= Eddie Buczynski =

Edmund " Eddie " Buczynski (January 28 , 1947 ? March 16 , 1989) was a prominent American Wiccan and archaeologist who founded two separate traditions of Wicca : Welsh Traditionalist Witchcraft and The Minoan Brotherhood .

Born to a working @-@ class family in New York City , Buczynski initially planned to become a Roman Catholic priest , before abandoning this idea and embracing his homosexuality by moving to Greenwich Village and associating with the city 's gay scene . Befriending the Wiccan Leo Martello , he was introduced to Herman Slater , with whom he began a relationship . Together they opened an occult supply store , The Warlock Shop . Initially initiated into the New Haven coven of Gwen Thompson , a part of the New England Covens of Traditionalist Witches (NECTW) , he rose to the position of acting high priest before leaving to found his own tradition , Welsh Traditional Witchcraft , in 1972 . Although the tradition proved a success and soon spread , Buczynski himself moved on to Gardnerian Wicca , which he was initiated into in 1973 .

In 1974 he was ordained into the Church of the Eternal Source , a Kemetic Pagan group , but moved on again in 1977 , when he founded the Minoan Brotherhood as a Wiccan tradition for gay and bisexual men . Turning to academia , from 1980 to 1985 he studied for a bachelor 's degree in Classical archaeology at Hunter College , which he followed up with a master 's degree in the subject at Bryn Mawr College from 1985 to 1988 . Buczynski was diagnosed with HIV / AIDS in 1988 , and died from a related Toxoplasma gondii infection the following year , converting to Roman Catholicism briefly beforehand . In 2012 , the practicing Pagan Michael G. Lloyd published a biography of Buczynski entitled Bull of Heaven .

= = Biography = =

= = = Childhood : 1947 ? 1964 = = =

Eddie Buczynski was born on January 28 , 1947 in Brooklyn , New York City to working class ? lower middle class parents . His father Edmund , after whom he was named , was the youngest son of Polish parents and had been raised in a Brooklyn tenement with his four brothers and two sisters . Enlisting in the Naval Armed Guard in 1943 , he fought in the Second World War aboard two Liberty ships , the SS John Howard and the SS José Marti . Edmund Junior 's mother , Marie Mauro , was the granddaughter of southern Italian migrants , and had grown up in a Brooklyn apartment . She first began communicating with her future husband in 1944 as pen pals , before meeting him when he returned home on leave . They proceeded to marry against their parents ' wishes on April 27 , 1946 , following the culmination of the war . Settling down in their hometown , their first child was born nine months later . Following the outbreak of the Korean War , in which the U.S. sent troops to combat North Korea , Edmund senior was called back to active duty with the Navy Reserves before being permanently discharged in October 1951 . Returning to New York City , he moved his wife and child from Brooklyn to the middle @-@ class neighborhood of Ozone Park , Queens .

In 1952, Buczynski began elementary education at the Old School Elementary in Queens, where he gained consistently good grades and particularly enjoyed music, reading, drawing and painting. In August 1954, his mother gave birth to his first brother, Frank, whom he would remain fond of despite the seven @-@ year age gap. Although his family were nominally Catholic, Buczynski took an early interest in the pre @-@ Christian religions of Ancient Egypt and Classical Greece, which he read about in books. He began devising and performing his own rituals to the deities of these religions, sparking his lifelong interest in Contemporary Paganism. His interest in Pagan religion only increased following his father 's sudden death from a heart attack, aged 31, in August 1958. His mother would go on to remarry, this time to a man named Edward Nascato, in 1961.

Eddie eventually decided that he wanted to become a Roman Catholic priest , largely following in the footsteps of his uncle , Father Michael . Receiving his Catholic confirmation in early 1961 , in

September of that year he began his studies at the Monsignor McClancy Memorial High School in East Elmhurst , a Catholic institution . Bullied for being effeminate and homosexual , Eddie disliked the school , and was ultimately expelled for being overly critical of their religious instruction . In September 1962 he enrolled at John Adams High School , but was again bullied ; becoming increasingly rebellious , he took up smoking cigarettes and marijuana and undertook several failed suicide attempts . Family life became increasingly strained following the birth of a half @-@ brother , Tommy , in September 1962 , and in March 1964 he dropped out of high school and decided to leave home .

