



Ravenwood Series

Acknowledgements, Bibliography and Credits

While Howard Phillips Lovecraft freely encouraged other writers to share and reuse names and settings from the universe he created (if indeed it is not just the darker side of our own!), it is a sad fact that some others, or their inheritors, fail to do the same.

Real-world brands, titles and other intellectual property mentioned in *Ravenwood: A Seeker's Memoir* (hereafter, just “the Memoir”) are listed in the following sections. All such property is used fictitiously in the Memoir, and no disparagement, dilution, defamation or tarnishment is intended or should be construed. All use of trademarks is believed to be “nominative fair use” under U.S. and U.K. trademark law. No copyrighted text outside the public domain has been directly quoted without the owners’ permission,

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and no known franchises have been infringed. (My friend Rudy Scott, a retired lawyer, insisted I add those last three sentences.)

Rather than haggle over licensing or permissions, where material is not clearly in the public domain and my use of it might arguably have exceeded “fair use” (as determined by my friend Amy Walden, a professional librarian) I have substituted loving parodies. Copyright law specifically exempts parodies from claims of infringement.

Lyrics to Lemonboat’s “Safe Harbor” and “Exile’s Song” are from the album “Stormbird,” copyright 1972 by LemonArts Limited (www.lemonartsltd.com). Used with permission, in hope that through exposure here the band (and brand) can someday be resurrected as some better-known ones have been. Thanks, LemonArts!

The font used in the cover art is Yataghan created by Daniel Midgley. For legibility, most “handwriting” in the internal graphics is set in Scott created by Tepid Monkey Fonts, and most printed matter in BioRhyme by Aiofe Mooney. The “old German” script in the re-created Arbatel pages is Frakt Sketch and the Celtic-looking font in Midrealm titling is Cyber Calligraphic, both by Manfred Klein.

Tina’s “graceful, almost calligraphic” writing is Anke Calligraphic by Fontgrube, and I used it to represent Cissy’s and Suzanne’s writing too. Magus’ hand printing is Colophon DBZ from Divide By Zero, and his typed material for the reading list is Nimbus Mono by URW++. My left-handed scrawl after the accident is Dadhand Regular, also from Tepid Monkey.

All the fonts listed above were downloaded from www.1001fonts.com. Praise and kudos to Daniel, Aiofe, Manfred, Fontgrube, “Zero,” URW++ and the “Monkey” for providing them all 100% free including commercial use.

The font I have used to represent Alaine’s “tiny, precise” handwriting” is Believe It, created by Fenny Wiryani (“Starinkbrush”). The one used for the Thioacetamide label is Darker by Vladimir Nicolic. Both were downloaded 100% free from www.dafont.com. Terima kasih, Fenny, and

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to Vladimir a sincere Много вам хвала!

The “ornate hippie script” on the Great Musical Freakout banner is Kingthings Slipperylip, created by Kevin King (www.kingthingsfonts.co.uk) and downloaded 100% free from www.dafont.com . It’s not quite as I remember the original, but gives a similar impression when rendered in black and white. Much obliged, Kevin!

Other fonts and symbols were locally created.

The marked-up Knoxville Quadrangle map in Book 3, The Magic Theater, was scanned from the original paper one Doctor Hubert gave me at Calhoun in 1971, using a red filter to remove extraneous marks we’d made. U.S. topographic maps are now available free on-line from www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/tnm-delivery/topographic-maps . This is an interactive service, and the maps it generates differ slightly from the printed ones.

The drawing of the Cholula Pyramid reproduced in Book 6, From Time Unforgotten, is from Donnelly’s Atlantis – The Antediluvian World (1882) as listed in the “Books” section below. Scanned from a library copy.

The photograph of the Burney Relief reproduced in Book 7, The Crypt, was taken by Hispalois and explicitly released into the public domain (see [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Queen_of_the_Night_\(Babylon\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Queen_of_the_Night_(Babylon).jpg)). Brightness and contrast have been adjusted for better reproduction in black and white.

All other artwork, including the cover art, was created using ACDSec Canvas 11, Paint.NET 4.1.x, and DAZ Studio 4.x Pro. 3D models were purchased from DAZ, Renderosity, Turbosquid and other on-line sources. The “polygonal” texture used for Carcosa walls was a free download from www.architextur.es/textures/drystone-wall-porto and a surprisingly close match to the real thing! Other textures and backgrounds came with the purchased 3D models, were found on line at www.myfreetextures.com or freestocktextures.com , or were locally created.

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Because of potential copyright issues with known Tarot decks, and especially since the Tarot images we found on the tapestries in the Yellow Corridor play a part in the Memoir, I have chosen to re-create and use those images throughout. Those tapestries were made using an appliqué of bright solid colors bordered by dark lines, perhaps meant to suggest light shining through stained glass. Redrawing them, I have tried to reproduce this effect. While the black-and-white images scattered through the text convey it poorly, a few of the redrawn tapestries can be seen in color (though deeply shadowed) on the cover of *The Magic Theater*, Book 3 of the Memoir.

Alas, Ravenwood Associates do not know who created these images or the tapestries holding them. Their resemblance to some in the Rider-Waite deck, together with the fact many figures are skyclad and some are actually performing rituals much like those Alaine taught us, suggest an earlier group of witches in a tradition similar to our own made them between 1909, when Rider-Waite was first published, and 1971 when we found them. We suspect this group was drawn to the Corridor much as we were, although by the time we arrived all other traces of them had vanished.

To honor their memory and present their final legacy to the world, Ravenwood Associates plan to create a full-color, usable Tarot deck and guidebook using these images.

The raven-and-full-moon logo used throughout the books was inspired by an original glass painting, “Moon Bird” by Stacy O’Sullivan of Aiken, South Carolina, which now hangs in a place of honor at The Ravenstead. More of Stacy’s work can be seen at www.artandsoulofaiken.com.

The Harvest ritual from Moondark Coven is used with its glad encouragement. Merry meet, Moondark, and merry part. And merry meet again. Always!

Material from the Arbatel is based on my own translation from a medieval German original provided by Joachim “Magus” Madden, with additions by himself and Tina Moore as explained in the Memoir. The poems are Tina’s too, where so credited. Since attempts to find it elsewhere

have failed, I suspect “The Shrouded King” is another of Tina’s creations.

All other ritual material and Craft information is from Alaine Ehrhardt’s personal Book of Shadows, or from her verbal instruction or Melusine’s as written down later. While some passages resemble those in other works, especially those by Doreen Valiente, they are identical with none I have seen. Minor changes have been made to protect oathbound secrets. Blesséd be, Alaine, wherever the Gods may lead you...and Mel, please accept my heartfelt and ongoing thanks!

Unfortunately by 2014, when I began preparing this Memoir for publication, neither I nor a detective I hired could find any surviving parents or siblings of Alaine Ehrhardt, Magus Madden or Tina Moore. The same is true for Nick Valentine and the woman we knew as Dawn Reynolds, co-inventors of the game “Take Five” described in the Memoir.

In lieu of royalties, and despite the fact the contributions of these lost friends were never explicitly copyrighted, I plan to set aside five per cent of any profits from this Memoir in their names. Any such relatives we missed are welcome to contact me, and if they can prove their relationship the money will go to them thereafter, share and share alike. Pending such contact and proof I’ll donate it, year by year, in equal measure to the Calhoun and Russell University Scholarship Funds.

Since we have no control over how readers may use them, neither I nor any other member of the current Garret Gang, of Moondark, or other individuals or covens now allied with us – collectively now known as “Ravenwood Associates” – can accept responsibility for any injury, death or damage resulting from readers’ use of techniques or other information given in this Memoir or associated works.

Please note that due to privacy and security concerns even after all these years, I have disguised all real-world locales and names not already well-known to the public through newspaper or broadcast accounts of the Ravenwood disaster. Resemblance of such names in this Memoir to those of real persons or places is purely coincidental.

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Suzanne and I no longer live at the Garret in Calhoun, and mail addressed there will be returned undelivered. The Ravenstead, our current residence near Belvedere, South Carolina, is on land “tangled” to forestall uninvited entry and its exact location is secret. Readers can contact me through the “Ask an Associate” form at ravenwood.associates , or by mail to Ravenwood Associates LLC, P. O. Box 916, Bath, SC 29816.

The following sections are meant for informational, background and research purposes only. All information is believed correct as of Lammas (August 1), 2021.

Special thanks are due to Amy Walden for helping me track down much of this information, and also to Yamaya Treehawk, herself the author of the Seasons of Ceremony books (seasonsofceremony.com) for invaluable help in editing and getting these books published on Amazon. HUGS, now and forever!

