The DEMON DICTIONARY

VOL. 1 ONE

Know your enemy.
Learn his strategies.
DEFEAT HIM!

KIMBERLY DANIELS

Best-selling author of *CLEAN HOUSE, STRONG HOUSE*

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How to Use This Book

WELCOME TO VOLUME one of *The Demon Dictionary*, your essential resource for understanding the terms, names, people, and places that relate to demons, occult activity, and cultic culture.

Rather than compiling one long A to Z list, Kimberly Daniels has organized *The Demon Dictionary* into topical chapters to help you better understand what type of demonic spirit you are researching. Within each chapter you will find an alphabetical listing of terminology and corresponding explanations.

Begin your study by referring to the table of contents to narrow your search by category, and then turn to the appropriate chapter to look up a specific term and discover its definition.

Whether your experience and understanding of how to deal with demons is at the beginning stages or a more advanced level, prepare to be surprised by the content of this book. We believe it contains information that has never been published before. We hope that this comprehensive, must-have reference guide becomes a powerful tool in your arsenal to expose and defeat the works of darkness.

—THE EDITORS

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PRELUDE

Walking Circumspectly and Not as Fools

WE CANNOT DENY that we have to deal with evil in life. There are two roads of life in the spirit. John 10:10 describes these roads:

> The thief does not come except to steal, and to kill, and to destroy. I have come that they may have life, and that they may have it more abundantly.
>
> 1. On one road the devil comes to steal, kill, and destroy.
>
> 2. On the other road Jesus came to give us life. This word "life" is *zoe*, and it means, "the God kind of life" or "abundant life."

Third John 2–3 (KJV) is the foundational scripture for this truth. It says:

> Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth. For I rejoiced greatly, when the brethren came and testified of the truth that is in thee, even as thou walkest in the truth.

Notice in both of the passages listed above there is great *potential*. In other words, *abundant life* and *prosperity* for believers are not necessarily automatic. They are not laid out on a silver platter for us. This is why faith without works is dead.

We have heard numerous sermons on *gaining the world and losing your soul*. I would like to expound a little more on this passage of Scripture in 3 John 2–3. The key word is *prospereth*. Notice that just as John 10:10 warns that believers "may have life," this passage says we "may prosper." Abundant life and prosperity will not fall out of the sky and hit us on the head just because we repeat the sinner's prayer.

The Greek word for "prospereth," which is *euodoo*, means, "to get help on the road, to succeed in business affairs and to have a prosperous journey." In other words, God knows that while we are walking by faith it will not be easy, and *euodoos* promises us *help on the way*. Glory to God! This is the help that we need because we are not perfect, and we will make mistakes in life. This is when

the goodness and mercy following us down the road comes into play. I call it *the blessed road of the promise*.

The word *euodoo* can be broken down into two parts:

1. *Eu* (Strong's #2095)—To be good or "well done"

2. *Hodos* (Strong's #3598)—To be on a road of progress or on track or en route on a prosperous journey, natural path, or course of conduct

To sum it up, even if you are having some challenges in life, prosperity will be your friend if you are on the right road—the road to the promise. This path will be natural to you with no struggle and will demand a lifestyle or course of conduct that will please God. Also, when all is said and done, you will have gained not only the wealth and riches of the world, but also eternal blessedness that will allow you to stand before God in the end and hear, "Well done, My faithful servant!" You will not gain the world but lose your soul.

Be encouraged if you have messed up; as long as you *'fess up*, you will be *blessed up*. There is no condemnation for those who are in Jesus. As long as we stay on the right road in life, and fear provoking the destiny angel that goes before us, *we will prosper*!

In the meantime we must have a good working knowledge of the fact that good and evil do exist. In the occult world the name for "good and evil" is *yin yang*, and it is based on the principle that both realms really exist. To believe that there are only angels is a false doctrine, and to focus only on demons is a dangerous obsession. God is the Creator of all! It is a principle that is hard for many to come to grips with, but God created the devil. The devil is a created being; God is the Creator of everything that exists. No matter how much evil is in the world, the power of God is greater. No matter what things look like in the world we live in today, *God is in charge*, and He has the last word. He is the Alpha and the Omega.

Peter sums it up:

> Be well balanced (temperate, sober of mind), be vigilant and cautious at all times; for that enemy of yours, the devil, roams around like a lion roaring [in fierce hunger], seeking someone to seize upon and devour. Withstand him; be firm in faith [against his onset—rooted, established, strong, immovable, and determined], knowing that the same (identical) sufferings are appointed to your brotherhood (the whole body of Christians) throughout the world. And after you have suffered a little while, the God of all grace [Who imparts all blessing and favor], Who has called you to His [own] eternal glory in Christ Jesus, will Himself complete and make you what you ought to be, establish and ground you securely, and strengthen, and settle you. To Him be the dominion (power, authority, rule) forever and ever. Amen (so be it).

—1 Peter 5:8–11, amp

Six Important Points

1. Be well balanced. We must know that both good and evil exist.

2. Be vigilant and cautious at all times. We must watch as well as pray. In watching, we must know what to look for. Our spiritual discerners must be sharpened to welcome the presence of God and to ward off the counterfeits. There are many false prophets and antichrists in the land. Remember that the counterfeits come as angels of light, looking like the real thing. Also, for everything God has, the devil has a counterfeit. He takes the things of God and perverts them.

3. The devil is your enemy. If you were created in God's image, make it personal . . . he hates you.

4. He roams throughout the earth looking for the ignorant, the weak, the unbelieving, or the rebellious to swallow whole and totally annihilate.

5. Faith comes by hearing the Word of God and knowing the truth. Once you are rooted and grounded in the truth, the deceptions, lies, and onsets of the devil cannot move you from your firm foundation.

6. Where sin abounds, grace abounds more. No matter how prevalent evil is, Jesus has all power—*forever!*

First Peter 5 describes an enemy that "walks about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." This word "devour" is *kata-pino* in the Greek, and it means, "to swallow whole." To spiritually swallow a person *whole* is one of the greatest witchcraft attacks against a human being. It is a common practice in Santeria and Yoruba witchcraft. It means to destroy every area of a person's life that God called to prosper. What are these areas? They can be easily noted by understanding the Hebrew word for salvation—*Yeshua*, "Jesus." Jesus promised the following blessings to those who call upon Him—and the enemy seeks to destroy these blessings and keep the believer from experiencing complete salvation through Jesus:

- Deliverance

- Aid
- Victory
- Prosperity
- Health
- Help
- Welfare

I believe that only through salvation in Jesus Christ can you receive everything needed in life to succeed. The word *salvation* literally means, "Jesus." There *is* power in the name of Jesus! Without Him something will always be missing.

So whom can the devil devour? He can devour anyone who is ignorant of his schemes or devices. Satan can take advantage of us if we are ignorant of his devices (2 Cor. 2:11). The word "devices" is *noema* in the Greek language, and it is defined as: "Literally knowing the mind and disposition of the devil or how he plans, thinks, and operates through darkness."

Ephesians 6:13–14 tells us to put on the whole armor of God to be able to stand against the wiles of the enemy in the evil day. My book *Give It Back!* has an in-depth lesson on the whole armor of God. The word "wiles" is *methodeia* in the Greek, and it is defined as: "The trickery or methods of the enemy as he lies in wait to attack his prey."

So it is clear that:

- The devil has a certain way (method for doing everything).
- He is patient and lies in wait until the moment of opportunity to attack.
- God wants us to know not only the things the devil uses (devices) but also how he uses them (wiles).

The Demon Dictionary gives believers *spiritual secret intelligence* on the devil that goes as far as to reveal *how our enemy thinks*. We cannot know the mind of Christ, but we *can have* the mind of Christ. Through God's Word He gives us insight on how the enemy thinks so that we can be ahead of the game and out-think him. As you read this book, I prophesy that you have the mind of

Christ!

Touch and agree with me by praying this prayer for victory over evil before *The Demon Dictionary* takes you to the school of the Holy Spirit on darkness.

Prayer for Victory Over Evil

Father God, in the name of Your Son, Jesus, I put on the whole armor of God (Eph. 6:13)*:*

The helmet of salvation covers my mind so I that I will maintain my salvation. The breastplate of righteousness covers my heart so that I will have a clean heart and right spirit. The belt of truth covers my loins against the lies of the enemy. My feet are shod with the preparation of the gospel of Jesus Christ so that I will be able to win souls. In one hand I carry the sword of the Spirit, which is my offensive weapon against evil. In the other hand I hold the shield of faith, which is my defense against evil. Everywhere I go, I am praying in the Spirit, speaking mysteries unto God and building up my most holy faith.

I confess what the Word of the Lord declares over my life concerning evil.

• *I will walk circumspectly, not as a fool but as a wise man (woman), redeeming the time because the days are evil* (Eph. 5:15–16).

• *I am blessed when men speak all manner of evil against me falsely* (Matt. 5:11).

• *My communication will never be more than yea or nay so that evil will not come from my mouth* (Matt. 5:37).

• *I renounce all evil that is trying to penetrate my eye gates and ear gates so that my body will not be filled with darkness* (Matt. 6:23).

• *I declare that I am a good tree and I cannot bear evil fruit. My roots are holy and my fruit is holy. This is my pledge of firstfruits unto God* (Matt. 7:17).

• *I renounce the generation of vipers and hypocrites that speak good things but are evil in their hearts* (Matt. 12:34).

• *An evil man brings forth evil things out of evil treasures, but because I am a good man, I bring forth good things out of good treasures* (Matt. 12:35).

• *I do not seek after signs like an evil and adulterous generation* (Matt. 12:35).

• *I cover my thought life with the blood of Jesus; no evil thoughts will be produced from my heart. I will not be defiled* (Matt. 15:19).

• *I will avoid having an evil eye. Evil eyes hate good. I will love what is good and stay away from men who hate good because they have evil eyes* (Matt. 20:15).

• *I am blessed when men hate me to the point of separating themselves from me. When I am reproached and my name is cast out as evil, the blessing will run me down and take me over* (Luke 6:22).

• *People who do evil hate light. Father, release the light so that when I do truth it will come to light and manifest the fact that You have sent me* (John 3:20).

• *Jesus testified that the works of the world are evil. I renounce the evil work of the world. I am a child of the King, heir of God, and a joint heir with Christ* (John 7:7).

• *I separate myself from people who have minds that work evil against my brothers and sisters in the Lord* (Acts 14:2).

• *Antichrist spirits of lust and perversion invent new evil. Father, I separate myself from these spirits so that I will not be a manufacturer of evil. One of the things You hate is a heart that manufactures evil* (Rom. 1:30).

• *I give all people that do evil against me to the Lord. Tribulation and anguish shall come to the souls of men who do evil* (Rom. 2:9).

• *I bind the evil that is always present when I try to do good* (Rom. 7:21).

• *I will hate evil and always cling to that which is good* (Rom. 12:9).

• *I will not do evil for evil...but provide honesty in the sight of all. I will not overcome evil with evil, but shall overcome evil with good* (Rom. 12:17, 21).

• *Father, I pray that You will strengthen me to not do things that will allow my good to be evil spoken of* (Rom. 14:16).

• *I renounce the lust of the eyes that comes with the pride of life. Father, Your Word declares that we should not lust after the things of the world, and I submit my members to that truth* (1 Cor. 10:6).

• *I will not be deceived. I understand that evil communication corrupts good manners. Every habit, addiction, and demonic cycle in my life that has come from evil communication is cauterized to the root by the confession of my mouth through the Word of God* (1 Cor. 15:33).

• *I receive the Lordship of Jesus Christ in my life. He gave Himself for my sins so that I would be delivered from the present evil of the world* (Gal. 1:4).

• *God has redeemed the time, because the days are evil. Time is working for me and not against me because of the redemption I receive in Jesus* (Eph. 5:16).

• *I will beware of and separate myself from the evil workers (dogs) of the concision, who mutilate the Word of God for their own good. I am a child of the circumcision* (Phil. 3:2).

• *In the name of Jesus, I vow not to render evil for evil unto any man. Instead I will follow that which is good in my midst and to all men, forever, amen* (1 Thess. 5:15)!

Introduction

WHEN I STARTED to do spiritual warfare, I did not know anyone who did warfare on the level that God was requiring of me. We called devils out of people in a general manner. We did not understand the principles of the strongman or even if demons had names besides *devil* and *Satan*. Over a period of time I began to have supernatural experiences with the other side. God allowed demons to be revealed to me in so many different ways. To sum up my experience, I met the devils that I began to teach on.

I learned the definitions in this introduction through a spiritual journey that the Lord allowed me to go on when I met these spirits twenty years ago. Out of this experience God has graced me to be the author of the material you are about to read—*The Demon Dictionary*.

Many leaders in the church do not want to deal with things that relate to the devil. God is the Creator of everything. He made the angels, and when one of His archangels fell from grace, one-third of the angels in heaven followed him. Because of this there are hordes of devils on the earth, under the earth, under the water, and in the air that hate God and anyone who serves Him. I do not give demons glory or the devil too much attention. On the other hand, believers are commanded to know the wiles of darkness (Eph. 6:11) and to not be ignorant of the devil's devices (2 Cor. 2:11).

Many people are afraid to go to the enemy's camp to take back what he has stolen from them. I dedicate this book to those people. I take pleasure in going to the enemy's camp and bringing this information back to our camp.

The Demon Dictionary will build your spiritual vocabulary, equip you with ammunition for the weapons of your warfare, and bring light to areas of your life that the enemy wants to remain dark. This light represents revelation. A lot of information in this dictionary deals with the occult. The word *occult* means, "secret." Many people are kept in bondage because of secrets. This dictionary is a powerful resource for everyone; surely every believer should have a copy in his or her library.

May the blessings of the Lord run you down and take you over as you study this dictionary.

Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions you will find in the remaining pages of this introduction are the first terms with which I became familiar when God called me into a deliverance ministry. I include them here so you can see how the Lord begins to prepare us for spiritual warfare when He calls us to this special ministry. These basic terms allowed me to confront Satan on his own *turf* and to begin the work of *demon busting* in order to bring freedom to many and to break the hold Satan had over the people to whom God sent me.

African voodoo

Voodoo is practiced in countries all over the world, but it is very prevalent in Haiti. Voodoo combines elements of Roman Catholicism and tribal religions of western Africa (particularly of Benin). Elements of Roman Catholicism in voodoo are the use of candles, bells, crosses, and the practices of baptism and making the sign of the cross. Voodoo cults worship:

- *Bon Dieu* (a term meaning, “good God”)
- Ancestors
- The dead
- Twins (rooted in the veneration of godly twins)
- Spirits called *Loa* (which may vary from cult to cult). During worship the Loa will possess the body of one or more of the practitioners.

astral projection

Astral projection occurs when the physical (gross) body lies dormant and the spirit (astral) body travels or is supernaturally projected. This state takes place through a mediumistic trance; the astral body is a type of ectoplasm (a various luminous substance) that emanates from the body of the traveler. The ectoplasm is considered by spiritualists to be the materialization of the astral body.

bewitchment

To be under the power or influence of the Wicca (witch) through fascination or through the casting of an evil spell or illness. Closely related to enchantment; enchantment is the *act*, but bewitchment is the *effect* of the act on a person.

chant

To monotonously repeat a series of syllables or words.

crystallomancy

Divination by crystal gazing; this induces a type of hypnosis that causes the person to see visions in the crystal. This can be done by the use of water, mirrors, or a transparent object.

hex

A spell that intends to bring on misfortune or to cause failure in every area.

incantation

Phrases or formulas spoken, sung, or chanted as a ritual to send curses.

invocation

The calling forth of demons.

natural man

A natural man is the name occultists use for people who are *deceived by the physical senses* and are prey to erroneous beliefs and not immune to physical disease of the flesh. They can only “walk” by what they see.

omen

A thing or event regarded as a sign of future good or bad luck.

ritual

A service or form of worship for a strongly held belief; the observance of rites, rules, or formalities of organized groups.

spell

To charm or capture the mind of a person to the point of enchantment or fascination; to blind or distract from the truth.

spermatic word

The creative force of the spoken word, which releases seed to reproduce; a word that contains life, the same as a *seedling*.

vex

To irritate, to inflict, or agitate in a petty or nagging way.

wile

A beguiling trick of the enemy.

Description of Spirits in Warfare

Ahab spirit

The spirit that comes upon leadership to cause them to walk in the ways of the ungodly and to turn the hearts of the people toward idolatry; this spirit not only puts up with Jezebel but is also in total agreement with and works with the Jezebel spirit.

antichrist

Any spirit that is antagonistic against the Word or the things of God.

assassination

To cause harm or ruin with the intent to kill. An assassin, usually hired, strikes suddenly and without warning.

beguiling spirit

To mislead by deception; to deprive or cheat; to misrepresent on purpose.

black magic

Magic sent forth for evil purposes, ultimately effective by the conjuring up of demons.

blocking spirit

A stymie or hindering spirit placed in the direct path of the purpose of God to frustrate, irritate, or to make difficult.

candle magic

Working magic with candles of various colors; the color of the candles used to cause special outcomes; usually used with incantations (example: mind-blinding candle).

cantrip

A witch’s trick; in Great Britain it is called *Hocus Pocus*; a cloak of deception or a sleight of the hand.

character assassination

To attack the character of a person through slander and accusation, thereby ruining credibility.

contagious magic

Magic based on the belief that things that once were in contact continue to have an influence on each other after their separation. It is believed that performing the rites of black magic over strings of hair, fingernails, and other personal belongings can harm a person.

The act of cursing objects is called *fetishism,* whereby spirits are assigned and attached to objects, articles of clothing, and so forth. The devil has a counterfeit on the dark side to everything God has on the light side. For example, Paul sent the anointing on cloths to heal and deliver; likewise, Satan does the same to curse.

death spirit

Physical or spiritual death in relationship to man; it came into existence through disobedience in the Garden of Eden.

eavesdropper spirits

A type of familiar spirit that operates through clairaudience (the psychic ability to hear beyond ordinary capacity or experience).

enchantment

To greatly charm through deceptive or counterfeit power; used by magicians through imagery and magnification.

exousia

The power spirits of the demonic rank. They are the FBI and CIA of the demons. They make things happen when everything else fails. All spiritual frontline soldiers must be prepared to stand against an *exousia* attack.

faultfinding spirit

To find scapegoats in persons, places, or things to pass on the shortcomings, sins, or faults of another.

guile

Craftiness, slyness, cunning; taking on the character of Satan when dealing in business and life.

ideation

A fixed idea or obsession.

imagery

Imagery is the production of mental images or sounds through erroneous perception arising from misrepresentation. It is closely related to hallucination, which is mental wandering. Imagery is the foundation of curses sent by witchcraft against the born-again believer. It is only real if we receive it to be so. Jesus really has all power, and Satan has to operate on a counterfeit authority. The devil has been stripped of all power, and it has been given to us.

Jezebel

A spirit that operates by *absolute power*; control and manipulation are its foundation. All that was left of biblical Jezebel after the dogs devoured her were three body parts:

- **Hands**—to stop the work
- **Feet**—to lead the steps
- **Head**—to control the mind

judgments of witches and warlocks

Judgments are intended to bind up the sentencing and ordering of the steps of God's people (by demonic opposition).

ligature

A binding together of a tie or cord. Demons usually operate in groups of three. Ecclesiastes 4:12 says a threefold cord is not quickly broken.

magnification

To make something appear greater than what it really is. When Lucifer rebelled against God, he declared, “I will exalt my throne above the stars of God . . . I will ascend above the height of the clouds; I will be like the Most High” (Isa. 14:13–14). Since that time he roams around like a roaring lion. He comes in like a flood, trying to raise his status and to heighten and intensify his power at any cost. The spirit of magnification puts a magnifying glass on him. In the end God will remove this magnifying glass. As Scripture says, kings will ask, “Is this the man?” (Isa. 14:16).

mental locution

Words spoken to the mind in a strategic style for a specific purpose.

nature spirit

Spirits that cause man to inherit a dependency on the power of nature; almost all ancient gods were personified powers of nature. Witches pray and do sacrifices to the gods of the earth, wind, fire, and water.

potion magic

Liquids, oils, and potions used to cast spells. A popular oil used to make a spouse leave his or her mate is, “Come to Me Oil.” The person who is working the curse wears the oil, and it is supposed to attract the victim being baited.

python

The soothsaying spirit that operated in the woman with the spirit of divination; the python spirit is a well-known enemy of the finances of the children of God. Just like the natural reptile, it slowly squeezes the life out of its victim. One of the main ways to detect the presence of this spirit is when money is allowed to go out, but there are obstacles placed in the way of it coming in. (The python snake does the same with the breathing of its victims in the natural world.)

ruler spirit

Kosmokrator or world ruler, this spirit comes in direct contact with individuals, families, and neighborhoods based on its territorial assignment.

scanner spirits

Spies that travel and transport information through demonic ranks; they are reconnaissance and exploratory spirits.

self-inflicting curse through negative confession

Words spoken out of the will of God that cause life-threatening results.

spirit of Balaam

The spirit of the false prophet; especially prevalent concerning soothsaying gain.

spirit of Cain

The spirit that causes God's people to kill each other off with the root motives of greed, jealousy, and stinginess.

spirit of confusion

A spirit that causes bewilderment and cloudiness so that the truth is not made clear.

spirit of divination

A soothsaying spirit that gives a person supernatural ability to know things about the past, present, and future by demonic influence.

spirit of Korah

A spirit that causes rebellion against leadership with the ultimate goal of mass mutiny.

spirit of litigation

An argumentative spirit that usually has to have the last word or to prove a point; easily drawn to legal battles.

spirit of superstition

Any belief, practice, or rite that depends on magic, chance, or dogma. To believe in luck is to be superstitious. Making a wish with birthday candles or throwing coins into a *wishing well* is superstition.

spirit of the wizard

An exceptionally gifted or chief witch; very clever and a master craftsman.

third eye

The spiritual avenue by which divinators see into the spirit realm. Through

demonic infiltration Satan opens a third eye in the spirit realm to allow them to see what they cannot see with their natural eyes. In the spirit this eye is placed in the middle of the forehead of the person, but some witches and warlocks have been known to tattoo an eye on their forehead. This eye is closely related to the *all-seeing eye* on the dollar bill, which is the same eye that is the symbol of the Masonic lodges. These demonic representations of *knowing* are very deceptive to the user. Even though they have power and can see some things, only the Most High God is omniscient. In doing warfare against this type of darkness, we must *blind the third eye*. In the natural realm, some people are considered to have a sixth sense or extrasensory perception, which is called *clairsentience* in the occult arena and indicates psychic sensitivity (the peculiar feeling that something is about to happen; a *hunch*). The only way we should supernaturally know things is by the Holy Spirit. Any other avenue is demonic.

vain imagination

Thoughts that are senseless, idle, and headed toward a dead end because they entice an external debate with internal consideration of that which exalts itself against the knowledge of God; wasted imagination; this frame of mind makes an idol of human reasoning and ultimately leads to spiritual death.

warring spirit

An instigating spirit that incites antagonism between parties to cause a breach in friendly relationships.

watcher spirit

Guards with specified areas to guard; they are stationary informants and send information to higher-ranking demons by scanner spirits; their goal is to maintain territory and not be moved at any cost.

white magic

Magic that is thought to do good or work on a person’s behalf.

witchcraft spirits

Spirits of rebellion that cause a person to operate in a power outside of the realm of the true and living God.

Other Definitions

terrestrial high places

High places men build in the earth realm. Hezekiah tore down the high places (*Nehushtan*; 2 Kings 18:4).

celestial high places

The place where demonic activity operates in the second heaven.

first heaven

The heaven that includes what we can see in the physical (sun, moon, stars). *Hupsos*—sky; the upper atmosphere that arches over the earth.

second heaven

The abode of the prince of the power of the air, positioned between the first and third heavens. *Hupsoma*—stronghold, high thing that exalts itself against God.

third heaven

Where the Most High God resides; the heaven of heavens; throne room; *Hupsistos*—the highest of heavens; most high heaven.

witchcraft

Witchcraft works fluently through dirty hearts. The sixth chapter of Proverbs lists seven things God hates: one of them is a heart that manufactures wickedness. David prayed that God would give him a clean heart and renew in him a right spirit.

CHAPTER 1
General Terms and Definitions

THIS CHAPTER CONTAINS general terms and definitions related to the devil and demonic practices and strategies.

abomination

Something abominable; extreme disgust and hatred. Comes from the word *abominable*, which means: “worthy of or causing disgust or hatred: detestable.”

An abomination in a biblical sense is something that provokes spiritual, moral, religious, social, or ceremonial offense and uncleanness against the Most High God. It is also something that severely distorts, twists, and perverts God’s initial intention for something. The images and practices of paganism and idolatry are abominable to God. When abominations are committed, a stench is released in the spirit.

Examples of abominations:

- Bestiality
- Witchcraft
- Magic
- Spiritism
- A proud look
- A lying tongue
- Shedding innocent blood
- Wicked imaginations

- Feet that are swift to mischief
- A false witness who speaks lies
- One who sows discord among the brethren

Scripture references: Leviticus 18; Proverbs 6:16–19; Ezekiel 8

abortion

The spontaneous expulsion of a human fetus during the first twelve weeks of gestation; induced abortion.

Abortion is nothing more than *the shedding of innocent blood and child sacrifice*. Abortion is rooted in the spirit of *Molech*. Molech is the spirit that rules over abortion and walks hand in hand with the spirit of *Lilith,* who is the avowed enemy of newborn babies. According to Apostle John Eckhardt the aftermath of an abortion can include *depression, guilt, sickness, fear, condemnation, and continual sorrow* that results from what is known as a *travailing womb*. The joy that is usually experienced with the birth of a child is also aborted, and the result is a womb always enlarged with (the presence of) the child. The curse of the travailing womb also opens the door for *the curse of Rachel* to come in.

Every year in America approximately 1.2 million babies are murdered under the guise of women's rights. This is an abomination unto the Lord and brings a curse on the land.

Scripture references: Deuteronomy 19:10; 2 Kings 15:16; 21:16; Isaiah 13:16; 59:7; Lamentations 4:13; Hosea 13:16; Amos 1:13; Matthew 2:18

agnostic

One who believes that any ultimate reality (such as God) is unknown and probably unknowable. Broadly an agnostic is a person who is not committed to believing in either the existence or the nonexistence of God or a god.

An example of this in the Bible is when Paul was in Athens and found an altar with the inscription, "To the unknown God." The Greek word for *unknown* is *agnostos,* from which get our word *agnostic*.

Scripture reference: Acts 17:23

agony

Intense pain of mind or body, anguish, torture; the struggle that precedes death; a violent struggle or contest.

The spirit of agony is directly related to the realm of hell, specifically to the fire that is in hell. In the Book of Luke the rich man cried out for a drop of water to be put on his tongue because he was in agony from the flames of hell.

Scripture reference: Luke 16:24

ambition

An ardent desire for rank, fame, or power; desire to achieve a particular end.

Ambition is rooted in the Luciferian spirit. If left unchecked, the spirit of ambition will open the door for the curse of *proskairos* or getting ahead of the timing of God, therefore placing the individual outside of the will of God. The Bible says that promotion does not come from the east, the west, or from the south, but from the secret place (Ps. 75:6; Isa. 45:3). Just because we have the ability in the natural to advance doesn't mean that we are ready to advance in the spirit. People who have mighty calls on their lives need to get under real apostolic leadership. Lucifer was once the anointed cherub. The Hebrew word for "anointed" is *mimshach*, and it literally means, "to expand." Lucifer is the only angel who was designated with two offices—he was the cherub that covered, and he was anointed with the ability to expand or increase. God intended for Lucifer to expand, but only according to His will and His timing. The ambition that drove Lucifer was rooted in selfishness and pride. He was not satisfied with his current position and lusted for power, coveting the very throne of the One who created him. Ambition will cause someone to think more of himself than he ought to. Once ambition has run its course, ruin, destruction, and separation are the inheritance of the individual.

Scripture references: Psalm 75:6–7; Isaiah 14:12–15; Ezekiel 28:12–19; Romans 12:3

apport

A term used in Spiritism to describe the moving or transporting of physical objects in ways other than physical means. Often such objects are transported great distances and are seen to penetrate physical material such as locked doors.

associational curses

Curses that come as a result of people, places, and things that we have

entertained or come into agreement with, but which do not line up with the Word of God.

The Bible says, “Can two walk together, unless they are agreed?” (Amos 3:3), and “The curse causeless shall not come” (Prov. 26:2, KJV). When we come into agreement with the things of this world, or partake in sinful activities, we are opened to curses that come with them. An example of this would be guilt by association. If you get in a car with three other guys with the premise of going to commit a crime, whether you commit the crime or just stay in the car, you are guilty by association and are subject to the same punishment as the ones who committed the crime. Believers cannot afford to be ignorant; we need to be especially careful in our associations to what we open our spirits to and lend our members to. An example of this is in the Book of Joshua. Achan partook of the accursed thing that God specifically told all of Israel not to touch. The result of Achan’s sin brought a curse upon those associated with him, which was the entire nation of Israel (Josh. 7). Only when the curse was removed were the Israelites able to have victory. The little foxes spoil the vine, and a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. God says, “My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge” (Hosea 4:6).

Scripture references: Joshua 7; Proverbs 26:2; Song of Solomon 2:15; Amos 3:3; 1 Corinthians 5:6; 2 Corinthians 2:11

atheism

A disbelief in the existence of deity; the doctrine that there is no deity; ungodliness, wickedness.

Scripture reference: Psalm 14:1

automatist

A person who produces verbal or written messages without consciously initiating them; a Ouija-board operator or automatic writer; a medium.

Babylon

Ancient city founded by Nimrod, originally called Babel.

It was a city of abominations and every occult practice imaginable. Babylon is the birthplace of such practices as astrology, divination, augury, magic, sorcery, fortune-telling, and human sacrifice. The core of Babylonian belief centered on fertility rites. They mixed copulation with vegetation in an effort to provoke the

earth to yield abundant increase. It is a direct mockery and perversion of God's commandment to Adam and Eve to be fruitful and multiply. Babylonian belief also introduced the elevation of man to godhood.

Babylonian gods were separated into three categories:

- Celestial gods (gods of the sky)
- Terrestrial gods (gods of the earth)
- Death gods (gods of the netherworld)

Babylonian worship also consisted of the worship of death; in order to appease the gods of the underworld, human sacrifices were made.

Scripture references: Genesis 11:1–9; Daniel 4:7

backbite

Reviling another in secret; slander.

