
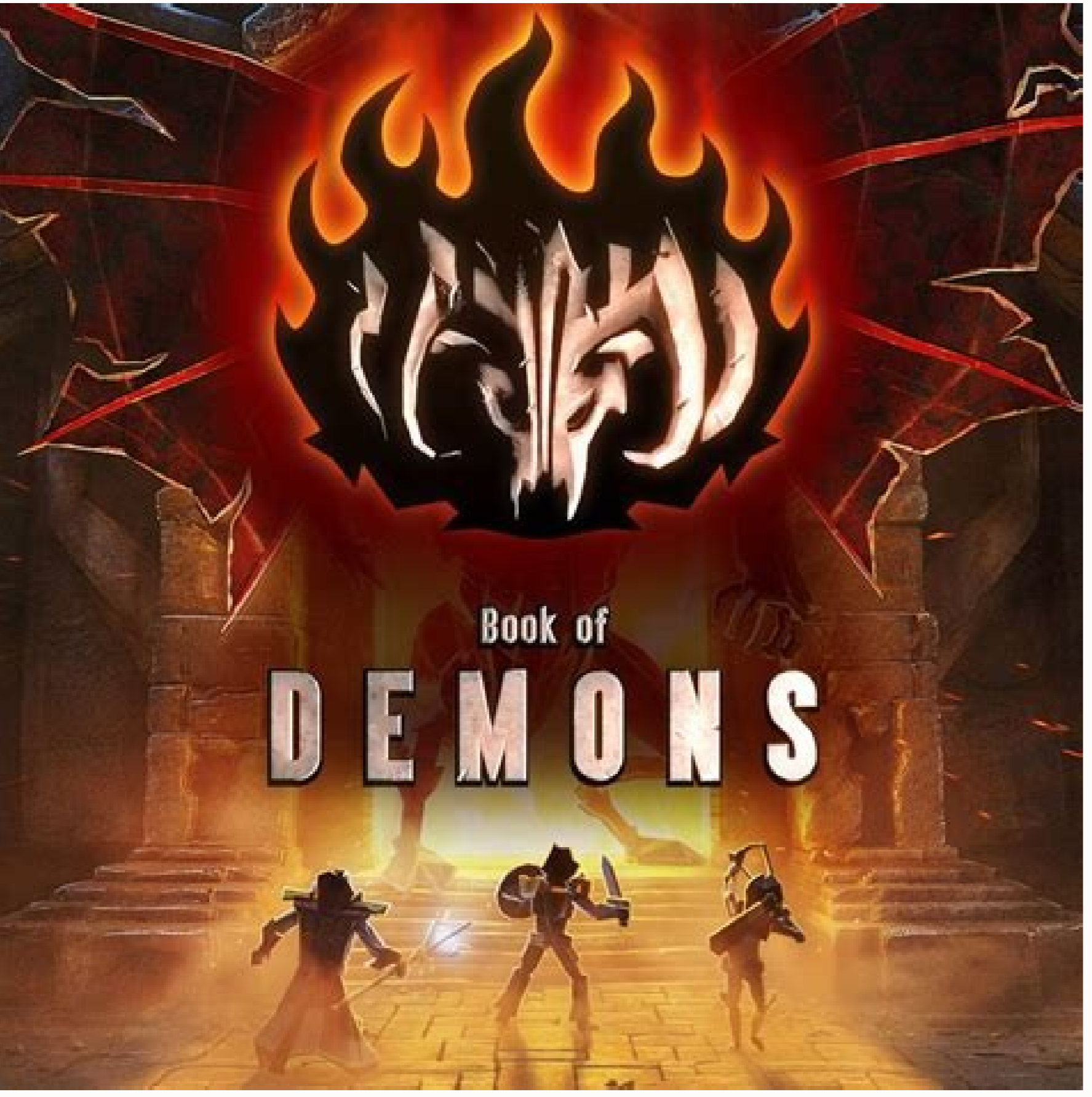
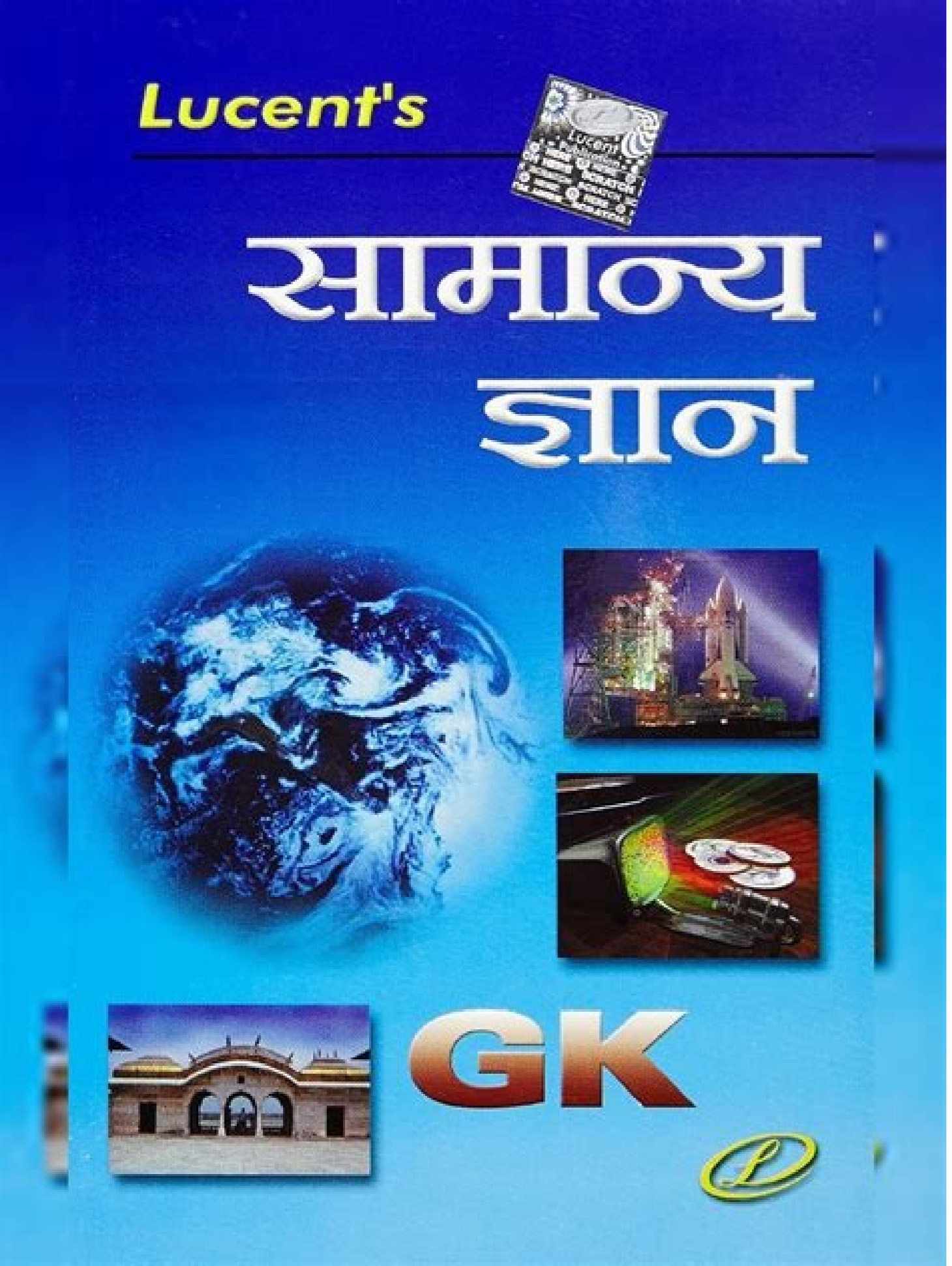