And last, but most of all, kudos extraordinaire to my wife Suzanne, without whom this Memoir never could have been: for her inspiration at the start by suggesting I keep those red and blue notebooks in such detail; in later years for her encouragement and forbearance while I massaged those notebooks’ contents into a (hopefully) more coherent account; and finally for her help as “beta” reader and editor for each book in the Memoir as it neared completion.

Jack Peredur
The Ravenstead
Lammas, 2021



1 Books and Short Stories.

The following is a list of all real, publicly available books and short stories cited, whether directly or tangentially, in the Memoir. Fictional parodies such as the Midworld series are not included.

Books are alphabetized by title, with the ISBN (International Standard Book Number) given whenever possible. Typing the ISBN into any Web browser will usually reveal copies available for sale to the interested reader. The ISBN system was implemented in 1970, and went from 10-digit to 13-digit numbers in 2007. Some books published earlier have had ISBNs retroactively assigned, while others have not.

As of this writing all of Robert Chambers' and Ambrose Bierce's works appear to be in the public domain, and most can be found on line as well as in hard-copy versions. The same is true of most, though not all, of H. P. Lovecraft's works. To avoid any possible plagiarism, all quotations not clearly in the public domain – including those of writers following in Lovecraft's footsteps – have been paraphrased keeping the sense, though not the wording, of the originals.

A Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals, by Frederick H. Pough, was published in hardback in 1955 by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, MA (now Houghton Mifflin Harcourt) as a part of its Peterson Field Guides Book Series. No ISBN seems to have been assigned. A newer, 1976 edition has ISBN 0395240492.

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A Princess of Mars, by Edgar Rice Burroughs, first appeared as a serial in All-Story Magazine in 1912. Burroughs later wrote ten sequels using the same characters and settings. The works are now in the public domain, and all have had many reprints. A 2014 paperback edition from IDW Publishing has ISBN 978-1613771822.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (commonly called just Alice in Wonderland) by Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (A.K.A. Lewis Carroll) was published in hardback in 1865 by Macmillan Publishers Ltd. (now part of the Holtzbrinck Publishing Group) with illustrations by John Tenniel. These illustrations, including the Cheshire Cat, have become iconic. The works are now in the public domain and there have been innumerable reprints, movie and television adaptations, stage performances and other derivative works. Notable among these is the Disney animated movie (1951) cited elsewhere in this Appendix. A 2015 paperback version, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (Annotated) from CreateSpace Publishing has ISBN 9781517712464.

Altered States of Consciousness, A Book of Readings by Charles Tart was published in hardback in 1969 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. ISBN 0471845604.

“An Inhabitant of Carcosa” and “Haita the Shepherd,” short stories by Ambrose Bierce, appeared respectively in The San Francisco Newsletter for December 25, 1886, and in Wave for January 24, 1891. Both were reprinted in his Tales of Soldiers and Civilians, first privately published in hardcover in 1892 by E. L. G. Steele, San Francisco, then in 1898 by G. P. Putnam's Sons retitled In The Midst of Life. Many reprints have followed. Both stories were on the Miskatonic reading list and are now in the public domain.

Arbatel: Concerning the Magic of Ancients, in a new translation by Joseph Peterson from an original dated 1575, was published in hardcover by Ibis Press, Lake Worth, Florida, in 2009. ISBN 978-0892541522. As noted in the Memoir, however, this and all other currently published

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versions are incomplete, lacking the rituals and some other information needed to conduct them. I was fortunate in being allowed to translate a previously unknown manuscript found by Dr. Jacob Madden of Russell University, containing some of the missing material, shortly before the Ravenwood Disaster. Using my translation, Dr. Madden restored the rituals and Ravenwood Associates plan to publish them as part of *The Book of Silence: A Ravenwood Grimoire*.

Armageddon 2419, a novella by Philip Francis Nowlan, first appeared in 1928 in the magazine *Amazing Stories*. Its protagonist, Anthony “Buck” Rogers, went on to many further adventures in print, film, radio, a comic strip and later on television. The original novella was reprinted as a mass-market paperback by Penguin-Putnam in 1978 with ISBN 978-0441029396.

Astronomy (8th Edition) by Robert H. Baker, my textbook for a course at Rutgers and a valuable reference ever since, was published in hardback by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, New Jersey, in 1964. No ISBN seems to have been assigned. Baker died later the same year, but others have carried on his legacy and the 10th edition (1976) has ISBN 978-0442224448.

Atlantis: The Antediluvian World, by Ignatius Donnelly, was published in hardcover in 1882 by Harper & Brothers (now Harper-Collins Publishers). It is now in the public domain. Several editions and reprints have appeared since, notably a facsimile copy of the 1882 original, ISBN 978-1166393021, published in hardback in 2010 by Kessinger Legacy Reprints, Whitefish, Montana. Pages 201 and 202 are identical with Magus’ photocopies from the Miskatonic reading list.

Boy Scout Handbook, developed by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America (BSA), has appeared in many editions beginning in 1910. The *Pioneer Boy’s Handbook* cited in the *Memoir* is a loving parody of the Sixth Edition (1959) with cover art signed by Norman Rockwell.

Childhood’s End, a science-fiction novel by Arthur C. Clarke, was published in hardback in 1953 by Ballantine Books but seems not to have

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been assigned an ISBN. Several editions and reprints have appeared since then, including a 1976 paperback edition, ISBN 978-0881032642. The novel was adapted as a three-part miniseries by the Syfy Channel, aired in December 2015.

Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, a handbook compiled by N. Irving Sax, was published in hardback in 1957 by the Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. This edition seems to have no ISBN assigned. The ISBN for the more affordable 1992 paperback edition (Richard J. Lewis, editor) is 978-0442012779.

Dangerous Visions, a science-fiction anthology edited by Harlan Ellison, was published in hardback in 1967 by Doubleday. ISBN 978-9997404367.

Diary of a Witch, by Sybil Leek, was published in hardcover in 1968 by Prentice Hall, ISBN 978-0132085205, and in paperback in 1969 by Signet, ISBN 978-0451073198.

Don Quixote (full original title, *El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha*) was written in Spanish by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and was published originally in two volumes, in 1605 and 1615 respectively. The two are usually now combined in a single volume, such as the 2003 paperback from Penguin Classics, ISBN 978-0142437230.

Dune, a science-fiction novel by Frank Herbert, was originally serialized in *Analog* magazine in 1965. It appeared later the same year in hardback from Chilton Books, headquartered in Philadelphia, ISBN 978-0801950773, then in an unauthorized paperback edition from Ace Books, Inc., undated but probably in 1966 or '67, to which an ISBN may not have been assigned.

Flowers for Algernon, by Daniel Keyes, appeared first as a short story in *The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction* in 1959. The author later expanded it to novel length, keeping the same title. It was published in hardback in 1966 by Harcourt Brace (now Houghton Mifflin Harcourt) and in 1968 by Bantam Books as a mass-market paperback: ASIN B000UDIJUA. No ISBN seems to have been assigned. There have been

many reprints of both versions.

“Fungi from Yuggoth,” a cycle of thirty-six sonnets by H. P. Lovecraft, was written around the end of 1929 and is now in the public domain. A mass-market edition, *Fungi from Yuggoth and Other Poems* including Frank Utpatel’s illustrations, appeared in paperback in 1971 from Random House and – with a single alteration – was on the Miskatonic reading list. ISBN 978-0345021472. This alteration replaced “The Elder Pharos,” #27 in the usual sequence, with “The Shrouded King” reproduced in the *Memoir*.

Hypnotism: Its Power and Practice, by Peter Blythe, was published in hardback in 1971 by the Taplinger Publishing Company, New York: ISBN 978-0800840457. Taplinger went out of business around 1984. Its assets are now partly owned by Parkwest Publications, LLC, Miami, FL.

Inferno, the first of the three books of the *Divine Comedy*, was written in Tuscan Italian by Dante Alighieri sometime between 1308 and 1320 A.D. The first printed edition appeared in 1472, published by Johann Numeister and Evangelista Angelini da Trevi, in a run of 300 copies. There have been several editions since, a few of them in English: notably the Galaxy Books edition, copyright 1961 by Oxford Press, which contains the original text side-by-side with a modern English translation with commentary following each section. ISBN 978-0195004129.

Interpreting Engineering Drawings, 1972 Edition, by Cecil H. Jensen and Raymond D. Hines, used as Arborville Tech was copyright 1970 by Litton Educational Publishing, Inc., with Library of Congress catalog card #70-92052 but no ISBN. The seventh edition, published in 2006 by Delmar Cengage Learning, has ISBN 978-1418055738.

