

# The History of Magic

*From Alchemy to Witchcraft,  
from the Ice Age to the Present*

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VIKING

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PENGUIN BOOKS

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## Illustrations

- Figure 1.1. A volvelle – a paper construction with moving parts for finding the places of the planets within the zodiac. It is the counterpart of the astrolabe, which was used for making observations of the sky (Apianus, *Astronomicum Caesareum*. Ingoldstadt, 1540. British Library Maps C.6.d.5, Pl. 27).
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- Figure 5.6. View of one of twenty-three deer stones in the Jargalantyn-Am complex in the Khanuy Valley in Mongolia (photograph and illustration by Peter Hommel).

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- Figure 5.8. The bodies of a man and woman, together with their grave goods, in Grave 5, Arzhan 2 mound (from Konstantin V. Čugunov *et al.* (2010), 'Der skythenzeitliche Fürstenkurgan Aržan 2 in Tuva', *Archäologie in Eurasien*, v. 26, 28, Fig. 36. © DAI).
- Figure 5.9. Reconstruction of the man and woman from Arzhan 2 and their gold adornment (from D. V. Pozdnjakov, in Konstantin V. Čugunov *et al.* (2010), 'Der skythenzeitliche Fürstenkurgan Aržan 2 in Tuva', *Archäologie in Eurasien*, v. 26, 212, Fig. 225 (*left*); and 214, Fig. 226 (*right*). © DAI).
- Figure 5.10. Tigers and leopards attacking elk. Tattoo on the right arm of a woman in Burial Mound 5, Pazyryk (L. L. Barkova and S. V. Pankova (2005), 'Tattooed Mummies from the Large Pazyryk Mounds: New Findings', *Archaeology, Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia*, v. 22, no. 2, 48–59, Fig. 14; artist Darja Kirillova).
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- Figure 5.12. Iron dagger inlaid in gold with animals and abstract designs on the blade (from Konstantin V. Čugunov, *et al.* (2010), 'Der skythenzeitliche Fürstenkurgan Aržan 2 in Tuva', *Archäologie in Eurasien*, v. 26, Pl. 40, 1. © DAI).
- Figure 5.13. Bronze objects in the characteristic 'Perm Animal Style' from Perm Oblast and the Komi Republic (Russian Federation) (from V. A. Oborin and G. N. Chagin (1988), *Chudskie drevnosti Rifeya. Permskii zverinyi stil* (*The Animal Style of Perm*), nos. 14, 27, 52).

- Figure 6.1. Excalibur being returned to the lake by one of Arthur's knights, and a hand receiving it. The dying Arthur is in the foreground (*La Mort le Roi Artus* c. 1316, France. British Library Add. MS 10294, f. 94v).
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- Figure 6.5. The Iron Gorges region of the Danube, showing many of the main Mesolithic sites (drawn by Chris Green, after Dušan Borić, *et al.* (2014), 'Late Mesolithic Life-ways and Deathways at Vlasac (Serbia)', *Journal of Field Archaeology*, v. 39, no. 1, 5, Fig. 1; using data from Jarvis (2008)).
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- Figure 6.7. Sculpture from Lepenski Vir (collection of the National Museum in Belgrade, Inventory Number LV\_37).
- Figure 6.8. Newgrange, Ireland, showing quartz facing and the entranceway into the passage (© National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht).

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- Figure 6.10. A plan of Stonehenge, showing some astronomical alignments (drawn by Chris Green, after Ezequiel Usón Guardiola, *et al.* (2014), 'The Influence of Religious and Cosmological Beliefs on the Solar Architecture of the Ancient World', *International Journal of Architectural Engineering Technology*, v. 1, no. 1, Fig. 1).
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- Figure 6.13. A detail of the Aylesford Bucket, showing entities who were part human and part horse (© The Trustees of the British Museum. All rights reserved. Accession Number 1886,1112.3).
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- Figure 6.16. (*top*) A Late Bronze or Early Iron Age deer stone from Darvi Sum, Khovd Aimag, in Mongolia, showing the four faces of the deer stone, one of which depicts a chariot both in plan and as if from above; (*middle*) the back of a couch in the burial at Hochdorf, Germany, showing, among other scenes, a chariot partly in profile and partly from above; (*bottom*) detail of the chariot (© Landesmuseum Württemberg. Photos: P. Frankenstein/H. Zwietasch).
- Figure 6.17. The Desborough Mirror, from the Late Iron Age, with engraved decoration (© The Trustees of the British

- Museum. All rights reserved. Accession Number 1924.0109.1).
- Figure 7.1. Map of the areas and sites mentioned in the text (drawn by Chris Green).
- Figure 7.2. Man harvesting a mandrake root with the help of a dog. Mandrakes are seen to be either male or female, and this one is obviously male. This illustration is from a sixteenth-century manuscript, which shows the persistence of some magical practices (Giovanni Cadamosto, *Herbal with Treatises on Food, Poisons and Remedies, and the Properties of Stones* (British Library Harley MS 3736, f. 59).
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- Figure 8.9. Map showing the topography of the Americas and sites mentioned in the text (drawn by Chris Green).

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