Grimoire, n.

“A book of magic spells and invocations.”

*Oxford English Dictionary*

*(Book of Oberon, Unknown, 1577)*
Magic in 16th & 17th Century Europe

- No clear divide between magic, religion, and science
- Cunning folk prevalent in Europe
  - “Low” magic
  - Common people, often illiterate
  - Practiced medicine, divination, folk magic
- Ceremonial magic
  - “High” magic
  - Summoning angels, demons, spirits, and fairies
  - Piously Christian (sometimes, at least)
- Witchcraft
  - Capital offense - take it up with the inquisition

*(Le champion des dames, Martin Le France, 1451)*
England, ~1580

- Reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603)
- John Dee (1527-1608)
- William Shakespeare (1564-1616)
- Pseudomonarchia Daemonum (1577)
- Lesser Key of Solomon (1641)
King Solomon's Temple

• "In the four hundred and eightieth year after the Israelites came out of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, the second month, he began to build temple of the LORD"  
  (1 Kings 6)

• Testament of Solomon, ~3rd century  
  (http://www.templemount.org)
Here are Some Demons

(Agares)

(Dictionnaire Infernal, Jacques Collin de Plancy, 1818)

(Crocell)

(Lesser Key of Solomon, Unknown, 1641)

(Buer)
What I Want to Know

• What are grimoires for?
• How do grimoires connect to people and events in history?
• Do they describe a consistent cosmology?
• What texts are sources for other texts?

(Magical items owned by John Dee, British Museum)
## Relational Data Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>title</th>
<th>author</th>
<th>year</th>
<th></th>
<th>name</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Lesser key of Solomon</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Amaymon</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grimoire of Arthur Gauntlet</td>
<td>Arthur Gauntlet</td>
<td>1630</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Egyn</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Key of Solomon</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>1572</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Paymon</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Three Books of Occult Philosophy</td>
<td>Agrippa</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oriens</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Except are 72 demons in *The Lesser Key of Solomon*, so use your imagination)
(There are a bunch of other grimoires related to these demons)
Data & Relationships

Lesser Key of Solomon

Agares → Crocell → Buer → Astaroth

Book of Spirits

The Discoverie of Witchcraft

Pseudomonarchia Daemonum

Grimorium Verum

Secret for traveling twenty miles an hour

(There are a bunch of other grimoires related to these demons)
Lesser Key of Solomon

Agares

Crocell

Buer

Astaroth

Book of Spirits

The Discoverie of Witchcraft

Pseudomonarchia Daemonum

Grand Grimoire

Grimorium Verum

Secret for traveling twenty miles an hour
Graph Data Structures

• Nodes
  • Any piece of data
  • They have labels (like “grimoire” or “demon”)
  • And they have properties (like “date” and “author”)

• Edges
  • A relationship between two nodes
  • They have types (or descriptions)
  • And they have a direction
Graph Data Structures

Grimorium Verum

lists

Garters for traveling 20mph
Bibliothèque Bleue, 1602-1830

- 1602, Troyes, Jean and Nicolas Oudot
- Inexpensive mass market chapbooks
- Bound is blue paper
- Salacious, diabolical grimoires
  - *Petit Albert* (1706)
  - *Grimorium Verum* (1817)
  - *Grand Grimoire* (1821)

(*Petit Albert*, Unknown, 1706)
Bibliothèque Bleue: spells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The three ladies or gentlemen</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple of Love</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mystery of the black hen</td>
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<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make the garter of twenty miles per hour</td>
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<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glue to Repair Porcelain Vases</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The magical secret for speaking with the dead</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Compel one dance naked</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
<td>![Checkmark]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MATCH (n:grimoire)--(m:spell)--(o:grimoire) RETURN m, n
Graph Data Structures

• Advantages
  • Designed for relationships & connections
  • Flexible data structure
  • No DB migrations

• Disadvantages
  • No schema for consistency
  • Non-performant for simple table data

• Common use cases
  • Social networks
  • Public transit systems

(Magia Naturalis et Innaturalis, Unknown, 1612/1849)
Dealing with Unstructured Data

- Edit all nodes of a given label as if they are in a table
Dealing with Unstructured Data

• Suggest existing relationships for a node based on its label
Now that I have all this data: grimoire.org
Questions?

Mouse Reeve  grimoire.org  @tripofmice