Lady Sheba’s Book of Shadows, by Jessie Wicker Bell (“Lady Sheba”), was published in paperback in 1971 by Llewellyn Publications, St. Paul, Minnesota: ISBN 978-0875420752. Along with ritual, it contains a full set of the old Laws. Several other paperback editions have appeared since.

The *Lensman Series* by Edward E. (“Doc”) Smith was published

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originally in serial form from 1934 to 1948 in the magazines *Amazing Stories* and *Astounding Science Fiction*. Smith later reworked these and added new material to create the series of six sequential novels *Triplanetary* (1948), *First Lensman* (1950), *Galactic Patrol* (1950), *Gray Lensman* (1951), *Second Stage Lensmen* (1953) and *Children of the Lens* (1954). These appeared in hardcover from Fantasy Press from 1948 to 1954, and in several paperback reprints since then. *Triplanetary*, the first in the series, in 2007 paperback from Alan Rodgers Books has ISBN 978-1603122047.

Les Fleurs du Mal (“The Flowers of Evil”), by Charles Baudelaire, was first published in Paris in 1857 by Auguste Poulet-Malassis. The original work has long been in the public domain. Many reprints and translations have followed. A recent version, containing both the French original and an English translation, was published in 2015 by Digireads.com both on-line and in a paperback edition, ISBN 978-1420950366.

Magic: An Occult Primer, by David Conway, was first published in hardcover in 1972 by Jonathan Cape Ltd.: ISBN 978-0224005999. Several paperback editions have appeared since.

Man and His Symbols, by Carl Jung, was published in hardback in 1964 by Doubleday, a subsidiary of Penguin Random House. ISBN 0385052219. The mass-market 1968 paperback edition referenced in the Memoir is from Dell Publishing, another Random House subsidiary. ISBN 0440351839.

Mastering Witchcraft: A Practical Guide for Witches, Warlocks & Covens, by Paul Huson, was published in hardcover in 1969 by G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York: ISBN 9780246640260. The mass-market paperback referenced in the Memoir appeared in 1971 from the same publisher: ISBN 978-0399105265.

Modern Synthetic Reactions, by Herbert O. House, was published in hardback in 1965 by W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York, as part of the Organic Chemistry Monograph Series. It has Library of Congress Catalog # 64-25245. No ISBN seems to have been assigned.

New World of the Mind, by Joseph B. Rhine, was published in hardback

in 1953 by William Sloane Associates. ISBN 978-0688060152 has since been assigned. The same publisher offered it in trade-size paperback later that year.

Nova, a science-fiction novel by Samuel R. Delany, was published in hardback in 1968 by Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. ISBN 9781399094818. Several U.S. and U.K. editions have since appeared. The referenced “robot arm” cover art appears on the 1969 U.S. paperback edition from Bantam Books, ISBN 978-2708983595.

Oliver Twist, or The Parish Boy’s Progress, was written by Charles Dickens from 1837 to 1839 appearing originally as serial installments in the magazine Bentley’s Miscellany, published in London by Richard Bentley. It is now in the public domain worldwide.

Organic Chemistry, Second Edition, by Robert T. Morrison and Robert N. Boyd, was published in 1966 by Allyn and Bacon, Inc, Boston. This is the edition referenced in the Memoir. It has no ISBN assigned. The Sixth Edition (1992) has ISBN 978-0136436690.

Organic Experiments, by Louis F. Fieser, was published in hardback by D. C. Heath and Co., Boston, in 1964. This first edition had no ISBN assigned. Several revised editions have since appeared, all from the same publisher. The Seventh Edition (1992) has ISBN 0669243442.

Peter Pan, or The Boy Who Wouldn’t Grow Up, by J. M. Barrie, first appeared as a stage play in 1904 though there were many revisions leading to a “final” version in 1928. Barrie also rewrote it in novel form as Peter and Wendy, published in 1911 by Hodder & Stoughton (UK) and Charles Scribner’s Sons (US). There have been many reprints and adaptations, notably the Disney animated movie Peter Pan in 1953. See “Movies, Plays and TV.”

Principles of Modern Heterocyclic Chemistry, by Leo Paquette, was published in hardback in 1968 by Pearson Benjamin Cummings, ISBN 978-0805377262.

Revelations of Divine Love, by Mother Julian of Norwich, is the earliest

known surviving book written in (Middle) English by a woman. Describing her near-death visions in 1373, it has survived in several manuscript versions and in 1901 was rendered into modern English by Grace Warrack. There have been other translations. A modern print version of Warrack's translation is *The Showings of Divine Love* from Wilder Publications (2011), ISBN 978-1617203428.

A severely edited version of *Stranger in a Strange Land*, a science-fiction novel by Robert Heinlein, was published in hardcover in 1961 by the Putnam Publishing Group; ISBN 978-0441790340. Several paperback editions have since appeared. The one referenced in the Memoir is from 1968, ISBN 978-0425022023. *Stranger* finally appeared uncut in 1990, after Heinlein's death, from the same publisher: ISBN 978-0399135866. The Putnam Publishing Group is now a part of Penguin Random House, New York, New York.

Telepathy: the Respectable Phenomenon, by Sybil Leek, was published in paperback in 1971 by MacMillan Publishing Company. ISBN 978-0020772606.

The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins, a children's book written by "Dr. Seuss" (Theodor Seuss Geisel), was published in hardcover in 1938 by Vanguard Press, now owned by Penguin Random House, New York. There have been many reprints, including a 1989 one from Random House, also hardcover, ISBN 978-0394844848.

The Book of Ceremonial Magic – originally called *The Book of Black Magic and Pacts* – by Arthur E. Waite (a member of the Golden Dawn) was privately published in 1898. A revised 1911 edition received the newer title. Several modern appearances in paperback include the 2011 one from Theophania Publishing of Calgary, Alberta, ISBN 978-1926842394.

The Book of the Law, allegedly dictated to Aleister Crowley in 1904 by a supernatural Being calling itself "Aiwass," was first published in a very limited edition in Tunis in 1925. Other printings have followed, notably the 100th Anniversary Edition published in hardback by Red Wheel/Samuel

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Weiser in 2004, ISBN 978-1578633081.

The Book of Thoth: A Short Essay on the Tarot of the Egyptians, Being the Equinox Volume III No. 5, by Aleister Crowley, was privately published in a limited hardcover edition in 1944. The 1969 hardcover facsimile edition from Weiser Books apparently had no ISBN assigned. A Weiser paperback edition from 1974 has ISBN 978-0877282686.

“The Call of Cthulhu,” a short story by H. P. Lovecraft, appeared originally in the magazine *Weird Tales* for February, 1928. It has appeared in many collections since, notably *The Colour Out Of Space and Others* (Lancer, 3rd edition 1969; ISBN 978-0447752489) which Magus and Tina sent us from Ravenwood. The story appears now to be in the public domain worldwide.

The *Canterbury Tales*, written by Geoffrey Chaucer over a span of years just prior to 1400, have been published innumerable times both in their original Middle English and in modern translations, and are in the public domain worldwide. My copy from Rutgers, alas, is long gone. A recent paperback edition, having the Middle English on one side with a modern translation on the page facing it, was published in 2007 by Barnes & Noble as part of their Classics Series, ISBN 978-1593080808.

The Center of the Cyclone: An Autobiography of Inner Space, written by John Lilly, was published in hardcover in 1972 by Julian Press. ISBN 9780517527603. Paperback editions have followed.

The *Chronicles of Narnia*, a fantasy series by C. S. Lewis, comprises seven books which appeared from 1950 to 1956, one book per year. Published originally in hardback by Geoffrey Bles, London, UK, they remain perennially popular and there have been many reprints on both sides of the Atlantic. *The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe* was the first to be published. *The Magician’s Nephew* followed in 1955. The 2002 paperback reprints by Harper-Collins Publishers have ISBN’s 978-0064471046 and 978-0064471101 respectively.

“The Color Out of Space,” a short story by H. P. Lovecraft, appeared

originally in the magazine *Amazing Stories* for September 1927. It has appeared in many collections since, notably *The Colour Out of Space and Others* (sic: British spelling “Colour”). See “The Call of Cthulhu” above.

The Complete Art of Witchcraft, by Sybil Leek, was published in hardback in 1970 by World Publishing Company, New York, and in paperback in 1971 by Signet with ISBN 978-0451054005. The work has since been reprinted many times. Highly recommended by Alaine Ehrhardt.

The Doors of Perception and Heaven and Hell, by Aldous Huxley, was first published in hardcover by Harper & Brothers in 1954. There have been several reprints including a 2009 paperback from Harper Perennial Modern Classics, ISBN 978-0061729072.