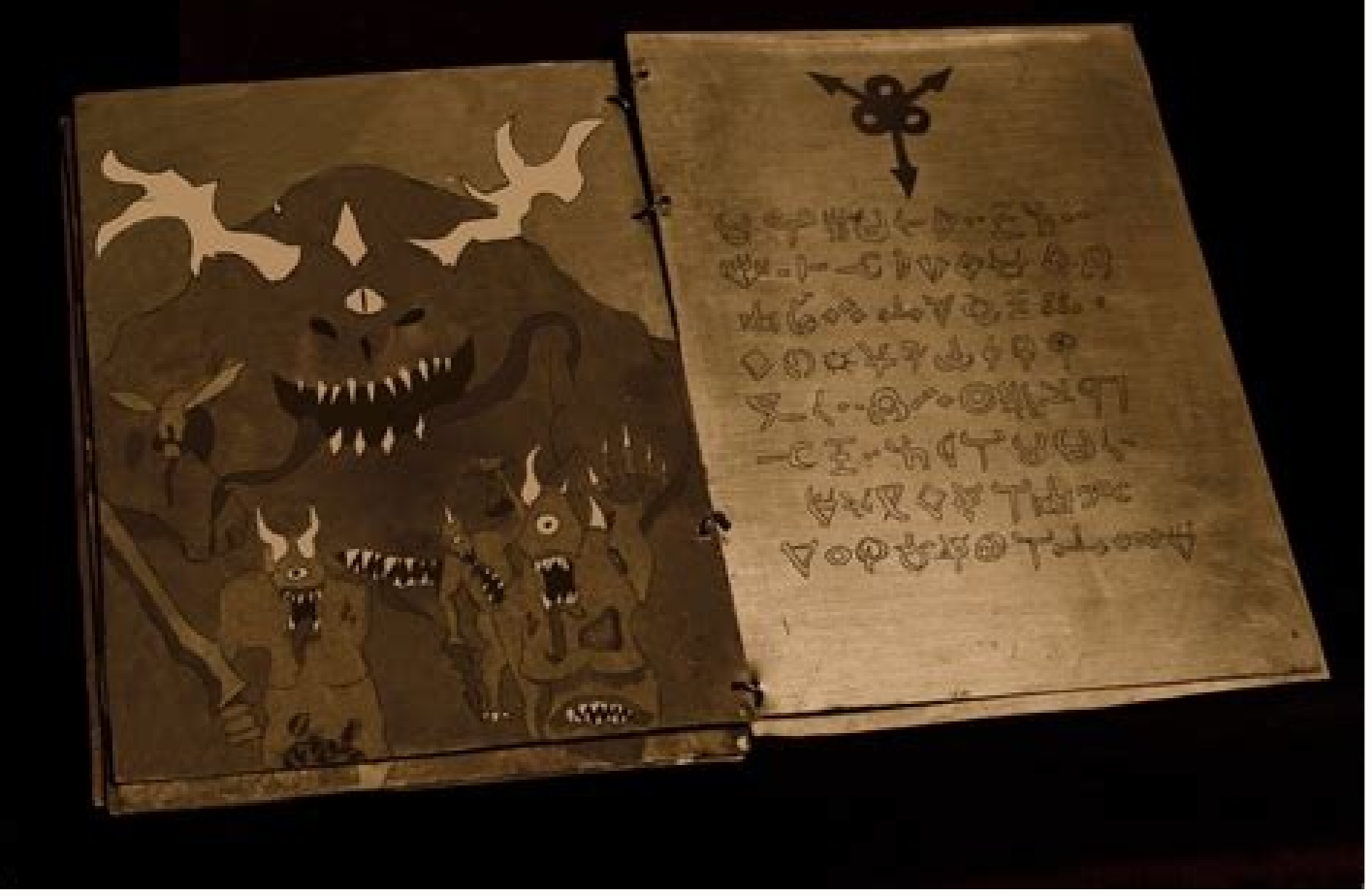


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## Persiguiendo a Rubirosa

Espía, Asesino, o sólo un gigoló?

