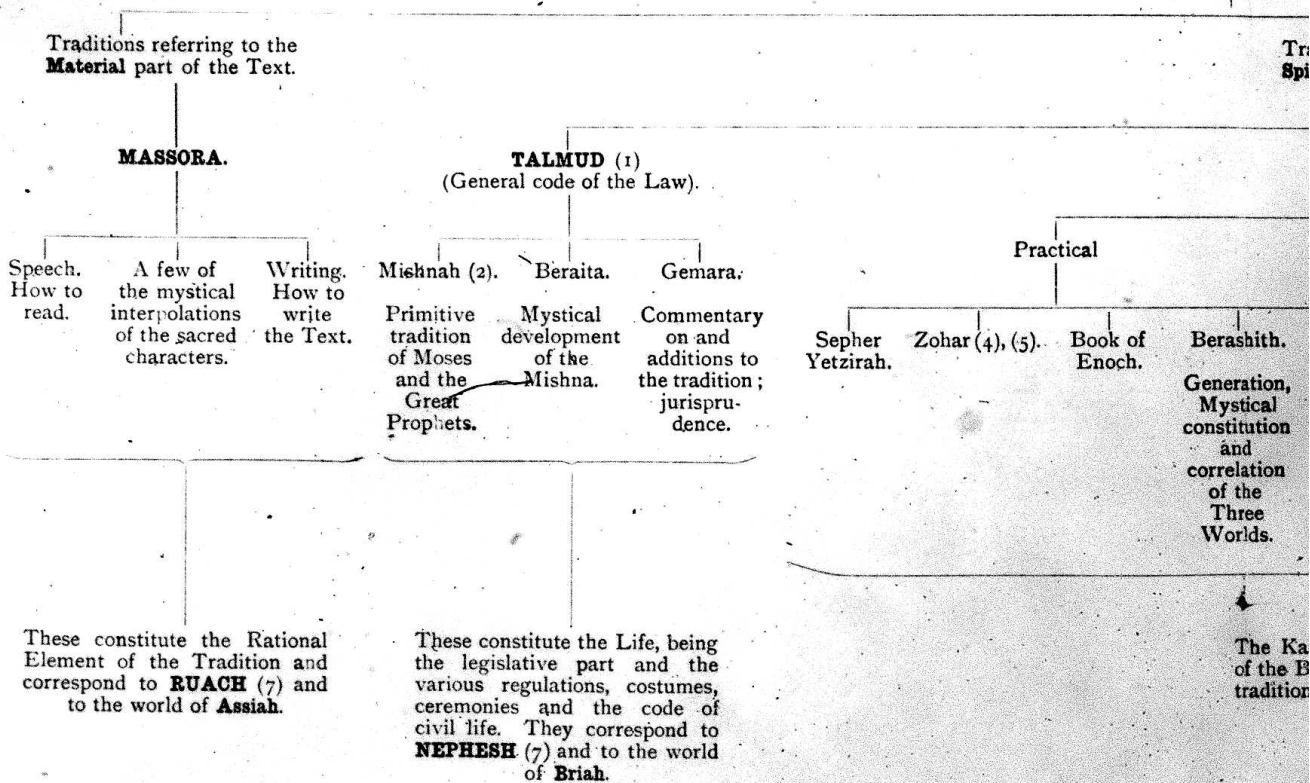


CLASSIFICATION OF THE TRADITIONS AND BOOKS COMMONLY CALLED 'THE



(1) The Mishnah is the Talmud of Jerusalem. The two Gemaras form the Talmud of Babylon. There are really six parts in the Talmud: Mishnah; Two Gemaras; Thosphata, or additions; Berichta, or appendices; Maraschim, or allegorical commentaries; Haggada, or traditional legends.

(2) The Mishnah itself is composed of six books called 'Sederim.' They correspond to Kether, Chokmah, Binah, Geburah, Gedulah and Tiphereth. Their names are Zeraim, Moed, Nashim, Nezikin, Kodashim, Tohorot.

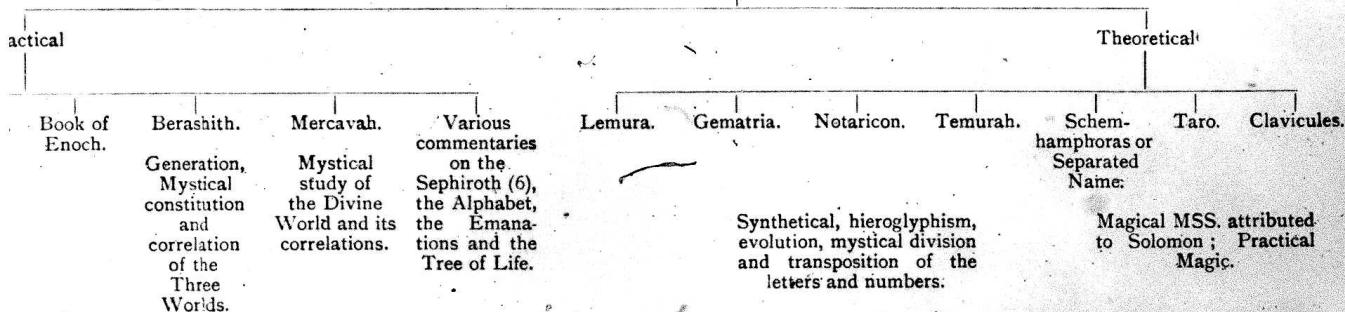
(3) For other divisions of the Kabbalah, see the various writers on the subject, *i.e.*, 'Livre des Splendeurs' of Eliphas Levi, page 232, *et seq.* This volume is sometimes referred to as 'Le Grand Arcane,' vol. 1.