The First Men in the Moon, by H. G. Wells, first appeared as a serial in *The Strand Magazine* in 1900-1901. The work is now in the public domain, and there have been many reprints. A 2000 paperback edition from Dover Thrift Editions has ISBN 978-0486414188.

The Golden Dawn, An Account of the Teachings, Rites and Ceremonies of the Order of the Golden Dawn, by Israel Regardie, was originally published in four hardcover volumes, one each year from 1937 to 1940, by Aries Press in Chicago. No ISBN was assigned. This appears to have been its only publication prior to the Ravenwood disaster. A revised, single-volume Second Edition was published in hardcover in 1974 by Llewellyn Publications, Woodbury, Minnesota with ISBN 978-0875426648. Several more recent editions have also appeared.

The Grand Grimoire with the Great Clavicle of Solomon (Magus Madden called this simply “The Clavicle”), original author unknown, was extremely rare until republished in 2016 using the CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, ISBN 978-1533208484. CreateSpace is a division of Amazon.

The Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, better known to chemists as the “CRC Handbook,” is published annually in hardback by the Chemical Rubber Company, Cleveland, Ohio. My 50th Edition (1969) copy from

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Rutgers seems to have no ISBN assigned. The 93rd Edition (2012) has ISBN 978-1439880494.

“The Haunter of the Dark,” a short story by H. P. Lovecraft, first appeared in the December 1936 issue of *Weird Tales* magazine. It is copyrighted, though Amy and I have been unable to learn who currently owns the rights. It was written as a sequel to Robert Bloch’s “The Shambler from the Stars.”

The Heptameron, or *Magical Elements*, by Henry Cornelius Agrippa and Peter de Abano, was extremely rare until reprinted in facsimile by Kessinger Publishing, LLC in 2010. ISBN 978-1169196308. Magus Madden called this simply “The Heptameron.”

The *Kama Sutra* is an ancient Sanskrit text on sexuality, eroticism and the philosophy and theory of love, attributed to Vātsyāyana in second- or third-century India, likely best known for its description of sixty-four traditional sex positions. Sir Richard Burton published a much-edited English version in 1883. Many translations have appeared since, for example *The Complete Illustrated Kama Sutra* in hardback from Inner Traditions in 2003, ISBN 978-0892811380.

The King in Yellow, a short-story collection by Robert W. Chambers, was first published in 1895 by Chatto & Windus, London, and includes the poem “Cassilda’s Song.” It is now in the public domain. Several modern paperback editions have appeared.

The “Lensman” series, by Edward E. (“Doc”) Smith, comprises *Triplanetary* (1934), *First Lensman* (1950), *Galactic Patrol* (1937), *Gray Lensman* (1939), *Second Stage Lensmen* (1941) and *Children of the Lens* (1947). All but *First Lensman* appeared serialized in magazines of the day; versions revised by the author were published in hardback by Fantasy Press from 1948 to 1954, and there have been many reprints. The books are listed above in internal sequence. ISBNs for recent paperbacks, respectively, are 978-1920265236, 979-8678466709, 978-3942961332, 979-8687771856, 978-1718868496 and 979-8692216434.

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The *Lurker at the Threshold*, a novel by August Derleth based on notes and fragments by H. P. Lovecraft, was published in hardcover by Arkham House in 1945. Several hardback and paperback reprints have appeared, notably the 1971 paperback from Beagle Books, a division of Ballantine Press, ISBN 978-0844195056, which was on the Miskatonic reading list.

The *Mabinogion*, a collection of Welsh folk tales of great antiquity, has appeared in many editions and we do not know which one (or ones) Tina Moore used. A recent translation by Sioned Davies including much supplementary material, published in paperback in 2007 as part of the Oxford World Classics Series, has ISBN 978-0199218783.

The *Magus*, or *Celestial Intelligencer*, compiled by Francis Barrett from a variety of occult sources then extant, was privately published in London in 1801. It is now in the public domain worldwide. Though infamously hard to find through two centuries it has lately appeared in several editions, for instance the 2008 paperback from Forgotten Books, London, ISBN 978-1605065755.

The *Manchurian Candidate*, a novel by Richard Condon, was published in hardcover by McGraw-Hill in 1959. Several paperback reprints have appeared. The novel was made into feature films in 1962, released by United Artists and starring Frank Sinatra and Angela Lansbury, and again in 2004, released by Paramount Pictures and starring Denzel Washington and Meryl Streep. A 2004 paperback reprint from Pocket Star has ISBN 978-0743482974.

The *Man with the Golden Gun*, a novel by Ian Fleming, first appeared as a serial in London's *Daily Express* in 1965. It was published in hardcover later the same year by The New American Library, ISBN 978-0224609500.

The *Mask of Cthulhu*, a collection of short stories by August Derleth including "The Seal of R'lyeh" and "The Return of Hastur," was published in hardback by Arkham House in 1958. Several paperback reprints have appeared since, notably in 1971 from Beagle Books, a division of Ballantine Books, New York (on the Miskatonic reading list), and in 1996 another,

nearly identical, from Carroll and Graf Publishers (now defunct), ISBN 978-0786703371. The story extensively quoted in the Memoir, however, “The Cabin on the Ridge,” for copyright reasons is fictitious, a loving parody of another tale actually in *The Mask of Cthulhu* and containing similar matter.

The Merck Index, Eighth Edition, edited by Paul G. Stecher, was published in hardcover in 1968 by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey. No ISBN was assigned. The Twelfth Edition (1996) has ISBN 978-0911910124.

The Prose Edda, a compilation of Norse mythology by Snorri Sturluson, was probably written around the year 1220. Many translations have been made through the centuries since. A Penguin Classics version from 2006, translated and introduced by Jesse Byock, has ISBN 978-0140447552.

The Satanic Bible, by Anton Szandor LaVey, was published in 1969 by Avon Books, a division of HarperCollins. ISBN 978-0-380015399.

The Season of the Witch, a novel by James Leo Herlihy, was published in hardcover in 1971 by Simon & Schuster, New York, New York. ISBN 978-0671209051. At least one paperback edition has also appeared.

The Secret Grimoire of Turiel, compiled and translated into English by Marius Malchus in 1518, was published in paperback by Aquarian Press, Wellingboro, UK in 1960: ISBN 978-1516896752. Magus Madden called this simply the Grimoire of Turiel, or even more briefly just Turiel.

The Secret Lore of Magic, compiled by Idries Shah, was first printed in hardback in 1957 by Abacus Press, London. No ISBN seems to have been assigned. Starting in 2014 the Idries Shah Foundation has undertaken to republish all his works. Secret Lore (as Magus more briefly called it) appeared in paperback from ISF Publishing, London, in 2016 with ISBN 978-1784790660.

“The Shambler from the Stars,” a short story by Robert Bloch, was first published in the September 1935 issue of *Weird Tales* magazine. It is copyrighted, though Amy and I have been unable to learn who currently

owns the rights.

The Skylark of Space, a novel by Edward E. “Doc” Smith, was written over a span of years from 1915 to 1920 and originally appeared serialized in 1928 in the magazine *Amazing Stories*. There have been many reprints including the 1970 mass-market paperback from Pyramid Books, ISBN 978-0515029697.

The Tarot Revealed: A Modern Guide to Reading the Tarot Cards, written by Eden Gray, first appeared in hardback in 1960 from Inspiration House, New York. *Alaine* had the 1969 mass-market paperback from Penguin Publishing Group, ISBN 978-0451137005. There have also been Dutch and Spanish editions.

The Time Machine, written by H. G. Wells, first appeared in serial form in *The New Review* for January through May of 1895. A slightly different version was published in hardback that May by Henry Holt and company. The work is now in the public domain and there have been many reprints, for example the 1995 Dover Thrift paperback edition, ISBN 978-0486284729.

The Way of the Shaman, A Guide to Power and Healing, by Michael Harner, was published in hardcover in 1980 by Harper and Row (now Harper-Collins Publishers). ISBN 978-0060637101. Several paperback editions have followed. While this book was not yet written at the time of the Ravenwood disaster, the methods taught in it bear a strong resemblance to those Belinda Carswell practiced and taught.

The White Goddess: A Historical Grammar of Poetic Myth, by Robert Graves, was first published in hardback in 1948 by Faber & Faber, London, UK. Many hardback and paperback editions have followed. This original version is the one referenced in the *Memoir*. A revised and amplified version from the same publisher appeared in hardback in 1966: ISBN 978-0374289324.

Witchcraft Today, by Gerald Gardner, was published in hardback in 1954 by Rider and Company, London. ISBN 0806525932. Many hardback

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and paperback editions have appeared since then, from a variety of publishers.

