

Corpus Hermeticum

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The Corpus Hermeticum - Hermes Trismegistus 2018-06-23
The Corpus Hermeticum: The Teachings of Hermes Trismegistus translated by G.R.S. Mead. The Hermetica are Egyptian-Greek wisdom texts from the 2nd century AD and later, which are mostly presented as dialogues in which a teacher, generally identified as Hermes Trismegistus ("thrice-greatest Hermes"), enlightens a disciple. The texts form the basis of Hermeticism. They discuss the divine, the cosmos, mind, and nature. Some touch upon alchemy, astrology, and related concepts. The fifteen tractates of the Corpus Hermeticum, along with the Perfect Sermon or Asclepius, are the foundation documents of the Hermetic tradition. Written by unknown authors in Egypt sometime before the end of the third century C.E., they were part of a once substantial literature attributed to the mythic figure of Hermes Trismegistus, a Hellenistic fusion of the Greek god Hermes and the Egyptian god Thoth. This literature came out of the same religious and philosophical ferment that produced Neoplatonism, Christianity, and the diverse collection of teachings usually lumped together under the label "Gnosticism": a ferment which had its roots in the impact of Platonic thought on the older traditions of the Hellenized East. There are obvious connections and common themes linking each of these traditions, although each had its own answer to the major questions of the time.

Notes on the Corpus Hermeticum - Hermes (Trismegistos.) 1925

Hermetica - Walter Scott 1925

Hermetica - Brian P. Copenhaver 1994

Corpus Hermeticum - Hermes Trismegistus 2015-09-18
The Corpus Hermeticum is one of the primary works within the Hermetic Tradition. This Renaissance era craft is nonetheless based upon philosophical materials from far older times, namely the third or fourth century AD, from which the primordial material came. Credited to Hermes Trismegistus, the Divine Pymander (sometimes spelled "Poemander") touches upon astronomy, science, nature, and a great deal of theological material. It is presented in the form of discourse; a format which will be familiar to anyone also familiar with Plato's "Republic" and some similar philosophical works of antiquity. Through his discourse with several individuals, Trismegistus attempts to draw upon the overarching philosophy "as above, so below." Thus then, this work describes the very process and ideation behind all of existence, the purpose of life, and the nature of good and evil, all through its treatises upon various topics.

Corpus Hermeticum - Hermes Trismegisto 2019-09-02
El Corpus Hermeticum es una colección de textos o tratados sagrados que contienen los principales axiomas y creencias de las tendencias herméticas. En ellos se trata de temas como la naturaleza de lo divino, el surgimiento del Cosmos, la caída del Hombre del paraíso, así como las nociones de Verdad, de Bien y de Belleza. Las doctrinas herméticas contenidas en el Corpus Hermeticum y los escritos de Hermes Trismegisto están consideradas las fundadoras de la alquimia y las artes mágicas.

Hermetica: Volume One - Walter Scott 2001-05-01
First published in 1924, this classic four-volume work contains various Greek and Latin writings of religious or philosophic teachings ascribed to Hermes Trismegistus, with Walter Scott's extensive notes, commentary, and addenda. It is said that these teachings are records of private, intimate talks between a teacher

and one or two of his disciples. The setting was in Egypt under the Roman Empire, among men who had received some instruction in Greek philosophy, and especially the Platonism of the period, but were not content with merely accepting and repeating the cut-and-dried dogmas of the orthodox philosophic schools and sought to build up, on a basis of Platonic doctrine, a philosophic religion that would better satisfy their needs. Included here are the libelli of the Corpus Hermeticum, the Asclepius, the Hermetic excerpts in the Anthologium of Stobaeus, and other fragments. The entire text is produced in the original Greek or Latin, with an English translation on facing pages. Volumes II, III, and IV of Hermetica, which contain Scott's notes on the work, his commentary, and testimonia, extensive addenda, and indices, are also published by Shambhala.