(4) We have taken it for granted that Schimeon ben Jochai wrote or rather edited the 'Tara Suta.' The Jewish Encyclopædia thinks that Moses de Leon compiled it (see Zohar). For this and other points open to discussion, such as the assertion that the Kabbalah, *as such*, is much older than the Jewish traditions and was known in Egypt, it can only be said that the discussion can never be closed. The object of this chart, of which 100 copies have been printed, is to reopen the discussion and to gather the opinions of 100 intelligent Kabbalists.

ONLY CALLED 'THE KABBALAH' AND REFERRING TO THE TORA, OR THORAH, LAW.

Traditions referring to the
Spiritual part of the Text.

KABBALAH (3).



The Kabbalah is the Soul of the Tradition. It is the Secret Doctrine or Esoterism of the Bible: the religious, mystical, magical, and philosophical part of the Jewish tradition. It corresponds to **NESCHAMAH** (7) and to the worlds of **Yetzirah** and **Atziluth**.

don. There Berichta, or

r, Chokmah, n, Nezikin,

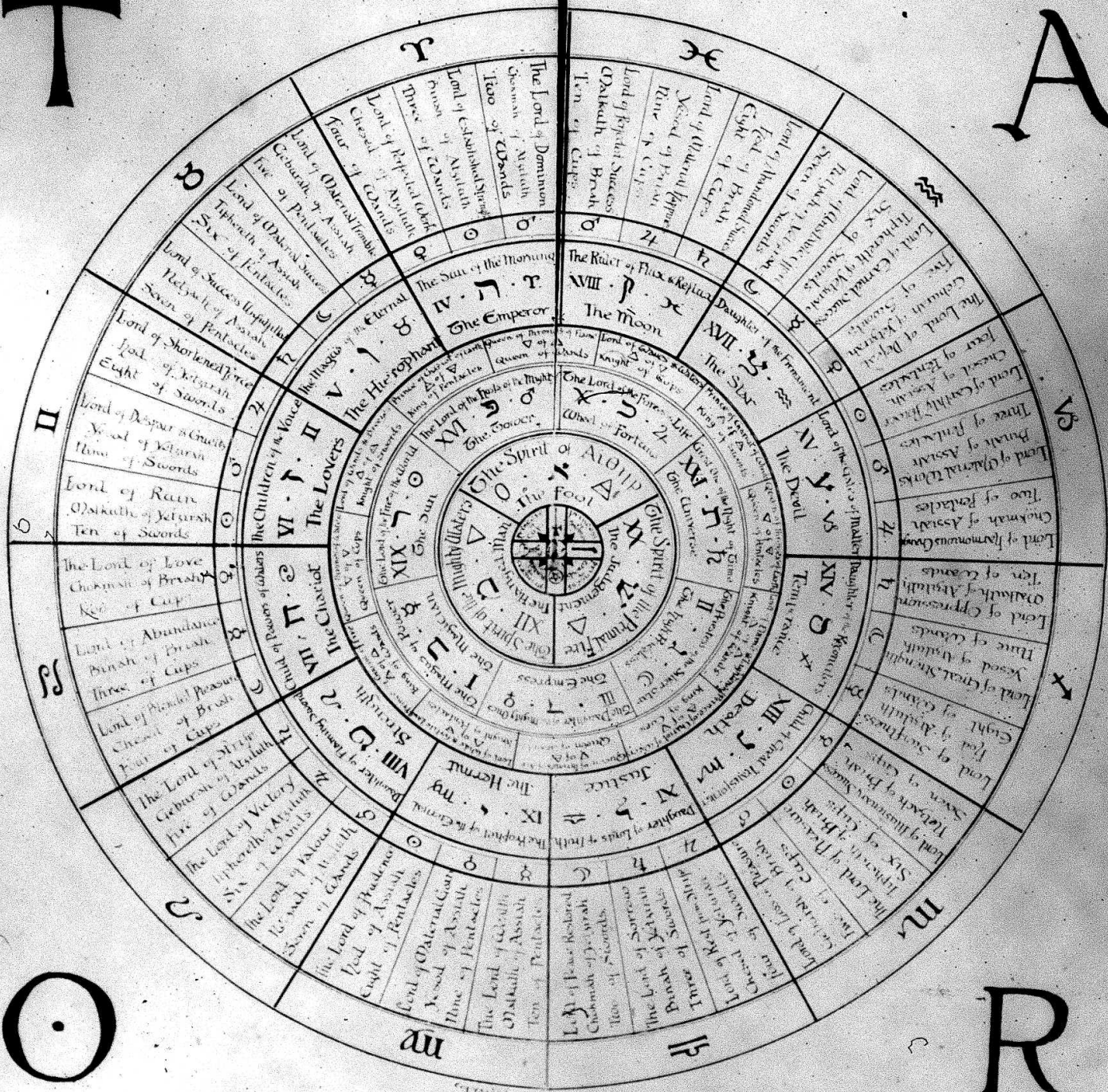
Splendeurs and Arcane.