The Witches' Bible, by Gavin and Yvonne Frost, first appeared in hardcover, ISBN 9780840213044, in 1972 from Nash Publishers. Due to severe controversy over some of its content a revised version, retitled Good Witch's Bible, ISBN 978-0963065766, was published in paperback in 1999 and is recommended as a substitute.

Witches U.S.A., a collection of anecdotes by Susan Roberts, appeared in 1971 as a mass-market paperback from Dell, ISBN 978-0440096078.



2 Songs, Records and Poems.

The following is a list of all publicly available songs, records and poems cited either directly or tangentially in the Memoir. No copyrighted lyrics, other than Lemonbird's (see above) and those clearly in the public domain, are directly quoted.

The song "25 or 6 to 4," written by Robert Lamm and recorded by Chicago, was released in 1970 by Columbia Records.

The song "409," written and performed by Brian Wilson, Mike Love and Gary Usher of the Beach Boys, was released in 1962 by Capitol Records.

The song "A Horse with No Name," written by Dewey Bunnell, was recorded by the band America and released in 1971 by Warner Brothers.

The poem "A Second Childhood," by G. K. Chesterton, was written in 1922 and is now in the public domain.

The song "Ain't No Sunshine," written and recorded by Bill Withers, was released in 1971 by Sussex Records.

The song "American Pie," written and recorded by Don McLean, was released in 1971 by United Artists.

The song "Cherish," written by Terry Kirkman, was recorded originally by the band The Association and released in 1966 by Valiant Records. The version cited in the Memoir is a cover recorded by David Cassidy and released in 1971 by Bell Records.

The song "Cielito Lindo" is a traditional Mexican folk song popularized

in 1882 by Quirino Mendoza, who wrote the tune now used. Lyrics vary from performer to performer and most versions, along with Mendoza's tune, are in the public domain. The tune has been "borrowed" for other songs, notably that of the Frito Bandito and "In China They Eat It With Chili," both cited elsewhere in this Appendix.

All of Emily Dickinson's poems, mostly written in the 1860's although few were published until after her death in 1886, are now in the public domain.

The song "Ghost Riders in the Sky" was written by Stan Jones and published in 1948 by Edwin H. Morris & Co., Inc. It has been performed and recorded by many artists since then, perhaps most notably by Burl Ives the following year.

The song "Heart of Gold," written and recorded by Neil Young, was released in 1972 by Reprise Records.

The song "Hey Little Cobra," written by Carol and Marshall Connors and performed by The Rip Chords, was released by Columbia Records in 1963.

The song "In China They Eat It With Chili" and many similar versions are in the public domain by default, since no one seems willing to take credit (or blame) as composer. The earliest known printed version was in *Sea Songs and Ditties*, privately published in 1928. The tune is that of "Cielito Lindo," cited above. See also "Fritos and the Frito Bandito" in the Registered Trademarks section of this Appendix.

The song "Oye Como Va," written in 1963 by Tito Puente, was popularized worldwide by Carlos Santana's version recorded and released in 1970 on the album "Santana Abraxas" from CBS Records. See also "Annunciation" under "Magazines, Cards, Games and Graphic Arts."

The song "I Left My Heart in San Francisco," written in 1953 by George Cory and Douglass Cross, is best known for the version Tony Bennett recorded in 1962. It is now an official anthem of the city of San Francisco.

The poem "Il Penseroso" ("The Serious Man"), written by John Milton,

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first appeared in 1945 in *The Poems of John Milton, Both English and Latin*, published in London by Humphrey Moseley. It is now in the public domain.

The poem “Invictus,” by William Ernest Henley, was first privately published in 1888 in his *Book of Verses*. It is now in the public domain.

The poem “Jabberwocky,” by Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson), appears in the novel *Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There*, first published in 1871 by Macmillan Publishers Ltd. Book and poem are now in the public domain.

The song “Kum-ba-yah” originated in the Gullah culture on islands off the coast of Georgia and the Carolinas, as a prayer invoking God’s presence. Its first known recording was in 1926. It is in the public domain and has become a staple of campfire sing-alongs.

The poem “Le Lac,” by Alphonse de Lamartine, was first published in 1820 and is now in the public domain.

The song “Me and Bobby McGee,” written by Kris Kristofferson and Fred Foster and performed by Roger Miller, was released in 1969 by BNA Records. The version referenced in the Memoir is Janis Joplin’s 1970 cover from Columbia Records.

The song “Me and You and a Dog Named Boo,” written and recorded by Lobo (Roland Kent LaVoie), was released in 1971 by Big Tree Records.

The song “Midnight Confessions,” written by Lou Josie and recorded by The Grass Roots with instrumental backing by The Wrecking Crew, was released in 1968 by ABC/Dunhill.

The song “My Grandfather’s Clock” was written by Henry Clay Work and first published in 1876. Johnny Cash performed it on the album “Songs of Our Soil,” released in 1959 by Columbia Records. The music and lyrics are now in the public domain worldwide.

The song “One Tin Soldier” was written by Dennis Lambert and Brian Potter and originally recorded by The Original Caste and released in 1969 by Bell Records. The version featured in the movie “Billy Jack” was recorded by Coven in 1971 as part of the movie’s sound track.

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The long epic poem “Paradise Lost,” by John Milton, was first published in 1667. A revised version, the one normally found now in literature courses, followed in 1674. Both are now in the public domain.

The poem “Renaissance,” by Edna St. Vincent Millay, was written in 1912 and is now in the public domain.

The Riddle Song (“I Gave My Love a Cherry”) is ancient, with versions recorded as far back as the fifteenth century. Rowan Tree Coven’s final verse, though, neither I nor Amy have been able to find anywhere else. It is included here as a tribute to that coven’s members and all others who have died as a result of religious persecution.

The song “Riders on the Storm,” written by John Densmore, Robby Krieger, Ray Manzarek and Jim Morrison, was recorded by The Doors and released in 1970 by Electra Records.

The record album “Santana Abraxas” produced by Carlos Santana, including the song “Oye Como Va” written by Tito Puente, was released in 1970 by CBS Records. The album cover painting referenced in the Memoir, titled “Annunciation,” was painted in 1961 by Mati Klarwein.

The song “Take Me Home, Country Roads,” written by Bill Danoff, Taffy Nivert and John Denver and recorded by John Denver, was released in 1971 by RCA Records.

The first known version of the song or poem “Ten Little Indians” was written in English by Septimus Winner in 1868. Many other versions, in various languages and starring persons of equally various backgrounds or ethnicities, have appeared since. Most are probably now in the public domain.

The song “That Old Black Magic,” written by Harold Arlen and Johnny Mercer and recorded by Glenn Miller and his orchestra, was released in 1942 by RCA Victor.

The poem “The Bishop Orders His Tomb at Saint Praxed’s,” by Robert Browning, was published privately in 1845 in his collection *Bells and Pomegranates VII: Dramatic Romances and Lyrics*. It is now in the public

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domain worldwide.

The poem “The City of Dreadful Night,” by James B. V. Thomson, was written over a space of years but first published in 1874 in the *National Reformer*, a weekly journal, in London. It has appeared in many collections since, and is now in the public domain. The poem should not be confused with like-titled short stories by O. Henry and Rudyard Kipling.

The poem “The Poe-et’s Nightmare,” by H. P. Lovecraft, was first published in *The Vagrant* magazine for July, 1918. It has since appeared in many Lovecraft compilations, including the book *Fungi from Yuggoth* and *Other Poems* cited in the preceding section.

The song “The Long and Winding Road,” written by Paul McCartney and recorded by the Beatles, was released in 1969 by Apple Records.

The song “The Twelfth of Never,” written by Jerry Livingston and Paul Francis Webster, was recorded by Johnny Mathis and released in 1957 by Columbia Records.

The song “Without A Song,” with music by Vincent Youmans and lyrics by Billy Rose and Edward Eliscu, was sung by Gilbert Burgess Holland in the 1929 stage show “Great Day.” Far better known, a recording by Perry Como was released in 1951 by RCA Victor Records.



3 Movies, Plays and TV

The play *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was written by William Shakespeare in 1595 and 1596 and published in the First Quarto by Thomas Fisher in 1600. It is now in the public domain worldwide.

The animated movie *Alice in Wonderland*, starring Kathryn Beaumont as the voice of Alice, was released in 1951 by Walt Disney Productions. Like the Lewis Carroll books on which it is based (chiefly *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, cited elsewhere in this Appendix) it has spawned many derivative works and the images from it, including that of the Cheshire Cat, have become iconic.

The play *Antigone* was written by Sophocles around 441 B.C. and is the last of his "Theban" plays, the others being "*Oedipus Rex*" and "*Oedipus at Colonus*." It is now in the public domain worldwide.