= = = Herman Slater and embracing Wicca: 1964? 1972 = = =

From Ozone Park , he moved to Manhattan , where a counter @-@ cultural community had built up around the Greenwich Village and the Lower East Side that contained an array of gay people , hippies , occultists and others adopting bohemian lifestyles . Without money , he resorted to working as a rent boy , and made use of both marijuana and LSD . Although he briefly returned to Catholicism , in 1971 he read a copy of Witchcraft Today (1954), a book authored by Englishman Gerald Gardner , the founder of Gardnerian Wicca , and it reignited his interest in Pagan religion . In the autumn , he tracked down Leo Martello (1931 ? 2000), a prominent gay rights activist and Pagan Witch who practiced his own Italian @-@ focused form of the Craft known as the Strega tradition . Although he felt that Buczynski was too inexperienced in magic to begin practicing Strega Craft , Martello befriended and shared his contacts with the young man , and took him with him on a visit to Herman Slater (1935 ? 1992), a fellow New Yorker who was of Jewish heritage . Like Buczynski and Martello , Slater was gay , and a romantic relationship soon developed between Buczynski ? who was attracted to bears ? and the older man . Buczynski moved in with Slater to an apartment in the Brooklyn Heights in June 1972 .

That year , the couple decided to open up an occult store , named The Warlock Shop , at 300 Henry Street in Brooklyn Heights , New York City ; alongside this venture , they also founded a company , Earth Religion Supplies , Inc , which would later go into publishing . Officially opening on June 21 , 1972 , the back room of the shop would also be used for weekly lectures and would be rented to various occult groups who wanted to assemble there .

Still eager to be initiated into a Pagan Witchcraft , or Wiccan , tradition , Buczsynki began contacting various covens requesting initiation , including the Gardnerian Wiccan coven run in Louisville , Kentucky by Fran and Gerry Fisher and the Algard Wiccan coven that had been founded by Mary Nesnick ; the former refused due to the long @-@ distance between them and the young man , while the latter declined due to Buczynski 's homosexuality . He then approached Gwen Thompson (1928 ? 1986) , matriarch of the New England Covens of Traditionalist Witches (NECTW) , asking for initiation , although declined to inform her of his sexual orientation . Thompson took a liking to the young man , and welcomed him into her coven , where he proceeded to adopt the craft name of " Hermes " . They developed a strong friendship , much to Slater 's dismay , and Buczynski soon rose to a second degree position , adopting an adapted craft name of " Hermes Dionysos " and becoming High Priest of Thompson 's coven . Thompson ultimately became attracted to the young man , and repeatedly asked him to have sex with her , to which he refused . Their friendship broke down , and he was expelled from her North Haven coven .

= = = Welsh Traditionalist Witchcraft: 1972? 1973 = = =

Having left Thompson 's tradition, Buczynski decided to form his own form of Wicca, which he claimed had actually dated back to the Palaeolithic and transmitted to him by a figure whose anonymity he had to protect. Referring to this new tradition as Welsh Traditionalist Witchcraft or the Traditionalist Gwyddoniaid, it was heavily influenced by the Welsh mythology contained in texts like The Mabinogion and the Arthurian legends which fascinated him, despite his lack of Welsh heritage. It took as its basis the structure of the Gardnerian tradition, with its Book of Shadows being largely based upon that which he had obtained through his work with Thompson, accompanied by sections

taken from the recently published Lady Sheba 's The Book of Shadows . Officially founded in October 1972 , later that year an outer court was founded through which to teach interested persons who were not yet initiated . Notably , he welcomed LGBT people and non @-@ caucasians into his tradition at a time when they were denied entry to most other Wiccan covens . Although taking an open attitude to spiritual seekers , Buczynski prevented the occult investigator , Hans Holzer , from entering the outer coven when the latter requested admission to undertake research for his book The Witchcraft Report ; like many in the Pagan and occult community , Buczynski was wary of Holzer 's intentions and the sensationalist claims he purported in his publications .

A number of teenagers who were interested in Wicca had begun hanging around at the Warlock Shop , and they too were initiated into the Traditionalist Gwyddoniaid , after gaining parental permission . Proceeding through the outer court of Buczynski 's coven , they eventually hived off to form their own coven , the Children of Branwen , in December 1972 , with prominent members including Robert Carey , Denny Sargent , and Karen and Eddie Chiecho . Buczynski initially attended some of the group 's meetings , in order to instruct these students in the Craft , but soon found his time preoccupied with his own primary coven , leaving the coven under the control of high priestess Kay Smith . She would subsequently go on to found a Welsh Traditionalist coven for adults , leaving the position of high priestess to Melda Tamarack .