Suta. The other points the Jewish lost. The id to gather

- (5) The Zohar is but a development of a Theogony in a few pages called the 'Siphra Dtzenioutha,' which was gradually edited with additions. See the 'Tara Suta,' Commentary thereon by Schimeon ben Jochai, translated by Eliphas Levi. The best Edition of, and Commentaries upon, the Zohar, we know, are S. Karppe's 'Etudes sur les Origines et la Nature du Zohar.' (Paris, 1901.)
- (6) God is the Power or the Supreme Crown (Kether) resting on the Immutable Wisdom (Chokmah) and the Creative Intelligence (Binah). In Him are Goodness (Chesed) and Justice (Geburah), which are the Ideal of Beauty (Tiphereth). In Him are the ever Victorious Movement (Netzach) and the Great Eternal Rest (Hod). His Will is a Continual Conception (Yesod) and His Kingdom (Malkuth) is the Immensity with which the Universe is peopled (E. Levi: 'Livre des Splendeurs,' p. 242.)
- (7) There is much diversity of opinion as to the exact meaning of the three names of the Elementary Triad and their correct attributions. See A. Franck: 'La Kabbale'; E. Levi: 'Clef des Grands Mystères'; S. Karppe: 'The Zohar'; various others, including Carl von Leiningen, quoted in Ernest Bosc's Dictionary, vol. ii., page 150; and, of course, the book 777 which is, at the time of publication, the most complete and less erroneous Table of Correspondences; see pages 16 and 17.

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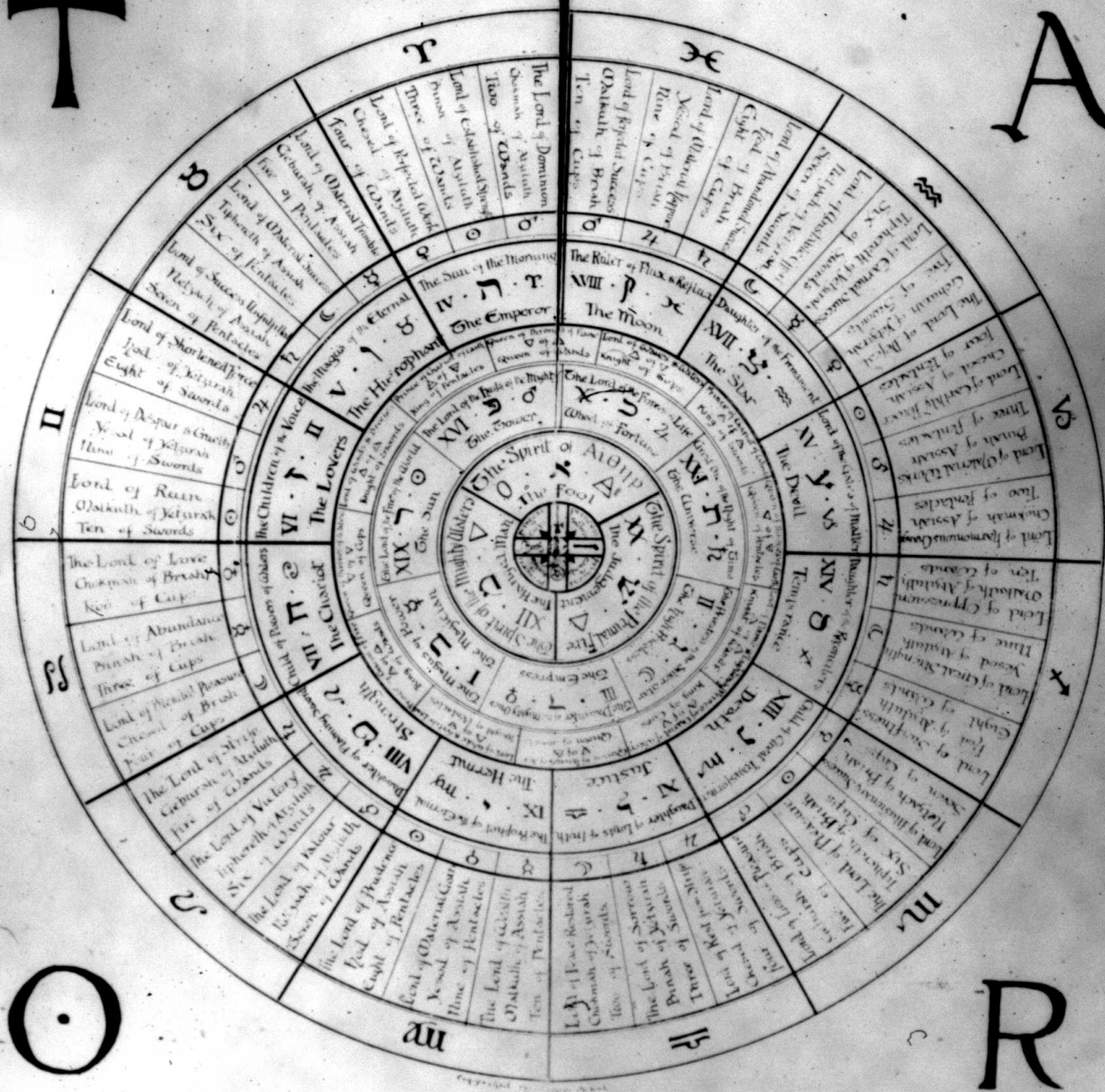
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- The Wheel of the Cards -

