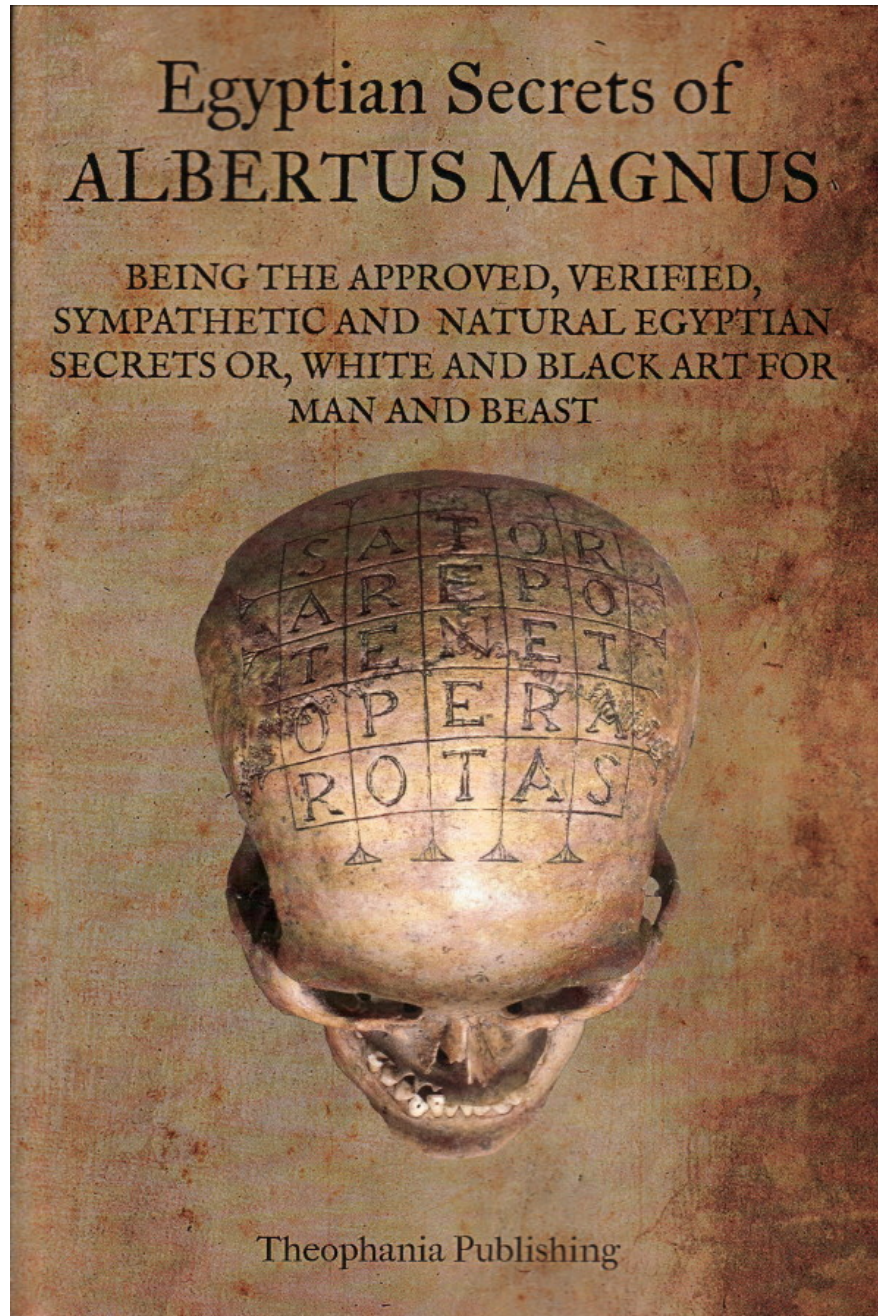


# The Exile's Research Articles

My review comments about the book:

Egyptian Secrets of Albertus Magnus



Theophania Publishing

On Wednesday, December 3, 2014, 1:56 PM, I finished reading this book, I then looked out the window and see it is raining out there.

As I was reading the book, I took notes of certain mentioning of names or events that already have a date or than I can through research put a date on.

There were very few entries in the book that could be datable.

It is already known that Albertus Magnus was most likely not the author of this book and you can see from below some of the datable stuff occurred long after his death.