Isabella & Marty Wall

Traducción de Rebeca Toribio



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Classification of demons as defined in various traditions Sant'antonio martin schöngauer's fascination There have been various attempts to classify demons in the context of classical mythology, demonology, occultism, and renaissance magic. These classifications may be for traditional medicinal purposes, exorcism, ritual magic, witch hunts, moral teachings, folklore, religious rituals, or combinations thereof. Classifications may relate to astrological relationships, basic forms, noble names, or parallels to the angelic hierarchy; or due to some sins, diseases and other calamities; Or what an angel or Santa has in front of them. Most writers describe themselves as Christians, but it's not just Christian writers who write about it. Classification of the Solomon field Main article: The Testament of Solomon The Testament of Solomon is a pseudo-epigraphic work that claims to deal with acts and their juxtaposition and reactions, providing a kind of self-help guide against demonic activities. Despite being considered the oldest work specifically devoted to individual demons, the history is highly questionable. [one] "Rial, Marino (Water), Terrestrial (Earth), Underground, and Illuminated (Fear of the Sun). [3] Psellus' work has been attributed to many later demonic classifications by various authors, hidden in Francesco Maria Guazzo's Handbook of Witch Hunts. The Lantern was attacked by the 7 deadly enlightened Lanterne in 1409-1410. created a classification system based on sin. The principles of hell", where every demon lures people with these sins. [5] [6] This list was later used in the works of the water poet John Taylor. [7] Later writers such as Peter Binsfeld attributed several demons to sin, and this list should not be confused with Lucifer: Pride Beelzebub: Envy Selling: Anger Abaddon:The classification of demons defined by various traditions, wrote Martin Shongauer in The Sin of St. Anthony. There have been various attempts to classify demons in the context of classical mythology, demonology, occult and Renaissance magic. These classifications can be used for traditional medicine, exorcism, ritual magic, witch hunting, moral training, folklore, religious rituals or combination thereof. Classifications can be based on astrological associations, elementary forms, noble titles or parallels with the hierarchy of angels; or related to certain sins, diseases and other disasters; or any angel or saint resist them. Most writers identify as Christians, but not only Christians write about it. Classification After Domain Solomon's Testament Main article: Solomon's Testament Solomon's Testament is a pseudo-epigraphic work, and it is believed to be written by King Solomon; About what they did with them and how they can be prevented, as well as their reactions, which is a kind of self-help in the fight against demonic action. Although it is believed to be the oldest surviving artifact, especially for individual demons, the story is very questionable. The classification of psellus demons, Michael Psellus, compiled the influential de operation dæmonum (for demon activities) in which the demons are divided into six types: Ielurium (Magmatic), Aerial, Marin (Aqua), Earth (Earth), underground and Luciferus (Heliophobe). Psellus' work would inspire many later demon classifications, from different occult writers to Francesco Maria Guaco's guide for witch hunting. Classification of Light Lantern Demons for Man 1409-1410. A year is attacked by 7 deadly demons. Light lantern (anonymous English Lolard's treatise, usually attributed to John Vikif) [4] provided a classification system based on Ls. Seven main sins. "Seven deadly demons" or "Seven princes of hell", each demon attracts people through these sins. This list was later used in the works of water poet John Taylor. Later, writers, such as Peter Binsfeld, attributed various demons to specific sins and should not be confused with this list. Lucifer: Pride Belcebub: envy Satan: Anger Abaddon:Mammon: Avidia Belphegor: Ghotony Asmodus: Classification of the Demon's Backbone Desire of the Demon Alfonso de Spina in 1467 prepared a classification of demons based on various criteria: nightmarish and hermetic demons groups or armies of demons may include armies. More regions in the famous docks and other demons that are born from the union of a demon with a human. Demons are liars and malicious demons who attack holy demons who try to encourage elderly women to participate in the witches' coven. This classification is a bit capricious and it is difficult to find a criterion for it. The heel seems to be inspired by various legends and stories. Drai belong to German folklore. Family, goblins and other vicious demons are part of the folklore of most European countries. The condemnation of nightmares and succubi (and their ability to bear children) seems to have inspired the sixth category, but may also have been inspired by the Talmudic legend of demons having sex with mortal women and men (see also Mastema). Visions of