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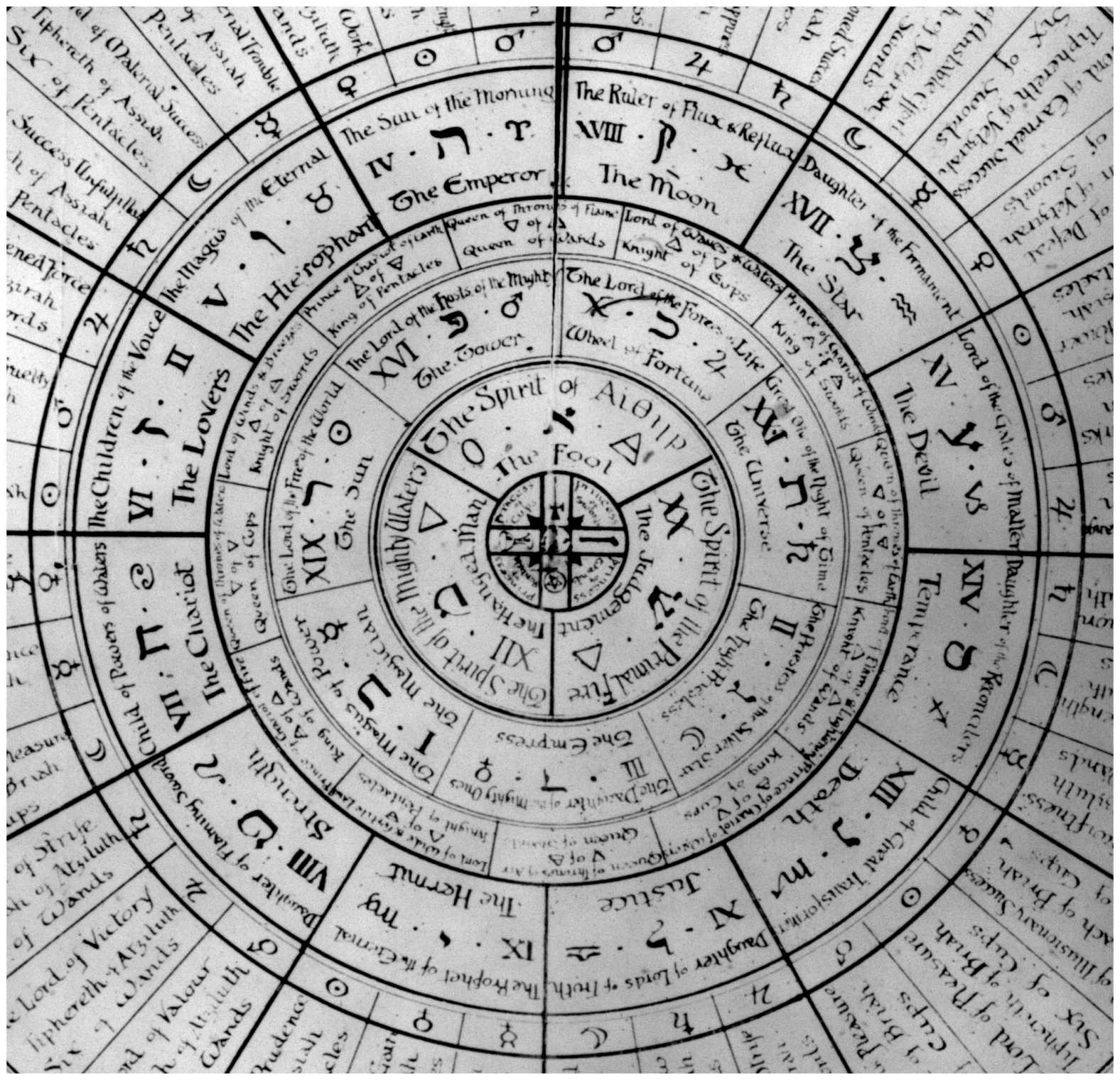
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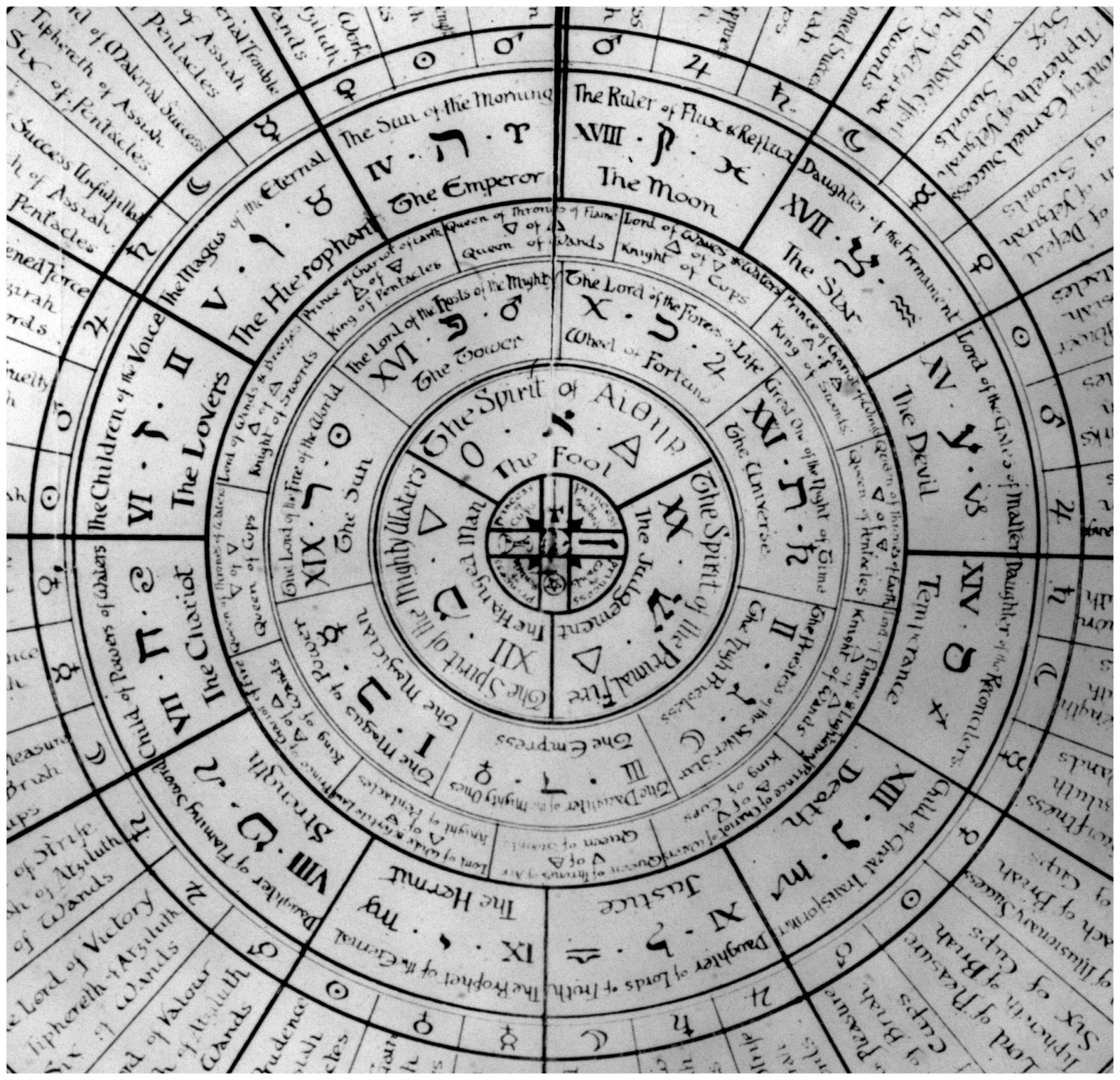