From Wikipedia:

Albertus Magnus, O.P. (before 1200 – November 15, 1280), also known as Albert the Great and Albert of Cologne, is a Catholic saint. He was a German Dominican friar and a Catholic bishop. He was known during his lifetime as doctor universals and doctor expertus and, late in his life, the term magnus was appended to his name.



Albertus Magnus - photograph of a print on the internet

Some indications of the origin of this book and where it may have come from is mentioned by Joseph H. Peterson the editor of the online version of the book.

From the online version:

"This little Silesian spell-book seems to have first appeared "in Braband" with a second expanded edition printed in Cologne in 1725. [PEG, p. 41] It is clear from the contents that this collection has nothing to do with the great Dominican scholar Albertus Magnus (ca 1193-1280). Neither does it have anything to do with Egypt, but rather "Egyptian" is used to refer to Gypsies -- more properly the Roma -- based on the mistaken belief that this diverse ethnic group originated in Egypt. It's connection with actual lore of the Roma is also tenuous, and "Egyptian" is used more as a generic term for "magic". (In exactly the same way "Magic" originally meant "of the Magi" referred to the Median tribe and later the Zoroastrian priesthood, but was eventually used generically to refer to Eastern wise men or wizards.)

According to Will-Erich Peuckert, the language and use of idioms point to an origin in the Swabian-Alemannic region. (PEG, pp. 43-44.)

The German title reads *Egyptische Geheimnisse für Menschen und Vieh*. The edition I have used was printed in Allentown, 1869. The English edition has no date."

Note:

The book, *Egyptian Secrets of Albertus Magnus*, that I have is from Theophania Publishing. This book was published by others and there are at least one transcribed and placed in the internet.

The page numberings may not be the same in these various versions.

## **Part I: Events or people from the time of Albertus Magnus' life time or before.**

### **Page 40 ~ Person born 1143 died 1191**

Powerful prayer, whereby one may protect himself against bullet and sword, against visible and invisible enemies, or all possible evil and dangers.

"Count Philip of Flanders had a subject who had forfeited his life; and as the Count wanted to have the delinquent executed, no executioner was able to perform the act. No sword would cut his head off. This astonished the count, and he spoke thus: How shall I divine this? Tell me how this comes to pass, and I will pardon thee....."

From Wikipedia:

Philip of Alsace (1143 – 1 August 1191) was count of Flanders from 1168 to 1191. He succeeded his father Thierry of Alsace.

The above was the only item that could be datable and that could have been mentioned by Albertus Magnus.

All the following datable items in part II below have occurred long after the death of Albertus Magnus. So it is no way that they could be credited to Albertus Magnus.

The bulk of the information in the book is not datable. Some of the ones that seems archaic could possibly came from Abertus Magnus.

It is possible that centuries ago someone had a notebook with some of the notations of Albertus Magnus and has added to it from stuff that he heard of the day. Then the notebook gets passed down the family of the originator of the notebook and they have added more notations to it.

Then the notebook becomes known a Grimoire, a book of magic spells and invocations.

## **Part II: Events or people from after the lifetime of Albertus Magnus.**

### **Page 216 ~ An event taken place in 1203**

Another Remedy for too much Gall.

"In the year 1203 the bilious fever raged in a certain place, when it happened that a man traveling with a jug of brandy, entered a stable and poured some brandy into a glass, and spoke thus: Good morning, ye brethren, your health, ye brothers, and drank the brandy all up, and gave to every animal of this brandy till the jug was emptied. His cattle was thus saved, while all the other stock in town died. Pro-batum."

### **Page 20 ~ Person, born 1493 died 1541**

Secret Remedy of the Great Theophrastus Paracelsus for healing cancer

"This celebrated recipe is composed as follows: When a human being takes hold with his right hand of a live mole, and keeps the mole so long with a tight grip until it dies, such a hand obtains by dint of this miraculous proceeding, such marvelous power, that cancer boils, repeatedly rubbed, by moving up and down with this hand will break open, cease to form again, and entirely vanish."

From Wikipedia:

Paracelsus born Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, 11 November or 17 December 1493 – 24 September 1541) was a Swiss German Renaissance physician, botanist, alchemist, astrologer, and general occultist.