The Hermetica - Hermes Trismegistus 2021-09-30
The Hermetica, otherwise known as The Corpus Hermeticum, The Lost Wisdom of the Pharaohs, or The Divine Pymander is a collection of texts attributed to Hermes Trismegistus (Greek god Hermes and Egyptian god Thoth -- Trismegistus for "The Thrice-Greatest") which brought forth the principles of the Hermetics with eighteen treaties/tracts. The book is often divided into two main categories: The technical (astrology, medicine and pharmacology, alchemy, and magic) and the religio-philosophical (anthropology, cosmology, theology). The Hermetica, and Hermeticism from it, claims that there is One true theology of the world, and said theology is the Root and Source. It presents a tautology to God Itself, that the Source is Source Itself, Source "containeth every number, but is contained by none; engendereth every number, but is engendered by no other one." The Hermetica presents that past all our mullings over different gods, there is Source Itself behind all religions. While a lot of The Hermetica is presented as gospel, it is mainly a discourse on principles concerning a hermetic philosophy. It remains a source of continuous, unfolding interpretations. The beauty of this work is not in its rigidity, but its fluidness to be open to new interpretations, which has solidified its staying power for centuries.

The Corpus Hermeticum - G. G. R. S. Mead 2021-05-29
The treatises of the Corpus Hermeticum are the foundation documents of the Hermetic tradition. Written by unknown authors in Egypt sometime before the end of the third century C.E., they were part of a once substantial literature attributed to the mythic figure of Hermes Trismegistus, a Hellenistic fusion of the Greek god Hermes and the Egyptian god Thoth. The text covers a number of subject ranging from magic and astrology to philosophy and spiritualism.

The Corpus Hermeticum: Initiation Into Hermetics, the Hermetica of Hermes Trismegistus - George Robert Stow Mead 2013-05-04

The Corpus Hermeticum: Initiation Into Hermetics, The Hermetica Of Hermes Trismegistosis a work by G. R. S. Mead now brought to you in this new edition of the timeless classic.

Notes on the Corpus Hermeticum - Hermes (Trismegistos.) 1925

The Corpus Hermeticum - 2015-09-14
The Corpus Hermeticum - Ancient Texts - Translated by G.R.S. Mead - Introduction by John Michael Greer - The fifteen tractates of the Corpus Hermeticum, along with the Perfect Sermon or Asclepius, are the foundation documents of the Hermetic tradition. Written by unknown authors in Egypt sometime before the end of the third century C.E., they were part of a once substantial literature attributed to the mythic figure of Hermes

Trismegistus, a Hellenistic fusion of the Greek god Hermes and the Egyptian god Thoth. This literature came out of the same religious and philosophical ferment that produced Neoplatonism, Christianity, and the diverse collection of teachings usually lumped together under the label "Gnosticism": a ferment which had its roots in the impact of Platonic thought on the older traditions of the Hellenized East. There are obvious connections and common themes linking each of these traditions, although each had its own answer to the major questions of the time. The treatises we now call the Corpus Hermeticum were collected into a single volume in Byzantine times, and a copy of this volume survived to come into the hands of Lorenzo de Medici's agents in the fifteenth century. Marsilio Ficino, the head of the Florentine Academy, was pulled off the task of translating the dialogues of Plato in order to put the Corpus Hermeticum into Latin first. His translation saw print in 1463, and was reprinted at least twenty-two times over the next century and a half. The treatises divide up into several groups. The first (CH I), the "Poemander", is the account of a revelation given to Hermes Trismegistus by the being Poemander or "Man-Shepherd", an expression of the universal Mind. The next eight (CH II-IX), the "General Sermons", are short dialogues or lectures discussing various basic points of Hermetic philosophy. There follows the "Key" (CH X), a summary of the General Sermons, and after this a set of four tractates - "Mind unto Hermes", "About the Common Mind", "The Secret Sermon on the Mountain", and the "Letter of Hermes to Asclepius" (CH XI-XIV) - touching on the more mystical aspects of Hermeticism. The collection is rounded off by the "Definitions of Asclepius unto King Ammon" (CH XV), which may be composed of three fragments of longer works.