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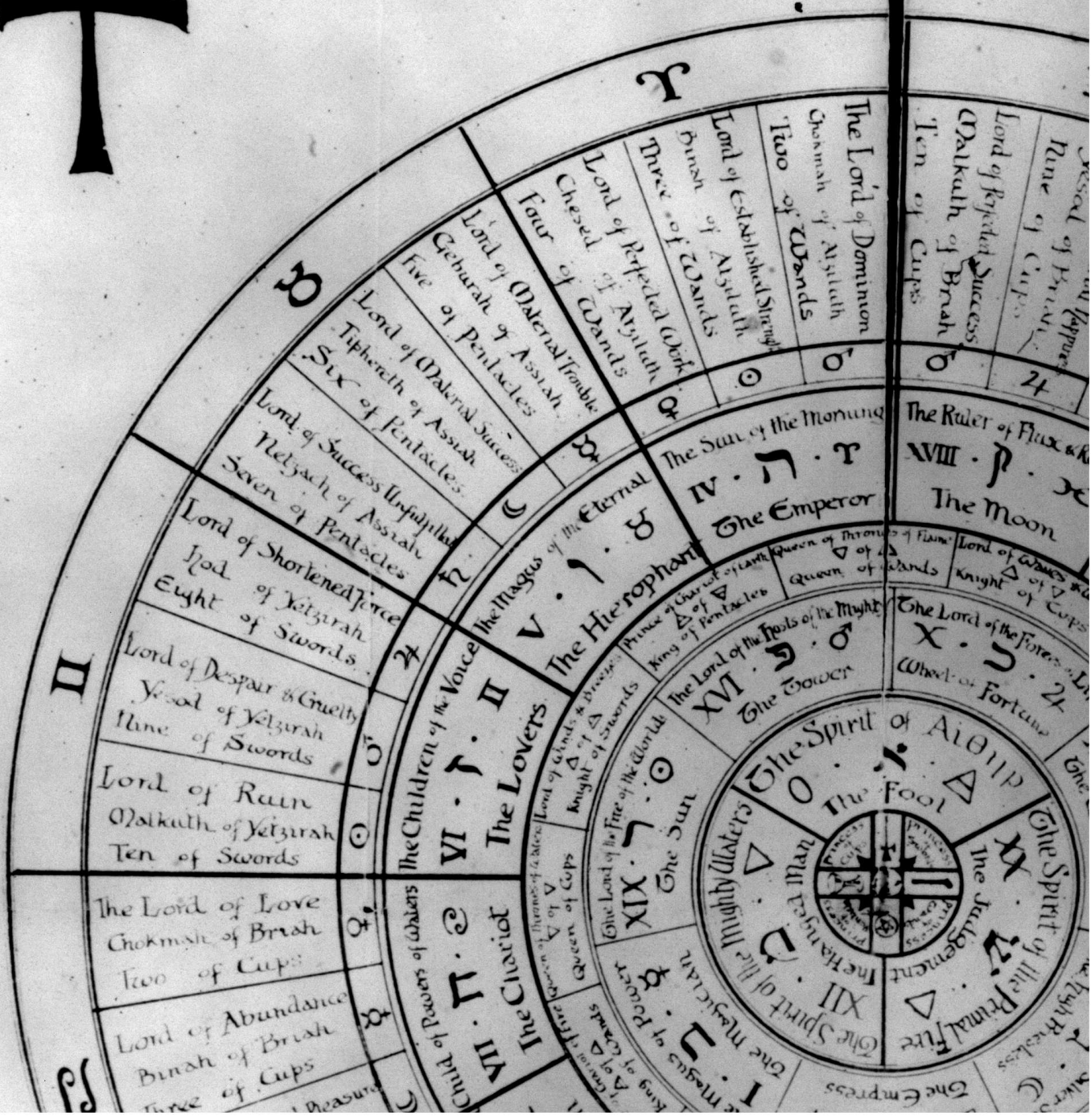
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