He founded the discipline of toxicology. He is also known as a revolutionary for insisting upon using observations of nature, rather than looking to ancient texts, in open and radical defiance of medical practice of his day. He is also credited for giving zinc its name, calling it zincum. Modern psychology often also credits him for being the first to note that some diseases are rooted in psychological illness.

His personality was stubborn and independent. He grew progressively more frustrated and bitter as he became more embattled as a reformer.

### **Page 224 - 225 ~ An event taken place in 1511**

Remedy. against the Biting of Rabid Dogs.

"The St. Petersburg Miscellaneous Essays for the Science of Pathology, volume of 1511, relates the following: Morachetti, operator in a hospital in Moscow, who, while sojourn-ing in the province of Ukrain, was requested one day to ren-der medical aid to fifteen persons, all of whom had been bit-ten by a mad dog. While he was preparing for the necessary arrangements, there appeared a committee composed of sev-eral old persons, who came to beseech the doctor to permit a certain peasant to attend to the unfortunate patients, since this peasant had obtained a great celebrity for many years, by his successful healing of hydrophobia."

### **Page 26 ~ An event taken place in 1618 - 1648**

A secret and curious piece of marvel, to discern in a mirror what an enemy designs at the distance of three miles or more.

"Obtain a good plain looking glass, as large as you please, and have it framed on three sides only; upon the left side it should be left open.

Such a glass must be held toward the direction where the enemy is existing and you will be able to discern all his markings, maneuverings, his doings and workings.

Was effectually used during the thirty years' war."

From Wikipedia:

The Thirty Years' War was a series of wars in Central Europe between 1618–1648. It was one of the most destructive conflicts in European history, and one of the longest.

Initially a war between Protestant and Catholic states in the fragmenting Holy Roman Empire, it gradually developed into a more general conflict involving most of the great powers of Europe, becoming less about religion and more a continuation of the France–Habsburg rivalry for European political pre-eminence.

### **Page 57 ~ An event taken place on June 1714**

An approved Method to turn conflagrations and epidemics to usefulness.

"The following is the invention of a Gypsy King of Egypt, who confessed Christianity. Anno 1714, on the 10th day of June, there were executed, in the kingdom of Prussia, six gypsies, by suffering death on the gallows; the seventh of them, however, who was a man of eighty years, was con-demned to be beheaded on the 16th of the same month. But a conflagration taking place, meantime, turned to good luck for the aged man.

He was liberated, and taken to the scene of the fire, for the purpose of having him try his arts and mysterious workings. What he accomplished, to the great astonishment of all present, he stayed the conflagration, by a miracle, within the brief period of a quarter of an hour; and, for this deed, he was pardoned, and entirely liberated. Such was approved by the royal President, Government and the Superintendent General at Koenigsberg, and made public in print.

First: printed at Koenigsberg, Prussia, by Alexander Bauman, Anno 1715."

### **Page 56-57 ~ Newspaper article, dated 10 Sept 1810**

Remedy for the Hydrophobia

"The "Swabian Mercury," a German daily, printed at Stuttgart, Germany, contains in No. 181, Monday, September 10, 1810, the following article, with, regard to hydrophobia, which deserves to be reproduced and embodied into this book:

"The County-Physician, Dr. Schaller, in Baireuth, has re-cently performed a very successful cure, at the country seat of the Master of the Royal Forest, Baron de

Hardenberg in Karolinenreuth. The doctor has successfully restored to her wonted health a four-year-old girl, who was bitten by a mad dog....."

**Sources:**

1. The Egyptian Secrets of Albertus Magnus, by Theophania Publishing. My copy of the book. Finished reading on, December 3, 2014 Wednesday 1:56 PM.
2. The Egyptian Secrets of Albertus Magnus. Online at <http://www.esotericarchives.com/moses/egyptian.htm>. This edition copyright 2006 by Joseph H Peterson. Searched December 2014.
3. About Albertus Magnus from Wikipedia. Searched December 2014.
4. Image of a print of Albertus Magnus. German photograph on [fineartamerica.com](http://fineartamerica.com). Searched August 16, 2015 Sunday 5:12 PM.
5. About Paracelsus from Wikipedia. Searched December 2014.
6. About the The Thirty Years' War. Searched December 2014.
7. Image from Camille Flammarion's 1888 book L'atmosphère: météorologie populaire. Searched August 16, 2015 Sunday 6:14 PM.

