Anael. Saul looked and apparently saw, but when he confessed the following March that he neither saw nor heard spiritual creatures any longer, Dee dismissed him. Then came Kelley who was also called Talbot, and the conferences with the spirits rapidly increased in importance as well as curiosity. Some of them were said to

be angels. They also gave information on the hierarchy of spiritual beings and disclosed the secrets of the primeval tongue that the angels and Adam spoke, which was corrupted into Hebrew after the Fall. This original speech bore an organic relation to the outer world. Each name expressed the properties of the thing spoken of, and the utterance of that name had a compelling power over that creature. Dee was supposed to write a book in this tongue under spirit influence. He was later relieved of the task, however. The prophecies that were given through the crystal mostly failed. The physical phenomena were few—occasional movements of objects, direct writing, and direct voice. Dee and Kelley acquired a considerable reputation for the occult, which spread from Mortlake to continental Europe. Dee declared that he possessed the elixir of life, which he claimed to have found among the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, so the curious were drawn to his house by a double attraction. Gold flowed into his coffers, but his experiments in the transmutation of metals absorbed a great portion of his money. At that time the court of England was visited by a Polish nobleman named Albert Laski, Count Palatine of Siradz, who wanted to see the famous "Gloriana. Laski visited all the England of the sixteenth century worth showing, especially its two universities, but was disappointed at not finding the famous Dr. A few days afterward Laski and the earl of Leicester were waiting in the antechamber at Whitehall for an audience with the queen when Dee arrived. Leicester embraced the opportunity and introduced him to Laski. After that disclosure the two men could talk about nothing but hazy politics. It seems that Kelley not only knew something of the optical delusions then practiced by pretended necromancers, but also may have possessed considerable ventriloquial powers, which assisted him in deceptions. He threatened to abandon his task, which greatly disturbed Dee. Where indeed could he hope to meet with another scryer of such infinite ability? Once when Kelley expressed his desire to ride from Mortlake to Islington on some business, the doctor grew afraid that it was only an excuse to cover his escape. Harry Lee I would go thither, and to be acquainted with him, seeing now I had so good leisure, being eased of the book writing. Then he said that one told him the other day that the duke Laski did but flatter him, and told him other things both against the duke and me. I answered for the duke and myself, and also said that if the forty pounds annuity which Mr. Lee did offer him was the chief cause of his mind setting that way contrary to many of his former promises to me, that then I would assure him of fifty pounds yearly, and would do my best, by following of my suit, to bring it to pass as soon as I possibly could; and thereupon did make him promise upon the Bible. To do so he needed to return to Poland. Adventures in Europe Laski returned to Poland, taking with him Dee and Kelley and their wives and families. The spirits continued to respond to their inquiries even while at sea. They landed at the Brill on July 30, , and traversed Holland and Friesland to the wealthy town of Lubeck. There they lived sumptuously for a few weeks, and with new strength set out for Poland. On Christmas Day they arrived at Stettin, where they stayed until the middle of January. Immediately work began for the transmutation of iron into gold, since boundless wealth was obviously needed for so grand an enterprise as the regeneration of Europe. Laski liberally supplied them with means, but the alchemists always failed on the very threshold of success. At the same time, ironically, the angels Madini, Uriel, and their comrades in the crystal began to doubt whether Laski was, after all, the great regenerator intended to revolutionize Europe. The whole party lived at Cracow from March until the end of July and made daily appeals to the spirits in reference to the Polish prince. They grew more and more discouraging in their replies, and Laski began to suspect that he had been duped. He proposed to furnish the alchemists with sufficient funds for a journey to Prague and letters of introduction to Emperor Rudolph. At Prague the two alchemists were well received by the emperor. He was courteous to Dee, a man of European celebrity, but was very suspicious of Kelley. They stayed several months at Prague, living on the funds Laski had supplied and hoping to be drafted into the imperial service. At last the papal nuncio complained about the tolerance afforded to heretical magicians, and the emperor was obliged to order them to leave within 24 hours. They complied, and so escaped prison or the stake, to which the nuncio had received orders from Rome to consign them in May. They traveled to the German town of Erfurt, and from there to Cassel. Meeting with a cold reception, however, they made their way once more to Cracow. There they earned a scanty living by telling fortunes and casting nativities. But Stephen, like Laski, grew weary of the ceaseless demands for pecuniary support. Then came a new disciple, Count Rosenberg, a wealthy nobleman of Trebona, in Bohemia. At his castle they remained for nearly two years, eagerly pursuing their