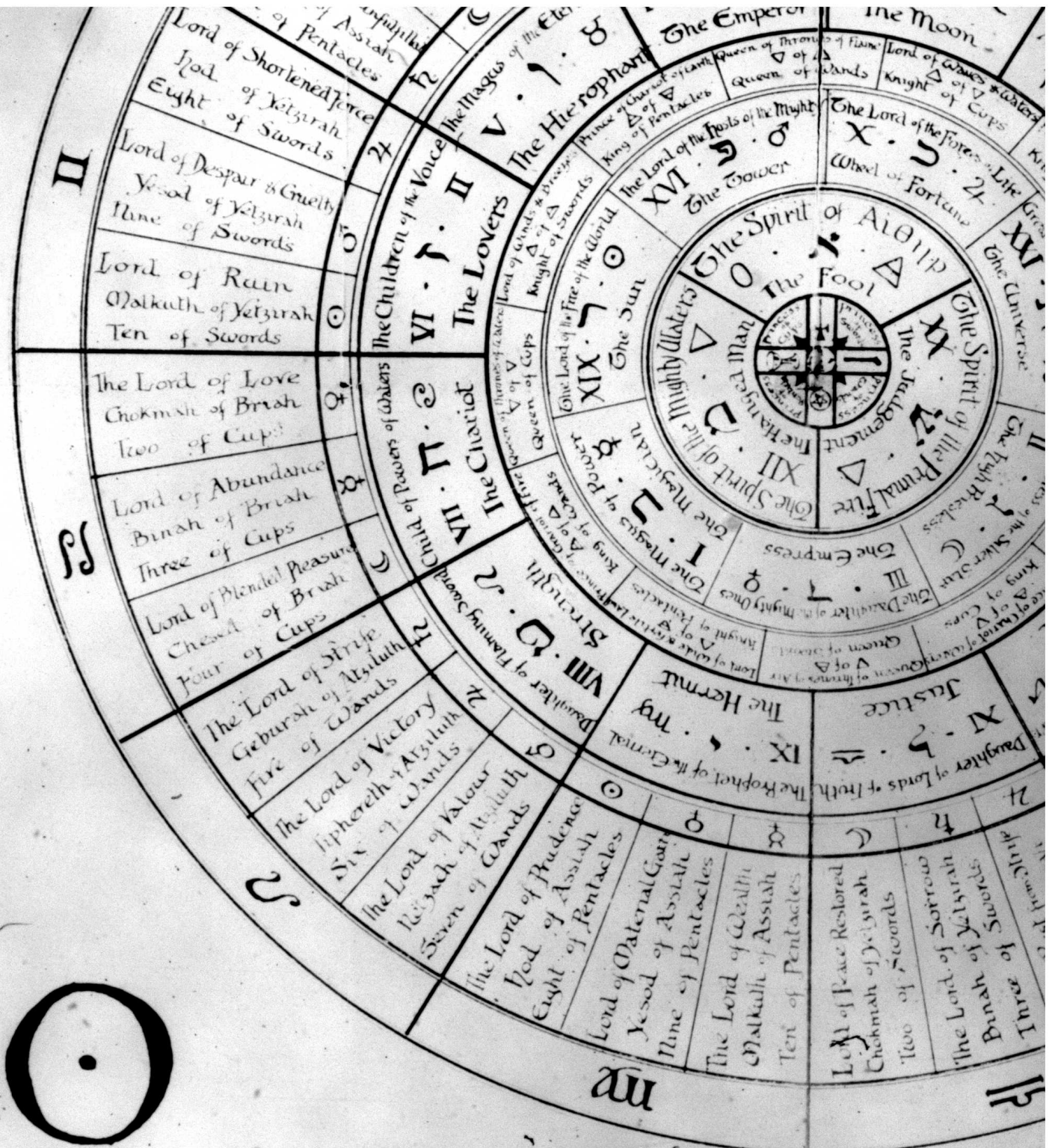
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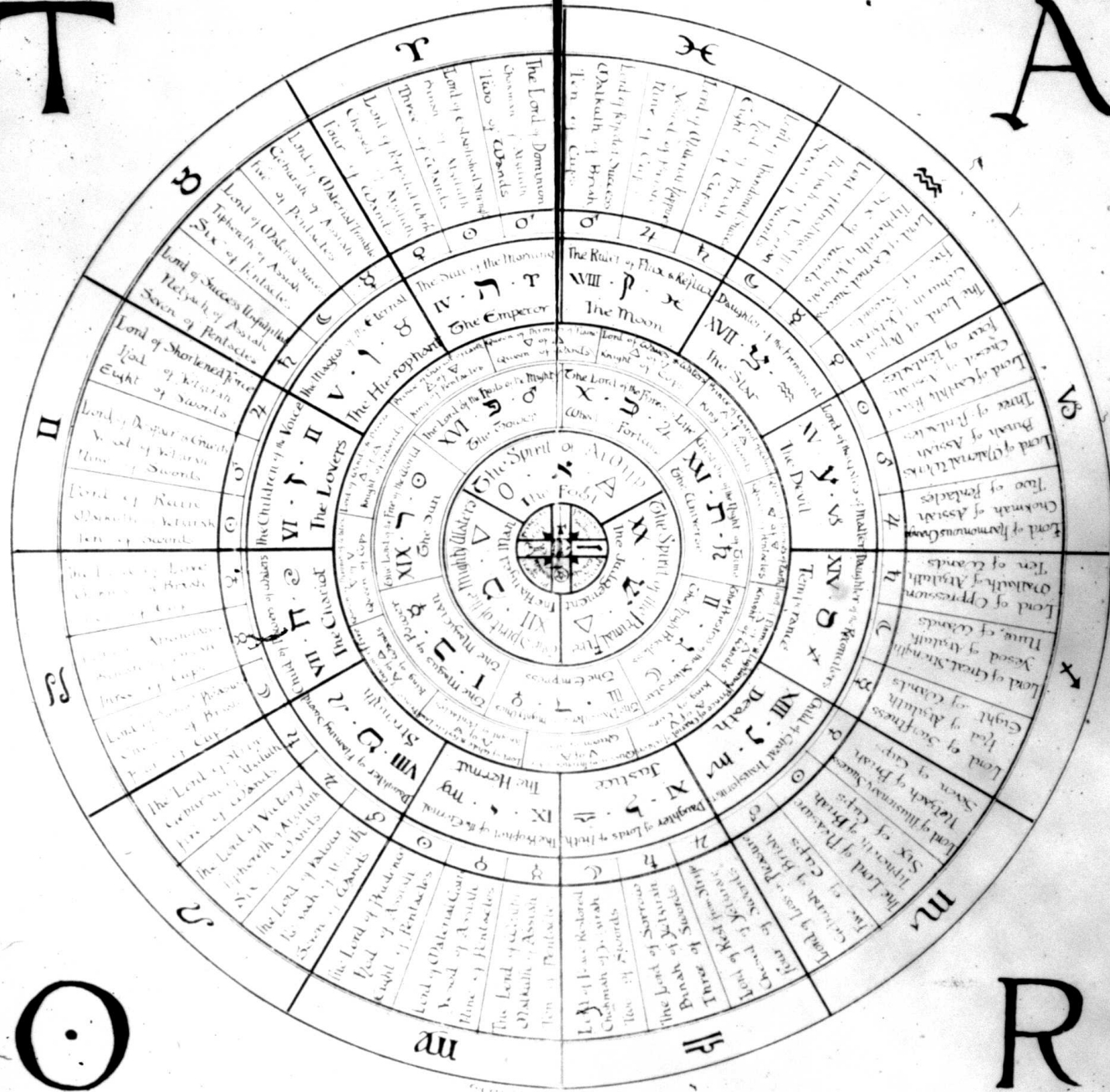