Backbiting is rooted in the slandering of an individual. It is expressed by the mouth and is an offspring of anger. It will cause you to be separated from God. It opens the door for division through the seeds of discord.

Scripture references: Psalms 15:1–3; 50:20; Proverbs 25:23

backsliding

To turn away from God after conversion.

Backsliding comes as a result of murmuring, lusting after evil, spiritual blindness. This is why we must be renewed in our minds and not conformed to the image of the world. The backsliding spirit is directly related to the pit of hell. Backsliding takes you through the crooked way. It is prompted by a haughty spirit and stiff neck.

An example of backsliding can be found in Exodus 32:1–8 where the Israelites made a golden calf and began to worship it. They fell back to the idolatry of Egypt while Moses was up on the mountain with the Lord.

Scripture references: 1 Kings 11:9; Proverbs 16:18; 1 Timothy 5:15; 2 Timothy 4:10

bestiality

Sexual intercourse between a human being and an animal.

According to the Mosaic Law, both the beast and the guilty person were to be put to death for this abomination.

Scripture references: Exodus 22:19; Leviticus 18:23; Deuteronomy 27:21

bewitch

To influence or affect, especially injuriously, by witchcraft; to cast a spell over; to attract as if by the power of witchcraft; enchant.

There are two Greek words in the New Testament translated “bewitch.” The one given in Acts 8:9, 11 (KJV, “bewitched”; RSV, “amazed”) has reference to the work of Simon Magus. It means, “to be out of one’s mind, to astonish, to overwhelm with wonder.” The other word, *baskaino* (Gal. 3:1), means, “to fascinate by false representation.” In this instance the apostle is asserting that the Galatians have been led to accept a teaching wholly contrary to the gospel of Christ. Both these words reveal to us something of the difficulty the early teachers had in trying to eradicate the idea so widely held by especially the Jews and Egyptians that there were certain powers, dark and mysterious, they could control by certain occult forces. For a long time this had to be contended with as one of the corrupt practices brought into the church by the converts, both from Judaism and heathenism. These words have a reference to the evil eye, which for centuries was, and even today is, an important factor in the life of the people of the East. First Timothy 6:20 is a reference to this thought and explains the word *science* (KJV) as they’re used.

Scripture references: Acts 8:9–11; Galatians 3:1

bewitchment

To be under the power or influence of, by the casting of an evil spell or illness; to be under the power of the Wicca (witch) through fascination; closely related to enchantment.

Enchantment is the act, but bewitchment is the effect of the act on the person.

Scripture references: Acts 8:9–11; Galatians 3:1

bitch antiquity goddess

An ancient spirit directly related to the queen of hell (a part of the demonic trinity):

Queen of hell—ancient spirit of the deep
Queen of heaven—principality
Queen of the coasts—water spirits

Scripture references: Matthew 4:8–9; Mark 8:36

bitch spirit

A name used to curse a woman. When this is spoken over a woman, it is meant to release immorality, lewdness, spiteful vengeance, and overbearing domination. This spirit manifests itself perfectly through homosexual men who open themselves and take pride in being called a *bitch.* Relates to a *female dog.*

bitterness

In the Old Testament bitterness was a symbol of hard bondage, misery, and the ruin that follows immorality.

The Passover was to be eaten with "bitter herbs," representing the affliction of Egyptian bondage. The waters of Marah were "bitter," probably meaning salty, briny, brackish. A "bitter day" was a time of lamentation and mourning. "A bitter . . . nation" described the Chaldeans as a fierce, warlike people who brought misery and destruction wherever they went. In the New Testament the "gall of bitterness" describes a spiritual poisoning—a heart of great wickedness—in Simon the sorcerer. A "root of bitterness" is a wicked person or a sin that leads to denial of the faith.

Scripture references: Exodus 1:14; 15:23; Amos 8:10; Habakkuk 1:6; Acts 8:23; Hebrews 12:15

blasphemy

The act of cursing, slandering, reviling, or showing contempt or lack of reverence for God.

In the Old Testament blaspheming God was a serious crime punishable by death. It was a violation of the third commandment, which required that the name and reputation of the Lord be upheld.

Scripture references: Exodus 20:7; Leviticus 24:15–16

body modifications and mutilations

Intentional permanent or semipermanent *modifications* of the living human

body for religious, aesthetic, or social reasons.

The methods of modification and mutilation used are incision, perforation, complete or partial removal, cautery, abrasion, adhesion, insertion of foreign bodies or materials, compression, distention, diversion, enlargement, and staining.

Body modifications are frequently performed for magical and medical purposes, but cosmetic (aesthetic) motives are perhaps equally common. The variability of the results in different cultures is an excellent indication of the relativity of ideals of beauty. Ritualistic motives for modification are concerned with religion (sacrifice, ascetic mortification), magical protection, mourning, the indication of status or rank or group membership, bravado, and punishment. The practice of ritual mutilation is generally used to modify the social position of an individual in a manner visible to and recognized by other members of the society. Mutilation may be performed as a part of initiation, marriage, or mourning rites, or it may be inflicted as a means of punishment, either for serious crimes or for social transgressions.

Scripture references: Leviticus 19:28; Mark 5:5

bogey

Specter, phantom; a source of fear, perplexity, or harassment.

This is directly related to demonic apparitions. The sole purpose for a physical appearance, if not for demonic communion, would be to intimidate and put fear into the individual.

Scripture reference: Job 4:14–16

Bohemian

Vagabond, wanderer, especially Gypsy; a person (as a writer or an artist) living an unconventional life usually in a colony with others.

The Bohemian spirit gets on individuals who are bound by rejection. This is a vagabond and wandering spirit that affects individuals who are searching for some sort of acceptance. The Bohemian spirit also opens doors to spirits of addiction through drugs and promiscuity as a means of escape. If not dealt with, this spirit will one day make the individual an inhabitant of Nod.

Scripture reference: Genesis 4:12, 14

bugaboo

An imaginary object of fear; something that causes fear or distress out of proportion to its importance.

This is a spirit of magnification that sets itself up in the minds of individuals. It makes itself more important than it really is. The bugaboo is an imagination and must be cast down at the root of inception.

Scripture references: 2 Corinthians 10:5; 2 Timothy 1:7

caging incantation

An incantation by which a person is literally placed in a cage in the spirit.

This curse causes the person to be unable to see the wrong actions of an individual or to believe lies about somebody. This is a mind-binding and mind-blinding incantation. It is assigned against the faithful and is used to turn members against their leaders. People bound by the natural man are the most easily caged.

Scripture reference: Ezekiel 13:18

cancer (disease)

In the physical, a malignant tumor of potentially unlimited growth that expands locally by invasion and systemically by metastasis; an abnormal bodily state marked by such tumors. In the spirit, something evil or malignant that spreads destructively, such as the *cancer* of hidden resentment.

carnal

Sensual, worldly, nonspiritual; relating to or given to the crude desires and appetites of the *flesh* or body. The apostle Paul contrasts *spiritual people*—those who are under the control of the Holy Spirit—with those who are *carnal*—those under the control of the flesh. The word *carnal* is usually reserved in the New Testament to describe worldly Christians.

Scripture references: Romans 8:5–7; 1 Corinthians 3:1–4

catamite

A boy kept by a pederast and raised for homosexual attacks.

catatonic

Of, relating to, being, resembling, or affected by schizophrenia characterized especially by a marked psychomotor disturbance that may involve stupor or mutism, negativism, rigidity, purposeless excitement, and inappropriate or bizarre posturing; characterized by a marked lack of movement, activity, or expression.

Scripture reference: Luke 8:52

celestial high places

The high place where demonic activity operates in the second heaven.

Scripture reference: Ephesians 6:12

centering

A New Age term that means: “The process of gaining contact with the spirit world.” This is a direct reference related to the third eye, which has its location in the center of the forehead.

chant

To repeat a series of syllables or words monotonously.

Scripture reference: Matthew 6:7

charm

The chanting or reciting of a magic spell, incantation; a practice or expression believed to have magic power; something worn upon the person to ward off evil or ensure good fortune; amulet.

A practice or expression believed to have magic power, similar to an incantation or a spell. *Charm*s are among the earliest examples of written literature. Among the *charm*s written in Old English are those against a dwarf and against the theft of cattle. The word is from the Old French *charme* and the Latin *carmen*, “ritual utterance,” “incantation,” or “song.”

Scripture reference: Ezekiel 13:18

cloven foot

The mark of Satan.

clover

A symbol of prosperity or of being in pleasant circumstances. An example is the four-leaf clover, which is an Irish symbol for luck.

communicator

A term used in Spiritism of a purported discarnate entity who communicates messages to the living, usually via a medium.

compromise

Settlement of differences by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions; something intermediate blending qualities of two different things; a concession to something derogatory or prejudicial; a *compromise* of principles.

Scripture references: Ephesians 5:27; 2 Timothy 1:13; 4:3; Revelation 3:16

confusion

Archaic, to bring to ruin; to make embarrassed, abash; to disturb in mind or purpose, throw off; to make indistinct, blur, stop confusing the issue; to mix indiscriminately, jumble; to fail to differentiate from something similar or related, such as to confuse money with comfort.

Confusion sets in through continuous unrepentant sin and false teaching. God is not the author of confusion. Where there is confusion, you can be sure the devil is somewhere behind the scenes. The spirit of confusion is rampantly running through the land through the damnable gospel of inclusion. This is the same spirit that convinces people that homosexuality is not a sin and is just an alternative lifestyle or that there is more than one way to heaven.

Scripture references: Leviticus 18:23; 1 Corinthians 14:33

contention

An act or instance of contending; a point advanced or maintained in a debate or argument; rivalry, competition.

Contention comes to oppose constituted authority and is the adversary of agreement. It is rooted in the argument. The assignment is discord and division. The Bible tells us not to be given over to foolish arguments, and that those who sow seeds of discord among the brethren are an abomination unto the Lord.

Scripture references: Proverbs 6:19; Titus 3:9

control

A term used in Spiritism of a purported entity or intelligence who allegedly controls communications written or spoken by a medium or sensitive during a trance. A sort of discarnate master-of-ceremonies controlling the flow of communications from other discarnates that are received through a medium.

cosmic consciousness

New Age term for the state of consciousness in which life and the ultimate purpose of the universe is sometimes achieved by certain highly developed individuals during earth life.

covet

To wish for enviously; to desire (what belongs to another) inordinately or culpably; intransitive senses, to feel inordinate desire for what belongs to another.

The spirit of covetousness will cause people to attempt to walk in the things God has not called them to walk in because they see somebody else walking in those very things and prospering. This spirit will take you directly out of the will of God. Coveting opens the door for obsession. Obsession is a mind-blinding and a mind-binding spirit that will do whatever it takes to fulfill itself. When coveting sets in, it puts blinders on individuals that cause them to always see the thing or individual they covet. They can never enjoy personal success or accomplishments because it is never as good as the thing they covet. The spirit of covetousness opens the door for conspiracy and murder. David so coveted Bathsheba that he purposely manipulated the military in order to have her husband placed on the front line so that he could be killed.

Scripture references: Exodus 20:17; 2 Samuel 11:2–17

cross

A structure consisting of an upright beam with a transverse beam, used especially by the ancient Romans for execution; often capitalized, the cross on which Jesus was crucified.

The cross was an instrument of death and is a symbol for death. When people wear crosses around their necks, they are coming into the agreement with all that the cross represents. Many people (mainly Christians) wear crosses thinking that they are representing Christ, but in actuality they are placing a yoke of death around their necks.

Scripture references: Exodus 20:4; John 19:17

cult

Great devotion to a person, idea, object, movement, or work (as a film or book); especially such devotion regarded as a literary or intellectual fad; a usually small group of people characterized by such devotion.

Cults place their focus more specifically on the leader than on God. Cults are usually a dictatorship. In cults man is the focus rather than God, and their doctrines are usually based on one or two particular scriptures rather than the entire Word of God. An example of this can be found in the Book of Acts.

Scripture reference: Acts 5:35–39

cupidity

Inordinate desire for wealth, avarice, greed; strong desire, lust.

dark moon

A dark moon describes the moon during the time that it is invisible against the backdrop of the sun in the sky. It is an occult term for a new moon.

death

The destroyer of life, represented usually as a skeleton with a scythe and the rider on the pale horse in the Book of Revelation.

Death draws its strength from sin. Jesus's death and resurrection have abolished death, and the sting has been removed. Death is not to be feared by the believer because we have eternal life through Jesus Christ. The Bible says that the matters of death belong to the Lord.

Scripture references: Psalm 68:20; 1 Corinthians 15:55–56; Revelation 6:8

death compact

A term used in Spiritism to describe an agreement between two persons for the purpose of proving survival in which the first to die shall make his continued existence known to the other by some physical sign.

death spirit

Physical or spiritual death in relationship to man; it came into existence in the Garden of Eden. An example of the death spirit can be found in the Book of

Exodus when all of the firstborn among the Egyptians were slain at midnight. Another example can be found in the Book of Revelation with death portrayed as a horseman riding through the earth.

Scripture references: Exodus 12:29; Revelation 6:8

Delphi

Delphi was considered by the ancient Greeks to be the center of the world. According to ancient myth, Zeus released two eagles, one from the east, the other from the west, and caused them to fly toward the center. They met at the future site of Delphi, and the spot was marked by a stone called the *omphalos* (navel), which was later housed in the Temple of Apollo. According to legend, the oracle at Delphi originally belonged to Gaea, the earth goddess, and was guarded by her child, Python, the serpent. Apollo is said to have slain Python and founded his own oracle there.

demon (see also disembodied spirit)

An evil spirit; a source or agent of evil, harm, distress, or ruin.

Scripture references: Matthew 12:43; Mark 5:8

demoniac

One possessed by a demon.

Scripture references: Matthew 8:28; Mark 5:2

demonic fascination

To be infatuated or overly concerned about the things of the dark side. Believers should never go on excursions to the dark side. The Holy Spirit should bring the revelation to us. Occult material and books must be used with great discretion and covered with the blood of Jesus. God did not call us to be obsessed with a passion for knowing about the demonic. He does not want us to be ignorant of Satan’s devices and wiles, but our focus must be on Jesus. He is the author and finisher of our faith. To be tied up in any of the things mentioned in this definition is a spirit of *demonic fascination,* and it must be broken.

Scripture reference: Acts 19:19

demonic marker

A demonic marker is nothing more than a demonic identification and tracking system. Demonic markers can be placed on people, places, and things and come in a wide and diverse variety. They can come in the form of tattoos, symbols, fetishes, and sacrifices. These markers attract demonic activity and demonic influence. The markers serve as a guide to demonic spirits and allow them to easily recognize those individuals and things that have been dedicated to them. An example would be a dead bird placed in the center of a pentagram drawn with its own blood. This would be a form of sacrifice that would serve as a demonic marker. Another example would be an individual with an occult tattoo. Every spirit assigned with that particular symbol now has legal right to that individual because their seal has been placed upon the individual.

devil

From Greek, *diabolos*, "slanderer or accuser," the spirit or power of evil. Though sometimes used for minor demonic spirits, the word *devil* generally refers to the prince of evil spirits and as such takes various forms in the religions of the world. In the monotheistic Western religions the *devil* is viewed as a fallen angel who, in pride, tried to usurp the position of the one and only God. In Judaism, and later Christianity, the *devil* was known as Satan. In the Old Testament Satan is viewed as the prosecutor of Yahweh's court, as in Job 1 and 2, but he is not regarded as an adversary of God. In postbiblical Judaism and in Christianity, however, Satan became known as the "prince of *devil*s" and assumed various names: *Beelzebub* ("Lord of Flies") in Matthew 12:24–27, often cited as Beelzebul ("Lord of Dung") and Lucifer (the fallen angel of light).

In Christian theology the *devil*'s main task is that of tempting man to reject the way of life and redemption and to accept the way of death and destruction. The leader of the angels who have fallen from heaven because of pride, Satan has as his main adversary in Christian thought, legend, and iconography the archangel Michael, leader of God's heavenly hosts.

Islamic theology is rich in references to *Iblis*, the personal name of the *devil*, who is also known as *Ash-Shayţan* ("The Demon") and *`aduw Allah* ("Enemy of God"). In the Quran Iblis first appears in the story of the creation of the world. Of the angels he alone refuses God's order to bow before Adam, the first man. He is then cursed by God; his punishment is to come on the Day of Judgment, but until then he is empowered to tempt the unfaithful (but not true believers).

Iblis next appears as the tempter of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. In Islamic theology Iblis is described as an angel, a *jinn* (spiritual creature capable

of good or evil), or an angel who was the leader of the *jinni*. The questions of his sins of pride and disobedience are especially important in the Sufi traditions, in which he is sometimes presented as a true monotheist who would bow only to God. The *devil* was also an important figure in certain syncretic religions. In Gnosticism the *devil* was often called the *Demiurge* (the Creator), and in Manichaeism, the *Prince of Darkness*, as well as other names. The *devil*, as the great power of evil, is often depicted in religious and secular literature and art. At various intervals in history *devil* worship becomes significant for certain individuals dissatisfied with existing religious institutions, and exorcism is often consequently reinstated by these institutions.

diva

A woman who is worshipped; a goddess; this is a demonic term and is short for *divination*.

devouring spirits

These spirits are assigned against any form of increase, growth, and storage. They destroy by eating. Some witches will make an object that resembles a person they are targeting through witchcraft and swallow it in order to devour that person's life.

Examples of devouring spirits:

- Cankerworm
- Palmerworm
- Locust

Scripture references: Psalm 78:46; Joel 1:4; Malachi 3:11

discarnate

Literally, "without flesh"; disembodied, usually said of a soul, intelligence, personality, being, or entity. In Spiritism a discarnate is a person who has survived death and now exists as a spirit entity.

disembodied spirit (see also demon)

Also known as inhabitants of the land, these are the spirits of the pre-Adamic race. They are not the spirits of human beings but are the spirits of the race that

originally inhabited the earth before the fall of Lucifer. They were destroyed by the first flood that destroyed the entire earth in the dateless past. These disembodied spirits have been cursed to roam the earth forever until the final judgment. I believe that these spirits have their habitation under the sea, for that is their grave. These are the demons that seek to dwell in the bodies of men and are the demons that are cast out of people. These spirits are tormented while outside of a body, which is why loud screams and yells manifest during deliverance sessions.

Scripture references: Job 26:5; Luke 8:33; Revelation 20:13

doppelgänger

From the German, “double walker”; a wraith or double of a living person.

dubious spirit

This spirit comes to question the Word and attacks the validity of it. This spirit challenges the quality and character of the Word of God and is specifically assigned against the abundant life that Jesus said He came to give to believers. This spirit brings the curses of *settle for less* and *second best* in the life of a believer who listens to the sermons of the dubious spirit.

eavesdropper spirits

A type of familiar spirit that operates through clairaudience (the psychic ability to hear).

Scripture reference: Ecclesiastes 10:20

effigy

An image or representation, especially of a person—a crude figure representing a hated person in effigy, publicly in the form of an effigy, such as, “The football coach was burned *in effigy.*” An example of an effigy would be a voodoo doll.

enticing spirit

A spirit that lures a person from the things of God. The ultimate goal of the spirit called *enticer* is for the person to end up in hell. The enticer releases the bait of Satan to tempt, seduce, and entrap the soul.

Scripture reference: Proverbs 1:10

equinox

Either of the two moments in the year when the sun is exactly above the equator and day and night are of equal length; also, either of the two points in the sky where the ecliptic (the sun's annual pathway) and the celestial equator intersect. The vernal *equinox*, marking the beginning of spring in the Northern Hemisphere, occurs about March 21, when the sun moves north across the celestial equator. The autumnal *equinox* falls about September 23, as the sun crosses the celestial equator going south. The spring equinox and the autumnal equinox are two of the highest times of the year for witches and warlocks.

evergreen

This is the tree spoken of in Jeremiah 10:3. It represents the body of Nimrod and relates to Baal worship. It is also the tree spoken of in Isaiah 40:20: "He that is so impoverished that he hath no oblation [offering] chooseth a tree that will not rot; he seeketh unto him a cunning workman to prepare a graven image, that shall not be moved" (KJV). The evergreen was an idol that was worshipped in ancient times.

general extrasensory perception (GESP)

A technique designed to test the occurrence of ESP, permitting either telepathy or clairvoyance or both to operate.

glossolalia

This refers to an utterance of words not belonging to any known language; often also referred to as *xenolalia*. It can also identify demonic tongues or false tongues. A language unknown in the conscious state is spoken by an entranced medium.

group soul

A term used by Spiritists to describe a number of souls bound together by one spirit for purposes of higher evolution.

holiday

From *holy day*, it originally referred to a day of dedication to religious observance; in modern times it indicates a day of either religious or secular commemoration. Many holidays of the major world religions tend to occur at the

approximate dates of more ancient, pagan festivals. In the case of Christianity this is sometimes due to early church's policy scheduling Christian observances on dates that eclipsed pagan ones—a practice that proved more efficacious than merely prohibiting the earlier celebrations. In other cases the similarity of the date is due to the general tendency of celebrating turning points of the seasons. In many countries secular holidays are based on commemoration of historic events and the birthdays of national heroes, e.g., Independence Day in the United States and Bastille Day in France. Forms of observance of national holidays range from display of the national flag to exemption of public employees from work, the latter practice generally being followed also by business organizations. Traditionally many holidays are celebrated by family reunions and the sending of greeting cards and gifts. In Great Britain the so-called bank holidays are marked by the closing of banks and other institutions.

hypnosis

A state resembling normal sleep, but induced by the suggestion of a hypnotizer, with whom the one hypnotized remains responsive.

intuition

Innate or instinctive knowing without recourse to inference or objective reasoning.

masturbation

Manipulation of the genital organs for pleasure, usually to orgasm.

The term *masturbation* generally connotes self-manipulation, but it can also be used to describe manipulation of or by a sexual partner, exclusive of sexual intercourse. Once the object of extravagant superstitions and severe taboos, masturbation by adults was frowned upon in the majority of premodern societies. Christian moral teaching condemned it as the sin of Onan, who in the Old Testament was censured for spilling his seed.

Scripture reference: Genesis 38:9

memory recall

Also known as *demonic flashbacks*, this is a form of psychological torment that is rooted in the things of the past. Memory recall is the one thing that constantly reminds us of past hurts, regrets, and relationships. Memory recall specifically targets husbands and wives and is the doorway for distrust, division,

and insecurity to enter the marriage. Memory recall's source is in the akashic records (a compendium of mystical knowledge supposedly encoded in a nonphysical plane of existence). There is a positive aspect of memory recall in prayer to ask God to bring something back to one's memory (in prayer) that needs to be known. This acts opposite of the demonic memory recall.

mental projection

These are thoughts and images that are sent out in the spirit to influence individuals and circumstances. Thoughts are like the ripples on a pond after a rock has been thrown in the water. Ungodly soul ties and connections allow the mental projections of others to have a greater impact on the individual. A lot of times people whom we would never have a reason to think about begin to appear in our thought life. This is a result of us being in the thoughts of that particular individual or of our names coming up continuously in that person's conversations. Mental projection is a form of gyromancy and is used for drawing things to the individual and sending things out.

pantheism

The belief that God is in everything.

poltergeist

In German *polter* means, "to make a sound or noise." *Geist* is the German word for "ghost." This is the spirit that gets in houses and buildings and makes noises. It is a mischievous spirit. Poltergeist is the root spirit of what is known as *haunted houses*. This spirit gets in sound systems at church and in computers in the bedroom. It causes doors to open and close without explanation. This demon comes to release confusion and fear. It is also specially assigned against children, targeting them in order to open doors for other demons to communicate with them—through things like dolls and stuffed animals. This spirit reveals itself to little children. Many children call these demons *secret friends*.

The movie *Poltergeist* was about a haunted house. Though it was produced by Hollywood and filled with fiction, research documentation verified the fact that houses or places can be cursed and, as a result, be haunted.

When King Saul entertained the witch of Endor (1 Sam. 28:7–20), though the spirit conjured was not that of the prophet Samuel, it was in fact a spirit (or ghost).

sulfur

The smell of sulfur is directly related to demonic activity, more specifically, to a gate or vortex of hell being opened.

Names in the Bible

Proverbs 22:1 says that a good name is better than having great riches. This section of the dictionary depicts the names of people in the Bible who have negative stigmas attached to their names, which I believe may have been related to demonic activity. This section also notes people, places, and things in the Bible that were directly or indirectly influenced in a bad way.

Abaddon (see Apollyon)

Abihu (see Nadab)

Absalom

Known for leading a rebellion against his father, King David.

Achan

Known as the "troubler of Israel," Achan caused Israel to be defeated by the town of Ai. He was guilty of partaking of the accursed thing.

Adamic nature

The spirit that came upon Adam when he sinned and no longer walked with God in the cool of the day.

Ahab

The son of Omri who married Jezebel and allowed the temples of Baal to be built next to the temple of God.

Ahithophel

His name means "brother of folly." He was first considered one of wise counsel until he was found to be unfaithful to David.

Anak

A race of giants called Anakim. They were enemies of God's people.

Ananias (see also Sapphira)

Known for making a pledge to God and keeping a part for himself and his wife, Sapphira. He and his wife were supernaturally slain for this act.

Apollyon

A Greek destroyer.

Artemis

The Greek goddess known to the Romans as Diana; also known as the goddess of the hunt and the queen of heaven.

Athaliah

The queen of Judah and sole ruler of Israel from 842 to 837 BC. Jezebel ruled through Ahab, but Athaliah sat on the throne and demanded total rule; she destroyed all the heirs to the throne and was bloodthirsty for power.

Ba`al

Recognized as the champion of the Babylonian gods, Ba`al was the storm god, the bringer of rain, and thus fertility to the land.

Beelzebub

Meaning, “Lord of the Flies,” Beelzebub is referred to as another name for *devil* in Christian and biblical sources.

Balaam

A non-Israelite prophet who was asked to curse Israel by the Moabite king Balak. The Lord sent an angel to draw a sword to stop Balaam when he traveled to come against God’s people. God opened the mouth of Balaam’s donkey to warn him. Balaam eventually let Balak know that he could not curse those whom God had blessed.

Balak

The Moabite king who asked Balaam to curse Israel.

Barabbas

At the time of Passover it was customary to release a prisoner. The people chose to release Barabbas instead of Jesus, and Jesus was crucified. The spirit of Barabbas relates to the spirit of the world or the counterfeit.

Bar-Jesus

A Jewish magician also known as Elymas. After a confrontation with Paul and Silas the men of God caused him to lose his sight.

Bathsheba

The woman with whom King David committed adultery; later he killed her husband.

Cain

The son of Adam and Eve and the brother of Abel; this was the first *first family*. Cain is noted in the Bible as the first murderer as he murdered his brother, Abel, and was banished to the land of Nod. Jude 11 says, “Woe to them! For they have gone in the way of Cain.”

Cozbi

At the end of the Israelites’ forty-year wandering in the wilderness they began to intermarry with the people of the land and worshipped Baal Peor. The Lord was angry at the children of Israel for this. When Zimri brought a Midianite woman (Cozbi) into the household, Phinehas (Aaron’s grandson) slew them both and said it was a crime against the Lord. Cozbi was from the same tribe as Zipporah (Moses’s wife).

Dagon

A Semitic fertility god that represented seed and vegetation. The Philistines mocked Samson by making him stand between the pillars that supported Dagon’s temple. They also placed Dagon next to the ark of the covenant at Ashdod. The next morning Dagon was found flat on his face before the ark, and then the idol was restored to its position. On the second morning Dagon was found in the same position before the ark, this time with its hands and head cut off; a curse came upon the Philistines that caused them to return the ark back to Israel. When Saul was killed in battle, the Philistines cut off his head and set it before Dagon in the temple at Bathshan.

Dathan

A member of the tribe of Reuben who was among the leaders that revolted against Moses.

Delilah

The infamous woman who took the strength of the strongest man who ever lived (Samson) and delivered him to his enemies, the Philistines. Since this time her name has been used to reference an evil woman sent against a man to destroy him.

Dionysus

Another name for Bacchus, the god of drinking, festivals, and revelry; known as the god of wine and grapes. He communicated his power to his followers through intoxication.

Egypt

The land of the Egyptians. The Egyptians were noted for putting the Israelites into bondage for four hundred years. The pharaohs (Egyptian kings) worshipped many gods and were fascinated about the afterlife and things that related to the dead. They were famous for building the pyramids. The pyramids were originally set up based on the constellations because the Egyptians worshipped the heavenly bodies.

Eve

Eve is the mother of all of mankind. She is credited for the fall of humanity. She was taken from the body of man and created from his rib.

Evil-Merodach

The name means, “chief god of Babylon,” as he was named by his father Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon. Not living up to his name, Evil-Merodach released his father’s captives and showed kindness to them.

Gad

Means good fortune (Gen. 30:11).

Gehazi

The armor bearer of Elisha; he followed Elisha and was a part of many miracles but showed himself to be unworthy of the anointing that was on Elisha’s life. He will forever be remembered as the *evil armor bearer*. Because of a selfish nature, he tried to take money from Naaman for his healing when Elisha had told Naaman that no money was warranted. He secretly ran after Naaman and took two shekels of gold.

Gog

Ezekiel prophesied Gog's demise in the voice of the Lord in Ezekiel 38:2: "Son of man, set thy face against Gog."

Goliath

The famous giant slain by the young boy David, who eventually became the king of Israel. Goliath was a Philistine tormentor of the people of God until David killed him with a sling.

Gomer

The prophet Hosea was ordered to take Gomer, a harlot, as his wife. She was possibly a cult prostitute. This was a prophetic act to symbolize how the people of God made the Lord feel when they whored around with other gods. Gomer gave birth to three children during her marriage to Hosea:

- Jezreel (son)—The only child that Hosea is said to have fathered, because Gomer had other lovers

- Loruhamah, "Not Pitied" (daughter)—Because the Israelites were not to be pitied

- Loammi, "Not My People" (son)—Since the Lord was disowning His chosen people for their sins

Hadad

His name means, "thunderer" or "the one who smashes." He is remembered for leaving his people and escaping to Egypt, where he found favor with the pharaoh of that time. He stayed in Egypt until after David's death. When he returned, he was recorded for doing mischief (1 King 11:25).

Hagar (see also Ishmael)

The Egyptian slave who gave birth to Ishmael, who was Abraham's firstborn. She is remembered as the bondwoman that Sarah demanded to get out of the house (with her son). Ishmael is spiritually remembered as an alternative to God's perfect will.

