

## Corpus Hermeticum The Divine Pymander

This Book may be one of the oldest in the World, written hundreds of years before the time of Moses. The surviving copy that has come down to us is in Arabic, and this is the first translation into English. The author of this mysterious book is Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus, the Thrice Great Hermes, that mysterious figure of prehistoric Egypt, the first philosopher, scientist and genius, and Grandfather of the Western Mystic and Alchemical Tradition.

Collectanea Hermetica Volume I: Divine Pymander. This book was a part of curriculum studied by members of the original Order of the Golden Dawn. The Divine Pymander is not only one of the most important texts of the ancient wisdom attributed to Hermes Trismegistus, it is also the most important document within Hermetic communities. The volumes of Westcott's Collectanea Hermetica appeared over there three years from 1893 to 1896 when the Golden Dawn was at its peak. In every volume the intellectual integrity of the authors is evident, as is an eagerness to bring academic respectability to subjects derided by their contemporaries. This is the first corrected edition since it was originally published in 1894. The edition was Edited Darcy Kuntz. General Note to the Collectanea Hermetica Series by Robert A. Gilbert, Foreword by Chic and

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Sandra Tabatha Cicero and an Introduction by Hargrave Jennings. Also included are advertisements published in books and magazines from the 1890s.

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In this Book, though so very old, is contained more true knowledge of God and Nature, than in all the Books in the World besides, except only Sacred Writ; And they that shall judiciously read it, and rightly understand it, may well be excused from reading many Books; the Authors of which, pretend so much to the knowledge of the Creator, and Creation. If God ever appeared in any man, he appeared in him, as it appears by this Book. That a man who had not the benefit of his Ancestors' knowledge, being as I said before, The first inventor of the Art of Communicating Knowledge to Posterity by writing, should be so high a Divine, and so deep a Philosopher, seems to be a thing more of God than of Man; and therefore it was the opinion of some That he came from Heaven, not born upon Earth [Goropius Becanus]. There is contained in this Book, that true Philosophy, without which, it is impossible ever to attain to the height, and exactness of Piety, and Religion. According to this Philosophy, I call him a Philosopher, that shall learn and study the things that are, and how they are ordered, and governed, and by whom, and for what cause, or to what end; and he that doth so, will

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acknowledge thanks to, and admire the Omnipotent Creator, Preserver, and Director of all these things. And he that shall be thus truly thankful, may truly be called Pious and Religious: and he that is Religious, shall more and more know where and what the Truth is: And learning that, he shall yet be more and more Religious. The glory and splendour of Philosophy, is an endeavoring to understand the chief Good, as the Fountain of all Good: Now how can we come near to, or find out the Fountain, but by making use of the Streams as a conduct to it? The operations of Nature, are Streams running from the Fountain of Good, which is God. I am not of the ignorant, and foolish opinion of those that say, The greatest Philosophers are the greatest Atheists: as if to know the works of God, and to understand his goings forth in the Way of Nature, must necessitate a man to deny God. The Scripture disapproves of this as a sottish tenet, and experience contradicts it: For behold! Here is the greatest Philosopher, and therefore the greatest Divine.

The Corpus Hermeticum is a collection of short philosophical treatises, a powerful fusion of Greek and Egyptian thought, written in Greek in Alexandria between the first and third centuries AD and rediscovered in the West in the fifteenth century when it was first translated into Latin by the great scholar and philosopher Marsilio Ficino. These writing were believed from antiquity up to the early

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seventeenth century to be the writings of Hermes Trismegistus, 'thrice-great Hermes', the name given by Greeks of the classical and Hellenistic periods to the Ibis-headed Egyptian god Thoth. They were central to the spiritual work of Hermetic societies in late antique Alexandria, aiming to awake gnosis, the direct realisation of the truth of the identity of the individual and the Supreme, and are still read as inspirational writings today.

