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## Alchemical Books Of Hermes Trismegistus B

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The Emerald Tablet, the Corpus Hermeticum, and the Journey through the Seven Spheres  
Hermetic Philosophy and Alchemy  
A Suggestive Inquiry into the Hermetic Mystery  
Secrets of the Mystics, Occultism, Alchemy and Hermeticism  
The Perfect Discourse of Hermes Trismegistus  
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The Teachings of Hermes Trismegistus  
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The Divine Pymander and the Emerald Tablets of Thoth Hermes Trismegistus  
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A Study of The Hermetic Philosophy of Ancient Egypt and Greece  
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Mysticism  
A History and Evaluation of the Western Hermetic Tradition  
Including the Commentary of Hortulanus  
Gold: Israel Regardie's Lost Book of Alchemy  
To Which Is Added, a Singular Commentary Upon the First Book of Hermes, the Most Ancient of Philosophers  
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The Emerald Tablet of Hermes  
New Translations of The Corpus Hermeticum and The Definitions of Hermes Trismegistus to Asclepius  
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The Emerald Tablet of Hermes  
30 Days of Lessons with Hermes Trismegistus  
The Smaragdine Table, Or Tabula Smaragdina  
The Hermetica

**PITTS MOSHE**

*The Emerald Tablet, the Corpus Hermeticum, and the Journey through the Seven Spheres* Cornell University Press

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. 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 Pyramider, 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.

**Hermetic Philosophy and Alchemy** Jazzybee Verlag  
Hermesthe fascinating, mercurial messenger of the gods, eloquent revealer of hidden wisdom, and guardian of occult knowledge has played a central role in the development of esotericism in the West. Drawing upon many rare books and manuscripts, this highly illustrated work explores the question of where Hermes Trismegistus came from, how he came to be a patron of the esoteric traditions, and how the figure of Hermes has remained lively and inspiring to our own day.

**A Suggestive Inquiry into the Hermetic Mystery** Bristol Classical Press

Alchemy is the art of transformation. At its simplest, the alchemist turns base metals into gold. However, this is only one dimension

of alchemy—at a more sophisticated level the alchemist's "base metal" is symbolic of himself that needs to be worked upon and the "gold" produced is the alchemist himself in his or her quest to perfect his own nature. In short, true alchemy is a discipline involving physical, psychological and spiritual work aimed at producing wholeness and enlightenment. From the origins of alchemy, both reputed and documented, Cherry Gilchrist's lively and sympathetic narrative takes the reader from the alchemical interests of the ancient Egyptians to the flowering of alchemy in the 17th century. She also elucidates the complexities of alchemical symbolism and examines the ways in which alchemy has developed in the 20th century.

*Secrets of the Mystics, Occultism, Alchemy and Hermeticism* CreateSpace

A Suggestive Inquiry into the Hermetic Mystery is a book written by Mary Anne Atwood, first published in 1850. The book was written at the request of her father, who shared the author's interests in hermeticism and spirituality. However, when he read it after publication, and upon discovering it revealed some hermetic secrets, he bought up the remaining copies and burnt them.

**The Perfect Discourse of Hermes Trismegistus** Cambridge University Press

The The Emerald Tablet of Hermes & Kybalion 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 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 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 Seven Golden Chapters of Hermes** Courier Corporation  
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The Teachings of Hermes Trismegistus Bloomsbury Publishing  
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 Quest For Hermes Trismegistus* Oxford University Press  
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.

*The Divine Pymander and the Emerald Tablets of Thoth Hermes Trismegistus* Red Wheel/Weiser

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 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

**The Divine Pymander** Llewellyn Worldwide

Four manuscripts in one book: *Mysticism: Unlocking the Path of the Mystic and Embracing Mystery and Intuition Through Meditation* *Occultism: The Ultimate Guide to the Occult, Including Magic, Divination, Astrology, Witchcraft, and Alchemy* *Alchemy: Unlocking Secrets of an Ancient Mystical Science* *Hermeticism: The Ultimate Guide to Understanding the Hermetica, Kybalion, and Hermetic Principles* In part one, you will: Learn about the remarkable journey of mysticism from ancient times until now. Discover your aura and what it says about you. See where each chakra is in your body and understand its importance. Discover how you can work with energy to heal, bless, and protect yourself. Enhance your psychic abilities with simple daily practices. Discover your powerful third eye and how to unlock it for faster manifestations and ultimate psychic power. Uncover the truth about the Laws of Attraction. Harness your sexual energy to make your wildest desires come true. Learn how to experience astral projection and grow your spiritual powers beyond anything you've ever seen. In part two, you will: Learn the history of the occult and discover the culprits responsible for all the lies and