Hadadezer

This Syrian king was a repeated enemy of Israel during the Davidic reign. The

root meaning of his name, *Hadad,* means, “Baal is help.”

Heber (Jael’s husband)

Heber was a part of a nomadic clan that was supposed to be associated with the Israelites. His name literally means, “associate,” yet he allowed Israel’s greatest enemy (Sisera) to take refuge in his home. Sisera was killed by Heber’s wife, Jael. She is remembered for putting a tent peg through his head and fulfilling the prophecy of Deborah—that a woman would defeat this great tormentor of God’s people.

Hermes

This Greek god was an Olympian deity. He is known as the messenger god.

Herod the Great

Jesus’s birth took place during Herod the Great’s reign. He summoned the wise men to inquire of the birth of Christ.

Herodias (see also Salome)

Herodias was the granddaughter of Herod the Great and the sister of Herod Agrippa I. She married her paternal half uncle, Herod II. The couple had a daughter named Salome. Herodias deserted her first husband and married another half uncle, Herod Antipas. This union was condemned by John the Baptist. Infuriated, Herodias demanded that John the Baptist be killed. Herod Antipas hesitated to kill John because of John’s popularity, but taken by the seduction of Salome’s dance, he agreed to give her the head of John the Baptist.

Hophni (see also Phinehas)

Hophni and Phinehas were Eli’s sons who operated as priests in the sanctuary at Shiloh. They did not take after their father and were said to have been worthless. They were killed carrying the ark of the covenant in a battle against the Philistines. Because of their crimes the ark was exiled for years (1 Sam. 4). Their sins were:

- They had no regard for the Lord.
- They treated the offering with contempt.
- They sinned with women working in the sanctuary.

Hophra

The name of this sun god means, “happy-hearted is Re.” Hophra was a twenty-sixth-generation pharaoh who was obsessed with the vision of restoring the greatness of Egypt. Jeremiah prophesied against him: “Behold, I will give Pharaoh Hophra king of Egypt into the hands of his enemies” (Jer. 44:30).

Hymenaeus

Hymenaeus is mentioned negatively twice in the Bible: In 1 Timothy 1:19–20 Hymenaeus and Alexander (a coppersmith) were included with those who rejected the faith and “suffered shipwreck . . . that they may learn not to blaspheme.” In 2 Timothy 2:16–18 Hymenaeus and Philetus listed with the disapproved workers who were accused of participating in godless chatter . . . “and their message will spread like cancer.” Their sin lay in, “saying that the resurrection is already past.” They were radically spreading false doctrine.

Ichabod

Phinehas’s wife was pregnant when he, his brother (Hophni), and his father (Eli) all died untimely deaths while the ark of the covenant was in the hands of the Philistines. The shock of this news caused her to give birth, and she only lived long enough to name the child “Ichabod,” meaning, “the glory has departed from Israel.”

Ishmael (see also Hagar)

The son of Abraham and Hagar.

Ishbosheth

One of King Saul’s sons who unsuccessfully tried to carry on his dynasty after Saul and his three other sons were killed on the battle field (2 Sam. 2:8–10). Ishbosheth means, “man of shame.”

Jannes and Jambres

Timothy wrote of how these two sorcerers opposed Moses. They threw their rods to the floor, and the rods turned into two serpents (2 Tim. 3:8; Exod. 7:10). Moses had already done the same act, only his one serpent ate the two serpents of Jannes and Jambres, showing that God’s power is greater than the power of darkness. One can put a thousand to flight.

Jehoshaphat

Jehoshaphat walked close with God until he made a covenant with the enemy through marriage. His son married Athaliah, a relative of Jezebel. Though he was a man of God, this act caused a negative connotation to be attached to his name; he will always be remembered for having favor with God but becoming complacent to the point whereby he entered into an ungodly covenant with the enemy. This opened the door to warfare, which he did not have to experience, and he had forgotten how to fight. Jehoshaphat repented, and God had mercy on the nation.

Jeroboam (see also Rehoboam)

Jeroboam is known as the apostate king who divided and weakened the nation of Israel. Because of his acts, future kings were noted for walking in "all the ways of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, and in his sin by which he made Israel sin" (1 King 16:26).

Jezebel

The wife of King Ahab, she is notoriously remembered as historically being the greatest enemy of the prophets of Israel. She was known for being an overly ambitious and strong-minded woman. Through manipulation and control she ruled the kingdom from the side of her husband's throne. The name *Jezebel* has been used as a stigma against women of this nature since her death. She was killed by a pack of dogs, as it had been prophesied. They ate her body, only leaving three parts, which are symbolic:

- Skull—mind control
- Feet—demonically leading one's steps
- Hands—controlling and manipulating one's business

Joanna

Joanna was one of the women whom Jesus delivered from demon spirits and infirmities. Though she had been possessed with devils, she became a supporter of Jesus's ministry and was welcomed into His inner circle.

Jonah

Jonah was a prophet from Gath Hepher. He is remembered for running from the will of God instructing him to minister to the sinners of Nineveh. He boarded

a ship, and because of his disobedience, it was plagued with a storm, which ceased when he was thrown overboard. Jonah was swallowed by a whale, where he survived three days. After the third day the whale spewed him onto land, and he obeyed God's original plan for evangelizing Nineveh. However, Jonah was still grieved, and God sent a worm to eat the covering over his head so that he could feel the heat of what it was like to be uncovered and out of place.

Judas Iscariot

Judas Iscariot is identified as the one who betrayed Jesus. His name is associated with the assignment of an enemy with the intent to betray. Jesus stated, "Did I not choose you, the twelve, and one of you is a devil?" (John 6:70).

Korah

Korah used the discontent of the people of Israel to turn them in rebellion against Moses and Aaron. He was one of the people whom the ground opened up and swallowed after Moses asked those who were on his side to stand with him (Num. 16). Jude 11 speaks of the rebellion of Korah.

Laban

Isaac's uncle, who acted as a taskmaster by making him work for Rachel and Leah for many years. He operated in the spirit of usury and depended on a household god for guidance and prosperity. The strongmen in his life were idolatry and greed.

Lazarus

Lazarus was the brother of Mary and Martha. He was raised from the dead after four days.

Mary Magdalene

Seven demons were cast out of Mary Magdalene, yet she was one of the most prominent women who accompanied Jesus. False accounts have been noted of Jesus having an intimate relationship with her. It is the greatest lie that has been ever told and demonically inspired.

Mephibosheth

Mephibosheth was five years old when his father (Jonathan) and his grandfather (Saul) died in battle. A nurse grabbed the boy and fled after hearing

of the death of his family members. It is said that she fell while running with him and broke his legs. His injuries were never cared for, and he grew up lame in a place called Lodebar. Lodebar means, “not a pasture” or “pastureless”—a place where nothing grows. David sent for the crippled boy to sit at the table with him in royalty. Mephibosheth’s name was changed from Meribbaal (“from the mouth of the lord”) to Mephibosheth (“from the mouth of shame”). Notice the word *lord* is with a small “l” denoting a demonic connotation.

Nabal

Nabal was a wealthy herder of sheep and a descendant of Caleb. He was named *foolish* for not providing supplies for King David. He acted out the meaning of his name, “fool.” His wife, Abigail, interceded and saved the household by providing what David needed. Nabal laid in a drunken stupor at a banquet one night. The next morning Abigail gave him the news of what happened, and the Bible says he was so mad, “his heart died within him, and he became like a stone” (1 Sam. 25:37). David took Abigail as his wife.

Nadab

The eldest son of Aaron and the brother of Abihu. Nadab and Abihu were slain at the altar for offering “strange fire” to God (Lev. 10:1, KJV).

Nebuchadnezzar

This name means, “Nabu, protect my boundary.” This king reigned for forty-three years in Babylon. He was crowned on September 7 but did not start his reign until April 2 of the next year, when he formally *took the hands* of the god Bel (Babylonian god for Baal).

Nimrod (see also queen of heaven)

Nimrod was the grandson of Noah’s son Ham. He ruled after the Flood and is the father of witchcraft. Nimrod was married to Semiramis (known as the queen of heaven), but she was also known to be his natural mother. Nimrod was the first demigod or man worshipped on the earth. He taught the people to rebel against God. After the Flood historians say that people walked in such humility it was as if heaven had come down to earth. Nimrod is said to have spiritually pushed heaven away from the earth through teaching witchcraft to the people. This was related to the building of the Tower of Babel. It was symbolic of exalting Nimrod’s throne and becoming like God, based on the Luciferian doctrine.

Og

Og means, “unknown,” and is said to be one of the most peculiar figures in the Bible. He was the ruler of Bashan, where the last remnant of the Raphaim existed. The Raphaim were a race of giants.

Omri

The king of Israel, 876–869 BC. He was King Ahab’s father and arranged his marriage to the wicked queen Jezebel. Omri was supposed to be a worshipper of Yahweh, but he built the temples of Baal next to the temple of God in the name of inclusion and economic development.

Pashhur

Head officer and priest of the temple who beat Jeremiah and put him in stocks (Jer. 20:2). *Pashhur* means, “destruction all around.” After Jeremiah was released, he gave Pashhur a new name, and described his destiny as: “Terror on every side.” Jeremiah said that Pashhur would see his friends fall in battle, Jerusalem would be plundered, and Pashhur’s family carried off in exile. The prophecy was fulfilled and led to the fall of Jerusalem.

Phinehas (see also Hophni)

The brother of Hophni; both were judged by God.

queen of heaven (see also Nimrod; Tammuz)

Jeremiah spoke of the women of his time making cakes to the queen of heaven and pouring out drink offerings to other gods to provoke God. The queen of heaven relates to Babylonian worship of the sun and moon gods. This deity goes by many names, including: Isis, Diana, sky goddess, Semiramis, Ashtoreth, The Groves, mother goddess, Asherah.

Rahab

The harlot who is given credit for helping Israel get into the Promised Land. Though she was a woman of the night, she is listed in the genealogy of Jesus Christ.

Rehoboam (see also Jeroboam)

King Solomon’s son and successor; he presided over the collapse of the Israelite empire for seventeen years. Israel was divided between Jeroboam and

Rehoboam. This act was the manifestation of the truth that no kingdom divided shall stand.

Salome (see also Herodias)

The daughter of Herodias, she was called upon to dance at her stepfather's (Herod Antipas) banquet. Herod Antipas was so pleased with her dance that he gave her the head of John the Baptist as a reward.

Sanballat (see also Tobiah)

Sanballat means, "Sin (the moon god) has given life." He was one of the original enemies who tried to stop Nehemiah from rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. His cohort was a man named Tobiah.

Sapphira (see also Ananias)

Sapphira was the wife of Ananias. The couple is known for being slain by God for stealing what was dedicated to Him as an offering.

Satan

The prince of darkness, called the *devil*. He is the father of lies, the author of confusion, the angel of light, the lord of the flies, the deceiver of mankind, the chief enemy of God, and holds many more titles and attributes that relate to evil.

Saul (King)

King Saul is remembered for losing his favor with God. His heart was turned from God's prophetic grace to soothsaying, witchcraft, and, eventually, necromancy (communication with the dead).

Sceva, the seven sons of

The name *Sceva* means, "left-handed" or "favorable omen." The seven sons of Sceva were listed in the Book of Acts as a group of Jewish high priests who were supposed to be exorcists. They attempted to cast devils out of a person and were said to have "fled out of that house naked and wounded" (Acts 19:16).

Sennacherib

The king of Assyria who was an enemy of God's people. He was a fierce warrior who took tribute from many states and cities. In one of his victories of war the spoils had nearly two hundred thousand prisoners and a massive amount of livestock.

Shemaiah

The false prophet among the Jewish captives taken to Babylon by King Nebuchadnezzar; he provoked the Lord's anger by coming against Jeremiah. Jeremiah renounced Shemaiah, saying that he made the people "trust a lie."

Sisera

Commander of the Canaanite army. The army of God was mobilized against him—one of the greatest enemies they had confronted in battle. Barak teamed with Prophetess Deborah as the commander of the army of Israel in pursuit of Sisera. Deborah agreed to go with Barak in this battle only with the understanding that a woman would get the credit for the victory. This woman was Jael. When Deborah prophesied Sisera's demise, the Bible says that the stars (angels) lined up over Sisera's head, and his destiny of defeat met him at Jael's house.

Tamar

Tamar was married to Judah's oldest son. He died and left her a widow. According to custom, she was supposed to marry Judah's second son, Onan, so that any child she bore would be the offspring of her first husband. Onan refused Tamar, and God struck him dead. Judah put off the marrying of Tamar with his third son in fear that he would be killed also. Tamar was an outcast in the community because she had no husband and no child. She veiled herself, pretended to be a harlot, and deceived her father-in-law, Judah. Tamara was delivered from being punished and gave birth to the twins.

Tammuz (see also queen of heaven)

Ezekiel 8:14 mentions the women weeping for Tammuz. This was considered an abomination in the house of the Lord. Tammuz is a mockery representation of Mary and the baby Jesus. It is really a depiction of the *so-called* reincarnated Nimrod through the womb of Semiramis.

Tobiah (see also Sanballat)

An enemy of Nehemiah; he worked with Sanballat to stop the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem.

Uzzah

Twenty years after the ark had been taken by the Philistines, King David recovered it. As the ark was being taken back to Jerusalem, Uzzah reached out to

balance the ark when the oxen stumbled. The anger of the Lord was against Uzzah, and he was killed on the spot. Uzzah's death made David take the ark to Obed-edom's house. Some say that Uzzah's act is symbolic of touching the anointing.

Vashti

She was the wife of King Ahasuerus before Esther. The king sent for her to show off her beauty, and she refused to go before the king. The king stripped Vashti of her crown and made a decree that "each man should be master in his own house" (Esther 1:22). The community was afraid that Vashti would spread a spirit of independence among the other wives to rebel against their husbands.

Zelophehad, the daughters of

Zelophehad died in the wilderness and left no inheritance for his five daughters, and no male heir. This meant that his name would perish in the wilderness. The name *Zelophehad* means, "terror." The daughters took their case to Moses, saying that their father's name should not perish because he had no son. They pleaded for their inheritance. Moses consulted with the Lord, and He awarded the women their inheritance.

Zeus

A Greek god that was highly reverenced during the time of Paul. He was the chief god of the Greek gods.

CHAPTER 2
Biblical Spirits

THIS CHAPTER EXAMINES several different spirits found in the Bible.

spirit of divination

This spirit at work in an individual will manifest through the practice of attempting to foretell future events or to discover hidden knowledge by occult or supernatural means.

Scripture reference: Acts 16:16–18

> Now it happened, as we went to prayer, that a certain slave girl possessed with a spirit of divination met us, who brought her masters much profit by fortune-telling. This girl followed Paul and us, and cried out, saying, “These men are the servants of the Most High God, who proclaim to us the way of salvation.” And this she did for many days. But Paul, greatly annoyed, turned and said to the spirit, “I command you in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her.” And he came out that very hour.

The girl was a known fortune-teller, or soothsayer, in the community. Although she spoke the truth about Paul and his party, it was not her intent to help them through her proclamations.

familiar spirits

There are two kinds of familiar spirits: 1) a family demon or bloodline curse; also a spirit associated with becoming too common with a person, place, or thing; 2) witchcraft that works through divination. This spirit works through mediums and operates as a counterfeit holy spirit or a false prophetic.

Scripture reference: 1 Samuel 28:5–19

> When Saul saw the army of the Philistines, he was afraid, and his heart trembled greatly. And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord did not answer him, either by dreams or by Urim or

by the prophets. Then Saul said to his servants, “Find me a woman who is a medium, that I may go to her and inquire of her.” And his servants said to him, “In fact, there is a woman who is a medium at En Dor.” So Saul disguised himself and put on other clothes, and he went, and two men with him; and they came to the woman by night. And he said, “Please conduct a séance for me, and bring up for me the one I shall name to you.”

Then the woman said to him, “Look, you know what Saul has done, how he has cut off the mediums and the spiritists from the land. Why then do you lay a snare for my life, to cause me to die?” And Saul swore to her by the Lord, saying, “As the Lord lives, no punishment shall come upon you for this thing.” Then the woman said, “Whom shall I bring up for you?” And he said, “Bring up Samuel for me.” When the woman saw Samuel, she cried out with a loud voice. And the woman spoke to Saul, saying, “Why have you deceived me? For you are Saul!” And the king said to her, “Do not be afraid. What did you see?” And the woman said to Saul, “I saw a spirit ascending out of the earth.”

So he said to her, “What is his form?” And she said, “An old man is coming up, and he is covered with a mantle.” And Saul perceived that it was Samuel, and he stooped with his face to the ground and bowed down. Now Samuel said to Saul, “Why have you disturbed me by bringing me up?” And Saul answered, “I am deeply distressed; for the Philistines make war against me, and God has departed from me and does not answer me anymore, neither by prophets nor by dreams. Therefore I have called you, that you may reveal to me what I should do.”

Then Samuel said: “So why do you ask me, seeing the Lord has departed from you and has become your enemy? And the Lord has done for Himself as He spoke by me. For the Lord has torn the kingdom out of your hand and given it to your neighbor, David. Because you did not obey the voice of the Lord nor execute His fierce wrath upon Amalek, therefore the Lord has done this thing to you this day. Moreover the Lord will also deliver Israel with you into the hand of the Philistines. And tomorrow you and your sons will be with me. The Lord will also deliver the army of Israel into the hand of the Philistines.”

Familiar spirit is the designation of a specific type of evil spirit. It is so classified because of its chief characteristic—familiarity. It is a relationship, a familiarity, with a person or personality. For example, the woman Paul encountered in Macedonia had a familiar spirit that gave her powers of divination (Acts 16:16–18). Familiar spirits are common amidst the practices of Spiritism and witchcraft, but their activity is by no means limited to persons and practices so obviously occult. Evil spirits are personalities. Personalities have the capacity to relate to one another. Likewise, a person can form and develop a close relationship with an evil spirit.

When a person forms a relationship with an evil spirit (which can be done either willfully or through ignorance), he then has a familiar spirit. Communication is the chief characteristic of a familiar spirit. The spirit responds quickly to the summons of the medium. A medium, such as the witch of Endor whom Saul consulted in 1 Samuel 28:7, was considered the *go-between,* which forms a communication between the earthly world and the demonic realm. Thus, anyone who becomes a channel of communication for an evil spirit is a medium.

He has a familiar spirit.

Conversing with demons and teaching others using the information given to you by them—which is speaking out messages from demons—is a form of channeling. A person who has a familiar spirit serves as the vessel that contains the spirit. The spirit indwells the person. Thus, a person who has a familiar spirit is demonized.

Deception is always present in one's relationship with a familiar spirit. Usually the one having a familiar spirit believes that his spirit-companion is good rather than evil, or thinks (or expects) that something beneficial will come out of that relationship. He may even believe that the familiar spirit is the Holy Spirit (always test the spirits, according to 1 John 4:2). The person having a familiar spirit may not recognize that it is a spirit entity that he is having a relationship with. He may think that his experiences are only within his own imaginations and fantasies. Or he may believe that he has contacted God's spiritual realm through his mind rather than through his spirit. Thus, he may be ensnared, not because he is seeking something evil, but because he is seeking something good in a wrong way.

spirit of jealousy

This spirit manifests through a jealous disposition, attitude, or feeling toward someone, causing zealous vigilance.

Hebrews 12:15 mentions a root of bitterness. When seeds—possibly a seed of hurt, contention, or some other work of the flesh—are planted, roots develop and grow. Thus a root of bitterness grows out of that seed and becomes jealousy, heaviness, and so forth. Any of the strongmen spirits can have secondary effects. Once they are established, they make room for other spirits to get a foothold. Anger is expressed through the spirit of jealousy, which is the strongman that energizes anger in a person's life. Anger is often covered by deceit. We bury it, swallow it, stuff it, store it, and ignore it. But it comes back, and then we try to rationalize it, analyze it, explain it, and still feel guilty. When anger is stored, it grows into a green-eyed fantasy monster. Envy causes people to gossip and make cruel remarks. Envy is often disguised as admiration, respect, or flattery. Many times envy shows resentment toward others and reveals a desire to bring them down.

perverse spirit

To pervert means to twist or to take off the natural course.

Scripture reference: James 1:13–15

> Let no one say when he is tempted, “I am tempted by God”; for God cannot be tempted by evil, nor does He Himself tempt anyone. But each one is tempted when he is drawn away by his own desires and enticed. Then, when desire has conceived, it gives birth to sin; and sin, when it is full-grown, brings forth death.

Every sin that mankind commits begins as a thought. Satan drops an evil thought into our minds, and if it is not rejected, that thought grows and becomes the catalyst for sin to take place. Sin and evil begin in the mind as a result of inner desires or inclinations in our hearts that are not subjected to the Word of God and the Holy Spirit, “For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies. These are the things which defile a man” (Matt. 15:19–20).

If evil thought patterns are not interrupted and cast down, a willful acceptance of the thought or deed begins to take on a life of its own, until it becomes a sinful action and eventually causes the person to be spiritually lost. Any twisting or perverting of something good is energized by a perverse spirit. It will drop a thought into someone’s mind and encourage that person to act on what is already in his or her heart. Any thought that is not cast down and brought into subjection to the Word of God will immediately begin to build a stronghold in the mind. The imaginations and fantasies that are allowed to remain begin to build walls stronger and taller each day, until there is a rationalization that these things aren’t perverse or wrong at all. In fact, the person feels very comfortable with them and enjoys reviewing them in private. These thoughts can take the form of perversion, sickness, fears, poverty, homosexuality, abortion, or any other direction that is contrary to God’s Word. As long as they are permitted and accepted, they will stay.

lying spirit

This is a spirit that is marked by or that contains falsehoods. This spirit causes people to doubt their salvation (being saved), that their prayer language is not valid, and that God will not heal them, supply their needs, or protect them. These lies of the devil lead people to believe they are powerless. This is a device of the enemy. Cheating is another form of deception. Cheating and deception have become epidemics throughout society today and cost taxpayers billions of dollars each year. Cheating and lying are traps of the enemy. The evil one and his imps influence and use people to accomplish their own purposes.

Tricks, deceptions, and illusions are used of the devil to make us believe

things exist that really are nothing but shadows and false impressions. Satan is a master illusionist who manipulates circumstances to appear contrary to God's Word. Deception is one of the chilling characteristics of the last days of this age of grace. Jesus warns clearly: "Take heed that no one deceives you" (Matt. 24:4). Being critical is accusing, judging, or questioning the motives of others. Revelation 12:10 says that Satan is the accuser of the brethren: "For the accuser of our brethren, who accused them before our God day and night, has been cast down." When we accuse, question, or criticize a brother in Christ, we are actually siding with the enemy. A lying spirit can use that to open up a door the devil can take advantage of to neutralize us spiritually. Only God knows the intents of man's heart, and therefore He is the only one who can truly judge what is going on in the hearts of others. We must discipline our minds so that each time we are tempted to be critical, we will choose not to be critical by the power of the Holy Spirit.

spirit of heaviness

The Hebrew word for *spirit* is *ruwach*. This is the same word used for all spiritual life and beings, including God. It is used also for *breath* and *air.* It does not mean a *feeling* or *attitude*. Heaviness is described as the effect of a plague darkening the skin, the dimness of the eyes in old age, a heavy spirit.

Scripture reference: Isaiah 61:3

> To console those who mourn in Zion,
> To give them beauty for ashes,
> The oil of joy for mourning,
> The garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness;
> That they may be called trees of righteousness,
> The planting of the LORD, that He may be glorified.

Heaviness becomes real to us when there has been a failure of faith somewhere in our lives or when we have ignored the need for repentance on our part. Heaviness pervades our lives when a problem has pushed us beyond the point of normality into abnormality. The devil always pushes us to accomplish his will. When the problem pushes us more than we want to be pushed, then we know the problem has entered the area of the operation of a strongman. According to how abnormal or out of control it gets, it will require that degree of deliverance for us to get back to the normal, Christian, *child of God* way of life that we should be living.

spirit of whoredom

This is manifested by the activity or state of whoring.

Scripture reference: Hosea 5:4

> They do not direct their deeds
> Toward turning to their God,
> For the spirit of harlotry is in their midst,
> And they do not know the LORD.

The whoredom spirit is part of Jezebel's network of evil spirits. Jehu mentions the whoredoms and witchcrafts of Jezebel in 2 Kings 9:22: "Now it happened, when Joram saw Jehu, that he said, 'Is it peace, Jehu?' So he answered, 'What peace, as long as the harlotries of your mother Jezebel and her witchcraft are so many?'" Jezebel's whoredoms included adultery, fornication, prostitution, debasement, and sexual sins of all sorts. Whoredoms also refer to betrayal of faithfulness, breaking of vows, and prostitution of self and others for advancement.

spirit of infirmity

Infirmity means to be made weak, and it can manifest though any physical, mental, or emotional lack of wholeness. It can be any lingering disorder of the body, weakness or feebleness, cancer, female problems, fungus, fevers, allergies, sinus problems, blood pressure problems, arthritis, heart disease, diabetes, untimely deaths in family, or mental illnesses.

Scripture reference: Luke 13:11–13

> And behold, there was a woman who had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bent over and could in no way raise herself up. But when Jesus saw her, He called her to Him and said to her, "Woman, you are loosed from your infirmity." And He laid His hands on her, and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God.

We choose to accept Christ as our Savior, and we must choose to be healed. Because salvation and healing are *accomplished works*, we have to personally come to Christ and accept what He has done for us on a personal basis. Many people do not meet God's requirements to be saved, so as much as God wants them to receive salvation, they remain unsaved because God will not violate man's will. Many times the reason Christians are not healed is because there has been a breakdown somewhere in their knowledge of what God's will is about

healing. God cannot be used as our cop-out. In this time of no-fault divorce, no-fault accidents, and no-fault violent actions that are blamed on society, that kind of thinking cannot be allowed to spill over into the responsibility we have to receive the healing and all the other things God has promised us.

The truth is that it doesn't matter whether everyone believes it or not, the Bible confirms that it is so, and those who realize that it is available, believe it, meet the conditions God has specified, and receive it are the ones who experience the healing that God has made freely available to them. The incredible fact is that the traditions, teachings, and prejudices of men and denominations have robbed millions of Christians of this tremendous blessing from God. We have to have a revelation of God's Word. Many are blind to the promises in God's Word, which also include the baptism of the Holy Spirit with the evidence of speaking in an unknown language, faith, protection, the casting out of demons, and many other legitimate things that Jesus put his stamp of approval upon while on this earth. In these last days the blindfolds are coming off because there is a world full of people who are looking for the reality of the power of God in their lives, and we are the ones God has chosen to reach them.

deaf and dumb spirit

When this spirit is present in an individual, that person will be both deaf (without the sense of hearing) and mute (unable to speak, without the faculty of speech).

Scripture reference: Mark 9:17–27

> Then one of the crowd answered and said, "Teacher, I brought You my son, who has a mute spirit. And wherever it seizes him, it throws him down; he foams at the mouth, gnashes his teeth, and becomes rigid. So I spoke to Your disciples, that they should cast it out, but they could not." He answered him and said, "O faithless generation, how long shall I be with you? How long shall I bear with you? Bring him to Me." Then they brought him to Him. And when he saw Him, immediately the spirit convulsed him, and he fell on the ground and wallowed, foaming at the mouth. So He asked his father, "How long has this been happening to him?" And he said, "From childhood. And often he has thrown him both into the fire and into the water to destroy him. But if You can do anything, have compassion on us and help us."
>
> Jesus said to him, "If you can believe, all things are possible to him who believes." Immediately the father of the child cried out and said with tears, "Lord, I believe; help my unbelief!" When Jesus saw that the people came running together, He rebuked the unclean spirit, saying to it: "Deaf and dumb spirit, I command you, come out of him and enter him no more!" Then the spirit cried out, convulsed him greatly, and came out of him. And he became as one dead, so that many said, "He is dead." But Jesus took him by the hand and lifted him up, and he arose.

This incident concerning a boy with many demonic manifestations illustrates the fact that it is not necessary to cast out every minor spirit, one by one, as many do today. There were many symptoms or minor spirits that can be identified in this case from just a casual look at the demonic manifestations. A spirit of suicide caused the boy to attempt to kill himself in fire and water. We believe a spirit of suicide exists, but it is a minor spirit under the leadership of the dumb and deaf spirit. (It can also be under the control of a spirit of heaviness or a spirit of death.) There were mental symptoms that manifested themselves as actions that are not normal in a healthy child. We believe a spirit of insanity exists, but it is also a minor spirit under the leadership of the dumb and deaf spirit. Jesus didn't cast out a spirit of suicide or a spirit of insanity. He looked into the spirit world and saw that the dominant spirit or strongman was a dumb and deaf spirit. When He cast the dumb and deaf spirit out, all the minor spirits left with it. Even in physical warfare when the general surrenders, all the troops under his command surrender with him. In the spirit world the minor spirits know that if the stronger demon has been cast out, they don't stand a chance because they are weaker than it, and so they must leave with the strongman. Instead of working His way up from the bottom, Jesus started at the top. When He *nailed* the strongman, the battle was over. Jesus spent time asking the boy's father some questions about the boy. He wasn't just making conversation. Part of the boy's problems involved his father's lack of faith. When Jesus straightened that out, the deliverance took place.

spirit of bondage

This is the spirit that makes an individual a slave to fear.

Scripture reference: Romans 8:15

> For you did not receive the spirit of bondage again to fear, but you received the Spirit of adoption by whom we cry out, "Abba, Father."

Such a person is in a state of spiritual sleep and cannot discern between what is good and evil. Darkness covers his understanding so that he has no inlets for the light of God's Word. He knows next to nothing about God and is unconcerned about this shortcoming. He sees no danger to his soul, not realizing that he stands on the edge of the pit. He is so senseless that he does not even have the ability to fear. There are those in the natural state who acknowledge their sin but think that they can rely upon God's mercy without repentance to get them to heaven. Those who have the greatest ignorance of God are called *men of*

learning. They boast of their faculties and achievements and consider that their minds are open to spiritual truth, but the "light of the gospel of the glory of Christ, who is the image of God," has never shined upon them (2 Cor. 4:4). They indeed have wisdom, but not that pure "wisdom that is from above" (James 3:17). All such people are the servants of sin and are therefore, according to God, in spiritual bondage.

How can they be convinced of their sinful state? First, they must be brought to the place where they fear God and His law.