"Perhaps Hermeticism has fascinated so many people precisely because it has made it possible to produce many analogies and relationships to various traditions: to Platonism in its many varieties, to Stoicism, to Gnostic ideas, and even to certain Aristotelian doctrines. The Gnostic, the esoteric, the Platonist, or the deist has each been able to find something familiar in the writings. One just had to have a penchant for remote antiquity, for the idea of a Golden Age, in order for Hermeticism, with its aura of an ancient Egyptian revelation, to have enjoyed such outstanding success."—from the Introduction Hermes Trismegistus, "thrice-great Hermes," emerged from the amalgamation of the wisdom gods Hermes and Thoth and is one of the most enigmatic figures of intellectual history. Since antiquity, the legendary "wise Egyptian" has been considered the creator of several mystical and magical writings on such topics as alchemy, astrology, medicine, and the transcendence of God. Philosophers of the Renaissance

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celebrated Hermes Trismegistus as the founder of philosophy, Freemasons called him their forefather, and Enlightenment thinkers championed religious tolerance in his name. To this day, Hermes Trismegistus is one of the central figures of the occult—his name is synonymous with the esoteric. In this scholarly yet accessible introduction to the history of Hermeticism and its mythical founder, Florian Ebeling provides a concise overview of the Corpus Hermeticum and other writings attributed to Hermes. He traces the impact of Christian and Muslim versions of the figure in medieval Europe, the power of Hermeticism and Paracelsian belief in Renaissance thought, the relationship to Pietism and to Freemasonry in early modern Europe, and the relationship to esotericism and semiotics in the modern world.

The Spiritual, Occult and Historical significance of the "Emerald Tablets" is almost beyond belief of modern man. Written around 36,000 B.C. by Thoth, an Atlantean priest-king, this manuscript dates far back beyond reach of any Egyptian writings ever found. The author, Thoth, a Master-Teacher of the early Egyptians, put this treatise to writing in his native Atlantean language and Dr. Doreal, by use of his expertise as an Occultist and Master of time and space, was given the directive to retrieve these Tablets and translate them into English for the edification of modern man. The powerful and rhythmic verse of Thoth is

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wonderfully retained in Doreal's translation. Contained within the pages of Thoth's masterpiece of Spiritual and Occult Wisdom is the synthesis of the Ancient Wisdom Teachings, the guideline for initiates of all ages, revealing the Knowledge and Wisdom hitherto held secret, but now in this New Age, revealed to all Seekers on the Path of Light. Dr. M. Doreal, Ms.D., Psy.D., is the Spiritual; Teacher of a multitude of Seekers of Light, having founded a Metaphysical Church and College - The Brotherhood of the White Temple, Inc. He is the author of all of the Organization's writings and teachings, having been given permission for the Esoteric Wisdom to be remitted in a public forum by the Great White Lodge, the Elder Brothers of mankind who shape and form the Spiritual evolution of earth's inhabitants. The Brotherhood of the White Temple, Inc. is a correspondence school, accredited through the State of Colorado, and mails out to its world-wide membership weekly Lessons of Truth. Its four and one-half year College Course unveils the secrets of the Symbolism of all Mystery Schools, giving precisely and beautifully, the step by step progression all Seekers have searched for in their quest for Oneness with God, and for attainment of Cosmic Consciousness. "Read, Believe or not, but read, and the vibration found therein will awaken a response in your soul." - Doreal

Translation of and Commentary on the Poemandres chapter of the Corpus

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Hermeticum. This ancient Greek text is also known as Mercurii Trismegisti Pœmander, as The Divine Pymander, and as the Poimandres tractate.

This Hermetic Collection contains, The Kybalion, Corpus Hermeticum: The Divine Pymander of Hermes, and The Life and Teachings of Thoth Hermes Trismegistus Written in thirteen days in 1564 by the renowned Elizabethan magus, Dr. John Dee, The Hieroglyphic Monad explains his discovery of the monas, or unity, underlying the universe as expressed in a hieroglyph, or symbol. Dee called The Hieroglyphic Monad a "magical parable" based on the Doctrine of Correspondences which lies at the heart of all magical practice and is the key to the hermetic quest. Through careful meditation and study of the glyph, its secrets may be slowly revealed.

The Emerald Tablet of Hermes first appeared in the Alchemical Libraries of Europe. Traveling home with the Crusaders, this seminal work is alleged to be written by Hermes Trismegistus-Thoth. The work deeply influenced Western Magick, and the tenets presented influence modern magick to this day. Includes the History of the Tablet, Followed By Multiple Translations, Textual Remarks, Commentaries, Appendix, and Bibliography. - History of the Tablet - Translations From Jabir ibn Hayyan. - Another Arabic Version (from the German of Ruska, translated by 'Anonymous'). - Twelfth Century Latin - Translation from Aurelium Occultae Philosophorum..Georgio Beato - Translation of Issac Newton c. 1680. - Translation from Kriegsmann (?) allegedly from the Phoenician - From Sigismund Bacstrom (allegedly translated from