The short animated cartoon *A Wild Hare*, part of the *Merrie Melodies* series, was produced by Leon Schlesinger Productions, released in 1940 and distributed by Warner Bros. Pictures (now a part of Time-Warner Entertainment). It is generally regarded as having introduced Bugs Bunny, Elmer Fudd, and their perpetual rivalry as wily prey and befuddled hunter.

The movie *Billy Jack*, starring Tom Laughlin and Delores Taylor, was released in 1971 by Warner Bros.

The play *Blithe Spirit* was written by Noel Coward in 1941 and first opened in Manchester, England for a record total of 1,997 performances.

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There have been many productions and adaptations since, professional and otherwise, including a stage production by the student Scarlet Players at Rutgers University in 1969.

The ballet *The Nutcracker*, scored by Pyotr Tchiakovsky, was first performed in 1892 in St. Petersburg, Russia. Ahead of its time, the performance was not a success. The ballet and the music composed for it, the “Nutcracker Suite,” have grown in popularity through the years, especially since Disney’s 1940 movie “*Fantasia*” (which see, below) featured parts of it accompanied by animated imagery.

The movie *Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice*, starring Robert Culp, Natalie Wood, Elliott Gould and Dyan Cannon, was released in 1969 by Columbia Pictures.

The movie *Bride of Frankenstein*, starring Boris Karloff and (as the blind hermit) O. P. Heggie, was released in 1935 by Universal Pictures.

The animated movie *Cinderella*, starring Mary Alice O’Connor as the live-action reference for the Fairy Godmother, was released in 1950 by Walt Disney Productions.

The play *Damn Yankees*, written by George Abbott and Douglass Wallop with music and lyrics by Richard Adler and Jerry Ross, was based on Wallop’s 1954 novel *The Year The Yankees Lost The Pennant*. The play ran on Broadway starting in 1955, starring Gwen Verdon as Lola, and was made into a movie in 1958. The song “Whatever Lola Wants” is from this play.

The movie *Day of the Wolves*, starring Richard Egan and Martha Hyer, was released in 1971 by Gold Key Entertainment. While never widely shown in U.S. theaters at first run, it was a popular in-flight movie and somehow also found its way to the Twinplex second-run theater in Arborville.

The movie *Deep Throat*, starring Linda Boreman as Linda Lovelace, was released in 1972 by the Bryanston Distributing Company.

The animated movie *Fantasia*, produced by Walt Disney and starring

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Mickey Mouse and other characters, was released in 1940 by Walt Disney Productions. Several sequences in it feature classical music including portions of the Nutcracker Suite.

The movie *Forbidden Planet*, starring Walter Pidgeon and Anne Francis, was released in 1956 by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The movie *Jason and the Argonauts*, starring Todd Armstrong in the title role with Nancy Kovack as Medea, was independently made but distributed in 1963 by Columbia Pictures. It was closely based on a classical telling of the legend, Apollonius Rhodius' *The Argonautica* (3rd century BC).

The television game show *Let's Make a Deal* was created in 1963 by Stefan Hatots and Monty Hall, the latter then serving for many years as its host. There have been several revivals and reboots since then, and as of this writing the show still airs daily on many CBS stations.

The play *Macbeth* (full title, *The Tragedy of Macbeth*; also superstitiously called "that Scottish play") was written by William Shakespeare, date unknown, but first published in 1623 in the *First Folio*. It is now in the public domain worldwide. The edition cited in the *Memoir* is the 1968 paperback from *Magnum/Lancer Books*, part of the *Magnum Shakespeare Series* intended for students and including notes and explanations. It has no ISBN, but ASIN B0007EMEXU.

The play *No Exit* by Jean-Paul Sartre (original title *Huis Clos*, "Closed Doors") was written in 1944. Due to changes in French law its copyright status seems to be in doubt. Nevertheless, there have been many adaptations and translations. An English version is available from Samuel French, a division of *Concord Theatricals*, ISBN 978-0573613050.

The animated movie *Peter Pan*, starring Margaret Kerry as the live-action reference for Tinker Bell, was released in 1953 by Walt Disney Productions.

The movie *Roman Holiday*, starring Audrey Hepburn and Gregory Peck, was released in 1953 by *Paramount Pictures*.

The movie *Silent Running*, starring Bruce Dern, was released in 1972 by *Universal Pictures*.

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The animated movie *Sleeping Beauty*, starring Eleanor Audley as the live-action reference for Maleficent, was released in 1959 by Walt Disney Productions.

The animated movie *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, starring Lucille LaVerne as the voice of the Wicked Queen, was released in 1937 by Walt Disney Productions.

The TV program *The Edge of Night*, sponsored by Proctor & Gamble, aired on CBS from 1956 to 1975, then on ABC until 1984.

The movie *The Godfather*, starring Marlon Brando and Al Pacino, was released in 1972 by Paramount Pictures.

The play *The Tempest* was written by William Shakespeare, probably in 1610 or 1611, and was likely the last of his major plays to be written. It was first published in 1623 in the First Folio. It is now in the public domain worldwide.

The movie *The Three Faces of Eve*, starring Joanne Woodward, was released in 1957 by 20th Century Fox. It was based on the book *The Three Faces of Eve, a Case of Multiple Personality* by psychiatrists Corbett Thigpen and Hervey Cleckley, describing a real-life case of multiple personality (“dissociative identity disorder”).

The movie *The Wizard of Oz*, starring Judy Garland, Margaret Hamilton and a host of others, was released in 1939 by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.



4 Magazines, Cards, Games and Graphic Arts.

The following is a list of all publicly available magazines, movies, cards, games, television shows and paintings cited either directly or tangentially in the Memoir.

The men's magazine Cavalier has been published monthly since 1952, focusing on short fiction including much science fiction. Launched by Fawcett Publications, it is now owned by Cavalier Publishing, LLC.

The magazine Cosmopolitan ("Cosmo") began as a family magazine in 1886, launched by Schlicht & Field of New York. In the 1960's it was refocused as a women's magazine with frank discussions of sexuality and other issues. It is currently owned by the Hearst Corporation.

The men's magazine Esquire has been published, usually monthly, since 1933. Its focus is on men's fashion, plus fiction and nonfiction articles. It, too, is currently owned by the Hearst Corporation.

The magazine Green Egg was published intermittently in hard copy from 1968 to 2001, validating and creating a communications network for the Neo-Pagan movement then emerging. It returned as an E-zine in March 2007, and continues as such to the present. New issues appear quarterly. Its home page is www.greeneggmagazine.com.

The magazine National Geographic is the official magazine of the

National Geographic Society. It has been published monthly since 1888, and is world-famed for its pictorial content. Controlling interest is now held by 21st Century Fox.

The men's magazine Playboy has been published monthly since 1953 by Playboy Enterprises, Incorporated. It, too, is world-famed for its pictorial content.

The magazine Scientific American was founded as a weekly newspaper by Rufus Porter in 1845. It changed format to a monthly magazine in 1921. It is currently published by Springer Nature, a subsidiary of the Holtzbrinck Publishing Group.

The Game of Life referenced in the Memoir was invented by the British mathematician John Conway and introduced to the world through an article in the October, 1970 issue of Scientific American. It should not be confused with the like-named board game from Milton Bradley. A "zero-player game," once set up Conway's "Life" simply runs on a computer until it reaches a steady state or the available computing resources are used up. Given the great number of different computer implementations since Conway's own, its present ownership status is uncertain. As of this writing, an on-line implementation can be seen at <http://pmav.eu/stuff/javascript-game-of-life-v3.1.1/>.

The game of Monopoly was created by Elizabeth Magie in 1903 and went through several variations before being published commercially by Parker Brothers in 1935. Parker Brothers is now defunct, its assets having passed to Hasbro, Inc., which now owns the "Monopoly" copyright and trademark.

The game of Scrabble was created by Alfred Butts in 1938. Rights to it have passed through many hands, but are currently owned by Hasbro, Inc. A Scrabble set comprises a set of lettered tiles, racks to hold them in front of each player, and a game board on which to lay them out crossword-style.

The game of Take Five described in the Memoir was created in 1971 by Nick Valentine and the woman we knew as Dawn Reynolds. While it was

originally played with Scrabble tiles, other small objects (such as square mosaic tiles) able to be marked with letters can readily be substituted and it uses nothing else from the older game. Hence, a lawyer friend advises us, the rights to Take Five belong wholly to Nick and Dawn. Ravenwood Associates hereby assert copyright in their names.

The game of Twenty Questions has existed in various forms since at least the mid-Nineteenth Century. Its popularity surged in the 1940s and early '50s with its adaptation as a radio panel quiz show. Television adaptations have appeared in Canada, the U.K., Ireland, Poland, Hungary and Norway. Apart from recordings of the radio and television episodes, the game appears to be in the public domain worldwide.