The state of man under the law

God's Word is able to stir the one who is spiritually asleep and to awaken him to the danger he is in. To a certain degree the eyes of his understanding are opened by God so that he might see his true state. He then sees the reality of his sinfulness, the fiery damnation that awaits him, and also the saving power of a loving and merciful God. This person soon realizes that he is guilty of breaking God's law and has continually refused to be a true follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. It dawns upon him that all of his religious ideas are simply *fig leaves* and *filthy rags* (Gen. 3:7; Isa. 64:6), that is, hypocrisy and pretense. So a true fear of God settles in his heart when he acknowledges that God has every right to plunge both body and soul into hell.

Such a person must not attempt to reform his life to get right with God; if he tries, he is sure to find himself at a far deeper level of bondage. Those who desire to flee from sin must fly to the only Savior of his soul (Rom. 7:24–8:1). The law of God is working in his heart to reveal his sinfulness and to point him to Christ. This is a healthy fear of God, but it is not the Lord's will for him to remain in the *spirit of fear and bondage*; instead God wants him to have the *spirit of adoption*. So only for a season will the devil back away, and then the person will willfully, out of ignorance or rebellion, open doors and let the enemy control his life again. For permanent relief, he needs to cooperate completely by giving his life to Christ and learning to resist the enemy for himself.

The state of man under grace (the born-again believer)

As born-again believers we have a covenant standing with God. Jesus won the war over the devil and made an open show of him. "Having disarmed principalities and powers, He made a public spectacle of them, triumphing over them in it" (Col. 2:15). Then He destroyed the works of the devil, according to 1 John 3:8: "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil." When we close the doors to the enemy and loose

his works in the name of Jesus, it is an accomplished fact. We don't need to continue loosing him; just remind him of it if you recognize he's skulking around you again. If you fall into sin and open up the door once more to the enemy, then repent and repeat the process of closing the door.

It's very important that we continue to consistently read the Word. It will build spiritual strength for each day and give us a desire to fellowship with the Lord through prayer. Satan always tries to come back and retake the ground he once had. In any area of spiritual battle we take the ground and then stand, praying in the Spirit to hold that ground, "Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints" (Eph. 6:18, KJV). Too many times we win a victory and then forget to hold our ground, thus losing a healing. When Satan tries to move in with old symptoms, immediately rebuke him. "Therefore do not cast away your confidence, which has great reward. For you have need of endurance, so that after you have done the will of God, you may receive the promise" (Heb. 10:35–36).

spirit of fear

This spirit causes people to feel reverence for something; to have a reverential awe of; to venerate (regard as hallowed); it is an unpleasant, often strong emotion caused by expectation or awareness of danger; anxious concern, panic, or terror.

Scripture reference: 2 Timothy 1:7

> For God has not given us a spirit of fear, but of power and of love and of a sound mind.

Job said, "For the thing I greatly feared has come upon me, and what I dreaded has happened to me" (Job 3:25). According to the writer of Hebrews, people who have an obsessive fear of death are in bondage to Satan and must be freed from his clutches before he accomplishes what he has set out to do in their lives. For that reason Jesus came to deliver those "who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage" (Heb. 2:15). Fear can kill if we allow Satan to penetrate our spiritual defenses.

When we speak of fear, we must understand that there is both a negative and a positive kind of fear. The positive helps us preserve our lives. We don't do dumb things such as play football on a busy freeway because we know the terrible damage a speeding semitrailer can cause when it crushes the human body. So out of respect for the semi, we play football in other places. Positive fear could also

be categorized as a *profound respect or reverence*. For instance: “The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom” (Ps. 111:10). Because we have a deep respect for God, we obey His Word and give Him the place in our lives that He deserves.

The negative kind of fear rips, tears, paralyzes, and torments. It destroys our faith in God and His Word and opens us up to further harassment of the devil. Paul tells us: “God has not given us a spirit of fear” (2 Tim. 1:7). Negative fear is satanic in origin. The enemy uses it like a club to beat people into submission to his will, much as a bully terrorizes a weaker boy as he walks home from school. The disciples suffered from this kind of fear as they cowered behind closed doors after Jesus was crucified. Not only had their dreams been terminated along with their teacher, but also they feared they would be killed too. Jesus had taught them, both in word and deed, for three years that fear was not something they had to accept, so it was not from a lack of knowledge that the disciples allowed themselves to be neutralized by fear behind closed doors.

seducing spirit

A seducing spirit attracts someone to a belief or into a course of action that is inadvisable or foolhardy, such as an enticement into sexual activity.

Scripture reference: 1 Timothy 4:1

> Now the Spirit expressly says that in latter times some will depart from the faith, giving heed to deceiving spirits and doctrines of demons.

When the lines between Christianity and the world become so blurred that we can’t distinguish the difference between the two, then Christianity is no longer Christianity—it has become the world! “And if it seems evil to you to serve the LORD, choose for yourselves this day whom you will serve, whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the River, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land you dwell. But as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD” (Josh. 24:15).

“Out of the same mouth proceed blessing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not to be so. Does a spring send forth fresh water and bitter from the same opening? Can a fig tree, my brethren, bear olives, or a grapevine bear figs? Thus no spring yields both salt water and fresh” (James 3:10–12). We are supposed to be different from the world. “No servant can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will be loyal to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and mammon” (Luke 16:13). In our society today there is such an aversion to being different that it, unfortunately, is

affecting the church in a very negative way. The truth is that if there is no difference between Christians and sinners, why would the sinners want to be Christians? The theory that we have to have music that is borrowed from the world to attract the unsaved is flawed from the beginning.

spirit of antichrist

The Antichrist is a great personal opponent of Christ who will spread evil throughout the world before being conquered at Christ's Second Coming. This spirit causes a person or force to oppose Christ or the Christian church.

Scripture reference: 1 John 4:3

> And every spirit that does not confess that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is not of God. And this is the spirit of the Antichrist, which you have heard was coming, and is now already in the world.

Not all manifestations or *spiritual experiences* are of God. But other experiences project a giant deception of the devil on the victim to trick him into believing, for instance, that everyone is going to heaven whether they accept Christ as their Savior or not. The people who experience these deceptions talk about the tremendous *love* and *light* they feel emanating from a magnificent *being*. Many of them even feel it is Jesus Christ, but the message they receive from the being is not supported by God's Word. For example, they are told: "Love is the most important thing—we are to love everyone." It is true that love is very important, but love is not enough to get us to heaven. We must repent of our sins, accept and receive Christ as our Savior, and live according to all the teachings of the Bible as well as love everyone. Another false message is: "All religions eventually lead to heaven." Not true. "Enter by the narrow gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leads to destruction, and there are many who go in by it. Because narrow is the gate and difficult is the way which leads to life, and there are few who find it" (Matt. 7:13–14).

spirit of error

This is the state or condition of being wrong in conduct or judgment.

Scripture reference: 1 John 4:6

> We are of God. He who knows God hears us; he who is not of God does not hear us. By this we know the spirit of truth and the spirit of error.

First John 4:5 says to beware of people who try to apply the terminology of the world to the things of God: “They are of the world. Therefore they speak as of the world, and the world hears them.” Those of the world’s system speak in worldly terms. Paul assures us that as believers we are on the highest spiritual plane possible because of our faith in Christ: “Even when we were dead in trespasses, made us alive together with Christ (by grace you have been saved), and raised us up together, and made us sit together in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus” (Eph. 2:5–6). Satan, as an angel of light (2 Cor. 11:14), tells people in the occult that they have access to secret spiritual knowledge, but according to Matthew 16:23 and 1 Corinthians 2:8, they only have the earthly, limited knowledge that Satan has access to.

Every believer has access to the hidden wisdom of God and the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven (Matt. 16:23). “However, we speak wisdom among those who are mature, yet not the wisdom of this age, nor of the rulers of this age, who are coming to nothing. But we speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, the hidden wisdom which God ordained before the ages for our glory” (1 Cor. 2:6–7). “But the anointing which you have received from Him abides in you, and you do not need that anyone teach you; but as the same anointing teaches you concerning all things, and is true, and is not a lie, and just as it has taught you, you will abide in Him” (1 John 2:27).

spirit of death

This is the spirit assigned to terminate and cause entities to become extinct.

Scripture reference: Hebrews 2:14–15

> Inasmuch then as the children have partaken of flesh and blood, He Himself likewise shared in the same, that through death He might destroy him who had the power of death, that is, the devil, and release those who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage.

As far as death is concerned, we are now on God’s timetable instead of the devil’s, provided we prepare for this transition part of our lives by filling our hearts with faith and not fear. Jesus has freed us from bondage, so we have the right to resist any fear and, particularly in this case, the fear of death. Whenever it sticks up its ugly head, you must take authority over it in the name of Jesus and allow the faith of God to flood your spirit. Don’t allow thoughts to linger in your mind of how you may die or what death will feel like physically or any of the other tricks the devil uses to get you out of faith and into fear. Cast them out of your mind as 2 Corinthians 10:3–5 tells you, and think about what God tells

us death will be like for His children. Throughout the New Testament death is referred to as going to sleep and waking up in heaven. That sounds wonderful, and that's exactly what it is. It is part of our inheritance as a child of God if we will receive it by faith, just as we do anything else God has promised us in His Word.

spirit of pride

The spirit of pride is the cultivation, preservation, or exalting of self. It is a protecting of self. Pride is commitment to self. It is building up self in the individual's own eyes or in the eyes of others. Pride is an excessive belief in one's superiority, worth, and merit. Pride is a root cause of many sins.

Scripture reference: Proverbs 16:18

> Pride goes before destruction,
> And a haughty spirit before a fall.

Christ gave us a clear example of how this spirit works:

> Also He spoke this parable to some who trusted in themselves that they were righteous, and despised others: "Two men went up to the temple to pray, one a Pharisee and the other a tax collector. The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, 'God, I thank You that I am not like other men—extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this tax collector. I fast twice a week; I give tithes of all that I possess.' And the tax collector, standing afar off, would not so much as raise his eyes to heaven, but beat his breast, saying, 'God, be merciful to me a sinner!' I tell you, this man went down to his house justified rather than the other; for everyone who exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted."
>
> —Luke 18:9–14

CHAPTER 3
Scriptures Related to the Devil and His Demons

IN THIS CHAPTER I've included Scripture passages to help you understand more about the devil, his works, and his end destination—hell and the lake of fire.

> They shall no more offer their sacrifices to demons, after whom they have played the harlot. This shall be a statute forever for them throughout their generations.
>
> —LEVITICUS 17:7

> They sacrificed to demons, not to God,
> To gods they did not know,
> To new gods, new arrivals
> That your fathers did not fear.
>
> —DEUTERONOMY 32:17

> Then he appointed for himself priests for the high places, for the demons, and the calf idols which he had made.
>
> —2 CHRONICLES 11:15

> They even sacrificed their sons
> And their daughters to demons.
>
> —PSALM 106:37

> Then Jesus was led up by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil.
>
> —MATTHEW 4:1

> Then the devil took Him up into the holy city, set Him on the pinnacle of the temple.
>
> —MATTHEW 4:5

> Again, the devil took Him up on an exceedingly high mountain, and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and their glory.
>
> —MATTHEW 4:8

> Then the devil left Him, and behold, angels came and ministered to Him.
>
> —MATTHEW 4:11

> Then His fame went throughout all Syria; and they brought to Him all sick people who were afflicted with various diseases and torments, and those who were demon-possessed, epileptics, and paralytics; and He healed them.
>
> —MATTHEW 4:24

Many will say to Me in that day, “Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Your name, cast out demons in Your name, and done many wonders in Your name?”

—Matthew 7:22

When evening had come, they brought to Him many who were demon-possessed. And He cast out the spirits with a word, and healed all who were sick.

—Matthew 8:16

When He had come to the other side, to the country of the Gergesenes, there met Him two demon-possessed men, coming out of the tombs, exceedingly fierce, so that no one could pass that way.

—Matthew 8:28

So the demons begged Him, saying, “If You cast us out, permit us to go away into the herd of swine.”

—Matthew 8:31

Then those who kept them fled; and they went away into the city and told everything, including what had happened to the demon-possessed men.

—Matthew 8:33

As they went out, behold, they brought to Him a man, mute and demon-possessed.

—Matthew 9:32

And when the demon was cast out, the mute spoke. And the multitudes marveled, saying, “It was never seen like this in Israel!”

—Matthew 9:33

But the Pharisees said, “He casts out demons by the ruler of the demons.”

—Matthew 9:34

Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out demons. Freely you have received, freely give.

—Matthew 10:8

For John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say, “He has a demon.”

—Matthew 11:18

Then one was brought to Him who was demon-possessed, blind and mute; and He healed him, so that the blind and mute man both spoke and saw.

—Matthew 12:22

Now when the Pharisees heard it they said, “This fellow does not cast out demons except by Beelzebub, the ruler of the demons.”

—Matthew 12:24

And if I cast out demons by Beelzebub, by whom do your sons cast them out? Therefore they shall be your judges.

—Matthew 12:27

But if I cast out demons by the Spirit of God, surely the kingdom of God has come upon you.

—Matthew 12:28

The enemy who sowed them is the devil, the harvest is the end of the age, and the reapers are

the angels.

—Matthew 13:39

And behold, a woman of Canaan came from that region and cried out to Him, saying, “Have mercy on me, O Lord, Son of David! My daughter is severely demon-possessed.”

—Matthew 15:22

And Jesus rebuked the demon, and it came out of him; and the child was cured from that very hour.

—Matthew 17:18

Then He will also say to those on the left hand, “Depart from Me, you cursed, into the everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels.”

—Matthew 25:41

At evening, when the sun had set, they brought to Him all who were sick and those who were demon-possessed.

—Mark 1:32

Then He healed many who were sick with various diseases, and cast out many demons; and He did not allow the demons to speak, because they knew Him.

—Mark 1:34

And He was preaching in their synagogues throughout all Galilee, and casting out demons.

—Mark 1:39

And to have power to heal sicknesses and to cast out demons.

—Mark 3:15

And the scribes who came down from Jerusalem said, “He has Beelzebub,” and, “By the ruler of the demons He casts out demons.”

—Mark 3:22

So all the demons begged Him, saying, “Send us to the swine, that we may enter them.”

—Mark 5:12

Then they came to Jesus, and saw the one who had been demon-possessed and had the legion, sitting and clothed and in his right mind. And they were afraid.

—Mark 5:15

And those who saw it told them how it happened to him who had been demon-possessed, and about the swine.

—Mark 5:16

And when He got into the boat, he who had been demon-possessed begged Him that he might be with Him.

—Mark 5:18

And they cast out many demons, and anointed with oil many who were sick, and healed them.

—Mark 6:13

The woman was a Greek, a Syro-Phoenician by birth, and she kept asking Him to cast the demon out of her daughter.

—Mark 7:26

Then He said to her, “For this saying go your way; the demon has gone out of your daughter.”

—Mark 7:29

And when she had come to her house, she found the demon gone out, and her daughter lying on the bed.

—Mark 7:30

Now John answered Him, saying, “Teacher, we saw someone who does not follow us casting out demons in Your name, and we forbade him because he does not follow us.”

—Mark 9:38

Now when He rose early on the first day of the week, He appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom He had cast seven demons.

—Mark 16:9

And these signs will follow those who believe: In My name they will cast out demons; they will speak with new tongues.

—Mark 16:17

Being tempted for forty days by the devil. And in those days He ate nothing, and afterward, when they had ended, He was hungry.

—Luke 4:2

And the devil said to Him, “If You are the Son of God, command this stone to become bread.”

—Luke 4:3

Then the devil, taking Him up on a high mountain, showed Him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time.

—Luke 4:5

And the devil said to Him, “All this authority I will give You, and their glory; for this has been delivered to me, and I give it to whomever I wish.”

—Luke 4:6

Now when the devil had ended every temptation, he departed from Him until an opportune time.

—Luke 4:13

Now in the synagogue there was a man who had a spirit of an unclean demon. And he cried out with a loud voice.

—Luke 4:33

But Jesus rebuked him, saying, “Be quiet, and come out of him!” And when the demon had thrown him in their midst, it came out of him and did not hurt him.

—Luke 4:35

And demons also came out of many, crying out and saying, “You are the Christ, the Son of God!” And He, rebuking them, did not allow them to speak, for they knew that He was the Christ.

—Luke 4:41

For John the Baptist came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and you say, “He has a demon.”

—Luke 7:33

And certain women who had been healed of evil spirits and infirmities—Mary called Magdalene, out of whom had come seven demons.

—Luke 8:2

Those by the wayside are the ones who hear; then the devil comes and takes away the word out of their hearts, lest they should believe and be saved.

—Luke 8:12

And when He stepped out on the land, there met Him a certain man from the city who had demons for a long time. And he wore no clothes, nor did he live in a house but in the tombs.

—Luke 8:27

For He had commanded the unclean spirit to come out of the man. For it had often seized him, and he was kept under guard, bound with chains and shackles; and he broke the bonds and was driven by the demon into the wilderness.

—Luke 8:29

Jesus asked him, saying, “What is your name?” And he said, “Legion,” because many demons had entered him.

—Luke 8:30

Then the demons went out of the man and entered the swine, and the herd ran violently down the steep place into the lake and drowned.

—Luke 8:33

Then they went out to see what had happened, and came to Jesus, and found the man from whom the demons had departed, sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind. And they were afraid.

—Luke 8:35

They also who had seen it told them by what means he who had been demon-possessed was healed.

—Luke 8:36

Now the man from whom the demons had departed begged Him that he might be with Him. But Jesus sent him away.

—Luke 8:38

Then He called His twelve disciples together and gave them power and authority over all demons, and to cure diseases.

—Luke 9:1

And as he was still coming, the demon threw him down and convulsed him. Then Jesus rebuked the unclean spirit, healed the child, and gave him back to his father.

—Luke 9:42

Now John answered and said, “Master, we saw someone casting out demons in Your name, and we forbade him because he does not follow with us.”

—Luke 9:49

Then the seventy returned with joy, saying, “Lord, even the demons are subject to us in Your name.”

—Luke 10:17

And He was casting out a demon, and it was mute. So it was, when the demon had gone out, that the mute spoke; and the multitudes marveled.

—Luke 11:14

But some of them said, “He casts out demons by Beelzebub, the ruler of the demons.”

—Luke 11:15

If Satan also is divided against himself, how will his kingdom stand? Because you say I cast out demons by Beelzebub.

—Luke 11:18

And if I cast out demons by Beelzebub, by whom do your sons cast them out? Therefore they will be your judges.

—Luke 11:19

But if I cast out demons with the finger of God, surely the kingdom of God has come upon you.

—Luke 11:20

And He said to them, “Go, tell that fox, ‘Behold, I cast out demons and perform cures today and tomorrow, and the third day I shall be perfected.’”

—Luke 13:32

Jesus answered them, “Did I not choose you, the twelve, and one of you is a devil?”

—John 6:70

The people answered and said, “You have a demon. Who is seeking to kill You?”

—John 7:20

You are of your father the devil, and the desires of your father you want to do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and does not stand in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaks a lie, he speaks from his own resources, for he is a liar and the father of it.

—John 8:44

Then the Jews answered and said to Him, “Do we not say rightly that You are a Samaritan and have a demon?”

—John 8:48

Jesus answered, “I do not have a demon; but I honor My Father, and you dishonor Me.”

—John 8:49

Then the Jews said to Him, “Now we know that You have a demon! Abraham is dead, and the prophets; and You say, ‘If anyone keeps My word he shall never taste death.’”

—John 8:52

And many of them said, “He has a demon and is mad. Why do you listen to Him?”

—John 10:20

Others said, “These are not the words of one who has a demon. Can a demon open the eyes of the blind?”

—John 10:21

And supper being ended, the devil having already put it into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon’s son, to betray Him.

—John 13:2

How God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Spirit and with power, who went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed by the devil, for God was with Him.

—Acts 10:38

O full of all deceit and all fraud, you son of the devil, you enemy of all righteousness, will you not cease perverting the straight ways of the Lord?

—Acts 13:10

Rather, that the things which the Gentiles sacrifice they sacrifice to demons and not to God, and I do not want you to have fellowship with demons.

—1 Corinthians 10:20

You cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons; you cannot partake of the Lord's table and of the table of demons.

—1 Corinthians 10:21

Nor give place to the devil.

—Ephesians 4:27

Put on the whole armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

—Ephesians 6:11

Not a novice, lest being puffed up with pride he fall into the same condemnation as the devil.

—1 Timothy 3:6

Moreover he must have a good testimony among those who are outside, lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the devil.

—1 Timothy 3:7

Now the Spirit expressly says that in latter times some will depart from the faith, giving heed to deceiving spirits and doctrines of demons.

—1 Timothy 4:1

And that they may come to their senses and escape the snare of the devil, having been taken captive by him to do his will.

—2 Timothy 2:26

Inasmuch then as the children have partaken of flesh and blood, He Himself likewise shared in the same, that through death He might destroy him who had the power of death, that is, the devil.

—Hebrews 2:14

You believe that there is one God. You do well. Even the demons believe—and tremble!

—James 2:19

This wisdom does not descend from above, but is earthly, sensual, demonic.

—James 3:15

Therefore submit to God. Resist the devil and he will flee from you.

—James 4:7

Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil walks about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour.

—1 Peter 5:8

He who sins is of the devil, for the devil has sinned from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that He might destroy the works of the devil.

—1 John 3:8

In this the children of God and the children of the devil are manifest: Whoever does not practice righteousness is not of God, nor is he who does not love his brother.

—1 John 3:10

Yet Michael the archangel, in contending with the devil, when he disputed about the body of Moses, dared not bring against him a reviling accusation, but said, “The Lord rebuke you!”

—Jude 9

Do not fear any of those things which you are about to suffer. Indeed, the devil is about to throw some of you into prison, that you may be tested, and you will have tribulation ten days. Be faithful until death, and I will give you the crown of life.

—Revelation 2:10

But the rest of mankind, who were not killed by these plagues, did not repent of the works of their hands, that they should not worship demons, and idols of gold, silver, brass, stone, and wood, which can neither see nor hear nor walk.

—Revelation 9:20

So the great dragon was cast out, that serpent of old, called the Devil and Satan, who deceives the whole world; he was cast to the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.

—Revelation 12:9

Therefore rejoice, O heavens, and you who dwell in them! Woe to the inhabitants of the earth and the sea! For the devil has come down to you, having great wrath, because he knows that he has a short time.

—Revelation 12:12

For they are spirits of demons, performing signs, which go out to the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty.

—Revelation 16:14

And he cried mightily with a loud voice, saying, “Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and has become a dwelling place of demons, a prison for every foul spirit, and a cage for every unclean and hated bird!”

—Revelation 18:2

He laid hold of the dragon, that serpent of old, who is the Devil and Satan, and bound him for a thousand years.

—Revelation 20:2

The devil, who deceived them, was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone where the beast and the false prophet are. And they will be tormented day and night forever and ever.

—Revelation 20:10

Hell

For a fire is kindled in My anger,
And shall burn to the lowest hell;
It shall consume the earth with her increase,
And set on fire the foundations of the mountains.

—Deuteronomy 32:22

The sorrows of hell compassed me about; the snares of death prevented me.

—2 Samuel 22:6, KJV

It is as high as heaven; what canst thou do? deeper than hell; what canst thou know?

—Job 11:8, KJV

Hell is naked before him, and destruction hath no covering.

—Job 26:6, KJV

The wicked shall be turned into hell,
And all the nations that forget God.

—Psalm 9:17

For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption.

—Psalm 16:10, KJV

The sorrows of hell compassed me about: the snares of death prevented me.

—Psalm 18:5, KJV

Let death seize them;
Let them go down alive into hell,
For wickedness is in their dwellings and among them.

—Psalm 55:15

For great is thy mercy toward me: and thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell.

—Psalm 86:13, KJV

The sorrows of death compassed me, and the pains of hell gat hold upon me: I found trouble and sorrow.

—Psalm 116:3, KJV

If I ascend into heaven, You are there;
If I make my bed in hell, behold, You are there.

—Psalm 139:8

Her feet go down to death,
Her steps lay hold of hell.

—Proverbs 5:5

Her house is the way to hell,
Descending to the chambers of death.

—Proverbs 7:27

But he does not know that the dead are there,
That her guests are in the depths of hell.

—Proverbs 9:18

Hell and Destruction are before the Lord;
So how much more the hearts of the sons of men.

—Proverbs 15:11

The way of life winds upward for the wise,
That he may turn away from hell below.

—Proverbs 15:24

You shall beat him with a rod,
And deliver his soul from hell.

—Proverbs 23:14

Hell and Destruction are never full;
So the eyes of man are never satisfied.

—Proverbs 27:20

Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure: and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiceth, shall descend into it.

—Isaiah 5:14, kjv

Hell from beneath is excited about you,
To meet you at your coming;
It stirs up the dead for you,
All the chief ones of the earth;
It has raised up from their thrones
All the kings of the nations.

—Isaiah 14:9

Yet thou shalt be brought down to hell, to the sides of the pit.

—Isaiah 14:15, kjv

Because ye have said, We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us: for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves.

—Isaiah 28:15, kjv

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it.

—Isaiah 28:18, kjv

And thou wentest to the king with ointment, and didst increase thy perfumes, and didst send thy messengers far off, and didst debase thyself even unto hell.

—Isaiah 57:9, kjv

I made the nations shake at the sound of its fall, when I cast it down to hell together with those who descend into the Pit; and all the trees of Eden, the choice and best of Lebanon, all that drink water, were comforted in the depths of the earth.

—Ezekiel 31:16

They also went down to hell with it, with those slain by the sword; and those who were its strong arm dwelt in its shadows among the nations.

—Ezekiel 31:17

The strong among the mighty

Shall speak to him out of the midst of hell
With those who help him:
“They have gone down,
They lie with the uncircumcised, slain by the sword.”

—Ezekiel 32:21

They do not lie with the mighty
Who are fallen of the uncircumcised,
Who have gone down to hell with their weapons of war;
They have laid their swords under their heads,
But their iniquities will be on their bones,
Because of the terror of the mighty in the land of the
living.

—Ezekiel 32:27

Though they dig into hell,
From there My hand shall take them;
Though they climb up to heaven,
From there I will bring them down.

—Amos 9:2

And said, I cried by reason of mine affliction unto the Lord, and he heard me; out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardest my voice.

—Jonah 2:2, kjv

Indeed, because he transgresses by wine,
He is a proud man,
And he does not stay at home.
Because he enlarges his desire as hell,
And he is like death, and cannot be satisfied,
He gathers to himself all nations
And heaps up for himself all peoples.

—Habakkuk 2:5

But I say to you that whoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment. And whoever says to his brother, “Raca!” shall be in danger of the council. But whoever says, “You fool!” shall be in danger of hell fire.

—Matthew 5:22

If your right eye causes you to sin, pluck it out and cast it from you; for it is more profitable for you that one of your members perish, than for your whole body to be cast into hell.

—Matthew 5:29

And if your right hand causes you to sin, cut it off and cast it from you; for it is more profitable for you that one of your members perish, than for your whole body to be cast into hell.

—Matthew 5:30

And do not fear those who kill the body but cannot kill the soul. But rather fear Him who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell.

—Matthew 10:28

And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell: for if the

mighty works, which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day.

—Matthew 11:23, KJV

And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

—Matthew 16:18, KJV

And if your eye causes you to sin, pluck it out and cast it from you. It is better for you to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes, to be cast into hell fire.

—Matthew 18:9

Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For you travel land and sea to win one proselyte, and when he is won, you make him twice as much a son of hell as yourselves.

—Matthew 23:15

Serpents, brood of vipers! How can you escape the condemnation of hell?

—Matthew 23:33

If your hand causes you to sin, cut it off. It is better for you to enter into life maimed, rather than having two hands, to go to hell, into the fire that shall never be quenched.

—Mark 9:43

And if your foot causes you to sin, cut it off. It is better for you to enter life lame, rather than having two feet, to be cast into hell, into the fire that shall never be quenched.

—Mark 9:45

And if your eye causes you to sin, pluck it out. It is better for you to enter the kingdom of God with one eye, rather than having two eyes, to be cast into hell fire.

—Mark 9:47

And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be thrust down to hell.

—Luke 10:15, KJV

But I will show you whom you should fear: Fear Him who, after He has killed, has power to cast into hell; yes, I say to you, fear Him!

—Luke 12:5

And being in torments in Hades, he lifted up his eyes and saw Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom.

—Luke 16:23

Because thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption.

—Acts 2:27, KJV

He seeing this before spake of the resurrection of Christ, that his soul was not left in hell, neither his flesh did see corruption.

—Acts 2:31, KJV

And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity. The tongue is so set among our members that it defiles the whole body, and sets on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire by hell.

—James 3:6

For if God did not spare the angels who sinned, but cast them down to hell and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved for judgment.

—2 Peter 2:4

I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death.

—Revelation 1:18, KJV

And I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat on him was Death, and Hell followed with him. And power was given unto them over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.

—Revelation 6:8, KJV

And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works.

—Revelation 20:13, KJV

And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death.

—Revelation 20:14, KJV

Manifestation

Then His fame went throughout all Syria; and they brought to Him all sick people who were afflicted with various diseases and torments, and those who were demon-possessed, epileptics, and paralytics; and He healed them.

—Matthew 4:24

When evening had come, they brought to Him many who were demon-possessed. And He cast out the spirits with a word, and healed all who were sick.

—Matthew 8:16

When He had come to the other side, to the country of the Gergesenes, there met Him two demon-possessed men, coming out of the tombs, exceedingly fierce, so that no one could pass that way.

—Matthew 8:28

As they went out, behold, they brought to him a dumb man possessed with a devil.

—Matthew 9:32, KJV

Then one was brought to Him who was demon-possessed, blind and mute; and He healed him, so that the blind and mute man both spoke and saw.

—Matthew 12:22

At evening, when the sun had set, they brought to Him all who were sick and those who were demon-possessed.

—Mark 1:32

Then He asked him, “What is your name?” And he answered, saying, “My name is Legion; for we are many.”

—Mark 5:9

Then they came to Jesus, and saw the one who had been demon-possessed and had the legion,

sitting and clothed and in his right mind. And they were afraid.

—Mark 5:15

And those who saw it told them how it happened to him who had been demon-possessed, and about the swine.

—Mark 5:16

And when He got into the boat, he who had been demon-possessed begged Him that he might be with Him.

—Mark 5:18

Jesus asked him, saying, “What is your name?” And he said, “Legion,” because many demons had entered him.