attractive demons inspired by some early (and not so early) saints of category eight (for example, visions of Anthony the Great). The idea of older women attending sabbaths was common in the European Middle Ages and Renaissance, and the fork mentions it before the Malleus maleficarum. Agrippa's classification of demons in the occulta philosophy (1509-1510) Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa, like his entire cosmology, proposed various classifications of demons based on numerical scales. [8] Francis Barrett in his The Magician (1801) adopted this classification of demons [9] [10]. Prince of Rebellion, Angels and Scale of Darkness: Lucifer's Scale on the tracks. Azzazel: Air Azrael: Water Mahazel: Earth four spirit principles, to the four corners of the world East. East Paimon: West Egin: North Amaimon: South Although they are listed separately, Agrippa mentions that these groups are identical, identical, identical , making the First as a Jew equivalent to the names of the latter. [11] The same four demons appear in Midway and Schemhamforas. [12] [13] Rock of the six six culprits of all misfortunes: Aetcus megalisus ormenus lycus nicon mimon uga ariuka ochirone unites the nine new rules governingDevil's Commandments (with Links to the Bible): [14] Belzebub: Fake gods (Matthew 4: 1-11) python: Ment spirits: 5, Psalm 7:13, Isaiah 13: 5, Jeremiah 50:25, Ezechiel 9: 2 ) Asmodus: evil Avengers Satan: Peeling or the heralds of miracles (Genesis 3: 1-5) Merihem: May Antenna (Revelation 7: 1) Abaddon: Frame - Wall Master Astaroth: Speaker - Inquisition and Mammon Admission to Demons Class. After the confession of Evidius and German magician Peter Binsfeld, she developed a classification of demons called the rules of hell. Like a light lamp, Binsfeld used seven fatal sins as a foundation, although both models vary in many ways. [15] [16] [17] Lucifer: Great Mamona: Avidia Asmodes: Lust Leviathan: Jealousy Belzebub: Vanson Satan: Anger Belphegor: Dream King James Demons Classification Demons Basic Article: Daemonologie King James first published in 1597. , several years before the first authorized version of King Jacob's Bible. In three short books, James wrote a dissertation in the form of a philosophical game, arguing and comparing magic, enclosure and enclosure, wrote the classification of demons into chapters 4. The classification was not based on separate demonic beings with their names, ranks or titles, but divided them according to 4 methods that the devil used to cause the villain or suffering to a living person or corpse. The goal was to convey the belief that spirits cause diseases and that magic was only possible through demonic influence. He also quotes previous authors, who claim that every devil has the opportunity to appear in different forms or forms, even in different target matrices. In his description, they are concerned that the demons are directly supervised by God and cannot act without permission, which should be misleading the nations, for their hearts will turn their hearts into the spirits of King James. Version: Used to describe spirits that disturb the home or have a lonely place: used to describe spirits that follow certain people to interfere with them outside at different times of the day: used to describe spirits that fall into man inside to disturb them. Fate: used to describe the spirits thatComposer and transport, Michael classification of demons in 1613. Sebastian Michaelis, according to the author, when the demon Berith dismissed the priest, he wrote a story worthy of classifying demons. This classification is based on the sins based on the hierarchy of false diosan and the devil decides to make rivals of the demons. Remember that the names of many devils are not known only from French or other catalogs. Baptist of Saint John and Saint, the first hierarchy of the first hierarchy was the Seraphim, the Cherubim and the thrones. It was Erafí, Peter. Asmodus was also the prince of Seraphi and he hurt the irrational. He opposes the saint, January Baptist. Berith was Prince Cherubino. It encourages men to kill and to be controversial, polemical and blasphemous. Saint Barnabas. Astaroth was a prince of thrones who encouraged people to be lazy and opposed saints. Barthomy. Verrin was also a prince of thrones just below Astaroth. He impatiently draws people against the saints. Accommodation. Grassil was the third prince of the throne against the saints who had the purity of the people. Bernard [required]. Sonillon was the fourth prince in the throne, who encouraged the people to hate and to be against the saints. Stephane. [18] The second hierarchy includes the second powers, dominance and virtues. Carro was the prince of power. He opposes hard-hearted people and opposes saints. Vincent [expensive] and Vincent Ferrer. Carnation was also a prince of power. He draws people towards the immoral and shameless and against the January evangelist. Carnation was the prince of domination. Men encourage poverty to break the marriage of poverty and against the saints. Martin [required]. Rosier was ranked second in the order of