Corpus Hermeticum XIII - David Myatt 2017-09-13

This item is no longer available, having been superseded by David Myatt, *Corpus Hermeticum: Eight Tractates. Translation and Commentary*. ISBN 978-1976452369

Corpus Hermeticum - Rune Degaard 2010-03-01

I 1460 kom munken Leonardo de Pistoia til Cosimo de Medicis hoff i Italia, med en samling greske traktater. Disse skulle vise seg for ettertiden a bli grunnsteinen i den sakalte hermetiske laere. Tekstenes hovedperson er den mytiske vismannen Hermes Trismegistus som har likhetstrekk med sa vel Bibelens Moses som romernes Merkur og egypternes Thoth. Det er disse traktatene som for ettertiden er blitt kalt Corpus Hermeticum, og som apenbarer en personlig erkjennelseslaere. Verket har i arhundrene etter det ble tilgjengliggjort gatt sin seiersgang gjennom filosofiske og religiøse kretser. Det har fascinert, inspirert og provosert, og tekstenes rikdom har en dybde som evner a gripe sa vel forskere, som menn og kvinner pa soken etter andelig veiledning pa livets stier, pa vei mot menneskets fullbyrdels *Hermetica* - Hermes (Trismegistus.) 1968

The Divine Pymander - Hermes Trismegistus 2015-08-27

The Divine Pymander of Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus - The Corpus Hermeticum - This Book may be one of the oldest in the World - The Hermetica are Egyptian-Greek wisdom texts from the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, which are mostly presented as dialogues in which a teacher, generally identified as Hermes Trismegistus ("thrice-greatest Hermes"), enlightens a disciple. The texts form the basis of Hermeticism. They discuss the divine, the cosmos, mind, and nature. Some touch upon alchemy, astrology, and related concepts. In this Book, though so very old, is contained more true knowledge of God and Nature, than in all the Books in the World besides, except only Sacred Writ; And they that shall judiciously read it, and rightly understand it, may well be excused from reading many Books; the Authors of which, pretend so much to the knowledge of the Creator, and Creation. If God ever appeared in any man, he appeared in him, as it appears by this Book. That a man who had not the benefit of his Ancestors' knowledge, being as I said before, The first inventor of the Art of Communicating Knowledge to Posterity by writing, should be so high a Divine, and so deep a Philosopher, seems to be a thing more of God than of Man; and therefore it was the opinion of some That he came from Heaven, not born upon Earth [Goropius Becanus]. There is contained in this Book, that true Philosophy, without which, it is impossible ever to attain to the height, and exactness of Piety, and Religion. According to this Philosophy, I call him a Philosopher, that shall learn and study the

things that are, and how they are ordered, and governed, and by whom, and for what cause, or to what end; and he that doth so, will acknowledge thanks to, and admire the Omnipotent Creator, Preserver, and Director of all these things. And he that shall be thus truly thankful, may truly be called Pious and Religious: and he that is Religious, shall more and more know where and what the Truth is: And learning that, he shall yet be more and more Religious.

The Corpus Hermeticum - G. R. S. Mead 2016-09-16

This complete edition of the Corpus Hermeticum, which introduces in eighteen chapters the religious and philosophical principles of Hermetics, was translated by G. R. S. Mead. Hermetics is a religious, philosophical, and esoteric practice based around the beliefs and writings of the pagan priest Hermes Trismegistus.

Influential for its distinct beliefs and characteristics, Hermeticism carried a profound influence over the Renaissance in Europe. Many Christian believers paid it heed, with much art depicting the Hermetic belief system appearing between the 14th and 17th centuries in particular. Notably, Hermetics claims to be a descended version of the prisca theologia - a principle which affirms there is but one, true theology in the world. This essence of the divine is present in all religions, and was according to legend given to mankind in distant antiquity. This belief, discussed by Hermes Trismegistus, has led many scholars of philosophy and religion to examine Hermetics in detail. Hermeticism remains an esoteric interest which attracts a modest amount of attention around the world. As an introduction to the tradition, The Corpus Hermeticum is beyond doubt a good starting point. It introduces and distinguishes the main pillars of Hermeticism in a manner easily comprehended, and is itself a primary source. This translation by G. R. S. Mead originally appeared in 1906, and has been considered authoritative and faithful to the ancient Hermetic texts ever since.