—Luke 8:30

Witchcraft

For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft,
And stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry.
Because you have rejected the word of the Lord,
He also has rejected you from being king.

—1 Samuel 15:23

Now it happened, when Joram saw Jehu, that he said, “Is it peace, Jehu?” So he answered, “What peace, as long as the harlotries of your mother Jezebel and her witchcraft are so many?”

—2 Kings 9:22

Also he caused his sons to pass through the fire in the Valley of the Son of Hinnom; he practiced soothsaying, used witchcraft and sorcery, and consulted mediums and spiritists. He did much evil in the sight of the Lord, to provoke Him to anger.

—2 Chronicles 33:6

I will cut off sorceries from your hand,
And you shall have no soothsayers.

—Micah 5:12

Because of the multitude of harlotries of the seductive
harlot,
The mistress of sorceries, Who sells nations through her harlotries, And families through her sorceries.

—Nahum 3:4

Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies . . . they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

—Galatians 5:20, kjv

CHAPTER 4
Demons Removed Only Through Fasting and Prayer

THE BIBLE WARNS us that some demons cannot be cast out except by the discipline of fasting and prayer. In Matthew 17:19–21 the disciples attempted to cast out demons to no avail. Jesus said that it was because of their unbelief. He went on to tell them that if they had the faith of (a grain of a) mustard seed, they could speak to mountains and they would move. Nothing is impossible in God. Finally Jesus warned them, "Howbeit this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting" (v. 21, KJV).

Scriptures on Fasting and Prayer

> The words or story of Nehemiah son of Hacaliah: Now in the month of Chislev in the twentieth year [of the Persian king], as I was in the castle of Shushan, Hanani, one of my kinsmen, came with certain men from Judah, and I asked them about the surviving Jews who had escaped exile, and about Jerusalem. And they said to me, The remnant there in the province who escaped exile are in great trouble and reproach; the wall of Jerusalem is broken down, and its [fortified] gates are destroyed by fire. When I heard this, I sat down and wept and mourned for days and fasted and prayed [constantly] before the God of heaven.
>
> —NEHEMIAH 1:1–4, AMP

> Contend, O Lord, with those who contend with me; fight against those who fight against me! Take hold of shield and buckler, and stand up for my help! Draw out also the spear and javelin and close up the way of those who pursue and persecute me. Say to me, I am your deliverance! Let them be put to shame and dishonor who seek and require my life; let them be turned back and confounded who plan my hurt!
>
> Let them be as chaff before the wind, with the Angel of the Lord driving them on! Let their way be through dark and slippery places, with the Angel of the Lord pursuing and afflicting them. For without cause they hid for me their net; a pit of destruction without cause they dug for my life. Let destruction befall [my foe] unawares; let the net he hid for me catch him; let him fall into that very destruction.
>
> Then I shall be joyful in the Lord; I shall rejoice in His deliverance. All my bones shall say, Lord, who is like You, You Who deliver the poor and the afflicted from him who is too strong for him, yes, the poor and the needy from him who snatches away his goods? Malicious and unrighteous witnesses rise up; they ask me of things that I know not. They reward me evil for good to my personal bereavement. But as for me, when they were sick, my clothing was

sackcloth; I afflicted myself with fasting, and I prayed with head bowed on my breast.

—Psalm 35:1–13, amp

In the first year of his [*King Darius's*] reign, I, Daniel, understood from the books the number of years which, according to the word of the Lord to Jeremiah the prophet, must pass by before the desolations [which had been] pronounced on Jerusalem should end; and it was seventy years. And I set my face to the Lord God to seek Him by prayer and supplications, with fasting and sackcloth and ashes.

—Daniel 9:2–3, amp

Lord, do pity and have mercy on my son, for he has epilepsy (is moonstruck) and he suffers terribly; for frequently he falls into the fire and many times into the water. And I brought him to Your disciples, and they were not able to cure him. And Jesus answered, O you unbelieving (warped, wayward, rebellious) and thoroughly perverse generation! How long am I to remain with you? How long am I to bear with you? Bring him here to Me. And Jesus rebuked the demon, and it came out of him, and the boy was cured instantly. Then the disciples came to Jesus and asked privately, Why could we not drive it out? He said to them, Because of the littleness of your faith [that is, your lack of firmly relying trust]. For truly I say to you, if you have faith [that is living] like a grain of mustard seed, you can say to this mountain, Move from here to yonder place, and it will move; and nothing will be impossible to you. But this kind does not go out except by prayer and fasting.

—Matthew 17:15–21, amp

And there was also a prophetess, Anna, the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Asher. She was very old, having lived with her husband seven years from her maidenhood, and as a widoWeven for eighty-four years. She did not go out from the temple enclosure, but was worshiping night and day with fasting and prayer.

—Luke 2:36–37, amp

And he forsook everything and got up and followed Him [becoming His disciple and siding with His party]. And Levi (Matthew) made a great banquet for Him in his own house, and there was a large company of tax collectors and others who were reclining [at the table] with them. Now the Pharisees and their scribes were grumbling against Jesus' disciples, saying, Why are you eating and drinking with tax collectors and [preeminently] sinful people?

And Jesus replied to them, It is not those who are healthy who need a physician, but those who are sick. I have not come to arouse and invite and call the righteous, but the erring ones (those not free from sin) to repentance [to change their minds for the better and heartily to amend their ways, with abhorrence of their past sins]. Then they said to Him, The disciples of John practice fasting often and offer up prayers of [special] petition, and so do [the disciples] of the Pharisees also, but Yours eat and drink.

And Jesus said to them, Can you make the wedding guests fast as long as the bridegroom is with them? But the days will come when the bridegroom will be taken from them; and then they will fast in those days. He told them a proverb also: No one puts a patch from a new garment on an old garment; if he does, he will both tear the new one, and the patch from the new [one] will not match the old [garment]. And no one pours new wine into old wineskins; if he does, the fresh wine will burst the skins and it will be spilled and the skins will be ruined (destroyed).

—Luke 5:28–37, amp

Now in the church (assembly) at Antioch there were prophets (inspired interpreters of the will and purposes of God) and teachers: Barnabas, Symeon who was called Niger [Black], Lucius

of Cyrene, Manaen a member of the court of Herod the tetrarch, and Saul. While they were worshiping the Lord and fasting, the Holy Spirit said, Separate now for Me Barnabas and Saul for the work to which I have called them. Then after fasting and praying, they put their hands on them and sent them away.

—Acts 13:1–3, AMP

But the disciples formed a circle about him, and he got up and went back into the town; and on the morrow he went on with Barnabas to Derbe. When they had preached the good news (Gospel) to that town and made disciples of many of the people, they went back to Lystra and Iconium and Antioch, establishing and strengthening the souls and the hearts of the disciples, urging and warning and encouraging them to stand firm in the faith, and [telling them] that it is through many hardships and tribulations we must enter the kingdom of God. And when they had appointed and ordained elders for them in each church with prayer and fasting, they committed them to the Lord in Whom they had come to believe [being full of joyful trust that He is the Christ, the Messiah].

—Acts 14:20–23, AMP

Now as to the matters of which you wrote me. It is well [and by that I mean advantageous, expedient, profitable, and wholesome] for a man not to touch a woman [to cohabit with her] but to remain unmarried. But because of the temptation to impurity and to avoid immorality, let each [man] have his own wife and let each [woman] have her own husband. The husband should give to his wife her conjugal rights (goodwill, kindness, and what is due her as his wife), and likewise the wife to her husband. For the wife does not have [exclusive] authority and control over her own body, but the husband [has his rights]; likewise also the husband does not have [exclusive] authority and control over his body, but the wife [has her rights]. Do not refuse and deprive and defraud each other [of your due marital rights], except perhaps by mutual consent for a time, so that you may devote yourselves unhindered to prayer. But afterwards resume marital relations, lest Satan tempt you [to sin] through your lack of restraint of sexual desire. But I am saying this more as a matter of permission and concession, not as a command or regulation. I wish that all men were like I myself am [in this matter of self-control]. But each has his own special gift from God, one of this kind and one of another.

—1 Corinthians 7:1–7, AMP

Principles

1. Intercessors must fast and pray for cities, the nation, and other nations (Neh. 1:1–4).

2. David confessed great victory over his enemies and that their works would not prosper against him, yet he also fasted and prayed for enemies when they fell sick. He held no aught against them but gave them over to his God. How David's enemy responded to that determined their destinies (Ps. 35:1–13).

3. During captivity Daniel seThis heart to fasting and prayer (Dan. 9:2–3).

4. A father's son was under the power of the moon and had epileptic fits. He

complained that the disciples could not cast the devil out of the boy. Jesus rebuked the spirit, and it came out. He then reminded everyone concerned that that kind of devil would not come out unless someone had fasted and prayed (Matt. 17:15–21).

5. Anna was a prophetess who was old in age. She never left the temple due to fasting and praying night and day. There are people who are especially anointed to fast and pray. This kind of calling takes resources and circumstances conducive to the ministry's demand and is not for every believer. For example: A mother and wife could not reasonably expect to give herself to fasting and prayer as Anna did (Luke 2:36–37).

6. The vision of the gathering of the famous meeting at Antioch was for the purpose of fasting and worshipping God. Out of this vision the Holy Spirit called Barnabas and Saul into ministry as apostles. This was not the original plan of the meeting. The ministers gathered at Antioch, then fasted and prayed to send Barnabas and Saul into ministry. Fasting and prayer bring the will of God into fruition. Fasting and prayer are also the order for ordination into ministry (Acts 13:1–3; see also Acts 14:20–23).

7. Paul lays a foundational principle for fasting when you are married. He states that the best situation would be to be single to give yourself wholly to God, but because of temptation, men and women should get married. He addressed marital rights in the bedroom by saying that neither partner had a right to abstain from sexual intercourse unless it was a mutual agreement. It is my opinion that a man or woman should be led by the Lord if they are in a situation that he or she should not have been in (even in a marriage—God hates divorce, but also never wanted us to be unequally yoked in the first place). Continuing to yield yourself fully to a person who is intentionally trying to keep you in bondage is dangerous (1 Cor. 7:1–7).

8. The religious sects of Jesus's time challenged the discipline of His disciples. Jesus stood against their religious judgment. They compared the disciples of Jesus to the disciples of John the Baptist. Jesus reminded them that His disciples were walking with the bridegroom, and when He departed from them, they would be ripe for fasting and prayer. He also told them that new wine could not be put into old wineskins or the new wine would burst the old wineskin. Even in fasting there is a preparation. The wineskin in this passage represents a mind-set. Abstaining from food for the purpose of

fasting without the right mind-set can make the state of a person worse than before he fasted. Who or what we yield our members to while fasting can open the door to spiritual blessings or to curses with more bondage. This is why witches fast for more demonic power. Fasting can be used for good or evil purposes. It also can take a person into the wrong realm through spiritual ignorance. There is a *demonic fast*, a *fleshly fast*, and a *holy or chosen fast* (Luke 5:28–37):

• *Demonic fast*—a fast intentionally called for evil purposes.

• *Fleshly fast*—a fast that is called in ignorance or for fleshy reasons because of worldly influence. God said His people perish in ignorance.

• *Chosen fast*—the fast that God has chosen in Isaiah 58:6–7, which:

1. Will loose the bonds of wickedness

2. Undo heavy burdens

3. Let the oppressed go free

4. Break *every* yoke

5. Cause us to divide our bread with the hungry and bring the homeless poor into our house

6. Cause us to cover the naked when we see them

7. Assure that we do not hide ourselves from our own flesh

Fruit of the Chosen Fast

The following actions will be seen as the fruit of the chosen fast:

• Our light shall break forth as the morning (Isa. 58:8)

• Our health shall spring forth speedily (v. 8).

• Righteousness shall go before us (v. 8).

• The glory of the Lord shall be our rear guard (v. 8).

• We will call upon the Lord, and He will answer (v. 9).

• We will cry, and the Lord will say, “Here I am!” (v. 9).

• If we remove the yoke of oppression from our midst, stop pointing fingers in scorn and speaking in vanity, draw out our soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul, our light shall rise in obscurity and our darkness shall be as noonday (vv. 9-10).

• The Lord will guide us continually (v. 11).

• The Lord shall satisfy our soul in a drought (v. 11).

• The Lord shall make our bones fat (v. 11).

• We shall be like watered gardens and a spring of water whose water never fails (v. 11).

• Those who are of us shall build the old waste places (v. 12).

• We shall raise up the foundation of many generations (v. 12).

• We shall be called *repairers of the breach* and *restorers of paths to dwell in* (v. 12).

• If we call the Sabbath a delight and honor God by not doing things our way, finding our own pleasure or speaking our own words, then we will delight ourselves in the Lord, and He will cause us to ride upon the high places of the earth (vv. 12–14).

• We will be fed with the heritage of Jacob . . . for the mouth of the Lord has spoken it (v. 14).

Isaiah 58 expounds on some of the erroneous reasons people fasted and why they were directed by God to the chosen fast.

1. They fasted for strife and debate.

2. They fasted to smite with the fist of wickedness.

3. They fasted to make their voices heard on high.

The mind-set of the people was that they:

• Sought after, inquired, and required favors of God daily and delighted—on the outside only—to know His ways

• Pretended to be a righteous nation when they were not

• Pretended not to forsake the ordinances of the Lord

• Asked God for righteous judgments and delighted to draw near to Him in ways that people could see, but were not genuine in their hearts

Stop reading this book right now and look up and read Isaiah 58.

Greek Words for *Fasting*

1. *Nestis*—to abstain from eating (Strong's #3523)
Scripture references: Matthew 15:32; Mark 8:3

2. *Nesteia*—abstinence (Strong's #3521)
Scripture references: Matthew 17:21; Mark 9:29; Acts 14:23; 1 Corinthians 7:5

3. *Nesteuo*—to abstain from food (Strong's #3522)
Scripture reference: Acts 10:30

4. *Asitos*—without taking food (Strong's #777)
Scripture reference: Acts 27:33

5. *Asitia*—a state of abstinence (Strong's #776), taken from the Greek word *asitos*
Scripture reference: Acts 27:21

Hebrew Words for *Fasting*

1. *Tevath*—to twist hunger (Strong's #2908)

Scripture reference: Daniel 6:18

2. *Tsowm*—to fast by covering the mouth (Strong's #6685, from *tsuwm*, #6684)
Scripture references: Nehemiah 9:1; Esther 4:3; Psalms 35:13; 69:10; 109:24; Jeremiah 36:6; Daniel 9:3; Joel 2:12

Hebrew Words for *Fast*

1. *Tsuwm*—to fast by covering the mouth (Strong's #6684)
Scripture references: 2 Samuel 12:21, 23; Isaiah 58:4

2. *Tsowm*—to fast by covering the mouth (Strong's #6685, from *tsuwm*, #6684)
Scripture references: Isaiah 58:5, 6

General Scriptures for Fasting

• Judges 20:26

• 1 Samuel 31:13

• 2 Samuel 1:12

• 2 Samuel 12:16

• 2 Samuel 12:22

• 1 Kings 21:27

• 1 Chronicles 10:12

• Ezra 8:23

• Nehemiah 1:4

• Isaiah 58:3

• Zechariah 7:5–6

• Matthew 4:2 • Acts 13:2

- Acts 13:3

CHAPTER 5
Esoteric Definitions

THE TERM *ESOTERIC* relates to things that are not general public information. It is the highest level of the occult. There are things that most Christians know to be rooted in darkness, such as the Ouija board. Things of the esoteric kingdom have their power in the ability to stay secret. The word *occult* literally means, "secret."

This section of the dictionary has been literally smuggled from the enemy's camp and brought to light so that people can be brought into the light. Once the arts of the esoteric world are revealed, it can no longer be called esoteric but is called exoteric. God warned us that his people perish for a lack of knowledge (Hosea 4:6). He has allowed me to go to the other side and bring goods that will cause His people not to be ignorant of the devices of the devil.

A *natural man* is a person who can only see what is before him in a natural or carnal sense. Witches and warlocks make a mockery of Christians who are *natural men*. Let us put on the whole armor of God together so that we can really go into the enemy's camp to take back what he has stolen from our lives, families, communities, ministries, and cities. Second Corinthians 4:18 says that what we see is temporal (*proskairos*—getting ahead of the timing of God) and what we cannot see is eternal. You may read some things in this section of the dictionary that will be hard to fathom with your natural mind. Right now I plead the blood of Jesus over your intellect, will, and emotions. I command your spirit man to come out of that spiritual slump and grow. I declare that you walk by faith and not by sight (like a natural man). You worship God in spirit and in truth, and only the truth will make you free. Knowledge *is* power! As you are spiritually empowered, pass the power on. The devil is not the only one transferring spirits. There is a transfer of anointing taking place, and as you read this information, you will be on the receiving end.

Prepare your heart for your mind to be renewed to go into another level of warfare and be victorious.

Aaron’s rod

Aaron’s rod, which became a serpent when he threw it down before Pharaoh, became the symbol of a magician’s power and was reproduced with an entwined serpent adorning it.

Aba-aner

An ancient Egyptian magician.

Abaris

This Scythian magician used his golden arrow to practice transvection through the air.

ABC of the devil

Books used by sorcerers and others who practice black arts.

Abigor

A monstrous demon.

abominable snowmen

A race of giants with supernatural powers said to have once inhabited the Himalayas.

abracadabra

A magic word expressed that has long been used in incantations to ward off sickness or bad luck. Usually the inscription appears on an amulet in the form of an inverted pyramid, so that the first line reads: ABRACADABRA. Each succeeding line is diminished by one letter, the last line reading A.

ABRACADABRA
BRACADABRA
RACADABRA
ACADABRA
CADABRA
ADABRA
DABRA
ABRA
BRA
RA

Abraxas

The name of a demon used as a magic word. The seven letters of this word form the number 365, the number of days in the year.

Abraxas gems

In an amulet these gems were believed to ward off witchcraft.

acquisition of magic power

In some countries, such as Malaya, people believe that occult power could be obtained by encountering the ghost of a murdered man or by performing specific rites by his grave.

actorius

A magic stone worn around the neck to give the wearer courage.

Adamantius

This Jewish physician wrote about the practice of physiognomy, divination based on facial features. Adamantius lived in Constantinople during the reign of Constantine.

Additor

A modified Ouija board.

adept

A seasoned occultist who has perfected his or her craft.

Adramelech

The president of the Supreme Council of the infernal empire.

advanced soul

A human being who has advanced spiritual development.

Aesma

The spirit of wrath and inspirer of vengeance and evil.

afreet

In Eastern lore this is a demon that possess a corpse.

Agamede

This witch was mentioned in the poem *Iliad* by Homer.

agathodemon

A Greek word for *good demon*.

agla

This Kabbalistic term formed from Hebrew letters meaning “God will be great forever” was used in invoking demons.

aglaophotis

An Arabian herb used by magicians to conjure demons.

agni

A name for fire god.

Agrafena-Shiganskaia

This Siberian witch was responsible for causing women to have an extreme nervous condition.

ahankara

A word in occult linguistics that means, “I-am-ness.”

Ahriman

In Zoroastrianism, Ahriman is known as the spirit of evil responsible for the operation of black magic.

ailurophobia

Fear of cats.

Akasha

The occult teaching that every thought and action (in the natural realm) that has taken place since the beginning of time is recorded in the akashic records—files located in the deepest parts of darkness. The information from these files

can be obtained by those possessed with psychic power ability through a third eye.

Akiba

This first-century Jewish rabbi was believed to be skilled in magic.

Akkadian-Chaldean inscriptions

These are the oldest magical documents known, engraved in Akkadian and Assyrian in the seventh century BC. They were exorcisms against evil of all kinds, including sickness, plagues, and demons.

Alastor

A demon especially noted for cruelty and evil acts.

alchemy

An art, based partly on mysticism and partly on experimentation, aimed at the transmutation of metals. It began in the second century after Christ and reached its greatest following in the Middle Ages. Alchemy deals with the higher forces of nature and the conditions that they operate under. It teaches:

- The regeneration of the spiritual man
- The purification of the mind, will, and thought life
- That which relates to the faculties of the human soul

Alexandria

According to Arabian legend, when the city of Alexandria was being built, Alexander the Great used magicians to protect it against the nightly attacks of sea monsters.

Algol

The Arabic word for the devil.

All Hallow's Eve—November 1st

Associated with supernatural situations, it is when witches and demons gather, and the spirits of the dead wander abroad. Many customs practiced during All Hallow's Eve in Ireland and Northern Scotland still retain elements of the old

Druidic nocturnal rites.

Allocer

A powerful demon.

Alpiel

A demon that rules over fruit trees.

Alraune

A female demon.

altar

Any place set aside to fellowship with, make sacrifices to, or communicate with a god.

Alrunes

Among the ancient Teutonic tribes, female demons believed to have been of Hun origin.

Amaimon

The spirit that rules over the Eastern portion of the universe.

Amalaric, Madeline

Sixteenth-century French witch who was put to death because she supposedly caused the deaths of eleven people.

Amduscias

A powerful demon.

amen

Means, “the concealed” in the occult world.

Amon

The strongest of all demons.

Amon-Ra

The supreme god of all Egypt, considered to be the creator of the universe.

amulet

This word stems from an Arabic root meaning, “to carry,” said to be something with magical powers that is carried or worn upon the person. Some amulets were inscribed with a magic formula. It works as a protection against black magic, the evil eye, imprisonment, loss of property, and similar calamities. Some amulets contain a gem, parts of an animal, or other “magic” objects.

One of the most frequent types of formula is the magic square:

4 9 2
3 5 7
8 1 6

Amy

A powerful demon ruler of the infernal regions.

anachitis

A stone that is used to call up water spirits.

Anamelech

A demon considered the harbinger of bad tidings.

ananchithidus

A stone used in conjuring demons.

ananisapta

A Kabbalistic term inscribed on parchment as a protection against disease.

ancestral worship

A religion based on the belief that the spirits of dead ancestors have powers to protect and bless those in their bloodline who continue to pay homage to them.

Ancient Britain

In Ancient Britain the most famous sorcerers were Menw, Eid-dilic the Dwarf, and Math.

Androalpha

In the Infernal Empire this is an arch-demon.

android
A clone or human being produced by any other means than natural birth.

angakok
A witch doctor in Eskimo society.

Angat
In Madagascar this is the name for the devil in the form of a serpent.

angelology
The study of angels.

angurvadel
In Icelandic legend, a sword possessed of magic properties.

animals
In ancient times certain creatures were always associated with magic rites, including owls, hyenas, frogs, moles, lizards, chameleons, and weasels.

animal magnetism
An aura that emanates from men, animals, and objects for the purpose of releasing supernatural powers (based on mysticism, occultism, and esoteric teaching).

animal soul
The personalized desire in a man as an individual.

animatism
The belief that all objects possess life and energy to communicate.

animism
The belief that animals, plants, and objects are animated and have reason and will just as humans do.

ankh
A cross shaped like a *T* with an oval loop on the top of it; called the *symbol of life* in Egyptian culture.

animate, inanimate

It was a common practice among magicians from the East to turn inanimate objects into living creatures and back to inanimate objects.

anointing oil (demonic)

Witches anointed themselves with oil made by crushing verbena or mint leaves and steeping them overnight in olive oil, then squeezing the mixture through a cloth several times until ready to use.

Ansuperomin

A sorcerer who was notorious for taking part in Sabbat assemblies during the reign of Henry IV of France.

anthropophagism

The eating of human flesh. Witches in the Middle Ages were credited with eating the flesh of humans.

antichrist

The spirit that opposes and comes against everything and anything that relates to Jesus Christ the Messiah.

antipathes

This was a black coral used in magic for warding off evil influences.

antipathy

An astrological term that denotes disharmony of two bodies that rule in opposite signs (relates to horoscopes).

Anu

The Babylonian god of heaven that controls destinies; also an Assyrian god.

Anubis

The ancient Egyptian god with the head of a jackal. He is said to be the son of Osiris. This god:

- Rules over the rituals of burying the dead

• Leads the souls of the dead to the hall of judgment

• Sits on the throne in the hall of judgment to weigh the hearts of those who stand before the eternal judgment seat

Apep

In Egyptian demonology Apep was a monstrous demon, usually represented as a crocodile, that could be destroyed by burning a wax figure of him. He reportedly led the other demons in an assault against the sun.

Apis

The Egyptian god with the head of a bull; this god is literally considered to be the incarnation of Osiris.

Apollonius of Tyana

A first-century Greek philosopher who traveled as far as India in search of esoteric knowledge. He was charged and tried for practicing divination from the entrails of a boy sacrificed for that purpose.

apotropaism

Rituals used as defensive or protective magic.

apparition

A supernatural appearance of a ghost or spirit being, especially in séances.

Apuleius

A Roman writer of the second century after Christ who wrote a series of novels packed with fantastic episodes about evil characters. The novels included magic transformations, mysterious dream sequences, occult rites, enchantments, and other varieties of witchcraft.

Arariel

An angel noted in Hebrew mysticism to preside over the waters.

Arbatel

This manual of magic was published in the sixteenth century.

arcanum arcanorum

Latin term that means, “secret of secrets.”

Ardat-Lili

A Semitic female demon that copulated with human males.

ariolist

One who practices divination by using an altar.

Arnold of Villanova

A thirteenth-century physician who traveled in Europe and Africa. Arnold was interested in the occult, the interpretation of dreams, and alchemy. He relied largely on Kabbalistic symbols, occult invocations, and herbal concoctions of magic significance. He was also reputed to have had face-to-face communication with satanic powers.

Arnuphis

A second-century Egyptian sorcerer.

arrows

A means of gaining magical knowledge known in biblical times.

“For the king of Babylon stands at the parting of the road, at the fork of the two roads, to use divination” (Ezek. 21:21). He made bright arrows, consulted with images, and looked in the liver for knowledge. He filled his quiver with arrows on which he had written the names of enemies. When he drew out an arrow, he directed it at the enemy whose name had been inscribed on it.

Artephius

Artephius lived in the twelfth century and was reputed to have lived more than a thousand years due to the aid of demons. He wrote *The Art of Prolonging Life*, allegedly, at the age of 1,025.

artificial omen

An omen that may or may not happen because of human will or actions.

Asaph

A Chaldean sorcerer and a diviner.

Ascletarion

A sorcerer who foretold that dogs would devour the emperor; his prediction happened.

ashes

Magic ashes for purification purposes are described in Numbers 19:10: “And the one who gathers the ashes of the heifer shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until evening. It shall be a statute forever to the children of Israel and to the stranger who dwells among them.” The ashes are those of a unblemished red heifer that has been sacrificed.

Ashtart

A fertility goddess noted in the Bible; also known as Astarte, Ishtar (Babylonian), Ashtoreth (Canaan).

Asiza

In the ancient African kingdom of Dahomey, Asiza were spirits who dwell in the forest and give magic powers to man.

Asmodeus

In Hebraic legend Asmodeus is the king of the demons. Asmodeus’s queen is Lilith. Pictorially Asmodeus is represented with three heads, goose feet, and a snake’s tail. Among his activities are making men invisible and revealing hidden treasures.

asomatic

Disembodied spirit as identified by the Greeks.

Ashmole, Elias

An English alchemist of the seventeenth century.

astrology

Fortune-telling based on a supposed influence of the position of the sun, moon, stars, and planets.

astral body

The spirit body inside the gross (physical) body of human beings; it is

connected by the silver cord (like an astronaut to a space ship) until death, when the cord is cut.

astral light

The idea of spirit, and of divine light and material of the spirit plane, is referred to as *astral*, the aura that hovers around a person.

astral plane

The definition of a plane is a level of existence. Each plane has its own rules, and if an entity wants to exist in a particular plane, the entity must respect the rules of the plane. The astral plane is like an extension of the physical plane and a transition place or doorway to access other planes.

astral projection

Separation of the astral body from the physical (gross) body while the astral body is connected by the silver cord (for spirit travel).

astral shell

The gross (physical) body after the astral body has projected into spirit travel.

astral sphere

The astral world.

astral world

The first sphere of existence after the astral body leaves the gross body and the silver cord is cut (death).

athame

A consecrated knife with a black-hilted handle into which magic symbols are inscribed. Witches use an athame for drawing a magic circle to invoke demons.

Atharvaveda

Sacred Hindu literature composed of magical recitations to ward off evil.

augury

Fortune-telling by means of interpreting omens.

aura

A psychic presence that emanates from humans, animals, and inanimate objects.

Austatikco-Pauligaur

In Persian demonology, Austatikco-Pauligaur is known as a monstrous demon.

automatic drawing

The production of a drawing through a supernatural means without conscious control, usually by a medium.

automatic painting

The production of a painting through a supernatural means without conscious control, usually by a medium.

automatic speech

Speech through a supernatural manifestation without the conscious control of the person speaking, usually by a medium.

automatic writing

The production of a writing or script through a supernatural means without conscious control, usually by a medium.

avatar

Means “divine incarnation.”

Avenar

A fifteenth-century Jewish astrologer who computed the coming of a Hebraic Messiah.

avidya

To be unaware of true reality.

Aza

Aza and Azael, chiefs of the fallen angels, taught magic to men.

Azael

The angel that rebelled against God; another name for Lucifer.

Azazel

The creature of the desert that the Hebrews sent their scapegoats to for their sins on the Day of Atonement.

Baal

The sun god that the people worshipped as the lord of fertility or the fertility god of agriculture; known as a male deity. The name *Baal* means, “Lord.”

Baal-Peor

It is believed that the demon Belphegor is named after this god. Baal Peor is a Moabite god who was said to have stopped the children of Israel from entering into the Promised Land; also called *the Lord of the opening*.

Baal Zaphon

A demon of the infernal empire.

Bacchus

The Roman god of wine, festivity, and revelry; the official god of Mardi Gras.

Bacis

An ancient Greek seer of Boeotia, mentioned by Cicero. Anyone who professed to have the ability to see into the future often assumed the name of Bacis.

backward magic

This form of magic includes reciting certain formulas or passages backward in order to counteract or produce magic effects. Incantations were chanted backward, mystical names reversed, words written backward. The recital of a particular formula backward gave the person the power to assume any shape he desired.

Bacon, Roger (1214–1294)

An English Franciscan friar, philosopher, and scientist whose voluminous writing emphasized the experimental approach to knowledge and who attacked

traditional human delusions and superstitions.