alchemical studies but never coming any closer to the desired result. He concocted an artful plan to get what he wanted. That day, April 18, , they consulted the spirits. Kelley pretended to be shocked at the revelation they made and refused to repeat it. Dee rebuked the spirit Madini for such an improper proposal, but eventually reluctantly consented to the arrangement. Accordingly Dee, Kelley, and their wives signed an agreement on May 3, , pledging obedience to the angelic demand. Soon afterward, Dee requested permission from Queen Elizabeth to return to England and left the castle of Trebona after finally separating from Kelley. The latter, who had been knighted at Prague, proceeded to the Bohemian capital, taking with him the elixir found at Glastonbury Abbey. He was immediately arrested by order of the emperor and imprisoned. Kelley was later released and wandered throughout Germany , telling fortunes and propagating the cause of magic. He was again arrested as a heretic and sorcerer. In a desperate attempt to avoid imprisonment he tried to escape, but fell from the dungeon wall and broke two ribs and both his legs. He died of his injuries in February .

But nothing went well with the unfortunate enthusiast. He employed two scryersâ€”a rogue named Bartholomew and a charlatan named Heckmanâ€”but neither could discover anything satisfactory in the "great crystalline globe.

6: Edward Kelley - Wikipedia

Sir Edward Kelley or Kelly, also known as Edward Talbot (UK: / ˈɛː t ˈɛːl • l b ˈɛɪ t /; 1 August - 1 November), was an English Renaissance occultist and self-declared spirit medium.

He was born apparently in , and is probably distinct from the Christopher Perkins who was elected scholar at Winchester in , aged 12, and subsequently became rector of Eaton, Berkshire Kirby, p. He was educated at Oxford, and graduated B. The book does not appear to have been published. There he became acquainted with Edward Kelley [q. Soon afterwards Perkins arrived in England, and seems to have been imprisoned on suspicion. This seems to have been established, for on 9 May he was granted l. From this time Perkins was frequently employed as a diplomatic agent to Denmark, Poland, the emperor, and the Hanseatic League; his missions dealt principally with mercantile affairs, in which he gained considerable experience. In he was ambassador to Denmark, having his first audience with the king on 4 July, and on 22 Dec. He proceeded to Poland in January , and was in Denmark again in the summer. He says he was acceptable to the Poles generally, and the king tried to induce him to enter his service; but the clergy were bitterly hostile, and the pope offered 2,l. In he was again sent to Denmark, returning on 8 Dec. His letters from abroad, preserved among the Cotton MSS. During the intervals of his missions he acted as principal adviser to the government in its mercantile relations with the Baltic countries; on 3 Jan. His frequent appeals for preferment, on the ground of his services and inadequacy of his salary, were answered by his appointment as dean of Carlisle in On the accession of James I his annuity was increased to l. From to he was M. In he subscribed He died late in August , and was buried on 1 Sept. State Papers, , p. Perkins married, on 5 Nov. She was sister of the Countess of Buckingham, whose son, George Villiers, became duke of Buckingham, and mother, by her first husband, of Anne, second wife of Lionel Cranfield, first earl of Middlesex [q. Buckingham, hearing of this condition, put every obstacle in his way, and Perkins in revenge is said to have left most of his property to a servant; but his will, dated 30 Aug.