sovereignty. He attracts men against sexual purity and opposes the saints. Basil. BelisPrince of Virtue. He seduces men with vanity and women with makeup, he raises wayward children and chats during mass. Francis de Paul opposes him. The Third Hierarchy of the Third Hierarchy, Archangels and Angels. He was the Prince of Verrier. He tests man against the promise of obedience and opposes it. Bernard [Chiara needs clarification]. Olivier was the prince of the archangels. With cruelty and ruthlessness, he seduces people against the poor and opposes him. Luwart was the prince of angels. At the time of Michael's writing, Louvat was believed to be in Madeline's body. According to the Bureau of Demonology, many ghosts are classified into an office, grade, or title that theologians believe they once held in Paradise before falling or currently falling among the denizens of Hell. These offices are often transformed into several grimoires that determine their authority or ability in Hell. According to the Bureau, daemons are often represented in the warrior hierarchy, where a general can command a legion dedicated to a specific function that might apply to it. Other theologians have established a classification of spirit souls based on the times or places they roamed the Earth. Abramelin, The Book of Abramelin, probably written in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, introduces the four principles of demons: Lucifer, Leviathan, Satan, and the breast. There are also eight subs: Astaroth, Magoth, Asmode, Beelzebub, Ords, Paimon, Arithon (Egin) and Amamon. There are many small demons in their domain. Livre des Espheritz Main article: Livre des Espheritz Written in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, this grimoire was a possible source for Wierus's hierarchy of demons, but in a list of 69 demons, the lives of des Espheritz are only 46. Abducted by Wierus, four demons greater Cardinal Points: Orient, Ponym , Amamon and Equi (see Agripty's classification) and the three great sovereigns of all other demons: Lucifer, Beelzebub and Satan. [20] Munich Manual of Demonic Spells. [21] Fasculus rerum ceremenarum, written in 1494Grimoire is a list of 37 demons. [22] The main article The Red Dragon (or Grand Grimoire): Grand Grimoire, together with many mystical works, explains The Red Dragon (or Red Dragon) of Solomon and his priests and will be released in 1517. Egypt. However, it was probably written in France in the 18th century. Grimoire describes in detail the various owners of hell and their strength and describes how to go to the pact to achieve magical objectives. The Demons of Hell are ranked after three different phases from Generals to Servants. [23] Main article Pseudomonarchia Daemonum: Pseudomonarchia Daemonum Pseudomonarchia Daemonum, author Johann Weyer is a grimoire that contains a demon and good hours and rituals that attract God, Jesus and St. This book was written for 1583 and sixty demons. Demons in Vasaga, Seira, Gantalion, and Andromalia are not listed in this book. Pseudomonarchia Daemonum does not include seal demons. [24] The main article Lower Solomon: The Lesser Key Solomon is Lesser Key of Solomon or Legeneton Clavicula Salomonis is an anonymous 17th-century grimoire and one of the most popular books of demonism. The Lesser Key of Solomon has a full description of ghosts and the connection of the necessary to their order and the commitment of the will (called "Exorcist"). Here are the marks and protective rituals to take, the steps needed to prevent spirit control, the invitations, and instructions on how to create the tools needed to perform these rituals. The little whipped author was almost entirely copied by the pseudomonarchy of the demon, but added descriptions of the demon, their notes and their details. Browse Ars Goetia also: The list of demons, Ars Goetia Ars Goetia is the first small part of the Solomon key, with seventy four of the two demons, supposed that Royal Solomon claimed to have lifted and closed in a bronze container in a container in bronze . Bronze bowl, bronze bowl, bronze bowl, bronze bowl, bronze bowl, bronze bowl, bronze bowl, Magical Heroes and that he ordered her to work for him. Ars Goetia gives each infernal hierarchy the order and name of nobility and gives the demon "signs that loyalty is true" or notes. Dictionary main infarction: Dictionary of the Hell Dictionary Infernal Dictionary (English: infernaA book about demon science organized in a hellish hierarchy. Written by Jacques August Simon Collin de Plancy and was first published in 1818. The book had several editions, but perhaps the most famous is the 1863 edition. A print adding sixty pictures to the book. These drawings are the drawings that provide explanations of the appearance of many demons. Most of these images were later used in the smaller Key of Solomon Slocgror Mathers printing, but some were removed. The book was first released in 1818, then six notes and between 1818 and 1863 with many changes. This book is an attempt to present all information about superstition and demonology. De Plancy revealed a hierarchy of demons