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Chaldean). - From Madame Blavatsky - From Fulcanelli (translated from the French by Sieveking) - From Fulcanelli, new translation - From Idres Shah - Hypothetical Chinese Original - TEXTUAL REMARKS - COMMENTARIES - General - A COMMENTARY OF IBN UMAIL - APPENDIX - Translation of same source, made c. 1485. -

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

This translation (taken From 'Thrice Greatest Hermes: Studies In Hellenistic Theosophy And Gnosis, Volume 2'), includes the Poëmandres and some addresses of Hermes to disciples Tat, Ammon and Asclepius, which are said to have originated in the school of Ammonius Saccas, a Greek philosopher from Alexandria.

The Kybalion & The Emerald Tablet of Hermes compose two pillars of Hermetic thought. Combined here in one volume, these two works share true wisdom with those ready to receive it. "When the ears of the student are ready to hear, then cometh the lips to fill them with wisdom." The Kybalion was first published anonymously in 1908 by "The Three Initiates." The true authorship of the work is unknown, although theories suggest it was written entirely or in part by William Walker Atkinson. Atkinson was a prolific writer and supported the New Thought movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries. New Thought included the belief that our realities can be manifested by mental effort, which is also suggested in Hermetic principles. Scholars point to similarities in style and content between The Kybalion and Atkinson's own The Arcane Teachings as evidence that he was one (or all) of "The Three Initiates." The Kybalion

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provides an introduction to the teachings of Hermes Trismegistus--Hermes "the Thrice-Greatest." This "Master of Masters" is said in The Kybalion to have lived 300 years on Earth, and believed by some to be the founder of both astrology and alchemy (precursors to astronomy and chemistry, respectively). Hermes Trismegistus was deified after his death as Toth by the ancient Egyptians, and Hermes by the Greeks. In both pantheons, this man-turned-god was considered a symbol of great wisdom. The Kybalion's explanation of Hermetic teachings are claimed to have been passed down orally for centuries, eventually reaching "The Three Initiates." The fundamental Hermetic traditions presented in The Kybalion consist of seven "working principles" Mentalism, Correspondence, Vibration, Polarity, Rhythm, Cause and Effect, and Gender. Within these seven principles is true wisdom, tied to no particular place and no particular religion. It is the "sacred flame" kept lit by a chosen few used to "re-light the lesser lamps of the outside world when the light of truth grew dim..." In short, these are the truths of the universe, regardless of era or creed. The Emerald Tablet of Hermes is a short, ancient text attributed to Hermes Trismegistus himself. Unlike The Kybalion, which aims to provide some explanation and instruction, the brief Emerald Tablet has been puzzling and fascinating scholars for over 1,000 years. Consisting of a mere 14 stanzas, the Emerald Tablet is said to contain the secrets of prima materia--the foundational material of the universe. The Emerald Tablet and its teaching influenced freemasonry and philosophy throughout history. The text of the tablet has been

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translated and commented on by a variety of scholars, including Sir Isaac Newton who was inspired by its teachings throughout his life and work. The earliest known version of the text comes from an Arabic work written between the 6th and 8th centuries by Balinas. He claimed to have found the tablet hidden in a vault beneath a statue of Hermes. Another story claims the tablet was written by Seth, the third son of Adam and Eve. And yet another says the tablet was uncovered and then reburied by Alexander the Great. The source and material of the physical tablet is unknown. It was reported to be a rectangular green stone, with text in raised bas-relief rather than engraved. Some even claim there never was a physical tablet at all, although several accounts claim it was on display in Egypt in 330 BCE. Whatever its origins and history, the work was first introduced to the West in the 12th century through Latin translations. Since then, this cryptic text has been translated and re-translated, pored-over and analyzed by philosophers, historians, and theologians alike.