7: Writing Fiction & Nonfiction Set in the Past: Henry VII and the Danger of Prophecy

'Sir Edward Kelley' in *Lives of Twelve Bad Men*, ed. Th of the. *BIBLIOGRAPHY OF A.F. POLLARD'S WRITINGS A. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF A.F. POLLARD'S.*

When their last king, Richard Plantagenet, was slain at the Battle of Bosworth on August 22, , his devastated Yorkist supporters--as well as the rest of the country--waited to hear what claim to the throne the victor, Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, would put forth. It was a delicate question. Stronger claimants had been mown down a while ago. And so half-brother to the last Lancaster king, Henry VI. Through his mother, Margaret Beaufort, Henry Tudor had a stronger claim, as she was in direct descent from Edward III, but the Beauforts were barred from the succession. We can imagine there was a certain level of suspense as the country waited. Most assumed that the newly declared Henry VII would swiftly marry Elizabeth of York, oldest living child of the dead Edward IV, and attach his weak claim to her greater one. But he did not marry her right away--it was important to him to claim the right to rule on his own. When he invaded England with French-financed troops, Tudor had marched through his family stronghold of Wales, gaining support and men, under the banner of the red dragon: Now it was announced that Henry Tudor was descended from Arthur himself through Cadwaladr and the Welsh chieftains who were ancestors of Owen Tudor. Genealogists had confirmed this, the skeptical court was informed. Despite such grandiose claims, Henry married Elizabeth of York. But he did not drop the Arthur business. He insisted that his first child be born in Winchester, sometimes identified as Camelot in legend. And when that baby boy was born, he was named The tales were so popular, they were reprinted. Henry VII would not be the first ruler to seize on the romance of Camelot to bolster his regime. But the direct connection of his legal claim to rule England to a work of mythic entertainment is bold indeed. But there was a darker element to this claim to Camelot. In legitimizing a mystical prophecy, Henry VII was unleashing a certain kind of power that would reach across the entire 16th century and into the 17th, bedeviling his great-great-grandson. Rebels against various Tudor regimes would repeatedly use their own prophecies to rally support. A frustrated Henry VIII sought to ban prophecy from his kingdom after he was nearly engulfed by seers, witches, and necromancers spouting predictions, many of them derived, allegedly, from Merlin and yet coded and obscure, open to many interpretations. Some of the rebels who rose up in the Pilgrimage of Grace spouted the "wisdom" of Merlin to lead them. Henry VIII was certain it played a part in the rebellion. In the same letter in which he ordered the Duke of Norfolk "you must cause such dreadful execution upon a good number of inhabitants, hanging them on trees, quartering them, and setting their heads and quarters in every town, as shall be a fearful warning," he commanded the duke "send to us the Witch of York. John Dee and his colleague, the bizarre necromancer Edward Kelley. Dee told her to do. It is with James VI that the brew of prophecy and the occult overflows. Scotland was already a place uneasy with such fears before James VI was born. The Act of forbade anyone to use witchcraft, sorcery or necromancy or to claim any of its powers, the penalty for both witch and client being death. James VI overseeing witch trials As a young man, James VI became convinced that witches were trying to kill him, specifically creating storms to drown him and his bride, Anne of Denmark, as he tried to bring her to Scotland. Afterward he oversaw witch trials, ordering torture of suspects, that led to a flurry of executions. All hail, Macbeth, thou shalt be king hereafter! His entire life, James VI was tormented by fears of a violent death. He waited for "something wicked this way comes.

8: John Dee: The Original | The Forteana Forums

Enemies: Rudolph II knighted him as Sir Edward Kelley of Imany and New LÃ¼ben on February 23, , but put him in jail soon after, where he eventually died; Thomas Seccombe, author of Lives of Twelve Bad Men; A.F. Pollard ;