Through their work at The Warlock Shop , Buczynski and Slater came to meet and befriend Judith and Thomas Kneital (also known by their craft names of Theos and Phoenix) , who had recently taken control of the Long Island coven of Gardnerians in New York after the former high priest and high priestess , Raymond Buckland and his wife Rosemary , had decided to divorce . In early 1973 , the shop hit financial difficulty , and the Kneitals personally lent several thousand dollars to Slater and Buczynski in order to help them out , which Buczynski promptly paid back . Their business quickly recovered , and they employed a young man from New Orleans named Robert Carey to work in the shop ; he was a close personal friend of Candy Darling , and used to visit The Factory , where he was known as " Chanel 13 " . The increasing relationship between Slater and Buczynski and the Kneitals led to socialising between their two covens ; despite their differing class backgrounds (the Gardnerian Commack coven being largely middle class and the Welsh Traditionalist Brooklyn Heights coven being largely working class and counter @-@ cultural) , they got on well . In February 1973 , Buczynski requested initiation into the Gardnerican Craft from the Kneitals , but they refused , being cautious of what uses he would put the Gardnerian liturgy to .

Still friends with Martello , Buczynski initiated him up till the third degree of the Welsh Traditionalist tradition , in return receiving third degree initiation into the Strega tradition . At the same time , he was facing problems within his own tradition as one couple running their own Welsh outer coven , Claudia and Gerard Nero , had decided to abandon Buczynski 's tradition and receive initiation into Gardnerianism from the Kneitals ; they had ultimately decided to do so after becoming increasingly sceptical of his historical claims to Palaeolithic roots . They took their initiates , including Margot Adler , with them , much to Buczynski and Slater 's annoyance , leading to a breakdown of the friendship that they had had with the Kneitals . His tradition nevertheless continued to grow and spread , and in January 1973 , the tradition joined the Council of Earth Religions (COER) , a pan @-@ Pagan umbrella organisation founded the previous year to work for the common defence of the movement . His primary inner coven grew to a size that it had to divide into two at Midsummer 1973 . His high priestess , Kay Smith , decided to take lead of one of them , while Eddie remained in the other , being joined by a new ritual consort named Judith . By August , there were two outer court covens of the Welsh tradition in New York City , and one each in Philadelphia and in Hopewell , Virginia .

= = = Gardnerian Wicca : 1973 ? 1974 = = =

After the Kneitals had rejected his request for initiation into Gardnerian Wicca, Buczynski met with another Gardnerian high priestess, Patricia Siero, who instead agreed to initiate both him and Slater. Siero herself had been initiated by Fran Fisher, high priestess of a coven located in Louisville, Kentucky, in June 1973, who in turn had claimed initiation from Rosemary Buckland.

The weekend after returning from Kentucky , Siero initiated Buczynski and Slater through all three degrees of the Gardnerian tradition , entitling them to operate as high priests of their own covens . Buczynski decided to do so , founding his own Gardnerian coven with an older German woman named Renate Springer as high priestess that operated in the Brooklyn Heights area . Nevertheless , the Kneitals refused to accept Buczynski 's Gardnerian credentials , asserting that Rosemary Buckland had never actually initiated Fran Fischer up to the third degree . As a result of the Kneitals 'claims , the Gardnerian community in the Northeastern United States widely refused to accept the Brooklyn Heights coven as legitimate , and Siero decided to take up the Kneitals 'offer for re @-@ initiation ; as a result , she disowned the initiations of Buczynski and Slater which she had carried out . Springer was uneasy at the situation , and decided to depose Buczynski from his position as high priest , replacing him with one of her initiates , Gilbert Littlebear .

Despite the internal "Witch Wars " that Buczynski had become involved in , he continued to propagate information on Wicca and Paganism in the media , giving talks for a group known as the Friends of the Craft , which had been co @-@ founded by Slater , and helping to organize the "OCCULT " exhibit which was held at the Museum of American Folk Art . Activity also continued at The Warlock Shop , and in December he and Slater published the first issue of a Pagan newsletter called Earth Religion News , which would run for several years . They would subsequently publish a short book about Wicca that Buczynski had authored , entitled the Witchcraft Fact Book . Both he and Slater also befriended Raymond Buckland , the prominent English Wiccan who was credited with introducing the Gardnerian tradition to the United States ; at the time Buckland had ceased to operate in that tradition , and was in the process of developing Seax @-@ Wica , a tradition inspired by the medieval religion of Anglo @-@ Saxon paganism , which both Buczynski and Slater approved of despite opposition from the Kneitals .