based on contemporary European courts: Principalities and Princes: The Supreme Commander of the Hell Empire, Belzebub, the founder of the Moscow Order. Devil, the leader of the persuaded prince and the opposition party. Eurinome. [25] The prince of death, the great cross of the Moscow order. Moloch, the prince of the tear country, the great cross of the order. Pluto, the prince of fire, is also a great cross of the order and the governor of the Flemish regions. Pan, Prince's nightmare and Lilith, Princess Succube. Leonard, the great lord of the congregation, the knight of Moscow. Balberit, Great Pope, Lord of the Alliances. Proserpina is the princess of bad souls. Office Ministers: The Great Croce of the Moscow Order and the Grand Croce adrammelek. Ashtaroth, General Treasurer, Knight of Moscow. Nergal, the head of the secret police. Baal is the commander of the Hell armies, the great cross of the Moscow order. Leviathan, Great Admiral, Fly Knight. Ambassadors: Belphegor, Ambassador of France. Mammen from England. Belial from Italy. Rimon from Russia. Spain's Tammuz. Hutgin from Turkey. Martinetti from Switzerland. Justice: Lucifer, the leader of justice, the knight of Moscow. Alastor, Executioner. Casato dei principi: Verdelet, ceremony master. Succorbenoth, Serraglio Hadim. Chamos. Gran Ciambellano, Knight of Moscow. Melchom, Paymaster, Treasurer. Nisroch, cook. Behemoth is the head of Coppierre. Dagon, big panther. Mullin, the first. Hidden Costs: Kobal, theater director. Asmodus, the head of the game house. NYBB is a great buffet. Dajjal, Charlatan and Necromomancer. Used by Alexis-Vinceles BerbiguierThese are the names and demons of Greta affected by his autobiographical work Les Farfadets Ou Les Demons, non Sont Pas de l'Usere Monde (1821). The Satanic Bible main article: Ada Lavi's name used the symbols of the four crown princes of the Satanic Bible, each chapter of the book named each prince's name. The Book of Satan: Infernal Diaribe, The Book of Lucifer: Enlightenment, The Book of Belial: Master of Earth, and The Book of Leviathan: The Witch Sea.[26] This association was inspired by the sacred magic of the demonic hierarchy "Mage Abra-Melin". Satan (Hebrew) "Lord of Hell"; an adversary representing the opposition, the element of fire, the south direction, and the sign of the buffer during the ritual. Lucifer (Lat.) "Morning Star": A bringer of light, describing pride and enlightenment, the element of air, the east direction, and a candle during ritual. Belial (Hebrew) "without a master"; the earth of the earth, independence and selfhood, the elements of the earth, the northern direction and the sword during the ritual. Leviathan (Hebrew) "serpent from the abyss": a large dragon depicting the primordial mysteries, the water element, the direction of the west and the ritual. See also. Exorcism of the hierarchy of angels Christian demonology of the archangel. List of references to theological demons ^ Testament of Solomon, trans. F.C. Conbebeure, The Jewish Quarter Review, 1898. Oct. ^ Conber, F.C. Testament of Solomon, The Jewish Quarterly Review, vol. 11, no. 1, (October 1898) ^ Daemonum operations. tr. Marcus Colirson. Sydney, 1843. Full text online, p. 31-33 ^ Milford, Humphrey. "Introduction", casting, Oxford University Press, 1917 ^ Morton W. Bloomfield, The Seven Deadly Sins, Michigan College Press, 1952, p. 214-215. † Anonymous, selection of text "Lanterns", Ed Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1917, 60 pages; Quotes: "Society is Lucifer / can be written in his rage.Asat ledi anees vi anees lui lecccherouse á " ^ ^ John Taylor, John Taylor's works, The Water Poet, Volume 2, Spencer Society, 1873, p. 33 ^ Agrippa, Cornelius (1510) Magus Barrett. " Sacred texts.com. Obtained June 22, 2011. † Fine, Fred. Trafalgar Square Demons' Publishing Dictionary, 1988. 182-183; "Orders" plate 17. ^ "Heinrich cornelius Agrippaloss, Book III, Chapter 24". Archived from the original, June 14, 2020. ^ Cornelius Agrippa, De Occult Philosophy ^ Sixth and Seventh Moses' book ^ "Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa: Occult Philosophy, Book III, Chapter 18". www.esotericarchives.com archived from the original on June 14, 2020. Obtained 2.12.2021. † Demon and Demonology Encyclopedia, Rosemary Geilla, 28-29. p. Archive Facts, 2009 Demonology Dictionary. , Fred Getz, Guild Publishing, 1998, 55-56. p. Encyclopedia of Witchcraft and Demonology, Rossell Robbins, Crown Publishers, 1959, p. Louyse, Y Estans on Le Moyen d'on Malo Lemier, Eux Se N NoMmit Verrine, L' Gresil, Autre Le Dadnier Sonneillon, E Que Tous Estoient du Troiesieme Ordre, sâ ovoir au rang des thronnes One Péteuse [1] RDUIPF LATORITÉ [1] datus latorté [1] Sebastian Michaelis [1] edition Troiesieme & Derni 'e a Paris, Chastellin, 1614. p. and demonology encyclopedia Rossell Hope Robbins (1912) Bonanza Books New York © 1959. 1981. ^ Le Livre des Espheritz ^ Monaco Demonic Magic, p. 97 and p. : Avon Books. 121-140. Isbn 978-0-380-01539-9 obtained from "W/index.php? Title = Classification\_of\_Demons & Oldid = 11419 35773 "" https://en.wikipedia. org/w/index.php? Name>