My photography and esoterica WordPress. He had his ears cropped and thereafter wore a cap after being accused of forgery while working as a notary. Kelley also claimed to possess the secret of transmuting base metals into gold, the goal of alchemy, as well as the supposed Philosophers Stone itself. Another reason for the purpose of raising the body was that during his life hidden a quantity of money without disclosing the fact previous to his death. Having had the grave pointed out to them on the preceding day, they opened it, removed the coffin lid, and set to work by various exorcisms, until the body became animated, by the spirit entering it again. The body then rose out of the grave and stood upright before them. It not only satisfied their wicked desires, it is said, but delivered several strange predictions concerning persons in the neighbourhood, which were literally and exactly fulfilled. Sibley, in his Occult Sciences, relates a similar account of this transaction, and also gives an engraving representing the scene, which took place at the midnight hour in the church of Walton. Hee and the said Wareing intreated the aforesaid servant to go with them to the grave of the man so lately interred, which he did ; and withall did helpe them to digge up the carcasse of the poor caitiffe, whom, by their incantations, they made him or rather some evil spirit through his organs to speake, who delivered strange predictions concerning the said gentleman. I was told this much by the said serving-man, a secondary actor in that dismall abhorrid business ; and divers gentle- men, and others, are now living in Lancashire to whom he hath related this story. The Church itself was originally erected in the 11th century. The earliest portions of the present building are the Perpendicular chancel and tower, the nave having been rebuilt in It is the most ancient of the chapels, subordinate to the Church of Blackburn, founded in that parish, and was formerly under the Cistercians of Stanlaw and Whalley. Roman remains have been found here, and there was perhaps a roadside post on the site. It afterwards passed by marriage to the Langtons, and about to the Hoghtons of Hoghton. The remains of a Roman fort at the junction of the River Darwen and River Ribble at Walton-le-Dale were discovered by accident in the mid 19th century. Roman remains found here include pottery and coins. Ptolemy was an Egyptian astronomer, mathematician, and geographer of Greek descent who flourished in Alexandria during the 2nd century. Very close is the Town Cuerdale and its claim to fame was that on the 15th May a cache of Viking treasure was unearthed on the river bank. Itwas one of the largest ever discovered in Western Europe. In the numismatist M. Banks suggested that the hoard was not even buried by Vikings, although it was Viking treasure, or much of it was. Banks suggested that the Cuerdale Hoard might have been a gift to English churches suffering persecution in the areas called the Danelaw that were occupied by pagan Vikings. Since so many of the coins were apparently minted across the Channel, said Banks, they were probably a contribution from the Frankish Christians to their English brothers.

9: Edward A. Pollard | Awards | LibraryThing

Page - Town, an oil portrait of a young lady from his clever brush ; and it is said that " he had contrived to put the expression of his own wickedness into the portrait of a nice, kind-hearted girl."

He claimed descent from the family of Ui Maine in Ireland. He was born at Worcester on 1 August , [3] at 4 P. This relation being somewhat dubiously delivered to me, I must tell you that Kelly having an unsettled mind, left Oxford abruptly, without being entitled into the matricula. Both his ears were supposedly cropped , a common punishment during the Tudor Dynasty. He usually wore a cap on his head, and it was thought this was to hide his lack of ears. Dee had already been trying to contact angels with the help of a scryer, or crystal-gazer, but he had not been successful. Kelley professed the ability to do so, and impressed Dee with his first trial. Dee and Kelley devoted huge amounts of time and energy to these "spiritual conferences". In those seven years, they conducted conferences or seances , including "prayers for enlightenment He helped educate her two children: With the powder whose secret was presumably hidden in the book Kelley believed he could prepare a red "tincture" which would allow him to transmute base metals into gold. He reportedly demonstrated its power a few times over the years, including in Bohemia present Czech Republic where he and Dee resided for many years. Dee and Kelley lived a nomadic life in Central Europe, meanwhile continuing their spiritual conferences. While Kelley was apparently more interested in alchemy than in scrying, Dee seemed more interested in making contact with the angels. According to those close to Dee particularly his son Arthur there was no little tension between the two men and their families as they journeyed through Europe. Some claim that "Dee seems to have driven Kelly to the brink of insanity, forcing him to perform long skrying sessions on a nearly daily basis". Dee handled the interview with tact, but Kelley is said to have infuriated the nuncio by stating that one of the problems with the Catholic Church is the "poor conduct of many of the priests. However, he soon began to waver and expressed a desire to stop. Dee insisted that they continue. In , possibly as an act to sever the sessions, Kelley revealed to Dee that the angels namely a spirit "Madimi" had ordered them to share everything they had, including their wives. Dee, anguished by the "order" of the angels, subsequently broke off the spiritual conferences. He did, however, share his wife. Also they were clearly involved in activities that could be seen as heretical to the Catholic Church of the time, so a certain amount of tact and secrecy was required. Dee returned to England. They did not see each other again. Meanwhile, he continued his alchemical experiments until he had convinced Rudolph II that he was ready to start producing gold, the purpose of his work. They were entitled *Tractatus duo egregii de lapide philosophorum una cum theatro astronomiae* Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Relevant discussion may be found on Talk: Please help to ensure that disputed statements are reliably sourced. Some modern cryptographers argue that Kelley invented it see for example the introduction to *The Complete Enochian Dictionary* by Donald Laycock. Some claim that this was all a farce, but are not clear whether Dee was a victim or an accomplice. Because of this precedent, and of a dubious connection between the Voynich Manuscript and John Dee through Roger Bacon , Kelley has been suspected of having fabricated that book too, to swindle Rudolf. Wilson dismisses Edward Kelley as a "spurious wizard" and gives him no further mention. The angelic language was supposedly dictated by angels whom Kelley claimed to see within a crystal ball or mirror. Dee experimented in optics, so these tools were always handy. The angels were said to tap out letters on a complicated table, something like a crossword puzzle but with all the cells filled in. The first third were tapped out with each angelic word backwards; the following two-thirds with each word forwards. There are no significant errors or discrepancies in word usage between the first and following parts. The angelic word *telocvovim* is glossed as "he who has fallen", but it is actually a Germanic-like combination of two other angelic words: Thus "he who has fallen" would be literally translated as "death dragon", both rather obvious references to Lucifer. Neither Kelley nor Dee mention this in their writings. This raises the possibility that Kelley actually plagiarized material from a different source. However, no likely source material has ever surfaced. Dee considered the dictation of angelic material highly important for three reasons. First, Dee believed the angelic represented a documentable case of true glossolalia