Gifted with scientific perceptiveness, Bacon accepted what is called natural magic, the phenomena within the fields of mathematics and physics, but he rejected the black arts as sinister and destructive media. He consistently challenged the fabrication of pseudo-magical and mystic apparitions, the invocation of spirits, and the effectiveness of charms and incantations. However, Bacon was widely acclaimed as a magician for centuries.

bacoti

A sorcerer and necromancer among the Tonkinese.

Bael

A supreme demon of the infernal empire.

Balan

In the infernal hierarchy Balan is a powerful demon ruler.

Balcoin, Marie

During the reign of Henry IV, this French sorceress was condemned to the stake because she practiced witchcraft.

Baphomet

A demon in the form of a goat’s head with a man’s upper torso, which is used as a symbol to worship Satan.

Barau

In Polynesian demonology Barau is known as a sorcerer.

Barbatos

A demon associated with forests, who knew the past and the future and had kind or helpful tendencies.

Bar-Ligura

A Hebraic demon that haunts rooftops.

Barrett, Francis

An early-nineteenth-century professor of chemistry in London who lectured

on the Kabbalah and magic. He also gave private instruction in the occult arts. In 1801 he published *The Magus*, in which he describes on a comprehensive scale the characteristics of demons' conjurations, spells, and necromancy.

barsom

Bundles of tamarind, pomegranate, or date twigs carried by the ancient Persian priests for protection against witches and demons.

Bascanie

A kind of magic practiced by Greek magicians that caused people to see opposite: for example, a black object appearing as white, or a pretty face ugly.

Basilides

Basilides is the founder of a Gnostic sect. He belonged to Alexandria, in the second century after Christ.

bath of immortality

A regimen for ensuring immortality according to the wizard Menander, the successor to Simon Magus.

Batsaum-Rasha

A Turkish demon called upon to guarantee fine weather or rain.

Bavan, Madeleine

A seventeenth-century sorceress widely known for her activities at the Sabbat.

Bayemon

In the infernal regions Bayemon is a powerful demon monarch.

B'duh

A spirit from Arabic mythology who helps messages to be transmitted to their destination; also called Beduh and Baduh.

beans

Egyptians believed beans were endowed with magical properties. Black beans were used as an offering to the infernal gods.

Bechard

A demon with the power to control the wind and storms.

Beast 666

The Book of Revelation speaks of the demonic trinity, which consists of the false prophet, the Antichrist, and the beast (the number of this beast is 666 or, in Hebrew letters, WWW).

Beckford, William

The eighteenth-century author of *Vathek*, who also dabbled in Oriental magic, Kabalistic lore, and demonology in general.

Beelzebub

A sovereign demon of the infernal empire.

bees

Demonologists believed that a person who ate a queen bee could endure torture without confessing to the practice of witchcraft.

Behemoth

A demon that appears as a huge animal, noted as a hippopotamus in the Book of Job (chapter 40). The Bible says that his strength is in his loins. This spirit manifests itself through a spirit of uncontrollable gluttony—his eyes are bigger than his belly.

Bel

The Babylonian name for Baal; a part of the demonic trinity:

- Anu—god of the heavens
- Bel—god of the earth
- Ea—god of the waters

Belephantes

A Chaldean astrologer who accurately predicted that Alexander the Great’s entry into Babylon would prove to be fatal.

Belial

The prince of the devils.

belocolus

A stone believed to make the bearer invisible on the battlefield.

Belphegor

This demon, adorned with a beard, a gaping mouth, and phallic-like tongue, was obscenely worshipped.

beneficent magic

White magic or magic considered to be for a good cause.

benemmerinnen

Hebrew demons who haunt women during childbirth with the intention of stealing the newborn babies.

Benjees

A devil-worshipping cult of India.

Berith

The “Duke of Hell.”

Berosus of Cos

An astrologer of the first century who reportedly wrote a large number of grimoires (demonic literature).

Bes

The demon that is said to be able to counter witchcraft; mostly conjured by so-called white witches or root workers that people visit to reverse curses. Bes is also called the god of pleasure.

bewitchment

The casting of an evil spell, mostly to blind the mind or to cage a person’s mind to distort their perception.

bezoar

Found in the entrails of certain animals, this precious stone possesses magical properties.

Bibliothèque de l’Arsenal de Paris

This library contains manuscripts of mediaeval grimoires and other treaties on black magic.

Bielbog

This demon is called the “white god” of Slavonic mythology and is said to have the power of good to oppose evil; related to a type of white or protective magic.

black book

A book created to worship the devil in Kurdistan; also called The Book of the Yezidi.

black fire

Absolute wisdom that the natural mind or a natural man cannot grasp.

black magic

Abusive use of supernatural powers for evil or selfish desires; necromancy, sorcery, etc.

black mass

A secret gathering in the honor of Satanic worship.

black shaman

A shaman that uses his power for evil purposes and operates in the darkest of arts with the goal to kill, steal, and destroy.

blasting rod

A thunder rod.

Bogle

The name used for an evil spirit in Scotland.

boogeyman

A demon of terrifying appearance.

Book of Changes

A Chinese collection of information that explains the art of divination.

Book of Splendor

The first writings of the Kabbalah, created in the thirteenth century.

Book of the Dead

Egyptian writings of magic, rituals, and myths that were found on papyrus, tombs, and monuments.

Book of the Keys

An ancient work of the Kabbalah.

borderline state

A mental state that is said to be the first stage of transition from the material plane of existence to eternity when the body dies.

bifrons

A name given to demons skilled in geometry, herbal lore, and astrology.

Billis

In Africa these sorcerers have the power to prevent the growth of rice.

birds

In Malayan magic certain birds, particularly nocturnal birds such as the night owl and the shroud-tearer, announce impending death by their harsh notes.

Bitabas

In African demonology Bitabas is known as a sorcerer.

Biscar, Jeannette

Jeannette Biscar was a sorceress whom the devil, in the form of a goat, transported to a Sabbat.

bitabas

A sorcerer in African demonology.

black books

Black books refer to collections of grimoires or manuals on magic. Among the most remarkable black books are:

- *The Grimoire of Pope Honorius*, printed in 1629 in Rome
- *Little Albert*
- *Red Dragon*
- *Hell's Coercion*, attributed to Dr. Faustus
- *The Great Grimoire*
- *Sanctum Regum*
- *The Black Pullet*
- *The Great and Powerful Sea Ghost*, by Dr. Johann Faustus

black magic, white magic

Black magic is used for evil purposes, and white magic is supposedly used for good. It should be noted that all magic is an abomination and against the principles of God.

Black Mass

This mass is held in the devil's honor at the Witches' Sabbat and on other occasions.

blacksmith

Considered sorcerers in Abyssinian legend.

blasting rod

Used by magicians to subdue spirits.

blood pact

A contract with Satan signed in one's own blood.

bloodstone

A magic stone that supposedly gave its owner the power of having his wishes fulfilled.

Bocal

During the reign of Henry IV, Bocal was a priest and sorcerer; he was accused of attending a Black Mass and was condemned to death.

Bogomils

Medieval Satanists associated with central European regions.

bokor

Haitians believe that these magicians can control spirits of the deceased.

Bonatti, Guido

This thirteenth-century Italian astrologer and magician made an apothecary friend wealthy by making a wax image of a magically endowed ship.

Bonnevault, Pierre

This seventeenth-century physician of Milan was also an alchemist, Satanist, astrologer, and wizard.

Book of Ballymote

This is a fourteenth-century Irish book that outlines a course in magic, including directions for making enchantments.

Book of Death

A black book in which the devil supposedly inscribed the names of the witches assembled for a particular Witches' Sabbat.

Book of the Sacred Magic of Abramelin the Mage, The

This sixteenth-century book, written originally in Hebrew, was given by Abraham the Jew to his son, Lamech. It contains a fantasy tale of magicians, magic, and occult practices.

Bragadini, Mark Antony

A sixteenth-century alchemist of Venice who was beheaded for boasting of

transmutations with demonic help.

brimstone Brimstone means

Brimstone means “burning stone” and was a stone used in early magic practices in Roman houses to divert evil spirits.

broxa

Broxa is known as a medieval demon or witch who could read the future and was capable of changing shape at will. It flies about at night on evil missions and drinks human blood like a vampire.

***brujo* (feminine: *bruja*)**

A sorcerer in Cuban demonology.

bruxa

A Portuguese term for a witch.

Buer

A kind demon who healed and brought domestic happiness.

Bulwer-Lytton, Edward (1831–1891)

An English novelist who was interested in the occult and was acquainted with Eliphas Levi. Bulwer-Lytton was at one time the head of a center of magic in London.

bune

A tomb-haunting demon.

Byleth

In the infernal regions this demon is a king.

Caacrinolaas

Known as the grand president of hell.

Cabiri

Ancient deities in certain areas of Greece who were noted for their magic powers.

caduceus

This staff was carried by Hermes in Greek mythology and known as “Mercury’s wand.” It had carvings of two entwined serpents, symbolizing the powers of magic.

Caesar of Heisterbach

A German Cistercian monk of the thirteenth century who wrote a series of twelve books on magic called *Dialogue on Miracles*. These books were particularly about manifestations of the devil in both human and animal form among men.

Cagliostro, Count Alessandro (1745–1795)

Count Alessandro Cagliostro, an Italian alchemist, hermetic, and magician, was known by his fictitious title, Giuseppe Balsamo.

After committing a string of crimes in Sicily, he began to travel over Europe, practicing sorcery. He was so skilled, he was welcomed among the most notable families, and with his wife, Lorenza Feliciani, he amassed enormous wealth through the sale of magic elixirs and love potions.

Calmet, Augustin (1672–1756)

A French Benedictine monk who published a book on witchcraft, demonology, and vampires in 1751.

calundronius

A magical stone used to resist demons and nullify enchantments.

Calypso

This nymph, who can confer immortality, appears in Homer’s poem *The Odyssey*.

Cambions

The offspring of Succubus and Incubus. Lilith is a type of Succubus.

Canidia

A witch who appears in one of the poems by the Roman poet Horace. She is described as torturing a child to death in order to use his marrow and spleen in a love potion for herself.

Casanova, Giacomo (1725–1798)

An Italian adventurer in whose life magic practices played a dominant role. He invented a cryptogram, called a *kabbala*, that he used in divination. He possessed, among other works, the *Key of Solomon* and a book on the conjuration of demons, and hence became involved with the Inquisition. In his contacts with European society, he participated in occult treasure hunts and the conjuration of gnomes.

catabolics

These demons were famous for kidnapping and killing men.

Catalin

The name for a wizard who frequently appears in Irish magic legend.

catancy

A plant used by ancient witches in love potions.

cats

Cats are used by high-level spiritualists as empty shells for astral projectors to operate through.

cauldron

In Celtic lore this is a kettle used in magic rites to restore the dead or to bring fertility to crops.

Cauldron of Regeneration

A witch’s ceremony, held on or near December 12, also called Drawing Down the Moon. A cauldron set in the middle of a magic circle is filled with thrown leaves and then ignited by a spirit while the members present, led by the witch-priestess, chant an invocation to the moon and dance ecstatically.

Cellini, Benvenuto (1500–1571)

Benvenuto Cellini, an Italian artist, goldsmith, and sculptor who participated in conjuring spirits during a ceremony in Rome at which he was present, together with a number of acknowledged sorcerers.

cepionidus

This magical stone reflects the beholder’s likeness.

ceraunoscopy

Divination by observing thunder and lightning.

cerne

An obsolete name for a magic circle, traced with a magician’s wand to conjure demons.

chair of magic

In the Middle Ages in Toledo, Spain—known for its interest in witchcraft—the chair of black magic was openly established, and

the university offered a professorship of black magic, a course in the occult arts lasting for seven years.

Chaldea

This country was particularly rich and dominantly active in magic cults and rituals. As early as the Book of Daniel the *Chaldeans* (Kasdim) were associated with magicians.

Cham-Zoroaster

After the period of the Flood, Cham-Zoroaster is traditionally believed to have been the first magician.

change of name

In the Middle Ages a sick person often changed his name with the intention of diverting and confusing the spirit responsible for the illness or disease.

characteristics of magic

Certain features are characteristic in all magic rites, including the color black, nudity, disheveled hair, and bare feet.

charm

A magic formula or object that is effective in producing potent results. Some examples include Aladdin’s lamp or the formula “Open Sesame.”

charming

Employment of magic attempts to use spirit power.

clairaudience

Spiritualistic faculty for hearing voices not normally heard, including:

- Clairsentience: spiritualistic diagnosis of diseases apart from science
- Clairvoyance: discerning of things not normally present to sense

Christianity and witchcraft

After the introduction of Christianity into Britain, pagan rites, according to St. Augustine, still survived. Even as late as the seventh century Archbishop Theodore forbade the practices of witches who offered sacrifices to devils, ate in heathen temples, celebrated feasts in abominable places, and dressed people in animal skins.

Chthonios, Hermes

This Greek deity is identified with Thoth in Egypt.

Chyndonax

An ancient Druid priest-magician.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius

Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman orator and philosopher in the first century before Christ, wrote a treatise on divination and discussed magical songs, incantations, and similar topics.

ciupipiltin

Malicious spirits of women who died during childbirth.

Cobol

Among the ancient Sarmatians, Cobol is known as a demon.

cockcrow

The Sabbat assembly lasted until the cockcrow. Peter renounced Jesus when the cock crowed for the third time.

College of Druids

Such a training center was said to exist as late as the sixth century after Christ on the Isle of the Druids in the Hebridean Isles off Scotland.

colors

According to Pliny the Elder, signs and omens were drawn from the color of the sun’s rays, the moon, planets, and the air.

Compusa

A Succuba.

conception billets

These notes of consecrated paper would dispel disease when swallowed. Placing these notes into a cradle, attaching them to domestic articles, and placing them in barns and under thresholds guarded against witchcraft. During the Middle Ages, Carmelite monks sold conception billets for small sums.

conjuration

A typical formula phrase calling for the appearance of a specific spirit or spirits.

Constitution of Honorius

A book on magic attributed to Pope Honorius III, who flourished in the thirteenth century, and first published early in the seventeenth century. The book describes the ritual in conjuration, which involves mutilation of a black cock, sacrifice of a lamb, and the inscription of mystic symbols.

Constant, Alphonse Louis (1810–1875; see also Zahed, Eliphas Lévi)

A Frenchman who wrote books on magic using the pseudonym Eliphas Lévi Zahed.

copper

This metal is believed to possess the power of banishing spirits. Whenever a Spartan ruler died, the Spartans beat on a copper pot.

Corneto

An ancient Etruscan ruins at Corneto, Italy, where excavations have revealed

paintings depicting the conjuration of demons.

coven

A gathering of witches, usually thirteen members. The thirteenth member was considered the leader, who symbolically was Satan. Each coven was independent but associated with other covens under a grand master, who represented Satan incarnate. Covens still exist in present-day England and on the European continent. Members have passwords for recognition, although typically they know one another.

coven (origin)

The term *coven* derives from *covent* or *convent*, a religious assembly.

Craca

A witch mentioned by the historian Saxo Grammaticus, who changed food into stones.

crow

At the Sabbat in the invocation to the devil the celebrant chants: “Black crow! Black crow!”

Crowley, Aleister (1875–1947)

A British Satanist who founded a mystic cult based on magic and occult principles, violently opposed to Christianity.

cups

Cups possessing magic properties appear in ancient Celtic legend with the power of curing dumbness or of bringing good luck.

Dactyls

Phrygian legendary wizards.

darts

Lapland magicians used magic darts capable of carrying agonies and injuries to the victim.

de Abano, Peter (circa 1250–1310)

While still young, this Italian physician born near Venice was initiated by a sorcerer into occult ways. Later he traveled and studied extensively in Europe, performing many feats of wizardry. Among his works is *Magical Elements* or *Heptameron*.

de Paris, Guillaume

A medieval wizard who made statues that could speak with demoniac agency.

de Postel, Guillaume (1510–1581)

A French Kabbalist and astrologer, Guillaume de Postel, the son of poor peasants, succeeded in becoming a master of Oriental languages, engaged in diplomatic missions, and was later appointed professor of Oriental languages and mathematics. He gave up his position, however, and adopted certain Gnostic beliefs. He wrote the *Key of Things Kept Secret From the Foundation of the World*.

de Rais, Gilles (1404–1440)

A French nobleman who squandered his vast fortune and then resorted to necromantic practices with the aid of sorcerer-associates to retrieve his wealth. He was put to death for his occult practices.

dead bodies

In ancient Thessaly corpses were scrupulously guarded at night because witches used their teeth to habitually tear off pieces of flesh from the dead to use in magic spells.

Dee, John (1527–1608)

This English mathematician studied astrology, alchemy, and other occult subjects. He had a stormy career as a magician and was imprisoned on charges of casting horoscopes and using enchantments against Queen Mary of England.

Delrio, Martin

This sixteenth-century Spanish prosecutor of sorcerers wrote about witchcraft and magicians.

della Mirandola, Giovanni Pico (1463–1494)

Count Giovanni Pico della Mirandola was an Italian philosopher and mystic. He was proficient in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. He devoted

most of his short life to studying and writing, especially about the mystic arcane of the Kabbala.

della Porta, Giovanni Battista (1538–1615)

A Neapolitan physicist interested in magic. As a young man he published his *Natural Magic*, which was later, in 1589, published again in expanded form in twenty books. In Naples he also founded an Academy of the Secrets of Nature.

demons

Malicious spirits, messengers of Satan, with intent to destroy. Usually equipped with wings, demons can move over the entire earth, and eat, drink, propagate, and die. They stay invisible but can see. They work in the darkness of night and constantly assail humans in a variety of sinister ways, even entering the body. For protection against demons, victims used amulets, spells, and incantations, along with participating in occult ceremonies.

demons as agents

Demons were sent to avenge or punish human evils.

Scripture reference: Luke 22:31

> And the Lord said, “Simon, Simon! Indeed, Satan has asked for you, that he may sift you as wheat.”

According to John 10:10, demons are on the mission to steal, kill, and destroy the children of God. These spirits were created for vengeance, and in their fury they rely on grievous torments. As agents of wizards, demons have special functions.

deserts

Extensive abandoned space is always associated with demons. Maimonides, a medieval philosopher, declares: “In those days the belief had spread that spirits dwelt in the desert, spoke, and appeared there.”

devil’s baton

This staff is said to have been used by the devil; it is preserved in Tolentino, Italy.

devil’s bell

The ringing of bells was associated with demonic operations in the Pyrenees.

devil’s dance

In Tibet and other regions of the Orient and in Africa the devil’s dance, during which dancers impersonate demons by means of devil masks, was used as a means of exorcism.

devil’s girdle

Witches in medieval times were accused of wearing the devil’s girdle, possibly as a sign of allegiance.

devil’s signature

In one of the black books of magic, *The Grand Grimoire*, signed by Lucifuge Rofocale, a bond is made between the magician and the demon.

devil worshippers

Yesidi means, “God worshipper.” But this name for devil worshippers is applied to the small Yesidi community of the Sinjar Hills in Iraq that claims descent from Adam alone.

diadochus

A gem that had properties useful for divination.

Diancecht

In Irish legend this god of leechcraft was a master of wizardry and owned a magic copper boat called *The Wave-Sweeper*.

Diodorus of Catania

A sorcerer and magician notorious for his power of the evil eye. He was buried alive in an oven.

disease

Romans wore amulets to prevent diseases of the eye, headaches, toothache, tumors, epilepsy, fevers, and poisonous bites.

div

The Iranian term for demons.

divination

The practice of gaining knowledge of the unknown or the future through occultic means such as consulting spirits, examining entrails of animals, and interpreting dreams and atmospheric conditions. Insects and animals can also be used in divination as the bearers of occult messages.

divining cup

A cup used to interpret the future. In the story of Joseph the cup mentioned in Genesis 44:5 was probably such a cup.

djinn (jinn)

In Muslim demonology djinn are spirits that possess supernatural powers. These corporeal beings are usually animal shaped in the form of ostriches or snakes, and can assume human form as well. They ride on porcupines, foxes, and gazelles.

dogs

Demons often assume the form of a dog.

dragon’s blood

Taking a bath in dragon’s blood was believed to restore life or make the person invulnerable.

dreams

In magic, dreams are believed to be of supernatural origin, appearing in the form of visitation by demons, spirits of the dead, and, at times, beneficent agencies. In the Bible there are many instances given by God. One must be a skilled interpreter to predict the future, as in the case of Joseph at Pharaoh’s court. Dreams predicting the future appear throughout biblical literature, as in the following instances: Genesis 20:3; 31:24; 37:5; Numbers 12:6; 1 Kings 3:5; and Job 33:15.

Druids

In ancient Gallic legend Druids are known as priest-magicians who wove spells and practiced divination and other magic techniques. Druid rites are embodied on All Hallow’s Eve, as observed in the north of Scotland. In the

Scottish Hebridean Islands there are known sites of Druid altars dedicated to human sacrifices.

Druid’s wheel

Also known as “the Elucidator,” this contraption is used in divination.

Druj

In Zoroastrianism, Druj is known as a corpse-fiend.

drum

In Lapland magicians invoked their families by means of occult rhythmic beating on a drum.

Drusii

Among the ancient Gauls Drusii are known as demons that have had sex with women.

Drusus, Libo

Historian Tacitus mentioned this Roman magician and necromancer in his *Annales*.

Due de Richelieu

He was politically prominent, but the Due de Richelieu also engaged in black magic practices.

Duppy

In the demonology of the West Indies, Duppy is known as a ghost.

Earl of Bothwell

This sixteenth-century earl was a Scottish noble and the grand master of a large coven of witches.

eggs In ancient

In ancient times eggs were smashed or pierced during a meal so that sorcerers could use them in their rituals.

ekimmu

Known as a vampire-demon in Assyrian demonology.

Elymas

Also called *Bar-Jesus*, Elymas is a sorcerer who appears in the Bible: “Now when they had gone through the island to Paphos, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew whose name was Bar-Jesus” (Acts 13:6).

Emerald Tablet

A tablet believed to have been found by Alexander the Great in Hemes’s tomb. Supposedly it was by Hermes, in which he revealed the essence of magic.

Empusae

The offspring of Hecate, these ancient obscene and malevolent female demons assumed animal shapes but often changed into beautiful maidens who acted as succubae. They appeared in the work of Greek comedy writer Aristophanes.

Ephesians letters

Ancient Greek expressions used to ward off enchantments, such as *aski*, *kataski*, *tetrax*.

Erichtho

This witch practiced monstrous black arts, including necromancy, and appeared in the Roman poet Lucan’s epic poem, *The Pharsalia*.

erotylos

According to Pliny, this stone conferred the power of divination.

esbat

A weekly meeting of covens.

Estrie

A medieval demon or witch capable of changing shape at will. This night-flier carries out evil missions and drinks human blood like a vampire.

evil eye

A term used to indicate the power of magic to the point of death, believed to be inherent in the glance of certain people. In ancient Assyria the evil eye could

be exorcised by spells and incantations.

excrement

The excrement of humans and animals was a common ingredient in magic potions and also used for therapeutic purposes. In particular demand were the excrement of dogs, wolves, oxen, cows, pigs, goats, sheep, pigeons, geese, hens, and mice.

exorcism

Expelling evil spirits or demons from people or places using occult rites involving spells, incantations, and conjurations.

Eye of Horus (see also Utchat)

An Egyptian charm worn around the neck as a protection against evil forces.

familiar

A demon attached to a witch or wizard, sometimes assuming the form of a cat, dog, mole, spider, rat, ape, hare, toad, or ferret.

fapisia

According to Portuguese legend, this herb drives away demons.

Fattura della Morte

An Italian device, called the *death-maker*, used in sympathetic magic. For example, a lemon, stuck with nails, is smoked over a fire to the accompaniment of incantations.

Faustus, Johannes

A medieval German magician, considered the greatest practitioner of the black arts of his age. He wrote a large number of books on magic.

feather

A feather was symbolic of truth in Egyptian magic.

fetishism

In the field of magic fetishism is the worship of natural objects, such as stones, trees, dolls, and so forth, in which powerful spirits are assumed to reside.

fingers

In Turkish legend people ate with only their first three fingers, because, supposedly, the devil ate with the other two.

finskgalden

In Icelandic magic this is the domination and mastery of a demon who follows the sorcerer.

fish

Fish were usual offerings to demons and other infernal powers. A red mullet was a frequent sacrifice to Hecate. Dagon was called the fish god. Also, *ichthys* is another name for fish. They devil loves to counterfeit or mock the things of God. Jesus said that He would make us fishers of men.

Flamel, Nicolas

A sixteenth-century French alchemist.

Fludd, Robert (1574–1637)

An English Kabbalist who wrote two works, *Mosaical Philosophy* and *Summum Bonum,* in which he defended magic and occult arts.

Fong Onhang

In Chinese occult legend, Fong Onhang is known as a fabulous bird, similar to the phoenix.

formula of invocation

An ancient formula used to invoke demons.

fortune-tellers

This ancient branch of fortune-telling consisted of actually selling ready-made fortunes. Dreams that involved personal futures were also for sale. During the second century the famous Roman road the Appian Way was believed to be overrun with Jewish fortunetellers who sold dreams at a cheap rate.

fragarach

In Irish legend a sword with magic properties.

Fredegonde

A sixth-century Frankish queen who was believed to have the evil eye and who also practiced sorcery.

Gaffarel, Jacques (1601–1681)

Cardinal Richelieu employed this magician as a librarian.

gandreid

In Icelandic magic an operation that effects transvection by air.

garlic

Worn to protect against the evil eye and to ward off vampires.

Garnier, Gilles

A sixteenth-century Frenchman of Lyons who was condemned to be burnt alive on a charge of lycanthropy.

garter

Among witches, the wearing of a garter was a badge of rank.

Gaufridi, Louis

Louis was a wizard, known as the Prince of Sorcerers, who was executed in 1611.

Gello

In ancient Greek legend Gello is a female vampire or goblin who kidnapped young children.

geloscopy

Divination by observing a person’s laughter.

gematria

A Kabbalistic cryptogrammatic method based on the twenty-two letters of the Hebrew alphabet. It is used to discover the numerical values of the letters and therefore determine the relationship between words.

ghirlanda della streghe

Among Italian witches this was known as *witch's garland* and was used in sympathetic magic. Constructed of a cord, the feathers of a black hen were knotted at regular intervals. An incantation was said over the garland.

ghost

The soul of a corpse; also called a specter, phantom, apparition.

ghoul

In Arab demonology a fiend with one eye, wings, and an animal shape, often flesh-devouring.

Glanvill, Joseph (1636–1680)

An English divine who published a book on witchcraft in 1668.

glosopetra

Shaped like a human tongue, this magic stone was said to have fallen from heaven during a waning moon. It was used by magicians to cause lunar motions.

Gnostics

Adherents of Gnosticism, a doctrine that embraced features of the Babylonian, Egyptian, Persian, and Christian religions; the Hebraic mystic Kabbalah; and the magic arts. The Gnostics based their spiritual salvation on the totality of their secret knowledge and on magic practices, and were considered fundamentally as sorcerers.

goat without horns

In voodoo, a human intending to be used in a sacrifice.

goblin

A mischievous demon.

goetia (*goety*)

A term derived from Greek meaning witchcraft.

Golden Disc

The Golden Disc of the Four Castles is a magic disc that was once owned by Dr. John Dee and is now in the British Museum.

golem

In Hebraic legend a monstrous automaton given life by magical means. The formula for creating a golem, left by Eleazar of Worm in Germany in the thirteenth century, was to secure virgin soil from a mountain spot not yet walked on by man.

Many of these robots have appeared throughout Hebraic history. The sixteenth-century Kabbalist Elijah of Chelm made an android, which came to life when the mystic divine name was written on its forehead. However, Rabbi Judah Loew of Prague produced the most famous golem in the late sixteenth century.

Gowdie, Isobel

A seventeenth-century Scottish witch, Isobel Gowdie bore the devil's mark on her shoulder.

Graeco-Egyptian magic

Certain Greek papyri, found in Egypt and belonging to the first and second century after Christ, presented in detail the magic techniques for securing favors from spirits, demons, and the gods of the underworld. The directions include making wax images for love spells, using amulets, animal sacrifices, awesome invocations, and conjurations. An exorcism in which the moon goddess Selene is invoked requires the use of crusts of bread, coral, turtledove blood, a hair from a virgin ox, a camel hoof, colt's foot, a female corpse, and the genitals of a money.

gram In Norse mythology

In Norse mythology this is a sword that possessed magical properties.

Grand Copt

A title assumed by Cagliostro, under which he claimed to have lived through successive centuries by means of an occult prescription.

Grandier, Urbain

A priest of Loudun in France, Urbain Grandier was accused of bewitching the local nuns. He was arrested on a charge of sorcery and was tortured and burned alive in 1634. His pact with the devil is preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Gratoulet

A famous French sorcerer of the sixteenth century.

greal

In Celtic mythology this magic drink induces inspiration.

Greatrakes, Valentine

A seventeenth-century Irish physician cured using occult means. He claimed to have healed many by laying on of hands, or stroking.

Greece (belief in magic)

Magic and the supernatural elements associated with its operations were a matter of intense belief among the early Greek cosmologists and the pre-Socratic philosophers. Thales and Heraclitus in the sixth century before Christ believed in the magic circle. Thales believed demons were real. Later even Plato accepted the existence of ghosts, spirits of the dead returned to this world. In his philosophical dialogues he also alluded to magic knots, enchantments, and divination from the entrails of animals. He declared that at the hour of death, men possessed the power of prophecy. According to Porphyry, a Greek philosopher of the third century after Christ, there were demons who haunted homes and harassed the occupants. Many Greek writers of comedy, from Aristophanes to Menander, frequently allude to magic practices.

Grillando, Paolo

This sixteenth-century Italian judge published a treastise on divination, sorcery, and other occult practices.

grimoire

A magician’s manual.

Gross, Allison

In Scottish ballad literature Allison Gross was an ugly witch who cast spells on those who did not yield to her.

Guibourg

The sinister Guibourg performed magic rites associated with Madame de Montespan; he was executed.

Hacks, Charles

Under the pseudonym of Dr. Bataille, this nineteenth-century German

physician is presumed to have written *Le Diable au xixe siècle*, which recounts his strange occult experiences dealing with the wide prevalence of Satanism.

hag stones

So called in England and known as marestones in Scotland, hag stones had naturally occurring holes and were worn as amulets to ward off nightmares.

hair

When making a compact with Satan, the witch offers her hair, which Satan makes into hail. It was believed that magic potency resided in hair; therefore, in the Middle Ages, witches were shorn clean before torture.

hamon

Shaped like a ram’s horn, this magic stone, like gold, was used to reveal divine mysteries.

hand of glory

Amputated from a felon who had been hanged on a gibbet, this hand was dried and steeped in various salts to be used in spells.