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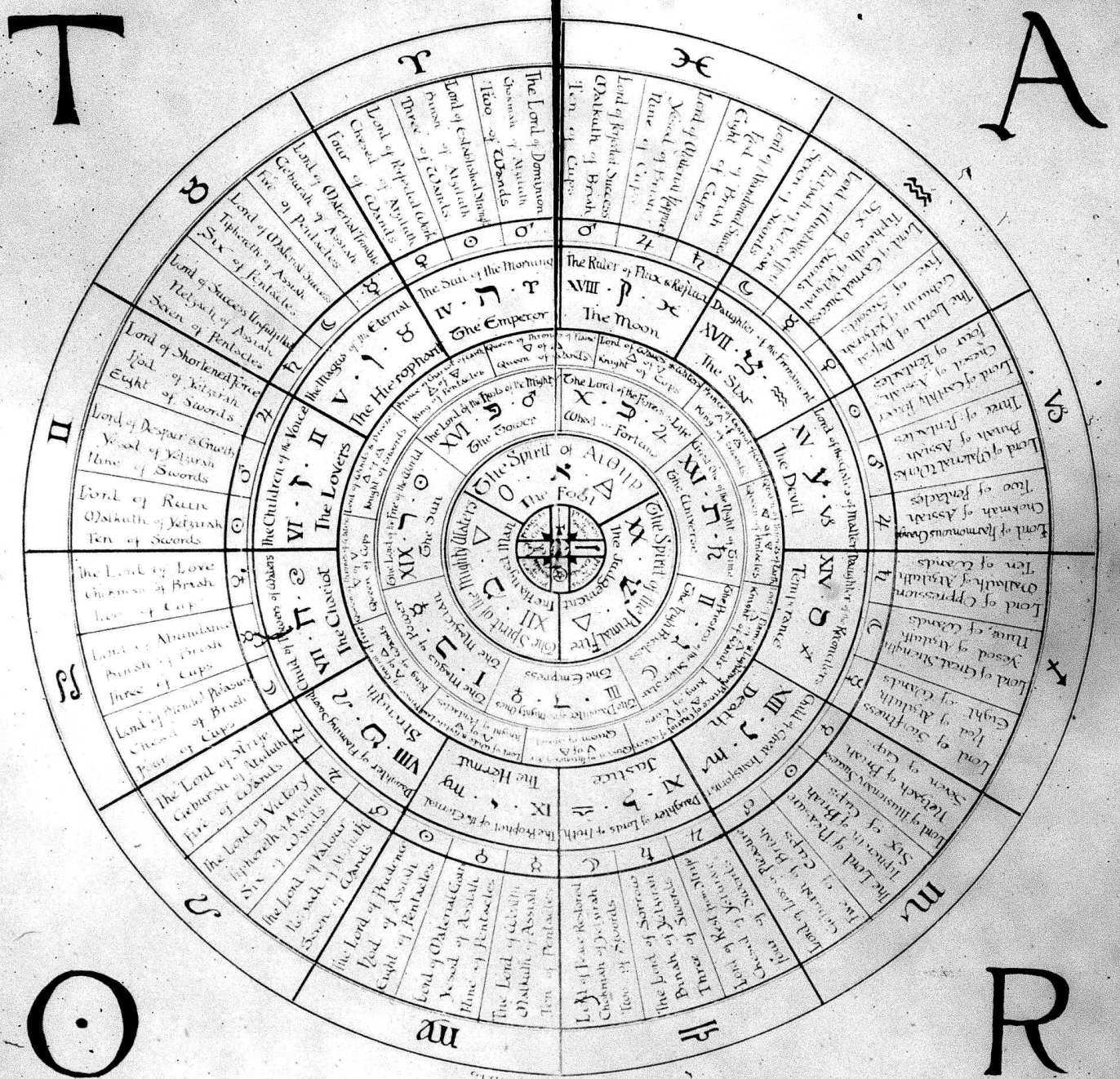