The Corpus Hermeticum (Deluxe Library Binding) - Hermes Trismegistus 2020-12-06

The Corpus Hermeticum is a collection of Egyptian-Greek wisdom texts from the 2nd century or earlier. The texts form the basis of Hermeticism, which is a religious, philosophical, and esoteric tradition that held great importance during both the Renaissance and the Reformation periods. The work discusses the divine, the cosmos, the mind, alchemy, astrology, and nature. The Corpus Hermeticum dwells upon the oneness and goodness of God, urges purification of the soul, and discusses a spiritual rebirth through the enlightenment of the mind. Much of the importance of Hermeticism arises from its connection with the development of science between 1300 to 1600 AD. The prominence that it gave to the idea of influencing or controlling nature led many scientists to look to magic and its allied arts. Sir Isaac Newton placed great faith in the concept of an unadulterated, pure, ancient doctrine, which he studied vigorously to aid his understanding of the physical world.

The Corpus Hermeticum - G. R. S. Mead 2021-01-01

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

Hermetica - Brian P. Copenhaver 1995-10-12

The Hermetica are a body of theological-philosophical texts written in late antiquity, but long believed to be much older. Their supposed author, Hermes Trismegistus, was thought to be a contemporary of Moses, and the Hermetic philosophy was regarded as an ancient theology, parallel to the received wisdom of the Bible. This first English translation based on reliable texts, together with Brian P. Copenhaver's comprehensive introduction, provide an indispensable resource to scholars in ancient philosophy and religion, early Christianity, Renaissance literature, and history, the history of science, and the occultist tradition in which the Hermetica have become canonical texts.

Thrice-Greatest Hermes - G. R. S. Mead 1906

This is the edition including all three books. The so-called Hermetic writings have been known to Christian writers for many centuries. The early church Fathers (Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria) quote them in defense of Christianity. Stobaeus collected fragments of them. The Humanists knew and valued them. They were studied in the sixteenth and seventeenth

centuries, and in modern times have again been diligently examined by many scholars. G. R. S. Mead has issued a translation of the whole body of extant literature, with extended prolegomena, commentary, etc. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the date at which this literature was produced. Mead believes that some of the extant portions of it are at least as early as the earliest Christian writings, while von Christ assigns them to the third Christian century, and thinks that they show the influence of neo-Platonism. To affirm that they influenced New Testament usage would be hazardous, but they perhaps throw some light on the direction in which thought was moving in New Testament times.

The Way of Hermes - Hermes (Trismegistus.) 2001

The Corpus Hermeticum is a collection of short philosophical treatises, a powerful fusion of Greek and Egyptian thought, written in Greek in Alexandria between the first and third centuries AD and rediscovered in the West in the fifteenth century when it was first translated into Latin by the great scholar and philosopher Marsilio Ficino. These writings were believed from antiquity up to the early seventeenth century to be the writings of Hermes Trismegistus, 'thrice-great Hermes', the name given by Greeks of the classical and Hellenistic periods to the Ibis-headed Egyptian god Thoth. They were central to the spiritual work of Hermetic societies in late antique Alexandria, aiming to awake gnosis, the direct realization of the truth of the identity of the individual and the Supreme, and are still read as inspirational writings today.

The Corpus Hermeticum - 2016-05-18

The Corpus Hermeticum (or Hermetica) is a collection of Egyptian-Greek wisdom texts from the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Most of the texts are presented as dialogues in which a teacher, generally identified as Hermes Trismegistus, enlightens a disciple. The texts discuss the divine, the cosmos, mind, and nature. Some touch upon alchemy, astrology, and related concepts. These texts form the basis of Hermeticism.