, thereby "proving" that Kelley was actually speaking with angels and not from his imagination. Second, the angels claimed that their language was actually the original prototype of Hebrew: References in fiction, film and music[edit] This section does not cite any sources. October This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. October Learn how and when to remove this template message Both Dee and Kelley are referred to in the classic Gothic novel *Melmoth the Wanderer* by Charles Maturin. John Dee is also mentioned, but does not appear as a character. Kelley is convicted of alchemy with the apparent intention of financing Protestant rebels and is burned in an auto-da-fe of the newly constituted English Inquisition in the first chapter. The characters in the Robin Wasserman novel *The Book of Blood and Shadow* search for a miraculous machine purportedly created by Kelley, and built by his stepdaughter. A fictionalized version of Kelley appears as the central antagonist of the video game *Nioh*. Edward Kelley is the name of an achievement in the video game *Kingdom Come*: It is unlocked once the player has brewed 15 types of potions. *The Private Diary of Dr. Essays on Alchemy and Renaissance Culture*. My Words Echo Thus:

Low fat Mexican recipes Sedimentary Provenance and Petrogenesis Spring Grove State Hospital (Images of America (Arcadia Publishing (Images of America (Arcadia Publishing HISTORY OF THE CREEDS OF CHRISTENDOM. J.J. Straight Talking English Pronunciation Illustrated Cassettes (2) Adobe Illustrator CS2 Gone Wild The wit of Noel Coward Analysis of the islands discovered by the Rurick in the Great Ocean by Kruzenstern Success Master Real Estate Prelicense Courseware The Fourth Wiseman No way of preparing students for the sheer massive volumes of information QuinnS Complete Seduction (Bachelor Gulch) Frommers Italys Best-Loved Driving Tours (Frommers Best-Loved Driving Tours Italy, 5th ed) Sacha khwab nama yousufi Names and meanings list The growth of the New Testament John M. Court We Really Must Get Together this Year, by Marian Keyes Build your own garage manual A day of the blackbird The look of love Fluid mechanics by rk bansal google book Sleeping beauty anne rice bud Diminishing paradise Chu shong tin book The Brownings in Marylebone. 1 Proclamation Appointing a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, May 1774 131 Individual differences in information processing Electric circuits 10th edition A quick graph; collected notes essays. Perspectives on applied physical geography Encyclopedia of Chicago The Neapolitan streak In defence of genius Greeting cards from A to Z Hajji Khalifah: Tobacco and Coffee Gods Judgement of America Domestic Architecture, London The first officer Ama deus shamanic healing manual