The game of Whist has existed for centuries and is played in many versions, including Spades and Hearts. Most, if not all, versions are in the public domain. The game of Swords described in the Memoir, and more fully in the Appendix to Book 12, is a Tarot adaptation of Spades. Strip Tarot is simply Swords played for items of clothing.

The Marseilles Tarot deck was probably designed in or near that city around the year 1500, though the earliest known surviving example was printed in Paris around 1650. Alaine's Aunt Theda favored this deck. The card designs are in the public domain worldwide, and many decks have been produced and sold through the years. A modern deck from U.S. Games Systems, Inc., including an explanatory booklet, was published in 1997 and has ISBN 978-0913866603.

The Rider-Waite Tarot deck, favored by Alaine herself, was designed by Arthur E. Waite and drawn by Pamela Colman ("Pixie") Smith, both of them members of the Golden Dawn. It was published originally in 1910 by William Rider & Son of London. A modern deck from U.S. Games Systems, Inc., including an explanatory booklet, was published in 2009 and has ISBN 978-0913866139. While the Rider-Waite deck is in the public domain in the U.S., due to differences in international law it will remain under copyright in England and the European Union until 2022.

Cartoons by Charles Addams ran in *The New Yorker* magazine from the early 1930's until his death in 1988. There have been many reprints, collections, and several spinoffs including the "Addams Family" TV show and movies based on some of his recurring characters.

The comic strip *Li'l Abner* was created and drawn by cartoonist Al Capp from 1934 to 1977, and was distributed by United Feature Syndicate. There have been many reprints and spinoffs, including a stage play, a radio show and several movies.

The comic strip *Mutt and Jeff* was created and originally drawn by cartoonist Bud Fisher in 1907 and ran in syndication until 1983, employing a succession of other artists. One of the first newspaper comic strips, it was widely reprinted and has appeared in several collected editions including a 2007 one from NBM (Nantier Beall Minoustchine) Publishing, Inc., ISBN 978-1561635023.

The comic strip *Peanuts* was created and drawn by Charles M. Schulz in daily and Sunday newspaper strips from 1950 to 2000. There have been many reprinted collections, animated movie, series and video game adaptations, and at least two live stage versions. The rights are now owned by *Peanuts Worldwide LLC*.

The painting *Annunciation*, by Mati Klarwein, was painted in 1961 and was used as cover art on Carlos Santana's 1970 album *Santana Abraxas*. See also "Oye Como Va" in the section "Songs, Records and Poems."

The painting *Nude Descending a Staircase, No. 2* (*Nu Descendant un Escalier N° 2*), done in oils on canvas, was first exhibited by Marcel Duchamp in Paris in 1912 and is now in the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Many paintings by Frank Frazetta (1928-2010) were used from about 1964 onward as cover art for adventure and science-fiction books. At an auction in Chicago in 2019 his *Egyptian Queen* (1969) sold for a record 5.4 million dollars. The paintings have been collected in several large-format books, for example *The Fantastic Art of Frank Frazetta* from Rufus Publications. The Sixth Edition appeared in 1977 with ASIN B000R2K420.

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It does not seem to have an ISBN. The collection which inspired Frank Warden and Belinda Carswell in costume design may have been an earlier edition.

The poster “We Can Do It!” was one of a series created in 1942 by artist J. Howard Miller under contract to the Westinghouse Company’s War Production Coordinating Committee. Its alternate title “Rosie the Riveter” was taken from a popular song released about the same time. “We Can Do It!” appears to be in the public domain worldwide.



5 Registered Trademarks.

The following is a list of all real, currently or formerly registered trademarks mentioned or alluded to in the Memoir. Again, all marks are used fictitiously and no disparagement, dilution, defamation or tarnishment is intended or should be construed. Fictitious trademarks created for this work are not included in the list. All trademarks, whether currently registered or not, are capitalized wherever they appear in the Memoir, although to avoid reader distraction the symbols ™ and © have been omitted.

“Alconox” is a registered trademark of Alconox, Inc.

“Anacin” was a registered trademark of The Anacin Company. The company and the brand name were acquired by Insight Pharmaceuticals in 2003, then by Prestige Brands in 2014.

“Afrin” is a registered trademark of The Schering Corporation, a division of Bayer Healthcare.

“Baking chocolate” was part of the trademark “Hershey’s Baking Chocolate and Cocoa” registered by the Hershey Chocolate and Confectionery Corporation in 2012, but the registration was canceled in February 2019. The term “baking chocolate” now appears to be generic.

“Band-Aids” is a registered trademark of Johnson & Johnson.

“Bargain World” was a registered trademark of the G. C. Murphy Company for retail department stores. The chain is now closed, and the

registration has expired. Not to be confused with “Big Bargain World,” which is a different and newer enterprise.

“Barracuda” was a registered trademark of the Chrysler Corporation until production ceased in 1974. Registration remains active as of 2017.

“Betadine” was a registered trademark of the International Latex Corporation, currently owned by Avrio Health L.P. composed of Purdue Pharma Inc. as general partner.

“Biphedamine” was a registered trademark of The R. J. Strassenburgh Company. The product has been discontinued and the registration has expired.

“Black Sabbath” is a registered trademark of Anthony Frank Iommi, a private British individual, covering performances, recordings and other merchandise of the band of the same name, of which Iommi was a member.

“Breakfast Squares” was a registered trademark of General Mills. Production of Squares, alas, was discontinued around 1980 and the registration has expired.

“Brillo” is a registered trademark, originally of the Brillo Manufacturing Company, Inc., now owned by the Armaly Sponge Company.

“Bud” and “Budweiser” are registered trademarks of Anheuser-Busch InBev.

“Bugs Bunny” is a registered trademark of Time-Warner Entertainment Company, L.P.

“Buick” is a registered trademark of General Motors.

“Call of Cthulhu” is a registered trademark of Chaosium Inc., for the “rules book and supplements for playing a fantasy roleplaying game.” The trademark does not cover the original story with that title, which appears now to be in the public domain worldwide.

“Cenco” is a registered trademark of the Central Scientific Company.

“Cthulhu” is a registered trademark of Lovecraft Holdings, LLC, limited to “clothing, namely, T-shirts.” It has also been registered by Cthulhu LLC for a line of tattoo and body-piercing studios and services.

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“Cliff’s Notes” is a registered trademark of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

“Coke” and “Coca-Cola” are registered trademarks of The Coca-Cola Company.

“Come-along” is a generic term for small hand-powered winches employing ratchets. The original version was developed around 1919 but “Come-Along” was never registered as a trademark.

“Cracker Jack” is a registered trademark of The Cracker Jack Company, now owned by Frito-Lay North America, Inc.

“Crescent,” in connection with tools and hardware, is a registered trademark of Apex Brands, Inc. The name is in danger of becoming generic for a particular form of adjustable wrench.

“Darvon” is a registered trademark of E. I. Lilly and Company.

“Dr. Pepper” is a registered trademark of the Dr. Pepper Snapple Group in the U.S., and of Pepsico or its licensees in other parts of the world.

“Dremel” is a registered trademark of The Dremel Company, a subsidiary of The Robert Bosch Tool Corporation.

“Dristan” is a registered trademark of Pfizer, Inc.

“Dry Ice” was registered in 1925 as a trademark of The DryIce Corporation of America. The trademark has since become genericized.

“Durium” has been a trademark for Burndy’s line of silicon-bronze electrical hardware since 1927. The same mark was used by the Durium Products Company beginning in 1930 for its synthetic resin and products made from it, such as inexpensive phonograph records. Conflict between the two may have prevented either mark from ever being registered.

“Dynamohoe” was a registered trademark of Bucyrus-Erie (now Bucyrus International, Inc.). Manufacture of Dynamohoe products ended in the early 1990’s and the registration has expired.

“Eastman 910” was a registered trademark of the Eastman Kodak Company. The adhesives product line has since been sold to another maker (Loctite) and the registration has expired.

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“Eats Stains,” “Drive,” “The Hungry Detergent” and the blue smiley-faces cited in the text were all registered trademarks of the Lever Brothers. The registration has expired.

“Elmer Fudd” is a registered trademark of Time-Warner Entertainment Company, L.P.

“Erector” was registered as a trademark by the Mysto Manufacturing Company in 1915. Since then, ownership has passed through many hands. The present owner (as of 2017) is the Meccano Societe par Actions Simplifiée.

“Fiat” is a registered trademark of Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino (FIAT), a subsidiary of Fiat Chrysler Automobiles.

“Fire Mountain Gems” is a registered trademark of Fire Mountain Gems & Beads, Inc.