The Hermeticism Collection - Three Initiates 2018-11-27

This Hermetic Collection contains, The Kybalion, Corpus Hermeticum: The Divine Pymander of Hermes, and The Life and Teachings of Thoth Hermes Trismegistus

The Corpus Hermeticum - Hermes 2016-01-23

The Corpus Hermeticum The Corpus Hermeticum are the core documents of the Hermetic tradition Hermes An Introduction to the Corpus Hermeticum by John Michael Greer The Hermetica are Egyptian-Greek wisdom texts from the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, which are mostly presented as dialogues in which a teacher, generally identified as Hermes Trismegistus ("thrice-greatest Hermes"), enlightens a disciple. The texts form the basis of Hermeticism. They discuss the divine, the cosmos, mind, and nature. Some touch upon alchemy, astrology, and related concepts. The fifteen tractates of the Corpus Hermeticum, along with the Perfect Sermon or Asclepius, are the foundation documents of the Hermetic tradition. Written by unknown authors in Egypt sometime before the end of the third century C.E., they were part of a once substantial literature attributed to the mythic figure of Hermes Trismegistus, a Hellenistic fusion of the Greek god Hermes and the Egyptian god Thoth. This literature came out of the same religious and philosophical ferment that produced Neoplatonism, Christianity, and the diverse collection of teachings usually lumped together under the label "Gnosticism": a ferment which had its roots in the impact of Platonic thought on the older traditions of the Hellenized East. There are obvious connections and common themes linking each of these traditions, although each had its own answer to the major questions of the time. The treatises we now call the Corpus Hermeticum were collected into a single volume in Byzantine times, and a copy of this volume survived to come into the hands of Lorenzo de Medici's agents in the fifteenth century. Marsilio Ficino, the head of the Florentine Academy, was pulled off the task of translating the dialogues of Plato in order to put the Corpus Hermeticum into Latin first. His translation saw print in 1463, and was reprinted at least twenty-two times over the next century and a half. The treatises divide up into several groups. The first (CH I), the "Poemander", is the account of a revelation given to Hermes Trismegistus by the being Poemander or "Man-Shepherd", an expression of the universal Mind. The next eight (CH II-IX), the "General Sermons", are short dialogues or lectures discussing various basic points of

Hermetic philosophy. There follows the "Key" (CH X), a summary of the General Sermons, and after this a set of four tractates - "Mind unto Hermes", "About the Common Mind", "The Secret Sermon on the Mountain", and the "Letter of Hermes to Asclepius" (CH XI-XIV) - touching on the more mystical aspects of Hermeticism. The collection is rounded off by the "Definitions of Asclepius unto King Ammon" (CH XV), which may be composed of three fragments of longer works. The Perfect Sermon The Perfect Sermon or Asclepius, which is also included here, reached the Renaissance by a different route. It was translated into Latin in ancient times, reputedly by the same Lucius Apuleius of Madaura whose comic-serious masterpiece The Golden Ass provides some of the best surviving evidence on the worship of Isis in the Roman world. Augustine of Hippo quotes from the old Latin translation at length in his City of God, and copies remained in circulation in medieval Europe all the way up to the Renaissance. The original Greek version was lost, although quotations survive in several ancient sources. The Perfect Sermon is substantially longer than any other surviving work of ancient Hermetic philosophy. It covers topics which also occur in the Corpus Hermeticum, but touches on several other issues as well - among them magical processes for the manufacture of gods and a long and gloomy prophecy of the decline of Hermetic wisdom and the end of the world.

Hermetica: Notes on the Corpus Hermeticum - Walter Scott 1924

Notes on the Corpus Hermeticum - Hermes (Trismegistus.) 1968

The Way of Hermes - 2004-01-30

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

Hermetica - Brian P. Copenhaver 1992-08-27

The Hermetica are a body of mystical texts written in late antiquity, but believed during the Renaissance (when they became well known) to be much older. Their supposed author, a mythical figure named Hermes Trismegistus, was thought to be a contemporary of Moses. The Hermetic philosophy was regarded as an ancient theology, parallel to the revealed wisdom of the Bible, supporting Biblical revelation and culminating in the Platonic philosophical tradition. This new translation is the only English version based on reliable texts, and Professor Copenhaver's introduction and notes make this accessible and up-to-date edition an indispensable resource to scholars.