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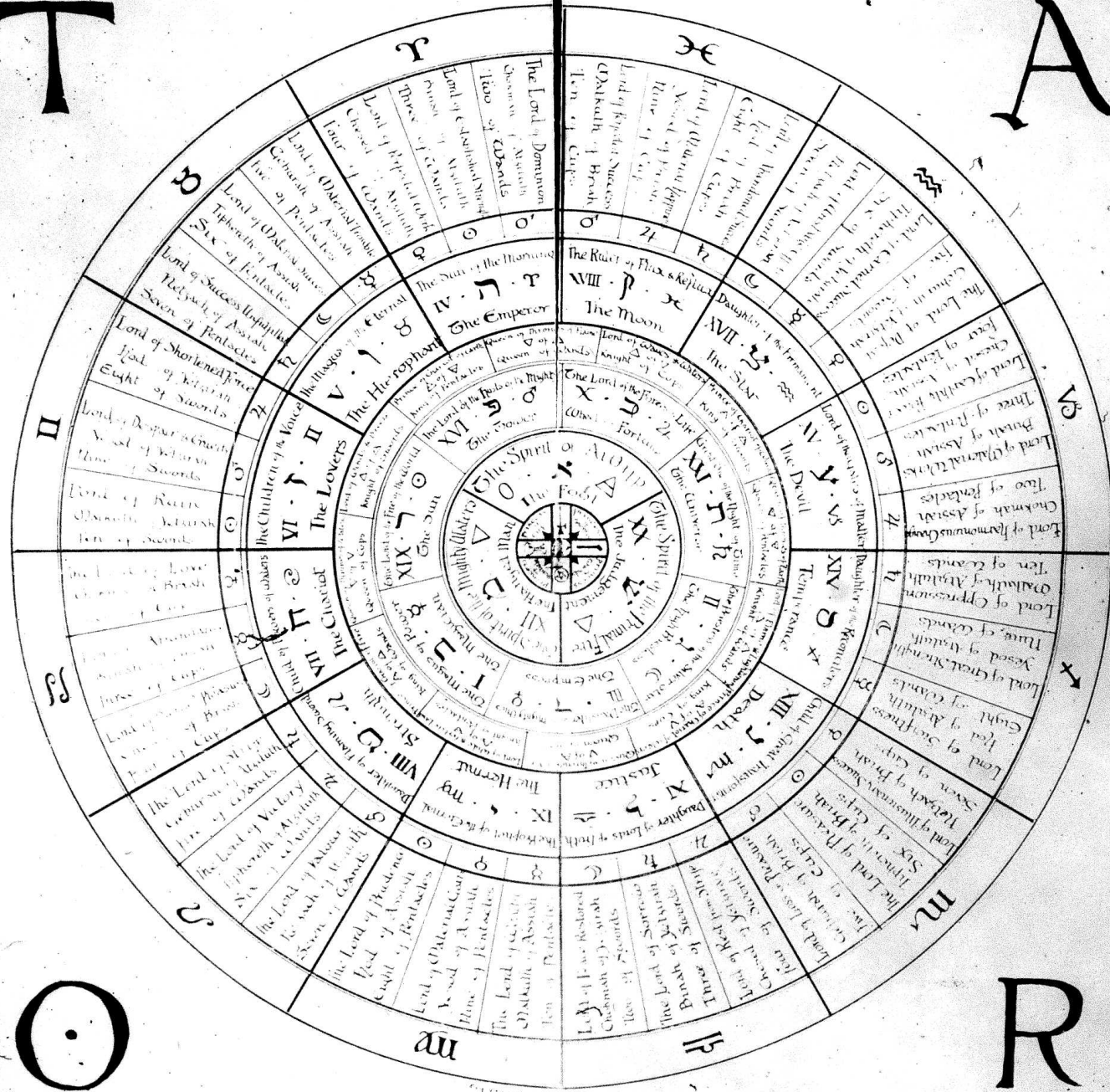
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