The Divine Pymander of Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus - The Corpus Hermeticum - This Book may be one of the oldest in the World - The Hermetica are Egyptian-Greek wisdom texts from the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, which are mostly presented as dialogues in which a teacher, generally identified as Hermes Trismegistus ("thrice-greatest Hermes"), enlightens a disciple. The texts form the basis of Hermeticism. They discuss the divine, the cosmos, mind, and nature. Some touch upon alchemy, astrology, and related concepts. In this Book, though so very old, is contained more

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true knowledge of God and Nature, than in all the Books in the World besides, except only Sacred Writ; And they that shall judiciously read it, and rightly understand it, may well be excused from reading many Books; the Authors of which, pretend so much to the knowledge of the Creator, and Creation. If God ever appeared in any man, he appeared in him, as it appears by this Book. That a man who had not the benefit of his Ancestors' knowledge, being as I said before, The first inventor of the Art of Communicating Knowledge to Posterity by writing, should be so high a Divine, and so deep a Philosopher, seems to be a thing more of God than of Man; and therefore it was the opinion of some That he came from Heaven, not born upon Earth [Goropius Becanus]. There is contained in this Book, that true Philosophy, without which, it is impossible ever to attain to the height, and exactness of Piety, and Religion. According to this Philosophy, I call him a Philosopher, that shall learn and study the things that are, and how they are ordered, and governed, and by whom, and for what cause, or to what end; and he that doth so, will acknowledge thanks to, and admire the Omnipotent Creator, Preserver, and Director of all these things. And he that shall be thus truly thankful, may truly be called Pious and Religious: and he that is Religious, shall more and more know where and what the Truth is: And learning that, he shall yet be more and more Religious.

THE DIVINE PYMANDER AND THE EMERALD TABLES OF THOTH HERMES TRISMEGISTUS: Including the Glory of the World, the Table of Paradise. the

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### Science of the Philosophers Stone and the Alchemical Catechism

Hermetica is a category of literature dating from Late Antiquity that purports to contain secret wisdom, generally attributed to Hermes Trismegistus, "thrice-great Hermes," who is a syncretism of the Greek god Hermes and the Egyptian deity Thoth. A collection of several such Greek texts from the 2nd and 3rd centuries, remnants of a more extensive previous literature, were compiled into a Corpus Hermeticum by Italian scholars during the Renaissance, notably by Marsilio Ficino, whose Latin translation went through eight incunable editions before 1500, and a further twenty-two by 1641. John Everard's historically important 1650 translation into English of the Corpus Hermeticum, entitled The Divine Pymander.

"The Divine Pymander" by Hermes Trismegistus is a text, presented as dialogues between the master (Hermes) and his disciples. It is a tractate practical in nature about the purification of the soul, the ancient Egypt's natural magic and theurgy. This version is the translation by John Everard.

An accessible translation of the esoteric Greco-Egyptian writings attributed to the legendary sage-god Hermes Trismegistus offers insight into their influence on some of history's forefront philosophers, scientists, and artists; in a volume that is complemented by an introduction to related Egyptian and Hellenic cultures.

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Original.

The Corpus Hermeticum is a collection of 2nd century Egyptian-Greek texts. The texts form the basis of Hermeticism, a religious, philosophical, and esoteric tradition that covers the divine, the cosmos, the mind, alchemy, astrology, and nature.

The Corpus Hermeticum is one of the primary works within the Hermetic Tradition. This Renaissance era craft is nonetheless based upon philosophical materials from far older times, namely the third or fourth century AD, from which the primordial material came. Credited to Hermes Trismegistus, the Divine Pymander (sometimes spelled "Poemander") touches upon astronomy, science, nature, and a great deal of theological material. It is presented in the form of discourse; a format which will be familiar to anyone also familiar with Plato's "Republic" and some similar philosophical works of antiquity. Through his discourse with several individuals, Trismegistus attempts to draw upon the overarching philosophy "as above, so below." Thus then, this work describes the very process and ideation behind all of existence, the purpose of life, and the nature of good and evil, all through its treatises upon various topics.

The Divine Pymander or Poimandres, is the first tract of the Corpus Hermeticum, considered to be originally written by forefather of the hermetic tradition Hermes

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Trismegistus, this edition was translated by English preacher and author John Everard, originally published in 1650, being the first English language translation of the key work of Hermeticism.