The Corpus Hermeticum - Hermes Trismegistus 2017-04-24

The Corpus Hermeticum Hermes Trismegistus Translated by G.R.S. Mead The Hermetica are Egyptian-Greek wisdom texts from the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, which are mostly presented as dialogues in which a teacher, generally identified as Hermes Trismegistus ("thrice-greatest Hermes"), enlightens a disciple. The texts form the basis of Hermeticism. They discuss the divine, the cosmos, mind, and nature. Some touch upon alchemy,

astrology, and related concepts. The fifteen tractates of the Corpus Hermeticum, along with the Perfect Sermon or Asclepius, are the foundation documents of the Hermetic tradition. Written by unknown authors in Egypt sometime before the end of the third century C.E., they were part of a once substantial literature attributed to the mythic figure of Hermes Trismegistus, a Hellenistic fusion of the Greek god Hermes and the Egyptian god Thoth. This literature came out of the same religious and philosophical ferment that produced Neoplatonism, Christianity, and the diverse collection of teachings usually lumped together under the label "Gnosticism" a ferment which had its roots in the impact of Platonic thought on the older traditions of the Hellenized East. There are obvious connections and common themes linking each of these traditions, although each had its own answer to the major questions of the time. The treatises we now call the Corpus Hermeticum were collected into a single volume in Byzantine times, and a copy of this volume survived to come into the hands of Lorenzo de Medici's agents in the fifteenth century. Marsilio Ficino, the head of the Florentine Academy, was pulled off the task of translating the dialogues of Plato in order to put the Corpus Hermeticum into Latin first. His translation saw print in 1463, and was reprinted at least twenty-two times over the next century and a half.

Corpus Hermeticum - Hermes Trismegistus 2018-11-15

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

The Corpus Hermeticum (100 Copy Collector's Edition) - Hermes Trismegistus 2019-12-10

The Corpus Hermeticum is a collection of Egyptian-Greek texts from the 2nd century or earlier. The texts form the basis of Hermeticism, a religious, philosophical, and esoteric tradition that was popular during the

Renaissance and Reformation periods. The work covers the divine, the cosmos, the mind, alchemy, astrology, and nature.

Hermetica - Hermes M Trismegistus 2014-05-14

Highly acclaimed new translation of the Hermetica, the only English version based on reliable texts.

The Corpus Hermeticum (Royal Collector's Edition) (Case Laminate Hardcover with Jacket) - Hermes Trismegistus 2020-11-29

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

The Corpus Hermeticum - G. R. S. Mead 2020

Corpus Hermeticum y Asclepio - Brian P. Copenhaver 2000-02

En este libro se incluyen dos tratados fundamentales: el griego Corpus Hermeticum y el latino Asclepio. Esta nueva versión del Corpus Hermeticum incluye una extensa introducción del profesor Copenhaver y un voluminoso aparato crítico, que recoge los últimos estudios realizados sobre hermetismo, proporcionándose así una nueva interpretación de las dos obras traducidas. Por ello, esta edición se ha convertido en una obra clave e imprescindible para todos aquellos que se muestran interesados por las filosofías y religiones antiguas, los comienzos del cristianismo, la historia y la literatura renacentistas o bien por la tradición esotérica, en donde estos hermetica se han convertido en textos de referencia.

Corpus Hermeticum thirteen and early Christian literature - William C. Grese 1979

Corpus hermeticum - Hermes Trismegistus 1945

Corpus Hermeticum - Malcolmist The Alchemist 2012-04-25

There is no available information at this time.

Corpus Hermeticum IV - David Myatt 2016-07-12

A Translation Of And A Commentary On The Fourth Tractate Of The Corpus Hermeticum