Hanon-Tramp

A nightmare demon in Teutonic lore.

Hantu Pusaka

Hantu Pusaka, in Malayan magic, is a grave demon.

Harries, John

This nineteenth-century Welsh physician and diviner owned the notorious *Book of Magic*.

head of Baphomet

Such heads of spirits were worshipped by the Gnostics as a divinity. Later on they were equally revered by the Templars.

Hecate

This triple goddess, patroness of witchcraft in ancient Greek and Roman mythology, is first mentioned by the ancient Greek poet Hesiod. Souls of the

dead accompany her, and dogs howl at her nighttime approach.

Heka

A primordial Egyptian god whose name also means, “magic.”

hekau

An Egyptian word for the magic inscription on an amulet.

heliotrope

A magical herb believed to confer invisibility.

Hellawes

According to Arthurian legend, Hellawes is a notorious sorcerer.

hepatoscopy

Divination by examining a sheep’s liver.

herbs

Herbs were considered efficacious in banishing sickness, discovering stolen property, exorcising haunted cattle, diverting witchcraft, and understanding bird language. Herbs also used to render oneself invisible included: forest manna, sage, meadow mint, alsine pubescens, symplocarpus, Eden herbs, teriac, rue, orris root, lungwort, St. Peter’s wort, suntull, wormwood, veronica, centifolia, christianwort.

hermetic

One who practices alchemy or occult arts.

hexagram

Called the *Shield of David*, this is a six-pointed figure used in magic rites, in particular to control demons.

hexecontalithos

A magic stone that was used by the Troglodytes in occult rites as an offering to the demons.

Hexenhaus

Known as *The House of the Witches*, in Bamberg, Germany, it was built expressly for and used in the seventeenth century as a kind of court for witches to stand trial.

hijab

Among Arabs, an amulet or charm used to ward off bad luck or win favor. A popular amulet is the form of a hand.

hippomanes

A growth found on newborn foals' foreheads, hippomanes were used in love potions in ancient times.

hobgoblin

A spirit that mischievously plays pranks on human beings.

Holda

Among the ancient Gauls, Holda is a type of nocturnal Sabbat where magicians participated in orgies with demons who had transformed into dancing women.

home of magic

In Celtic legend, homes of magic were located under the sea. These regions were known as Lochlann and Sorcha and were inhabited by spirits called Fomorians, whose chief was one-eyed Balor.

Homer

The earliest Greek writer whose work has been preserved. In his poems *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* he described numerous practices of magic. In *The Odyssey* incantations were chanted to stop the flow of blood when the hero Odysseus was wounded. Circe, the siren who lures Odysseus, transforms men into animals using potions, a magic wand, and ointments. She also uses her power of exorcism and teaches him to call the spirit of the dead from the Other World.

Hopkins, Matthew

A seventeenth-century English lawyer who, under the title of Witchfinder General, launched a wide campaign for the extermination of witches. He was responsible for the execution of hundreds, some believed thousands, of victims.

Houdini, Harry (originally Harry Weiss) (1874–1926)

This professional magician performed feats of escape that he said were not beyond his personal control. However, his reputation grew for performing feats beyond normal explanation. Throughout his life Houdini was passionately interested in the history of his work and accumulated a rare and comprehensive collection of books on magic; his library of books are now in the Library of Congress. During his later years he was devoted to exposing alleged spiritualists, who claimed they could communicate with the dead.

horse

In medieval legend the devil and his demons often took the form of a horse. A colt pixie, for instance, was a malevolent spirit in equine form that lured real horses to destruction in swamps.

According to the Roman historian Tacitus, the Germanic tribes practiced divination by observation of the whinnying and neighing of certain sacred horses.

horseshoes

In the Middle Ages, horseshoes were nailed to a home’s threshold to ward off witches.

Houmfort

A voodoo temple.

Hounga

Another name for a Pappaloi.

Hujumsin

A Chinese occultist who practiced alchemy.

hyena

The possessor of this stone could foretell the future.

hypocephalus

Used by the Egyptians, this disk-shaped amulet, made from bronze or linen, is inscribed with magic symbols.

Iamblichus (250–325)

This Neoplatonist philosopher wrote *On the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians* in defense of magic.

Iannes and Iambres

Two magicians in the court of Pharaoh who contended with Moses's skill. According to Arab legend, two other magicians who challenged Moses were Sadur and Ghadur.

ichthys

A symbol consisting of two intersecting arcs, the ends of the right side extending beyond the meeting point so as to resemble the profile of a fish, used by early Christians as a secret Christian symbol.

Idris

A Welsh magician-giant, commemorated geographically in Cadair Idris—*the chair of Idris*, which is a hollow area on a Welsh mountain peak.

image magic (also known as sympathetic magic)

To injure or destroy an enemy by harming an image resembling the victim. These figurines could be made of wax, clay, or plastic; in ancient Assyria, wood, wool, bitumen, and tallow were also used. Pins, thorns, or needles were used to puncture the effigy; flint darts were also thrown at the figure, or some similar mutilation was performed.

imaguncula

This is the Latin term for the image used in sympathetic magic.

incantation

Used to bewitch a person, summon demons, or perform similar acts, an incantation is a magic formula whispered to increase efficacy and incomprehensibility.

Incubus

A demon that has intercourse with women.

infernal monarchy

The hierarchy of the infernal regions, according to demographer Weirus, is arranged in this order:

- One emperor
- Seven kings
- Twenty-four dukes
- Thirteen demons who hold the rank of marquis
- Ten counts
- Eleven presidents

influence of witchcraft

Witchcraft, which operates deviously, manifests in a variety of circumstances. Loneliness can cause a person to be susceptible to this potency. Among the natives of Dobu, a South Sea island, someone alone in the bush is constantly in danger of witchcraft.

Isaac of Holland.

A fifteenth-century alchemist

Isle of Man

An island off the West coast of England that was one of the chief centers of ancient Druidism.

Iwangis

Sorcerers of the Molucca Islands were known to eat corpses.

jadi-jadian

In Malayan legend a jadi-jadian is a person who can change into a tiger—a weretiger, similar to a werewolf.

Jammabos

Japanese magicians who claim to converse with Satan and also possess the power to resuscitate the dead.

Jechiel

A Kabbalist and physician who lived in the reign of St. Louis in France, Rabbi Jechiel owned a magic lamp that did not need to be replenished with oil; he also had a nail that he could strike and cause agony to his enemy.

Jigar-Khor

In Hindu demonology Jigar-Khor is known as a liver eater, a sorcerer.

Julianus

Called Theurgus the Necromancer, he once used magical powers to drive out a plague from Rome.

Julianus, Salvius

This second-century Roman politician was a devotee of magic.

Kabbalah

A body of mystic Hebraic lore, dealing largely with spirits and demons and methods of controlling them. One branch deals with mystic operations involving anagrams, names of spirits and angels, and other occult matters revealed through calculations, perscrutations, and permutations of words and numbers. According to Kabbalah all men have magical powers that they may develop.

Kamlat

Among the Tartars of Siberia this magic technique conjures demons with drums.

Kang-Hi

In Chinese demonology Kang-Hi is known as a lord of the infernal regions.

Kannus (also called Quobdas)

Kannus is sorcerer’s kettle drum used for enchantments among Laplanders.

Karina

In Egyptian demonology this is a familiar that is given to each child at birth.

katakhanes

In the demonology of Ceylon katakhanes is known as a vampire.

Key of Solomon the King

A book on magic supposedly ascribed to King Solomon but actually of medieval origin. It was one of the most popular books on magic in the Middle Ages. The contents covered instructions on how to summon demons, requirement of the performing magicians in respect to dress, perfumes, fire, instruments, and details on constructing the magic circle.

Khamuas

The son of Rameses the Second, Khamuas is an Egyptian magician.

Khunrath, Heinrich

A sixteenth-century German physician and alchemist.

kishuph

A Hebraic term meaning witchcraft; used in the Kabbalah.

Knights Templar

A medieval organization made up of knights, farmers, and men in holy orders who were under Cistercian-reformed Benedictine rule. They were prosecuted as Satanists early in the fourteenth century.

knot

Knots were frequently associated with magic rites. Especially in sympathetic magic, “binding” and “tying knots” were other terms for magic in general. Knots —whether of multicolored threads, plant stems, or animal hair—were used generally to remove a spell or to cure headache, fever, or ophthalmia. The known design was common in Egyptian talismans. Petronius, the Roman novelist who flourished in Nero’s reign, mentions in his *Satyricon 131* a witch who took from her bosom a web of multicolored twisted threads and bound it to the neck one of the characters in the tale to free him from a spell.

kobold

A medieval demon in the form of a homunculus (“little man”) that mimicked the human voice. The kobold was a familiar of ventriloquists.

kosh

An African forest demon.

Kurds

The Kurds of Kurdistan are reputed to be devil worshippers.

Kyteler, Alice

A fourteenth-century Irish witch, Lady Kyteler was charged and tried for poisoning her four husbands and practicing sorcery.

La Broosha

An alternate Spanish form of Lilith, often taking the shape of a cat.

Lacnunga

A medico-magical medieval text that deals with herbal remedies and magic chants.

Lambe, John

This English wizard practiced prognostication, among other activities. Duke of Buckingham was believed to be an adherent. In 1628 Lambe was stoned to death by a London mob.

lamia

A demon who stole children and sucked their blood. Lamia is known to the ancient Greeks, who considered the lamia bisexual. Lamia is another name for Lilith (see also Succubus).

last witch

Alice Molland, found guilty of using spells to exterminate three people, was the last witch in England to be executed in 1685. (See Exodus 22:18; Leviticus 20:27.)

In ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome magicians were prosecuted, and magic was outlawed, with the imposition of severe penalties. The Romans also took measures to control wizardry.

Lemegeton

Also known as *The Lesser Key of Solomon*, the name is of obscure, undetermined origin. This medieval manuscript, now in the British Museum, contains lists of the seventy-two demons in hierarchical progression. These once rebellious angels are now spirits and are always malicious. They teach astrology

and geomancy, languages, herbal secrets, and necromancy. They confer invisibility and the faculty of rapid transportation and the power of transformation. They also affect storms, earthquakes, and other violent phenomena.

lemures

Among the Romans lemures were nocturnal ghosts that sometimes entered homes and could be expelled by throwing beans.

levitation

Suspending the body or inanimate objects into the air, against the force of gravity. A case is recorded of when Italian monk St. Joseph of Copertino, in the seventeenth century, levitated from the middle of a church to the tabernacle of the high altar, a span of forty feet.

Libanius

During Emperor Constantius's siege of Ravenna this magician used his magic to overpower the enemy.

Liber Spirituum

Called *The Book of Spirits*, *Liber Spirituum* is a medieval manual of black magic.

Lilith

Lilith is named in the Bible as the "screech owl" (Isa. 34:14). This spirit is referred to as the screech owl or night hag. Lilith is a type of nightmare directly related to a Succubus (demon that has sex with men in their sleep). Lilith is spoken of in many folklores and different mythological views. Biblically, Lilith also is known as the *demon of the desert*. The feminist movements around the world have adopted Lilith as their symbol of strength for women. Lilith is the core spirit of the *man-hating* spirit. Tradition states that Lilith has been an avowed enemy of God since the Garden of Eden. This spirit is assigned to kill humans before they reach one year of age. Many spiritual warfare authorities relate this to crib death. Praying against this spirit and covering newborn babies with the blood of Jesus diverts this diabolic plan of the enemy.

Lindheim (see also The Tower of the Witches)

The structure called *The Tower of the Witches* in Lindheim, Germany, is

believed to have been the meeting place of witches in the Middle Ages.

Little Albert

A famous black magic book that contains directions for calling spirits with magic circles and other figures.

Lotapes

An ancient sorcerer who worked in Pharaoh's court.

loup-garou

A French term for a werewolf.

lubin

This fish's heart can drive away demons.

Lucifer (Lightbearer; see also Satan)

Lucifer was one of the archangels that led worship in heaven before his fallen state to become *the enemy of God.* Lucifer means, "morning star," as he was the most beautiful creature of God's creation. Isaiah 14:12–16 teaches of the rebellion, fall, and eternal destiny of the prince of darkness, now known as Satan or the devil.

Luciferian doctrine

A belief system that venerates the essential characteristics that are affixed to Lucifer. The tradition usually reveres Lucifer, not as the devil, but as a rescuer or guiding spirit or even the true god as opposed to Jehovah.

Luciferians

Flourishing in the thirteenth century, these Satanists worshipped and sacrificed to demons during ceremonies that occurred at midnight.

Lucifuge Rofocale

According to the *Grand Grimoire*, this arch demon is Lucifer's prime minister.

Lully, Raymond (1235–1315)

A Spanish Kabbalist and alchemist deeply versed in Arabic. As an alchemist

he is known for the gold that he made, called after him, *aurum Raymundi*.

lunacy

Insanity, derangement, and wild mood changes said to be directly related to the moon (lunar, that which is affected by the moon).

lunatic

A person under the influence of witchcraft through the effects of moon worship.

Lupercalia

A fertility festival celebrated in ancient Rome on February 15 in honor of the god Lupercus. Related to Baal worship.

lycanthropy

The changing of human beings into wolves. Pliny the Elder, in his encyclopedia *Historia Naturalis*, mentions a family, one of whose members in each generation became a wolf for nine years. Other ancient writers who testify to the prevalence of lycanthropy include Varro, Vergil, Strabo, Pomponius, Mela, and Solinus. In the sixteenth century in France edicts were issued against warlocks who practiced lycanthropy.

Macionica

In Slavonic demonology Macionica is known as a witch.

Madame de Montespan

One of the mistresses of Louis XIV of France, Madame de Montespan practiced magical arts and participated in Amatory Mass in order to retain the king's affection. This included the concoction of love philtres and child sacrifice. Madame de Montespan died, however, in repentance and sanctity.

Magia Naturalis et Innaturalis

A book on magic subtitled "The Three-fold harrowing of Hell," written by Dr. Johannes Faustus and current in medieval Germany.

magic

Magic is an elusive term to define. It is, in a formal sense, the operation of

phenomena in so unusual and inexplicable a manner as to induce a belief that the operation is attributable to unknown forces beyond the normal power of man. Martin Delrio, in his *Disquisitionum Magicarum Libri Sex*, 1599, defines magic in a virtually similar manner: “An art or skill, which by means that are not of a supernatural force, produces certain strange and unusual phenomena whose rationale eludes common sense.”

magic circle

A circle drawn around a person or an object that was to be subjected to the operation of magic. The circle, described with a new sword around the sorcerer who was to invoke a demon, symbolized the boundary that separated the demon from the magician.

magic in the Bible

Sorcery of all kinds was prevalent in biblical times, and the Old Testament in particular reflects that condition. This magic, however, was not specifically Jewish, but stemmed from Babylonian and Egyptian sources. Sorcerers were publicly stoned to death. A witch—*mekashephah* in the Hebrew version—is mentioned in Exodus 22:18 (KJV). The witch called the witch of Endor could exorcise spirits. In Isaiah 19:3 reference is made to familiar spirits and wizards.

Magnus, Albertus (circa 1206–1280)

A theologian who experimented with magic and produced remarkable phenomena. It was said that he could change conditions in the atmosphere, even the seasons, at will. Among his production was an android, an automaton that he endowed with speech.

Magus, Simon

This sorcerer appears in Acts chapter 8. Simon Magus, whose master in occultism was Dositheus, is credited by legend with the power of levitation and of mass hypnotism. He reappears in Irish folklore in association with Druidic practices, becoming known as Simon the Druid.

Malleus Maleficarum

Known as *The Witches’ Hammer,* it is the title of a Latin treatise on magic by Heinrich Kramer and Jacob Sprenger, Dominican monks. It was published in the fifteenth century and formed the church’s basis for investigation and punishment of adepts in witchcraft. The book contains rules for detecting such adepts and

implies that Satan has sanction for his evil operation.

Malphas

In the infernal regions Malphas is an arch demon.

Mamaloi

A priestess-magician associated with voodooism in the West Indies.

Mambu

Another name for a Mamaloi.

mandrake

Mandragora officinarum a plant from the potato family, this is also called mandragore. It often grows in the shape of human limbs. It was frequently used as an ingredient in love-potion. Mandrake is mentioned in Genesis 30:14–15. Because witch-brews were infused with mandrake, it is also called “the plant of Circe.”

Mara

In Icelandic lore Mara is a female witch who, on her nocturnal jaunts, used men for transportation in the place of a horse or other means of transportation. In tantric Buddhism, according to the sacred *Lalitavistra*, the devil has at his command four legions of creatures with bodies of flame, the skins of boars, stags, mongoose, rams, beetles, cats, apes, or wolves. Mara is depicted as breathing flames and pouring out a rain of brass or molten iron or black clouds.

mare

A demon who prevents men from being able to speak during sleep; it also induces nightmares.

mark of the witch

A red or blue spot on the body, produced by a tattooing process, that branded a witch as an adherent of Satan. The mark was also known as the *Devil’s Mark*. One of the Latin fathers, Tertullian, says it is the devil’s custom to mark his adherents. The mark is “insensible and being pricked it will not bleed,” according to witch-hunting Richard Bernard, as he advised seventeenth-century grand jurymen.

Marsi

According to Pliny the Elder this ancient Italic tribe was skilled in sorcery. Marsic magicians were especially known for curing poisonous snake bites.

maskim

In Chaldean demonology these seven cosmic demons caused universal destruction.

Mass of Saint Secaire

An obscure Satanic mass celebrated in Basque country and still supposedly conducted in Gascony.

Master John

This fourteenth-century necromancer was implicated in planning the death of Edward II of England by occult means.

Maternus, Julius Firmicus

This fourth-century Roman wrote an elaborate eight-book treatise on astrology and magic.

mathematici

Among the Romans, mathematici were astrologers and diviners and classed with Chaldeans, proponents of black magic.

Mather, Cotton (1663–1728)

A Boston minister known for his violent participation in the Salem, New england, witch hunts of the seventeenth century.

Mathonwy

In Welsh legend this ruler of the underworld is also a master of magic.

Medea

A witch famous in Greek and Roman mythology who was skilled in herbal lore, able to renew youth and make warriors invulnerable. Medea possessed a box of magic-making drugs; her powers are well illustrated in the legend of Jason and the Argonauts.

Megain, Perrenon

A notorious seventeenth-century French witch.

Melampus

An ancient Greek who wrote two works on divination. Melampus discussed the significance of moles on the human body as a means of such divination.

membrum virile

For apotropaic purposes a wooden membrum virile was often used against the evil eye.

menat

An Egyptian amulet possessing magic properties and uniting the male and female principles.

Merlin

A medieval wizard who appears prominently in the Arthurian cycle of legends. His parentage was associated with nightmare demons.

metoposcopy

An occult technique directed toward the evaluation of a person’s character and fate from the lines on the forehead.

Mexico, cult

In pre-Columbian days the Mexicans had a witch cult, whose queen was represented as riding naked on a broomstick.

mezuzah

A Hebraic amulet containing the Divine Name, affixed to doorposts of Jewish houses as a protection against demons.

moonstruck

To be demonically dazed or distracted by forces directly related to the moon; to be insane, moon-crazed, or bound by lunacy (see lunatic); Baal worship related to worshipping the sun and moon gods.

Mopes

A German secret society that was founded on black magic practices.

Myalism

A type of witchcraft practiced in Jamaica and involving conversations with the spirits of the dead.

Nabam

It is most advantageous to summon this demon on Saturday.

Nambroth

It is most advantageous to call on this demon on Tuesday.

name

The essence of a person or object rests in the name. The name, especially among primitive peoples, had an occult potency. Therefore a person may have two tribal names, only one of which was known publicly. Revealing the second name, known only to the bearer, would give that person the power of the tribal magician. Similarly the ancient Egyptians had two names; the lesser name was the one that was publicly known; the second name embodied the person’s magical power.

Narbonne

During the Middle Ages this region in the south of France was fertile in magic practices.

Natsaw

Wizards in Burmese demonology.

neck-twister

According to Hebraic legend, this demon attacks children.

necromantic bell

Girardius, an eighteenth-century writer on necromancy, described this bell, which was used to invoke the deceased.

Nectanebus

An Egyptian king of the fourth century before Christ who was a renowned

magician, skilled in divination, astrology, the concoction of potions, and casting spells. He made figurines of enemy fleets and of his own forces, and after watching their maneuvers in a bowl of Nile water, in one case he forecasted victory; in another case he circumvented disaster by a timely escape.

Nefer Amulet

This Egyptian charm, shaped like a musical instrument, supposedly brings good luck.

Nero

He dabbled in black magic at one time but was unsuccessful, in spite of having been instructed by Tyridates, king of Armenia, himself a magician.

new-magic rites

The concept of newness is effective in magic rites. Magicians preferred fresh objects that had not been contaminated. Unused bowls, newly forged weapons, and virgin soil had their inherent potency. A new knife was used to engrave spells. Amulets were inscribed on unused parchment. A new sword was used to draw circles.

nightmare

Nightmares were considered as visitations of evil apparitions in the Middle Ages. But as early as the second century after Christ physician Soranus of Ephesus investigated the phenomenon and concluded that nightmares were caused by medico-physiological conditions. These nightmare spirits were called *ephialtes* by the Greeks.In the Middle Ages they were known as Succubi and Incubi.

In Germany the term was *der Würger*, “the strangler.” The Russians knew them as *kikimara*, and the French as *cauchemar*. In Switzerland, the name became *chauchevielle*.

Nine Twigs of Woden

A medieval chant describing the magical properties of certain herbs.

Nostradamus (1503–1566)

Nostradamus, whose French name was Michel de Norte-Dame, was a physician, an astrologer, and a renowned seer. In his famous series of Centuries he foretold personal and national events that coincided amazingly with his occult

prognostications.

notarikon

A Kabbalistic cryptogrammatic method by which magical sentences were formed from words or new words from mystical combinations of letters.

Noualli

Aztec magicians.

numbers

Ancient cultures, particularly the Egyptians and the Hebrews, believed in the magical properties and the occult connotations of numbers. Odd numbers were considered lucky; even numbers provoked demonic attacks. The number three was an effective number in incantations often being repeated three times. Similarly seven, nine (the square of three), and multiples of these numbers possessed mystic implications.

Nusku (also known as Gibal)

A Babylonian and Assyrian light and fire god. The effectiveness of wax images was anciently destroyed by repeating this powerful name.

Ob

This Syrian demon uses ventriloquism to utter oracles.

obayifo

An Ashanti term meaning, “witch, a vampire.” The expression *obi* or *obeah* in Jamaican magic derives from *obayifo*.

obeah (or obi)

A magic cult prevalent in the West Indies, particularly in Jamaica.

It is similar to voodoo and has elements of ophiolatry, the worship of snakes, in its rites and practices. The use of corpses is one of the features of obeah, which thus associates it with satanic sorcery.

obeah stick

In Jamaica this is a staff adorned with entwined serpents or a carving of a human head. Used by obeah men in operations of magic.

odherir

In Norse mythology odherir is known as a magic cauldron.

oeonisticy

Using the flight of birds for divination.

Oenothea

Apuleius mentioned this priestess-witch.

omen sticks

Sticks that, by their position upon falling to the ground, aided the Druids in divination, also called *divining rods*. For example, in the Yoruba religion the stick is called an *Ogun Ogun stick*. This is also a Bible mockery because of the power that Moses walked in when he used his staff.

omens

Signs and portents that prognosticate the future. Such omens, read and interpreted according to a magic code, involved bodily conditions, natural phenomena, animal life, casting lots, scrutiny of the hand or face, the reading of the Bible, interpretation of the shape of a drop of melted wax or of oil, or gazing into a polished surface, a mirror, water, or a crystal.

on

A magic word, used in formulas of conjurations.

oneiroscopy

The interpretation of dreams. Ancient Egyptian magicians were skilled in inducing dreams that predict the future.

oöscopy

Divination by putting eggs on a fire and observing how they broke.

Ophites

This ancient Satanist society worshipped the constellation Ophiuchus, the serpent-holder.

Ormuzd (another name for Ahura Mazda)

In Zoroastrianism this is the divine spirit associated with white magic.

Ornias

In Solomonic legend, a vampire-demon. In female form it has sex with human men.

orniscopy

Divination by examination of bird flight.

Osthanes (or Ostanes)

During the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, he is said to have introduced magic among the Greeks.

ouanga

In voodoo tradition this is a fetish, which may be a bone, needle, animal skin, or feather.

Oupnekhat

A Sanskrit manual magic ritual that was translated into Persian and later into Latin in 1802.

pact with the devil

To summon an evil spirit, a magician performed certain rigidly prescribed rites. One way to make a pact with the devil was to cut a branch of wild hazel, which had not yet borne fruit, with a new knife, while the sun rose over the horizon. With a bloodstone and two wax candles on hand, the magician sought a secluded location such as a ruined castle or abandoned house. The magician used the bloodstone to trace a triangle on the floor and set the candle at the sides of the figure. At the base of the triangle the magician wrote the letters I H S, flanked by two crosses. Around the triangle a circle was circumscribed. Standing within the triangle and holding the hazel wand, the magician summoned the spirit with an appeal containing a conjuration.

Pamphilos

Galen, a medical writer of the second century after Christ, mentioned this Chaldean magician.

Papaloi

In the West Indies this is a priest-magician associated with voodooism.

Paracelsus (circa 1490–1541)

Theophrastus Bombast von Honhenheim, known as Paracelsus, was a German physician, astrologer, and magician who used quite unorthodox methods. He was interested in occult subjects, prognostication, and alchemy as a means toward human perfection. He wrote about nymphs, sylphs, pigmies, and salamanders, and mingled what he learned from his mystic studies with the basic folklore of his native land. Known for his magic mirror, to be used in divining future events, Paracelsus give specific directions in order for the mirror to be made.

Pawang

In Malaya a beneficent magician who helped crop production, locating veins of ore, and fishing.

Pazuzu

In Babylonian demonology Pazuzu was the son of Hanpa, king of the evil spirits of the air.

pearls

Believed to have occult properties, pearls were used as amulets in ancient times.

pelesit

In Malaya a familiar spirit. To secure a pelesit one had to exhume the body of a firstborn child.

Psellus, Michael

A Byzantine polymath of the eleventh century who wrote *On the Operation of Demons*.

pentacle

In the Middle Ages this five-pointed figure was used as a door sign to ward off witchcraft. In illustrations of magic apparatus in grimoires and other occult treatises, the pentacle is a design that contains magic symbols used in divination and conjuration of spirits.

pentagram

Called the *Shield of Solomon*, this is a five-pointed geometric figure used in exorcising spirits.

pentalpha

Used in magic rites, this design is formed by interlacing five capital A's.

periapt

In pre-dynastic Egypt such charms or amulets were often made from greenschist and inscribed with magic words of power.

Petosiris (also called the "Wheel of Beda")

An instrument used in astrological prognostications.

philtre

A magical potion used to produce emotional, usually erotic, effects on the drinker. Love philtres were well known in ancient times and are mentioned by Greek historian Plutarch in *Marriage Precepts*. Ingredients used in potions included betel nut, frog bones, tobacco, mandrake, powered heart of roast humming blood, entrails, fingers, hearts, genitals, excrements, brains, flesh, hair, urine, marrow, and ambergris. In oriental magic these were made with the brains of a hoopee pounded into a cake or of magic lamp wicks inscribed with invocations and then burned.

pictorial representations

Artist, sculptors, and etchers of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and as late as the eighteenth century depicted on stone or canvas, in prints and engravings, the characteristic features and scenes associated with witchcraft.

In his own manner each artist was taught in the apparatus of wizardry, therefore canvases and panels and decorative metopes abound in episodes displaying witches engaged in brewing secret potions, attendant demons in animal form, glimmering candle light against demoniac horizons, cauldrons filled with potent ingredients, warlocks immersed in magic textbooks.

plague

In the sixteenth century plague outbreaks were attributed to witches in collaboration with Satan. In Geneva and other cities in Switzerland, under the

sponsorship of the Calvinist authorities, the conviction and execution of women accused of such activities reached remarkable lengths.

Plato

Plato censures sorcerers who are hired to practice incantations, make wax figures, and perform other magical techniques with the intent to be destructive.

Pliny the Elder

In the first century this Roman author published his encyclopedia, *Natural History*, a rich source of information on ancient magic. Pliny the Elder defines magic as a deceptive but powerful skill drawing elements from medicine, religion, and astrology.

polong

In Malayan demonology polong is known as a familiar.

pontica

A stone with marks on it like drops of blood. It can compel demons to answer questions and also drive them away.

possession

The process, act, or state of a human being inhabited and controlled by demonic spirits. Many biblical references teach about demonic possession, but Matthew 12:43–45 is a foundation for the topic. It depicts the biblical process and state of a person being possessed.

priest of Sekhmet

In ancient Egypt a powerful priest magician.

prophecy

Egyptians believed prophetic visions were induced by a preparation from hemp called *assis*, and also by the Deadly Nightshade. In India the seeds of Datura stramonium produced the same effects.

Pseudomonarchia Daemonum

A catalog of sixty devils and their functions, published by Wierus in Latin in 1563.

Pythia

In ancient Greece, Pythia is known as a priestess who acted as a mantic medium for the utterances of the oracles of the gods. While in a trance, after drinking blood, or being overpowered by incense fumes, she made her ambivalent prophecies.

quirin (quirim)

Also called “the traitors’ stone,” this magic stone is found in the nest of lapwings. When placed on a sleeping person’s head, it induces the person to utter his innermost thoughts.

rain

The priestesses among the Druids of ancient Gaul produced rain magically by sprinkling water over or near nude virgins.

Ralaratri

In Hindu mythology Ralaratri is known as a witch and a vampire.

Ramirat

In Hebraic tradition Ramirat is known as the prince of the Jinn.

Red Book of Appin

A famous grimoire.

red cap

In Irish demonology witches wore such caps when attending the Sabbat.

reputed magicians

In the Middle Ages manuals and other types of treatises on the occult arts acquired a heightened repute and authenticity by being attributed to men whose names had themselves acquired a legendary potency. Among such hypothetical authors were Moses, Solomon, Zoroaster, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, Virgil, St. Jerome, and Muhammad.

restoration of virility

This practice, common among all people, is described by the Roman novelist Petronius in connection with the operations of an old witch, in *Satyricon,* chapter

rhombus Among the Greeks

Among the Greeks this magic instrument is used in drawing lots and other occult practices.