The New Hermetics is a powerful spiritual technology of the mind. It is a course of study and practice that teaches the science of illumination and the ability to alter reality. The ancient Egyptian form of Hermetic philosophy was that the mind shapes reality. The New Hermetics extends that philosophy - the universe is a great mind or consciousness, and we are a part of that consciousness; therefore by learning to control the mind, we learn to control our part of the universe. With updated versions of the ancient Rosicrucian brotherhood's 10 levels of initiation, combined with ancient and modern mind-expanding techniques such as visualization and NLP (neuro-linguistic programming), The New Hermetics progressively gives initiates power over their minds and world. Practicing these elements simultaneously makes it possible to undergo initiation into the mysteries of consciousness in a fraction of the time it was ever before possible. The course offered in the book lets practitioners master their minds in such a way that they will be able to achieve anything and everything they want in life, spiritually and physically. The New Hermetics offers 10 levels of instruction to control the mind and control reality: Level 1-The Initiate teaches mastery over behavior and visualization in the Ether. Level 2-The Zealot bestows mastery over emotions, breathing, and Etheric energy. Level 3-The Practitioner gives mastery over mind, beliefs, and the ability to

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project Etheric energy. Level 4-The Philosopher masters creativity, values, and the ability to direct Etheric energy. Level 5-The Adept develops relationship with cosmic consciousness. Level 6-The Advanced Adept offers the power to direct the forces of cosmic consciousness. Level 7-The Perfect Adept gives wisdom and the ability to share these forces with others. Level 8-The Master bestows mastery of cosmic consciousness. Level 9-The Mage gains mastery of universal power. Level 10-The Ultimate Master obtains mastery over the universal self. The New Hermetics is a powerful course of instruction that can help anyone master themselves to rule their world.

This is the edition including all three books. The so-called Hermetic writings have been known to Christian writers for many centuries. The early church Fathers (Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria) quote them in defense of Christianity. Stobaeus collected fragments of them. The Humanists knew and valued them. They were studied in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in modern times have again been diligently examined by many scholars. G. R. S. Mead has issued a translation of the whole body of extant literature, with extended prolegomena, commentary, etc. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the date at which this literature was produced. Mead believes that some of the extant portions of it are at least as early as the earliest Christian writings, while von Christ assigns them to the third Christian century, and thinks that they show the influence of neo-Platonism. To affirm that they influenced New

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Testament usage would be hazardous, but they perhaps throw some light on the direction in which thought was moving in New Testament times.

The Hermetica, otherwise known as The Corpus Hermeticum, The Lost Wisdom of the Pharaohs, or The Divine Pymander is a collection of texts attributed to Hermes Trismegistus (Greek god Hermes and Egyptian god Thoth -- Trismegistus for "The Thrice-Greatest") which brought forth the principles of the Hermetics with eighteen treaties/tracts. The book is often divided into two main categories: The technical (astrology, medicine and pharmacology, alchemy, and magic) and the religio-philosophical (anthropology, cosmology, theology). The Hermetica, and Hermeticism from it, claims that there is One true theology of the world, and said theology is the Root and Source. It presents a tautology to God Itself, that the Source is Source Itself, Source "containeth every number, but is contained by none; engendereth every number, but is engendered by no other one." The Hermetica presents that past all our mullings over different gods, there is Source Itself behind all religions. While a lot of The Hermetica is presented as gospel, it is mainly a discourse on principles concerning a hermetic philosophy. It remains a source of continuous, unfolding interpretations. The beauty of this work is not in its rigidity, but its fluidness to be open to new interpretations, which has solidified its staying power for centuries.

Discover how the wisdom and philosophy of Hermes Trismegistus and Hermeticism can be applied to modern life in this beginner-friendly guide to the Hermetic principles.

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Hermes Trismegistus is believed to be one of the founders of philosophy, and his teachings can be connected to Stoicism, Platonism, esotericism, the Enlightenment, and more. The Little Book of Hermetic Principles delves into seven fundamental truths attributed to Hermes and teaches readers how to incorporate these principles into their own life, including: -The Principle of Mentalism and the power of the mind -The Principle of Correspondence: as above, so below -The Principle of Vibration and the power of energy -And more from The Kybalion. Perfect for beginners, this little book breaks down timeless wisdom into easily consumable chapters, and gives actionable tips on how to change one's own life for the better according to the various Hermetic principles. With overviews of The Corpus Hermeticum, The Emerald Tablet, The Divine Pymander, and more, readers will be able to gain perspective on Hermetic teachings beyond the seven principles. Plus, sections on astrology, magic, and alchemy will explore Hermes' more mystical teachings. This the definitive guide for anyone interested in learning more about Hermeticism and its applications in modern life. Highly acclaimed new translation of the Hermetica, the only English version based on reliable texts.