misinformation surrounding it. Discover the wonderful world of Wicca and how you can get started on this path right away. Find out if you're a natural witch. Learn basic witchcraft terminology that you need to know. Understand what to expect from a coven. Get eye-opening information on the "tools of the craft" and how you can use them. Discover the amazing value in the Book of Shadows and Grimoires and how to start, keep, and take care of yours. Learn how to use the potent magic locked in crystals. Unearth the truth about waking your psychic powers. Learn how to craft your very own spells, just like an experienced Wiccan would. In part three, you will: Learn what alchemy is and the principles that govern it Investigate the basics of modern alchemy and its focus on self-transformation Discover the four alchemical elements, their symbols, and the roles they play Explore the seven alchemical metals and their corresponding planets See examples of herbal alchemy and the plants and herbs known to contain specific planetary metals Find detailed and easy herbal alchemy recipes Master the art of how to transform yourself into a modern and effective alchemist Learn how to be a powerful alchemist In part four, you will: Learn what Hermeticism is, and its founder Discover everything you need to know about Hermes Trismegistus Explore Kybalion and what it contains Uncover the basics of the Hermetic philosophy and its history Understand the meaning of All Find a full chapter on each of the seven principles of Hermeticism Investigate how you can use the principles to transform your life for the better Get this book now and discover a brand-new start in your mystical life.

The Corpus Hermeticum General Books

THE DIVINE PYMANDER AND THE EMERALD TABLETS OF THOTH HERMES TRISMEGISTUS: Including the Glory of the World, the Table of Paradise. the Science of the Philosophers Stone and the Alchemical Catechism

**The Emerald Tablet of Hermes & The Kybalion** Quick Time Press

In this book, the beginner Hermetic student is introduced to ancient concepts passed down from Thoth, also known to the Greeks as Hermes Trismegistus, as it applies to modern life. Through 30 days of lessons, Hermes takes the reader on a journey of self-discovery and transformation in a series of lessons and exercises that help the reader connect to the wisdom of the four elements, and the origins of Western spiritual

traditions. Christopher Scribner is a dedicated scribe living in the West Village of New York City. A Hermetic practitioner with roots in Theosophy and Freemasonry, he appreciates the resonance of Thoth's message as a means of renewal for the modern world today.

**Hermetic Philosophy and Creative Alchemy** Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

"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 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.

*A Study of The Hermetic Philosophy of Ancient Egypt and Greece* Floris Books

The Emerald Tablet—an ancient document that contains the essence of the alchemical teachings—has had an important

influence on many Western spiritual and religious traditions. Ostensibly concerned with turning base metals into gold, alchemy was in fact dedicated to transforming the lead of self into the gold of spirit. This brilliant history of alchemy traces its sources back to ancient Egypt, and presents alchemy as a useful, practical system of self-transformation. Each of the seven steps of alchemical transformation is explained, with hands-on techniques and exercises, treating alchemy as a living discipline for achieving a spiritual awakening.

**A Study of the Hermetic Philosophy of Ancient Egypt and Greece** BookRix

Purchase of this book includes free trial access to [www.million-books.com](http://www.million-books.com) where you can read more than a million books for free. This is an OCR edition with typos. Excerpt from book: CHAPTER III THE EARLY ALCHEMISTS The origin of alchemy undoubtedly is to be sought for in remote antiquity, as mythical tradition reveals the sources from which the belief in the transmutation of metals was nourished, and the primary historical sources are rare and obscure. However, it appears that alchemy was pursued as a secret science, held in honor, among the Egyptians, Chaldeans and other nations. The almost universal tradition among alchemists is that their art was first cultivated among the Egyptians; and when it is recalled that ancient Egypt was a country where the chemical art was widely practiced, it is not surprising that the earliest records of alchemy are to be found there. Clement of Alexandria states that the knowledge of the art was confined to the priests, who were prohibited to communicate it to any but the heir-apparent to the throne and to such among the priestly caste as were virtuous and wise; and Plutarch mentions that the strictest secrecy was observed. It would seem that the art of alchemy was especially cultivated at Memphis, and Ptah-mer, the high priest of Memphis, was so great an adept that he was said to be familiar with all things. The first dominant personality with which the origin of alchemy is associated is that of Hermes Trismegistus, and the alchemists acknowledge him as one of the earliest masters, if not the originator of their creed and craft. This Hermes, some assert, is identical with Canaan, the son of Ham, and the name is synonymous with the old Egyptian godhead Thoth, which, when endowed with the serpent-staff as the symbol of wisdom, was compared by the Grecians with their Hermes. Hermes Trismegistus was said to be the author of twenty

thousand or more books, which probably indicates that, as the god of letters, all books w...