His interest in Gardnerianism was however maintained , and in December 1973 he founded a second Gardnerian coven , and invited Jane Cicciotto , then working as the Warlock Shop 's book keeper , to take up the mantle as its high priestess . Meeting at Jane 's apartment in Brooklyn , which she shared with her husband Burt , Buczynski continued to maintain his own legitimacy within the tradition despite Siero 's denunciation of his original initiation . Making various alterations to the established liturgy in the Book of Shadows and increasing coven democracy , he recognized that these changes meant that the coven was more Neo @-@ Gardnerian than orthodox Gardnerian , and as such he decided to proclaim that the coven adhered to no specific tradition , instead referring to it simply as " The Wica . " Trouble hit the coven when Burt Cicciotto , a recovering heroin addict , proceeded to steal \$ 3000 for the Warlock Shop , and disappeared . Embarrassed , Jane stood down as The Wica 's high priestess , with leadership of the group falling to another married couple , Ria and David Farnham , who moved the covenstead to their home in the Bronx ; involving a lengthy commute for most of the coven members , Buczynski and Slater ceased their active involvement with the group , which had dissolved by June 1974 .

= = = Church of the Eternal Source and the Huntington Coven: 1974? 1975 = = =

In 1974, Buczynski got in contact with Harold Moss, the founder of the Church of the Eternal Source (CEW), a Kemetic Pagan group which he had created in 1970. Fascinated by the religion of Ancient Egypt which the CES wanted to revive, Buczynski joined the order, being ordained as a priest on July 19. Adopting the ritual name of " Un @-@ Nefer ", he devoted himself to the worship of the goddess Isis, organizing a temple based in New York and beginning the publication of a newsletter, which he titled Esbat. His relationship with Moss, and with the CES ' secretary Ron Myron, was however strained. Although Moss was himself a homosexual, he disagreed with Buczynski 's effeminate nature, while Myron had taken a dislike to Buczynski as soon as the latter had been ordained, in particular believing that he didn 't spend enough time responding to enquiries

Problems had also arisen in Buczynski 's relationship with Slater . Living and working together at the same premises , they had begun to argue regularly , and had both been taking part in sexual activity with other men , particularly in the gay bathhouses which could then be found in New York .

By the summer of 1974 they had broken up , and although they briefly remained roommates , Buczynski soon collected together his belongings and moved back in with his mother and step @-@ father in Ozone Park , where he converted the basement into a bedroom for himself . No longer working at The Warlock Shop , he found himself broke and isolated from the city 's occult community , ultimately ceasing active coven work by September 1974 . Eventually , he obtained a part @-@ time job at the BookMasters bookstore at 1482 Broadway in Times Square , and it was while commuting home on the subway one night that he met Bennie Geraci (1950 ?) , a native of New Orleans who had moved to the city . Buczynski and Geraci soon entered into a relationship , with the former moving into the latter 's small rented flat in Rego Park , Queens , which was shared with four other men . In January 1975 , he lost his job due to the economic recession , but was able to secure a job as an office boy at J. Aron and Company , a commodities trading corporation based in Wall Street .

Buczynski 's continuing disagreements with senior members of the CES led him to resign from the priesthood on August 1 , 1975 . The New York Temple that he had led subsequently folded . Returning his interest to Wicca , he befriended a Gardnerian high priestess named Sheila Saperton , who had been initiated into the Craft years before by Raymond Buckland . Saperton had become increasingly interested in Buckland 's newly developed tradition of Seax @-@ Wica , and founded a Seax coven from her home in Huntington Station on Long Island . Although never initiated into Seax @-@ Wica , Buczynksi associated with the group , and attended many of their rites . Eventually however , the group tired of the practices of Seax @-@ Wica , and instead transformed into a Gardnerian coven , with Buczynski becoming high priest . Claiming that a mysterious witch known only as Jana , who had been involved in the New Forest coven back in Hampshire , England , had been communicating with him and providing him with a legitimate lineage , he began making further changes to the coven structure . Both Buczynski biographer Michael Lloyd and researcher Philip Heselton have expressed doubt that Jana was ever a real figure operating in England , instead suggesting that she was perhaps an invention of Buczynski 's to legitimize his practice of Gardnerian Wica .

Buczynski welcomed a number of friends and flatmates , including Geraci , into the Huntington coven , and later stated his desire to personally initiate Geraci up to the third degree ; Saperton disagreed , citing the traditional Gardnerian prohibition on anyone initiating a member of the same sex . Buczynski thought that her attitude was homophobic , and subsequently abandoned both her and Gardnerian Wica . Meanwhile , he and Geraci moved out of their crowded apartment into a new flat in Middle Village . Despite same @-@ sex marriage not being legally recognised at the time , they undertook a private wedding ceremony to marry one another , although were non @-@ monogamous , and would go together to gay bath houses to partake in sexual activity with other patrons , resulting in Buczynski 's contraction of several sexually transmitted infections .