“Frisbee” is a registered trademark of the Wham-O Manufacturing Company, now owned by the Wham-O Holding Company, Ltd., in Hong Kong.

“Fritos” and the “Frito Bandito” are registered trademarks of Frito-Lay, a wholly-owned subsidiary of PepsiCo, though no longer used due to perception as an ethnic slur. The Bandito’s song used the tune of the traditional Mexican song “Cielito Lindo,” cited elsewhere in this Appendix.

“Fudgsicle” (earlier, “Fudgicle”) is a registered trademark of Good Humor, a subsidiary of Unilever.

“Godzilla” is a registered trademark of The Toho Company, Ltd., of Japan.

“Greyhound” is a registered trademark of The Greyhound Corporation.

“Heineken” is a registered trademark of Heineken International.

“Hells Angels” is a registered trademark of Hells Angels Motorcycle Corporation.

“Hollow Tree” was a registered trademark of Keebler Company from 1973 to 1979. The registration was not renewed, and is now expired.

“Homefixers” – not to be confused with the “Homefixers” founded by

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Harold Jones in Seven Oaks, South Carolina! – was registered as a service mark in 2004 by Mr. Rick Villani of Austin, Texas. Registration was canceled in 2012. The Seven Oaks “Homefixers” never attempted to register its name or crossed-tools logo, used since 1964, as trade or service marks.

“Hula Hoop” is a registered trademark of the Wham-O Manufacturing Company, now owned by the Wham-O Holding Company, Ltd., in Hong Kong.

“JCB” is a registered trademark of J. C. Bamford Excavators Ltd., U.K.

“Jell-O” is a registered trademark of Kraft Foods.

“Jim Beam” is a registered trademark of Beam Suntory, a subsidiary of Suntory Holdings.

“Jockey” is a registered trademark of Jockey International, Inc.

“Ken,” “Barbie” and “Skipper” are registered trademarks of Mattel, Inc.

“Kleenex” is a registered trademark of the Kimberley-Clark Corporation.

“Mason’s twine” is a generic term and seems never to have been registered as a trademark.

“Mateus” is a registered trademark of the Sociedade Comercial dos Vinhos de Mesa de Portugal (“Portuguese Table Wines Commercial Society”).

“Micarta” was registered by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in 1914 for insulating sheets and tubes. Registration has since been expanded to cover items like gears and pulleys. The mark is currently owned by Industrial Laminates/Norplex, Inc. The term is often used generically, however, for high-pressure laminates of resin-impregnated fiber.

“Michelob” is a registered trademark of the Michelob Brewing Company.

“Michelin” and the “Michelin Man” (also called “Bibendum” or simply “Bib”) are registered trademarks of The Michelin Group.

“Midol” was a trademark originally registered by the General Drug

Company, now owned by Bayer Healthcare LLC.

“Minisini,” as a brand of magnesium-powered lamp for photography, seems never to have been registered as a U.S. trademark. The name is that of Gaspare Minisini, who invented the lamp in Turin, Italy in 1895.

“Nerf” was a registered trademark of Parker Brothers, which is now defunct. The word is sometimes said to be an acronym for “non-expanding recreational foam.” Hasbro, Inc., now owns the trademark.

“Nescafé” is a registered trademark of the Nestle Company, Inc., now owned by the Société des Produits Nestlé, a Swiss corporation.

“Novocaine” was the name given in 1905 by its first synthesizer, Alfred Einhorn, to the alkaloid now formally known as procaine. The name has become generic.

“Nylon” was a registered trademark of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, but has become genericized to a whole class of polymers and fibers with similar chemistry.

“Old Milwaukee” (“Old Mill”) is a registered trademark of the Pabst Brewing Company.

“Old Overholt” (jokingly called “Old Overcoat” by Judith Hargreaves) is a registered trademark of Beam Suntory, a subsidiary of Suntory Holdings.

“Pepsi” and “Pepsi-Cola” are registered trademarks of PepsiCo.

“Piggly Wiggly” is a registered trademark of Piggly Wiggly LLC, an affiliate of C&S Wholesale Grocers.

“Play-Doh” was a registered trademark of Rainbow Crafts, Inc. It is currently owned by Hasbro, Inc.

“Popsicle” is a registered trademark of Good Humor, a subsidiary of Unilever.

“Pop-Tarts” is a registered trademark of Kellogg’s of Battle Creek.

“Princess” was a registered trademark of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). Princess phones were manufactured and leased to customers from 1959 through 1994. The registration has expired.

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“Quality Inn” was a registered trademark of Quality Inns International, Inc., now owned by Choice Hotels International, Inc.

“Rambler” was a registered trademark of the Thomas B. Jeffrey Company, then of Nash Motors and finally of the American Motors Corporation until U.S. production ended in 1969.

“Raney” is a registered trademark of W. R. Grace and Company.

“Rio Grande” is a registered trademark of The Bell Group DBA Rio Grande Corporation, New Mexico.

“Sampler” and “Whitman’s Sampler” are registered trademarks of Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Inc., now owned by Chocoladefabriken Lindt & Sprungli AG of Switzerland.

“Schlitz” and “Schlitz Lite” are registered trademarks of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company.

“Scotch Tape” is a registered trademark of 3M, formerly known as the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company.

“Scuba” is an acronym for “Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus.” While several companies have registered “Scuba” for various types of goods and services, the basic acronym is generic.

“7 Up” (“Seven-Up”) is a registered trademark of the Dr. Pepper Snapple Group in the U.S., and of Pepsico or its licensees in other parts of the world.

“Sharpie” is a registered trademark of the Sanford Ink Company, now owned by Newell Brands.

“Sheetrock” is a registered trademark of the United States Gypsum Company, although frequently (but incorrectly) used generically for any type of drywall.

“Shu-mak-up” was a registered trademark of Shu-Mak-Up, Inc., now out of business. The registration has expired.

“Silastic” is a registered trademark of the Dow-Corning Corporation.

“Silly Putty” is a registered trademark of Crayola LLC (formerly the Binney & Smith company).

“Sinex” is a registered trademark of Richardson-Vicks, Inc., a division

of Procter & Gamble.

“S’Mores” was a registered trademark of Boyer Brothers from May 1982 to May 1983, when it was canceled. Since the term “s’mores” for these snacks has been used generically at least since 1938, we suspect the trademark was registered in error and the mistake took about a year to correct.

“Spandex” was a registered trademark of the Monsanto Chemical Corporation. The registration has expired and the term is now generic.

“Starshine” is a registered trademark of Bao Li Li in Fuyang, China for LED and other lighting products; also of Weifang Melody Musical Instrument Co., Ltd. in Shangdong, China.

“Styrofoam” is a registered trademark of DDP Specialty Electronic Materials U.S., Inc., a subsidiary of the Dow Chemical Company.

“Swinger,” “Colorpack” and “Polaroid” were registered trademarks of the Polaroid Corporation. “Swinger” and “Colorpack” registration has expired. “Polaroid” registration remains current.

“Tandy” is a registered trademark of the Tandy Leather Factory.

“Texaco” is a registered trademark of the Texas Oil Company, now a subsidiary of Chevron Corporation.

“Thermos” is a registered trademark of the Taiyo Nippon Sanso Corporation, though now genericized.

“3-in-One” (“Three-In-One”) is a registered trademark of the WD-40 Company.

“TV Dinner” appears never to have been registered as a trademark. “The Original TV Dinner” was registered by Vlastic International Brands in 2000 for prepackaged frozen meals, perhaps in an attempt to recapture a trademark gone generic. The registration was canceled again in 2011.

“Under the Yellow Sign” is a registered trademark of Waffle House, Inc.

“V8” is a registered trademark of Standard Brands, Inc., now owned by CSC Brands LP. Registration covers only food products. “V8” is also a registered trademark of the Ford Motor Company for automotive products.

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“Valium” is a registered trademark of F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd. (“Roche”). The generic name for the drug is Diazepam.

“Waffle House” is a registered trademark of Waffle House, Inc.

The “Walking Fingers” symbol used on telephone Yellow Pages directories, through a decision of AT&T, was not registered as a trademark when first introduced. More recent efforts to register it have been blocked on the grounds that the mark has now become generic.

“WD-40” is a registered trademark of the WD-40 Company.

“Western Auto” is a registered trademark of the Western Auto Supply Company.

“Windex” is a registered trademark of S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

“Xerox” is a registered trademark of The Xerox Corporation.

“YMCA” is a registered trademark of the National Council of Young Men’s Christian Associations of the United States of America Not-For-Profit Corporation.

“Zippy-Mart” was a registered trademark of Zippy Mart, Inc. The chain seems long gone, though a few stores continue using the name. The registration has expired.