**Mysticism** BEYOND BOOKS HUB

Hermes Trismegistus, or thrice-greatest Hermes, may have been the author of a number of Alchemical texts. Some speculate that he was a mythical creation from a combination of the Greek god Hermes and the Egyptian god Thoth. The writings attributed to Hermes had a decisive effect on the Renaissance. Perhaps the most famous work attributed to Hermes is "The Emerald Tablet" that includes the passage: That that which is Above is like that which is Below and that which is Below is like that which is Above, to accomplish the Miracle of Unity. Francis Barrett states in his book *The Magus*, "HERMES Trismegistus, (who was the author of the divine Pymander and some other books, ) lived some time before Moses. He received the name of Trismegistus, or Mercurius ter Maximus, i. e. thrice greatest Intelligencer, because he was the first intelligencer who communicated celestial and divine knowledge to mankind by writing." Hans Nintzel considered *The Golden Work* an essential source for the student of Alchemy. Also included in the Volume is the valuable work, "Hermes Unveiled" by Cyliani. This was offered as a separate manuscript by Hans, but in itself it is too short to be printed as a standalone book.

**A History and Evaluation of the Western Hermetic Tradition** Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

The Corpus Hermeticum Hermes Trismegistus Translated by G.R.S. Mead 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. The fifteen tractates of the Corpus Hermeticum, along with the Perfect Sermon or Asclepius, are the foundation documents of the Hermetic tradition. Written by unknown authors in Egypt sometime before the end of the third century C.E., they were part of a once substantial literature attributed to the mythic figure of Hermes Trismegistus, a Hellenistic fusion of the Greek god Hermes and the Egyptian god Thoth. This literature came out of the same religious and philosophical ferment that produced Neoplatonism, Christianity, and the diverse collection of teachings usually lumped together

under the label "Gnosticism" a ferment which had its roots in the impact of Platonic thought on the older traditions of the Hellenized East. There are obvious connections and common themes linking each of these traditions, although each had its own answer to the major questions of the time. The treatises we now call the Corpus Hermeticum were collected into a single volume in Byzantine times, and a copy of this volume survived to come into the hands of Lorenzo de Medici's agents in the fifteenth century. Marsilio Ficino, the head of the Florentine Academy, was pulled off the task of translating the dialogues of Plato in order to put the Corpus Hermeticum into Latin first. His translation saw print in 1463, and was reprinted at least twenty-two times over the next century and a half.

*Including the Commentary of Hortulanus* Lynn Osburn

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.

Gold: Israel Regardie's Lost Book of Alchemy Cornell University Press

*The Kybalion: A Study of the Hermetic Philosophy of Ancient Egypt and Greece* is a book originally published in 1908 by New Thought author William Walker Atkinson under the pseudonym "The Three Initiates". This book is not exactly *The Kybalion* itself, it is more of a critical interpretation by Atkinson on hermetic philosophy. As such, it should be read with this in mind that it is not an authoritative hermetic text, but one only dedicated to Hermes Trismegistus. *The Kybalion* presents seven universal principles it proposes to be the Seven Hermetic Principles: Mentalism, Correspondence, Vibration, Polarity, Rhythm, Cause and Effect, and Gender. These principles are essentially explications of cycles, and before these principles is the notion of the primacy of mind as the cause of All (philosophical mentalism). This idea of mentalism is inspired by what is written about the Mind in *The Hermetica*. Coinciding with Spiritualism, New Thought, and Theosophy, the book became very popular in New Age movements, particularly with its notion of spiritual and mental alchemy. *The Kybalion* is a text which must be read with this in mind, while it is an interpretation of hermetic philosophy, it is in part still a relic of its time. Its influence cannot be understated, and the need to read it critically cannot be overstated.

*To Which Is Added, a Singular Commentary Upon the First Book of Hermes, the Most Ancient of Philosophers* Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

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 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.

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