Researched and compiled by William Wallworth

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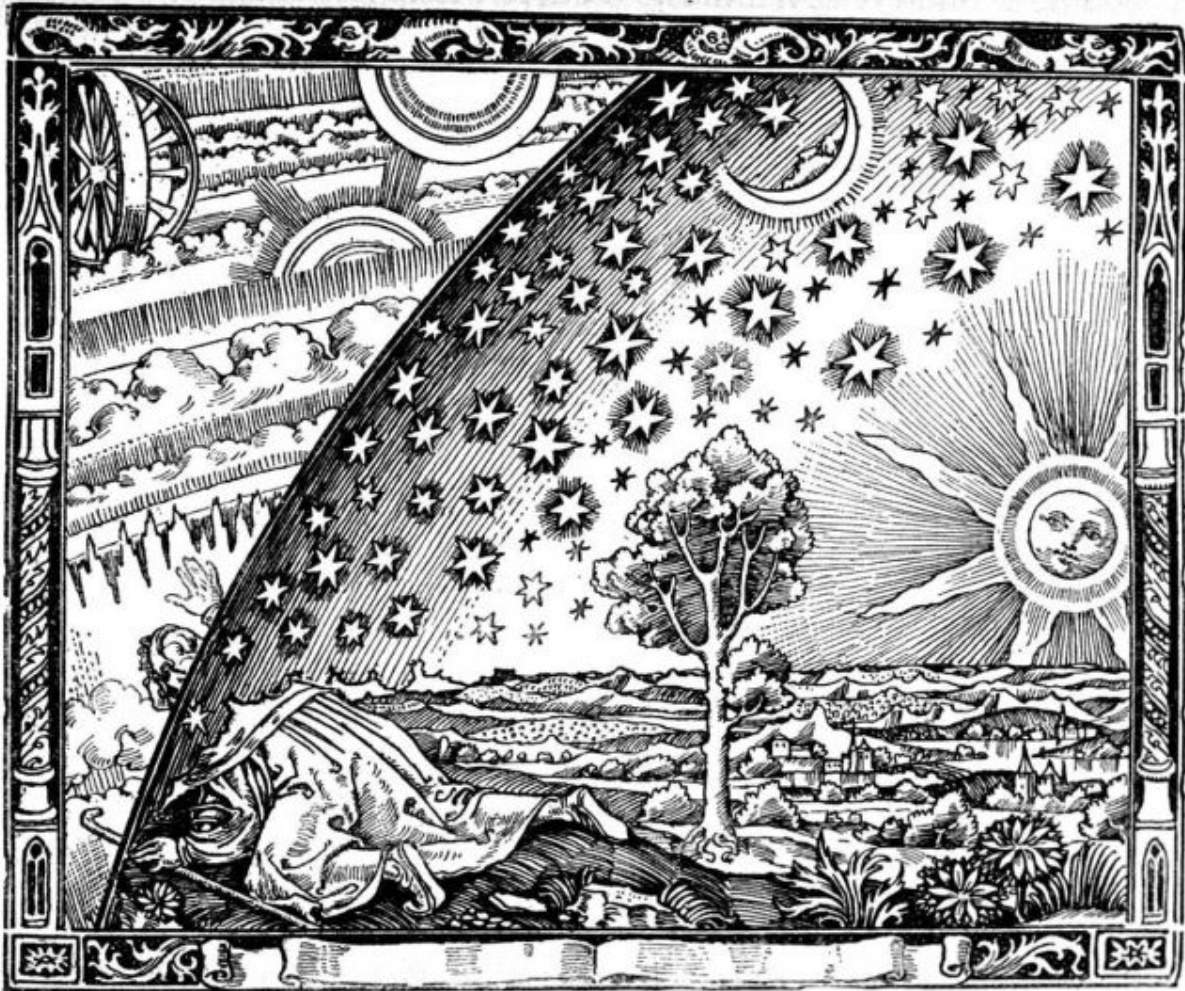


Illustration by an unknown artist. First appeared in Camille Flammarion's 1888 book  
L'atmosphère: Météorologie Populaire