Paperback edition of the recent translation of the esoteric masterpiece, including the first English translation of The Definitions of Hermes Trismegistus to Asclepius • A resource for scholars and religious seekers alike • The Definitions of Hermes Trismegistus to Asclepius provides new insights into the actual workings of the gnostic

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spiritual path The Corpus Hermeticum, a powerful fusion of Greek and Egyptian thought, is one of the cornerstones of the Western esoteric tradition. A collection of short philosophical treatises, it was written in Greek between the first and third centuries C.E. and translated into Latin during the Renaissance by the great scholar and philosopher Marsilio Ficino. These treatises were central to the spiritual work of hermetic societies in Late Antique Alexandria (200-700 C.E.) and aimed to awaken gnosis, the direct realization of the unity of the individual and the Supreme. In addition to this new translation of The Corpus Hermeticum, which seeks to reflect the inspirational intent of the original, The Way of Hermes includes the first English translation of the recently rediscovered manuscript of The Definitions of Hermes Trismegistus to Asclepius, a collection of aphorisms used by the hermetic student to strengthen the mind during meditation. With the proper mental orientation, a state of pure perception can be achieved in which the true face of God appears. This document is of enormous value to the contemporary student of gnostic studies for its insights into the actual workings of this spiritual path.

The Corpus Hermeticum are the core documents of the Hermetic tradition. Dating from early in the Christian era, they were mistakenly dated to a much earlier period by Church officials up until the 15th century. Because of this, they were allowed to survive and we seen as an early precursor to what was to be Christianity. We know today that they were, in fact, from the early Christian era, and came out of the turbulent religious

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seas of Hellenic Egypt.

The Asclepius is one of two philosophical books ascribed to the legendary sage of Ancient Egypt, Hermes Trismegistus, who was believed in classical and renaissance times to have lived shortly after Moses. The Greek original, lost since classical times, is thought to date from the 2nd or 3rd century AD. However, a Latin version survived, of which this volume is a translation. Like its companion, the Corpus Hermeticum (or The Way of Hermes), the Asclepius describes the most profound philosophical questions in the form of a conversation about secrets: the nature of the One, the role of the gods, and the stature of the human being. Not only does this work offer spiritual guidance, but it is also a valuable insight into the minds and emotions of the Egyptians in ancient and classical times. Many of the views expressed also reflect Gnostic beliefs which passed into early Christianity.

The Emerald Tablet is purported to be a fourteen step instruction manual for the Alchemical process of turning ordinary metals like lead into something much more valuable, like gold. If you can decipher the meaning, that is. Over the centuries, many have tried. I believe the fourteen statements of the Emerald Tablet to be a symbolic guide to a far greater treasure...Legend has it that this guide was written by Hermes Trismegistus, an ancient Egyptian philosopher whose discoveries were said to have transformed him, through knowledge of this world, into a god among men, so to speak. The Egyptians thought so highly of him that they equated him with their god Thoth (see front cover) and the Greeks, in similar fashion, equated him with their god Mercury. What is the goal of the Emerald Tablet, as transmitted to us by Hermes through the fourteen cryptic statements? To transform those of us who can decipher its meaning into a higher level of human consciousness. To transform the

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reader, through knowledge, into what the Egyptians would have called a god among men."This world is a holographic unity that repeats itself in an endless, infinite continuum in every direction forever."

From the sands of Alexandria via the Renaissance palaces of the Medicis, to our own times, this spiritual adventure story traces the profound influence of Hermes Trismegistus -- the 'thrice-great one', as he was often called -- on the western mind. For centuries his name ranked among the most illustrious of the ancient world. Considered by some a contemporary of Moses and a forerunner of Christ, this almost mythical figure arose in fourth century BC Alexandria, from a fusion of the Egyptian god Thoth and the Greek god Hermes. Master of magic, writing, science, and philosophy, Hermes was thought to have walked with gods and be the source of the divine wisdom granted to man at the dawn of time. Gary Lachman has written many books exploring ancient traditions for the modern mind. In *The Quest for Hermes Trismegistus*, he brings to life the mysterious character of this great spiritual guide, exposing the many theories and stories surrounding him, and revitalizing his teachings for the modern world. Through centuries of wars, conquests and religious persecutions, the fragile pages of the teachings of Hermes Trismegistus have still survived. This is a book for all thinkers and enquirers who want to recover that lost knowledge and awaken a shift in human consciousness.

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