Ring of Gyges

This ring made of mercury and inscribed with a biblical quotation is used to confer invisibility.

Ripley, George

A fifteenth-century English alchemist and occultist who reportedly changed based metal into gold.

Bolingbroke, Roger

This notorious fifteenth-century wizard evoked demons and was skilled in magic and astrology. After attempting to kill the monarch by witchcraft, Bolingbroke was hanged in London during the reign of Henry VI of England.

Royal Library

The Royal Library of Rameses III of Egypt contained many books of magic that gave specific instructions on consummating the occult formula and words of power.

Sabbat broth

Made from dead children’s flesh, black millet, toads, magic powders, and the flesh of a hanged man, this potion gave the power of flight and prediction.

Sabellicus, Georgius

A famous fifteenth-century magician and necromancer.

Sagana

The poet Horace mentioned this Roman witch as an associate of the witch Canidia.

Saint-Germain

The count of Saint-Germain was an eighteenth-century man of mystery.

Attached to the court of Louis XV of France, he moved in court circles. He claimed that he was two thousand years old and could vividly recall remote historical events. He was known to speak and write a dozen Western and Oriental languages. He was a master of alchemy and the transmutation of metals, could make himself invisible, and even corresponded with the French nobility after his death.

Sakra El-Marid

According to Arab demographers, King Solomon chained this demon to Mount Dubavend.

salagrama

In Hindu mythology this stone has magic properties and was worn as an amulet.

Salmon of Knowledge

Eo Feasa in Celtic wizardry was the Salmon of Knowledge, the conferred prescience when a thumb was placed on the fish. The scalded thumb was then placed in the mouth of the officiants.

sam

An Egyptian phallic-shaped amulet used to attract erotic relationships.

Sammonicus, Quintus Serenus

A third-century Roman physician who mingled magical features with medical practice.

sanaves Amulets worn by

Amulets worn by the women of Madagascar. Pieces of aromatic wood wrapped in cloth, they are suspended from the neck or the wrists and are used as a protection against magicians.

Sasa

Sasa was known as the shadow. In Jamaican lore Sasa is an invisible spirit of man or beast that causes evil to the living.

Satan (see also Lucifer)

The prince of darkness or the devil; the ruling power of all demonic activity in the world today. The enemy of God.

Satanic names

The appendix contains a listing of the biblical names of Satan with their root meanings and biblical references.

Satanism

The occultic belief in the worship of the devil as the supreme authority of all creation.

Satan's Black Missal

A book of Satanic prayers used in the Black Mass.

scarab

The image of the sacred Egyptian beetle, usually made of marble, limestone, or green basalt. Scarab symbolized the afterlife and possessed magic potency. In magic practice it was used as a talisman.

Schemhamphoras

The mystical seventy-two divine or angelic names discussed in the Kabbala.

Schröpfer, Johann Georg (1730–1774)

This German necromancer was well known in Leipzig and throughout Germany. Johann practiced witchcraft against his enemies and made many disciples. But he committed suicide.

Scot, Michael (circa 1175–1232)

A Scottish magician who was an astrologer in the court of the Emperor Frederick II, Scot wrote numerous books on the occult, describing magic activities in such detail, ranging from necromancy and incantations to alchemy, divination, and dream interpretations. Despite his denial, he was credited with magic potency. Many legends were current about his skills in sorcery and his amazing exploits achieved through his occult powers.

seal of the snake

A stone reputedly taken from a snake's head and used as a love charm among

Muslims.

Semothees

Semothees is another name for Druids.

Sena

Sena is an island off the coast of Brittany inhabited, according to the Roman geographer Pomponius Mela, by nine women, called Gallicenae. These women practiced occult arts and could raise storms and winds and change into animal forms.

Set

An Egyptian evil demon.

Setnau Kha-Em-Uast

An ancient Egyptian prince skilled in magical lore.

shedim

A Talmudic term for demons who were considered to have been created by God.

Sibly, Ebenezer

This English physician wrote the voluminous *New and Complete Illustration of the Occult Sciences* in 1790. In it he confirms his belief in demons and occult forces.

sihr

The term for sorcery in Iran.

silver bough

In Celtic legend this bough was cut from a mystic apple tree and produced an irresistible magic melody that served as a talisman for entrance into the Land of the Gods.

Sinclair, George (1654–1696)

A Scottish professor of philosophy and mathematics who wrote *Satan's Invisible World Discovered,* a book on witchcraft.

Dashwood, Sir Francis

This eighteenth-century occultist was the superior of the secret, obscene Satanic circle known as the Medmenham Franciscans.

Solomon, Apocryphal Tales

A large collection of apocryphal tales, during more than two thousand years, has grown up around the personality and accomplishments of this unique king.

A mystical, universal figure, he appears in Oriental and Western literature, folklore, and legends, many of which dwell on the occult powers of the monarch. According to Abyssinian legend, Solomon, once seized by demon blacksmiths, saved himself by repeating three times the magical term: *Lofaham*. On another occasion, when demons came to take out the hearts of men, Solomon repeated three times the spell: “Lofaham, Solomon, Iyouel, Iyosenaoui.”

He is credited among other activities with having written numerous books on magic, among them *The Key of Solomon*, explaining methods of summoning and mastering demons. In *Antiquities of the Jews* the historian Josephus refers to Solomon’s skill in this respect. In all his dealings, in fact, Solomon enlisted the aid of the spirits: in using the magic carpet that carried him and his armies through the air, and in the building of the temple.

Solomon’s lamp

With this lamp King Solomon could command the spirits of hell. Aladdin’s lamp, which appears in Arab folktales, is a similar type.

Solomon’s mirror

This polished plate was used in magical ceremonies.

Solomon’s ring

King Solomon owned a ring that was studded with stones that had magic properties; it gave him dominion over the world of spirits.

sons of Cham-Zoroaster

Cham-Zoroaster’s four sons Cush, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan were lords of magic over their respective territories—Africa, Egypt, the desert tribes, and Phoenicia.

sorcerer

An expert in occult practices, a sorcerer is bound to Satan in return for knowledge and skill in the magic of arts. He is usually represented as having a steady gaze, and his power remains intact as long as his feet touch the ground.

spider

Wearing an amulet of a baked spider was believed to ward against witchcraft. Spiders are symbols for mind control in spiritual warfare. To free people from this kind of control, the strongman Arachnid must be dealt with.

srei ap

In Cambodian demonology *srei ap* is known as ghouls.

Stone at Kneller

A stone in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, is inscribed with Druidic magic symbols.

Succubus

A medieval legend taught through folklore. It is female demon or supernatural entity that comes to men in the form of a nightmare. This spirit usually has sex with men in their sleep in the form of other people. Succubus is a seducing spirit and is the female counterpart of Incubus, who seduces women. They both produce what is called *wet dreams.*

sukias

In Central American demonology, sukias are known as witches.

swawmx

In Burmese demonology, swawmx is known as a vampire.

swords

Witches' swords used in magic operation were made according to the prescription in the *Key of Solomon*, with Hebrew Kabbalistic inscription on the hilt and blade.

Sword of Moses

A tenth-century treatise that contains magic prescriptions and formulas for counteracting human ills.

Sworn Book of Honorius

A fourteenth-century work of magic.

taboos

Magic taboos and prohibitions, called *gea*, are frequent in Gaelic legend. The taboo is the result of a spell cast by means of rhythmic enchantment by a wizard's willpower. Taboo, known as *fith-fath*, produced invisibility and transformation from human to animal shape. The belief in such spells still lingers in some remote Hebridean Islands.

Tadibe

In Siberia this is a magician.

taghairm

In Celtic demonology taghairm is divination by evocation of spirits. Wrapped in the hide of a newly slaughtered bull, the seer awaited the spirits near a waterfall or precipice.

talisman

The same as an amulet.

tarn

Formulas of exorcism used by the Kalmuks. Tarn is written on parchment and hung around an ill person's neck; the talisman was believed to ward off evil.

Tchatcha-em-ankh

An Egyptian priest-magician from the fourth millennium before Christ. Using magic incantations, Tchatcha-em-ankh controlled the waters of a lake.

tempting powder

In Jamaica obeah tempting powder is a love potion. Another magic potion is called "Come-to-me-oil."

temurah

A Kabbalistic method by permutations and combinations of decoding the cipher significances in the Old Testament.

teraphim

Among the ancient Syrians, teraphim is known as household gods or idols that utter oracular truth. Teraphim was also used by the Israelites.

Testament of Solomon

In autobiographical form a treatise based on Old Testament sources that describes the magic powers of King Solomon and his construction of the temple with the aid of demons. It contains detailed descriptions and names and functions of demonic beings and their astounding prophecies.

Teta

An ancient Egyptian thaumaturgist of the fourth millennium before Christ.

tetragrammaton

The most effective word in magic performances was the tetra-grammaton, the Kabbalistic term for the four-letter name of God.

This term involved mystic combinations of letters and of attributes having multilettered names, some consisting of as many as seventy-two elements.

Tezcatlipoca

An ancient Mexican devil-deity, god of hell. Tezcatlipoca is also known as Yaotzin, the Enemy. He was the object of worship of the Mexican witches at their Sabbat.

thaumaturgy

The practice of “working wonders,” witchcraft, magic.

The Tower of the Witches (see also Lindheim)

A tower at Lindheim, Germany, that, in the Middle Ages, was a meeting place for witches wanting to conjure demons.

Theodoris of Lemnos

An ancient Greek witch mentioned by the orator Demosthenes in the fourth century before Christ as having been condemned to death for her enchantments. The historian Herodotus declares that Lemnos had a reputation for sorcery.

Thessaly

A district of northern Greece, famous in ancient times for its witchcraft. Magicians, necromancers, and all adepts in the black arts were considered either as having come from Thessaly or having been trained there. The Greek dramatist Sophocles and the comic writer Menander refers to the powers of Thessalian magicians. Among the Romans, the poets Virgil, Ovid, and Lucan describe Thessaly as the source of witchcraft. In the second century after Christ Apuleius himself, reputedly as sorcerer, produced a fantastic novel—*Metamorphoses*—packed with scenes of magic and strange transformations.

Thöck

An ancient Nordic witch.

Trismegistus, Hermes

A name of the Egyptian god Thoth, master of alchemical knowledge. He was the reputed originator of the treatise on magic, alchemy, and astrology.

Thrace

A district of Greece that, like Thessaly, was notorious for witchcraft.

thumb of knowledge

A Celtic sorcerer wanting supernatural vision would perform this occult gesture, which consisted of pressing a thumb onto a tooth.

thundering rod

A magic wand belonging to a sorcerer.

Thursday

This day was sacred to the witches attending the Sabbat. Among the Iranians the spirits of the dead were believed to be free on Thursday to revisit their terrestrial homes.

tii

In Polynesian demonology tii is known as a vampire.

toad

In magic symbolism the toad was considered a venomous reptile. A toad was used at the Sabbat ritual.

Tomga

An Eskimo familiar.

Tonalamatl

This ancient Mexican *Book of Fate* contains magic prescriptions and rituals to appease demons.

trial by ordeal

A medieval method of testing the authenticity of facts, the innocence of an accused person, the validity of each oath, or the miracle-performing capacity of a reputed witch, by exposing the person involved to certain ordeals, such as walking through fire, trial by blood, trial by combat, ordeal by water, ordeal by poison, or ordeal by torture. The belief was that the innocent would emerge unharmed from such an ordeal. Whoever succumbed to the test was thus assumed guilty. Hence, whoever was accused of witchcraft was, by these tests, demonstrably a witch or a sorcerer.

triskelion

A symbol having three legs bent at the knees and joined at the thigh, used as a charm to ward off the evil eye.

The triskelion is found on ancient Mediterranean coins of the fifth century before Christ.

Trithemius, Johannes (1462–1516)

Johannes Trithemius was a German abbot from Würzburg, a friend of Agrippa von Nettesheim. Trithemius was a prominent scholar and wrote on magic and alchemy. There was a legend that he exorcised the dead Mary of Burgundy, wife of Emperor Maxi-milian. Hesitant about the possible punishment as a result of publishing works on magic, he wrote in Latin in symbolic language, recognizable in initiates only.

Tuatha Dé Danann

In Irish legend this is a tribe of ancient underground gods. Meaning “the people of the goddess Danu,” the Tuatha Dé Danann were magicians skilled in runes and spells.

tunisa

In Burmese demonology, tunisa is known as a seer, diviner.

turifumy

Foretelling the future using incense smoke.

Tututash

In Iranian demonology, Tututash is a sorcerer, king of the Jewish djinn.

two-tailed lizard

A magic papyrus prescribes: “Put a two-tailed lizard into oil and cook it, and anoint the man with it, and then he dies.”

ushabti

In ancient Egypt this is a figurine that was entombed with the dead.

usurtu

In Chaldean demonology, usurtu represents a protective wall against demonic malevolence, made by sprinkling lime and flour. This corresponds to the magic circle.

Utchat (see also Eye of Horus)

An Egyptian name for the amulet that is also called the Eye of Horus.

Uther Pendragon

A wizard who appears in Welsh legend.

vampire

A ghost or sometimes a human who sucks human blood. Vampires are usually associated chiefly, but not exclusively, with European folklore. In Slavic countries people believed that a child born with a tooth would become a vampire. In Poland they were called *Upirs*. They are still known as *Brucolacas* in Greece.

Veleda

Mentioned by the Roman historian Tacitus, Veleda is a priestess-diviner of ancient Gaul and Germany.

Vercan

A powerful demon that is called upon in conjurations.

Verdelet

A demon who was responsible for transporting witches to the Sabbat.

vervain

Also known as verbena, this plant is used in witches' ointment. It was believed to make them invisible.

viedma

In Russia, this is the word for witch.

von Nettesheim, Henrich Cornelius Agrippa (1486–1535)

Henrich Cornelius Agrippa von Nettesheim was one of the most dominant personalities in the field of the occult of his time. He wrote *The Occult Philosophy*, a defense of magic. He stressed the significance of religion as an aid in magic, but to him religion was a mixture of Christian elements, Neoplatonic theory, and Kabbalistic mysticism.

voodoo (voodooism)

The practice of magic rites prevalent in the West Indies, particularly Haiti. Originating from ophiolatry transmitted from African Ashanti cults, voodoo is characterized by erotic and symbolic dance rhythms, accompanied by corresponding drum tattoos. Chants and sacrifices of chickens and goats are other characteristics. It is still practiced in remote regions of Haiti. As late as the first decade of this century it involved ophiolatry (worship of snakes), human sacrifice, and anthropophagism (cannibalism).

walking

Walking left-hand wise, or against the sun, was characteristic of practitioners of black magic.

wanga

In Haiti, wanga is known as magic. It also implies, as magic often does, empirical medicine.

warlock

A magician or male witch.

washing woman

In Celtic demonology this is a spirit of a woman, washing a shroud, seen after nightfall. Meeting her is a sign of death.

weather

In Malayan magic incantations are used to control the weather such as to summon a wind, ally a storm, or bring rain.

Weishaupt, Adam

A magician from the eighteenth century.

werewolf

Another name for werewolf is lycanthrope or lupine, which means to be wolf-like. This spirit is directly related to witchcraft through the moon (or to be moonstruck). It is said to be directly related to the disease lupus, which affects the skin and joints.

Wierus (1516–1588)

Wierus, whose original name was Johann Weyer, was a pupil of Agrippa. Wierus wrote *De Praestigiis Daemonum et incantantionibus ac veneficiis*, which provided information on the activities of demons, incantations, and sorceries.

witch

The expression today denotes a female magician, derived from the Old English word *wicca*, a man who practices magic. In the Middle Ages the term *witch* was of common gender. According to the *Malleus Maleficarum*, one of the most important treatises on witchcraft, witches were anthropophagists. They were capable of raising hailstorms and causing sterility in man and beast. They consorted carnally with demons, and their offspring were equally demonic. They could transport themselves at will, strike an enemy with lightning, influence court decrees, bewitch by mere look, and cause calamities and death.

witch mountains

Certain mountains in Europe were closely associated with witches’ gatherings,

such as The Babia Gora—The Old Women's Mountain—in Carpathia. In Germany there were several such mountains, in Thuringia, Westphalia, and elsewhere: The Huiberg, near Halberstadt, the Horselberg, the Köterberg, the Staffelstein. In France there was the Puy de Dôme. The witch mountains in Italy are Barco di Ferrara, Paterno di Bologna, Spirato della Mirandola, and Tossale di Bergamo.

witches' butter

In Swedish legend the familiars of witches, cats, were so well fed that while accompanying their mistresses to a Sabbat they often vomited in gardens. The result was called witches' butter.

witches' circle

A circle intended to harness the occult power aroused by the witches.

Witches' Sabbat

An assembly of witches and magicians, held every three months: on February 2, Walpurgis Night (which was May Day Eve), on Midsummer Eve, and on November Eve. The witches, anointing themselves with the fat of children slain or exhumed from graves, or using belladonna and aconite as *flying ointments*, rode through the air on goats, distaffs, rakes, broomsticks, and even in carriages. They had a chance to meet the devil at these gatherings, which occurred on a mountain top or at crossroad. Usually a dead tree was located nearby, or a gibbet. Satan himself presided, in the form of a raven, a cat, or a goat, or even as a human being. The gathered witches paid initial homage to the Grand Master with the Osculum infame, a kiss on the posteriors. Their own contributions included stolen children or their own children as neophytes in the service of Satan. From time to time at these gatherings the witches stripped naked, as is depicted on many medieval paintings and woodcuts. Men and women of *quality*, courtiers, landed gentlemen, wealthy and distinguished also participated in the Sabbat, as medieval paintings of witch scenes indicate.

witches' unguent

This venomous concoction was made from toad, cat, lizard, and vipers; witches used it to poison crops.

witch hunting

Sporadically throughout the Middle Ages people would participate in witch

hunting, which is the practice of searching out suspected witches, torturing them to the point of confession, and condemning them to death after a perfunctory trial. Sponsored by religious and civic groups in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, witch hunting reached a greater intensity, which was marked by innumerable mass burnings. These operations were most common in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Denmark. In England, Lancashire was the location of many investigations, trials, and convictions on varying degrees of hearsay and subjective evidence of women accused of witchcraft. Similarly campaigns were conducted late in the same century in southern England; in the United States the Salem witch hunts of New england became notorious for the ruthlessness of their prosecution.

witchcraft and Papists

In seventeenth-century England and in Switzerland witch hunting was closely associated with the persecution of Roman Catholics. In fact, Catholicism and witchcraft were, in a political and religious sense, considered synonymous, according to contemporary historical and parliamentary records, pamphlets, diaries, biographies, state trials, and memoirs.

witchcraft in Rome

The ancient Romans were familiar with the cap of invisibility and the divining rod. In the century before Christ, King Mithridates of Pontus in Asia Minor introduced many Oriental methods of magic into Rome.

The Roman novelist Petronius mentions the term *Succubus*, but probably with the meaning of a changing. So Apuleius calls Psyche a *Succuba*. Apuleius, again, in the same *Metamorphoses*, tells the story of two witches who cut out the heart of a faithless lover and replaced the heart with a sponge.

wizard

In the reign of Charles IX of France, it is estimated that some thirty thousand sorcerers lived in Paris alone, while another hundred thousand lived in the rest of France.

yatu

In Zoroastrianism, known as a sorcerer.

Y-Kim

An ancient, obscure Chinese text, attributed to the fourth millennium before

Christ, dealing with Kabbalistic mysticism. The key to the *Y-Kim* is the *Trigrams of Fo-Hi*, after the name of the Emperor Fo-Hi, the presumed author.

Zabulon

Known as a demon of the infernal kingdom.

Zahed, Eliphas Lévi (circa 1810–1870; see also Constant, Alphonse Louis)

This French occultist, whose real name was Alphonse Louis Constant, was a shoemaker's son and was educated for the priesthood. However, he was expelled for his views. He married a beautiful young girl, but she left him. He devoted himself to occultism and discipled individuals in esoteric instructions.

Zapan

This demon officiates in the infernal regions.

Zardhust

Also called *Zoroaster*, this ancient magician came from China.

Zekerboni

This famous seventeenth-century grimoire, written by Pietro Mora, details prescriptions for incantations, spells, charms, and mainly conjurations.

Zlata Ulicka

Known as "the Street of Gold," this famous medieval road in Prague was the haunt of alchemists and the location of their laboratories.

Zlito

This sorcerer from the fourteenth century was famous at the court of Wenceslaus of Bohemia.

zlokobinca

A Slavic word for witch.

zombie

Associated with Haitian voodoo, a zombie is a human whose soul has been extracted by a magician. After burial the bodies are exhumed and given an

appearance of life. A zombie can participate in ordinary human activities, but under certain conditions it is forced to return to its grave.

CHAPTER 6
Types of Divination—*Mancies*

THE TERM *DIVINATION* indicates the use of occult, esoteric, or spiritualistic means, skills, or practices for gaining knowledge of the unknown or the future. The suffix *-mancy* means, "divination."

In the Bible there is a reference to divination in Acts 16: "And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying" (v. 16, KJV). In this reference the Greek word for "spirit of divination" is *puthón,* which is related to the English word *python.*

Divination Terms

aeromancy

Divination by observing atmospheric conditions or ripples on the surface of the water.

alectryomancy

Using a cock to peck grain that has been placed on letters of the alphabet. Thornton Wilder included a vivid description of this practice in *The Ides of March.*

aleuromancy

Divination from flour; messages are included in balls of dough and foretell the future. The Chinese still engage in this practice.

alomancy

Divination by means of salt.

alphitomancy

Similar to aleuromancy, wheat and barley cakes were used as a kind of trial by ordeal. If a person could not swallow the cakes, they were guilty and consequently condemned.

amniomancy

Divination by observing the embryonic sac on a child's head at birth.

anthropomancy

Divination by consulting the intestines of sacrificed children. Emperor Julian the Apostate, who practiced necromancy, was said to have used this method.

apantomancy

Divination by observing objects that appear by chance.

arithmancy

Fortune-telling by numbers, especially the number of letters in names.

armomancy

Divination by observation of the shoulders of an animal to be sacrificed.

aspidomancy

Divination by sitting on a shield set inside a magic circle. While repeating conjurations, the practitioner falls into a trance and pronounces mantic revelations.

astragalomancy

Foretelling the future by means of dice marked with letters. Originally the dice were quadruped knucklebones or other small bones.

astromancy

Divination by means of the stars (not synonymous with astrology).

austromancy

Using the winds as sources of data for foretelling the future.

axinomancy

Divination using an axe.

belomancy

Divination by the use of arrows.

bibliomancy

Divination by consultation of chapters or lines in a book, particularly the Bible, selected at random.

botanomancy

Divination by means of plants and herbs.

brizomancy

Divination by the inspiration of brizo, a goddess of sleep.

capnomancy

Divination based on the wreaths of smoke on an altar or hearth as a divinatory sign.

cartomancy

Divination by the use of cards.

catoptromancy

An ancient Greek method of divination by observing images reflected in a mirror suspended in a fountain. This technique was known to the ancients and is mentioned by Apuleius, Pausanias the Greek, travelers, and St. Augustine. The Dyaks of Borneo and the Incas practiced this method.

causimomancy

Divination by means of fire. It was a good sign when objects thrown into a fire did not burn.

cephalomancy

Divination using a donkey’s head.

ceromancy

Foretelling the future by interpreting the shapes and positions assumed by

melting wax dropped on a surface.

chaomancy
Divination by observing and interpreting atmospheric appearances.

chiromancy
Evaluating the lines of a person’s hand to interpret his character and destiny.

cledonomancy
Divination by observation of random utterances.

cleromancy
Divination by studying the shapes formed by casting lots or by pebbles thrown on a flat surface.

cleidomancy
Divination using keys.

clidomancy
Divination by using the Bible and a hanging key, interpreting the movement of the key.

coscinomancy
Divination by means of sieves.

crithomancy
An ancient method of divination by observing the paste of cakes and the barley flour sprinkled over the victims in a sacrifice.

cromniomancy
Divination by means of onions placed on the altar on Christmas Day.

cubomancy
Divination by dice or thimbles. This was an ancient Greek technique. It was also practiced among the Romans.

dactyliomancy

An ancient method of divination using a ring.

daphnomancy

Divination by observing how a laurel branch burns and crackles in a fire.

egromancy (also lecanomancy)

Divination by observing a liquid surface.

empyromancy

Divination by observation of objects placed on a sacrificial fire.

gastromancy

Divination by means of gazing into a vessel filled with water or divination by ventriloquist sounds

geomancy

A method of divination of the future by an examination of handfuls of earth.

gyromancy

Divination by walking around a chalked circle and observing the position of the body in relation to the circle. It is also known as the spiral of the sacred circle. This spiral can be turned to the left or to the right depending on if the user wants to bring witchcraft to a person or send it away.

halomancy

Divination by interpreting the significance of the shapes taken by salt thrown on a flat surface.

hippomancy

Divination by observing a horse’s pace.

hydromancy

Discovering hidden objects by gazing into water surfaces.

iatromancy

In respect of a probable cure, this is divination by means of incubation.

ichthyomancy

Divination by inspecting the entrails of fish.

lampadomancy

Divination using the flames of a lamp for omens.

lecanomancy

Divination by throwing objects into a basin full of water and interpreting the image of that object in the water or by the sound of its fall.

libanomancy

Divination by means of incense smoke.

lithomancy

Divination by observing precious stones.

margaritomancy

Divination by interpreting the position of pearls that have been thrown onto a flat surface.

molybdomancy

Divination by interpreting the shapes of molten lead dropped on a flat surface.

myomancy

Divination by observing the behavior of rats or mice.

necromancy

Summoning the spirits of the dead; the Law of Moses forbids this.

Saul used this method with the help of the witch of Endor. It was believed that spirits could be exorcised only during the first year of death. The spirit might be questioned by a direct challenge by name or indirectly through the skull. Among the Romans, the necromancers of Etruria, a district of Western Italy, were particularly well known for their necromantic power.

Necromancy is a very dangerous kind of divination. Its powers are manifested with any kind of willful communication with the dead. Jesus said let the dead bury the dead (Matt. 8:22; Luke 9:60). Though we love our loved ones who have died, we cannot seek communication with them.

necyomancy
Divination by examining the nervous system of a corpse.

nephelomancy
Fortune-telling by using the clouds as divinatory signs.

oenomancy
Divination by interpreting the appearance of wine.

oinomancy
Divination by means of wine.

ololygmancy
Divination by the howling of dogs.

omphalomancy
Divination by the navel.

omoplatoscopy
Divination by observing the shoulder blade of a sacrificed animal heated over a fire. This is also known as scapulimancy.

oneiromancy
Divination used in the study of dreams and their interpretation.

onomancy
Foretelling the future by interpreting the letters in a person’s name.

onychomancy
Divination by observing fingernails exposed to sunlight.

Oomancy (see also ovomancy)
Divination by the use of eggs; also called ooscopy or ovomancy.

ophiomancy
Divination by observation of serpents.

ornithomancy
Synonymous with orniscopy. Divination by means of the flight of birds.

ovomancy (see also oomancy)
Divination by means of eggs.

pegomancy
Divination using the water of a fountain for divination in relation to omens.

petchimancy
Divination by means of brushing clothes.

phyllorhodomancy
An ancient Greek method of divination by rose leaves.

psychomancy
Divination by summoning the dead. This was a common practice in ancient Greece.

pyromancy
Divination by means of fire.

rhabdomancy
The art of discovering hidden objects with the aid of a rod or twig (divining rod). Reference to such a rod appears in Psalm 125:3 and Hosea 4:12. The divining rod is still used for finding underground water and mineral ore.

rhapsodomancy
A method of divination by opening a poet’s work at random and reading the first verse presented.

sciomancy
Divination by watching shadows or communicating with shadows of the dead.

sideromancy
Divination by observing straws thrown on a hot iron.

sortilege

Divination by lots. This includes rhabdomancy, belomancy, and similar procedures.

spodomancy

Divination by examining the ashes of sacrifices targeted for omens.

spudomancy

Divination by examining the cinders from sacrificial fires.

stichomancy

Divination by opening a book at random and interpreting the first words read.

stolisomancy

Divination by wearing clothes a certain way; for example, wearing shirts backward to a court hearing to influence the verdict.

tephromancy

Divination by writing in ashes.

theomancy

Divination by oracles thought to be divinely inspired. Said to be related to the majesty of God and the mastery of the inspired human being.

tyromancy

An obscure method of divination by observing cheese.

xylomancy

Divination used by interpretation of the position or shapes of twigs or other kinds of wood found on the ground.

APPENDIX
Biblical Names for the Devil

Biblical Name	Root/Meaning	Reference
Abaddon	Hebrew: Destroyer	Revelation 9:11
Accuser of the brethren		Revelation 12:10
Adversary	One who stands against	1 Peter 5:8
Angel of the bottomless pit		Revelation 9:11
Antichrist	The one against Christ	1 John 4:3
Apollyon	Greek: Destroyer	Revelation 9:11
Beelzebub	God of the flies, dung god	Matthew 12:24; Mark 3:22; Luke 11:15
Belial		2 Corinthians 6:15
Devil	False accuser, devil, slanderer	Matthew 4:1; Luke 4:2, 6; Revelation 20:2
Enemy		Matthew 13:39
Evil spirit		1 Samuel 16:14
Father of all liars		John 8:44
God of this world		2 Corinthians 4:4
Great red dragon		Revelation 12:3
Lucifer	Son of the morning (star)	Isaiah 14:12
Man of sin		2 Thessalonians 2:3
Murderer		John 8:44
Old serpent		Revelation 12:9; 20:2
Power of darkness		Colossians 1:13
Prince of this world		John 12:31; 14:30; 16:11
Prince of the power of the air		Ephesians 2:2
Ruler of darkness		Ephesians 6:12
Satan	Hebrew: Adversary Greek: Accuser	1 Chronicles 21:1; Job 1:6; John 13:27; Acts 5:3; 26:18; Romans 16:20
Serpent		Genesis 3:4, 14; 2 Corinthians 11:3
Son of perdition	Destruction, ruin, waste, loss	John 17:12
Tempter		Matthew 4:3; 1 Thessalonians 3:5
Thief		John 10:10
Wicked one		Matthew 13:19, 38

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