= = = The Minoan Brotherhood : 1975 ? 1979 = = =

Buczynski had become increasingly dissatisfied with Gardnerian Wicca and other forms of contemporary Paganism which he felt treated homosexual and bisexual individuals as inferior to their heterosexual counterparts . He was perturbed that while many covens and other groups did allow gay and bi men and women to join , they were required to work in a ritual framework that was explicitly heterosexual . He argued that this was inconsistent with the fact that a number of pre @-@ Christian societies in Europe and the Middle East had cults containing an exclusively homosexual priesthood . He was particularly interested in such cults that were found in the Minoan civilization of Bronze Age Crete , and began to voraciously read books on the subject . He would later place many of these texts on the required reading list for new initiates , including among them academic works of history and archaeology like Arthur Evans ' The Palace of Minos , Martin P. Nilsson 's A History of Greek Religion and George E. Mylonas ' Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries , books on mythology such as Robert Graves ' The White Goddess , fictional novels like Mary Renault 's The Bull from the Sea and Thomas Burnett Swann 's How Are the Mighty Fallen , and such works on occultism as Gerald Gardner 's Witchcraft Today .

Explicitly founded as a "Mystery / initiatory cult which erotically celebrates Life through male love ", Buczynski 's Minoan tradition took the rituals of Gardnerian Wicca as its basis, but adapted them, with a new liturgy being written by him and placed within a ritual text known as the Book of the Mysteries. He adopted the eight annual Gardnerian Sabbat festivals, but associated them with ancient Mediterranean religious festivals. Insisting that even though his coven would contain only men, it should still embrace gender polarity, he set up the Cretan Snake Goddess Rhea as the tradition 's primary deity. Accompanying her, the tradition was also founded to venerate her son, the Cretan Bull God, thereby being duotheistic in nature, like most other Wiccan traditions.

The Minoan Brotherhood was officially inaugurated on January 1, 1977. Naming this first group the Knossos Grove coven, it initially began at his and Geraci's shared flat, where they were joined by their friend Joseph Cupolo . Setting up a lineage recording system to take into account which new initiates were being brought into the Brotherhood, the first man to be welcomed in was Kim Schuller, who was soon followed by Bruce @-@ Michael Gelbert. Not long after, Cupolo moved to New Orleans, where he founded a second coven, known as Phaistos Grove. In 1977, Buczynski began attending the Sheridan Square Gym, and it was here that he met Gene Muto the following year. A stage director and part @-@ time bartender, Muto entered into a sexual relationship with Buczynski, which Geraci accepted as per the rules of their open relationship. However, when Buczynski announced that he had fallen in love with Muto, it marked the end of his relationship with Geraci, who decided to move back to New Orleans in February 1979. Muto proceeded to move in with Buczynski at his apartment on West 13th Street, but did not share his boyfriend 's magico @-@ religious beliefs, instead being a far left atheist. He felt that Buczynski was wasting his life on Witchcraft, and encouraged him to aim for an academic education; Buczynski proceeded to attain a graduate equivalency diploma (GED). The Knossos Grove had meanwhile begun to deteriorate, rarely meeting from late @-@ 1978 through early 1979. He did however bring in Tony Fiara in late 1979, who would go on to play a significant role in the Minoan tradition, which was then being eclipsed in size by the Radical Faerie movement. That year, Buczynski decided to stop using his flat as a covenstead, which he moved to the Earth Star Temple, the back room of The Magickal Childe, Herman Slater's new shop.

= = = Entering academia : 1980 ? 1988 = = =

In 1980, Buczynski and Muto went on a package holiday to Greece, further inspiring the former 's interests in the region 's ancient cultures. Deciding to explore this topic further, he enrolled to study for an undergraduate degree in Classics and Ancient History at Hunter College, a part of the City University of New York (CUNY) located in Manhattan 's Upper East Side, beginning there in September 1980. At the university, he became friends with one of his mentors, the classical archaeologist Clairève Grandjouan, and was saddened by her death before he had completed the course. He devoted himself to his studies, which he greatly enjoyed, and was sufficiently successful to be placed on the Thomas Hunter Honors Program . In June 1982, he returned to Greece in order to take part in his first archaeological excavations, which were run by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA). Returning to New York City, he began to take all of the modules that he could which were devoted to field archaeology, considering a potential career in the profession. In the winter break between 1982 and 1983, he once more returned to the Mediterranean, touring Greece and Italy with Muto. He would subsequently be laid off from his job, but gained work in the Hunter College Classics Office. His increased interest in academic archaeology came at the expense of his involvement in the occult, and in the Spring of 1981 he stepped down from his leadership of the Knossos Grove coven, handing control over to Tony Fiara . As his studies at Hunter College came to an end, he decided to continue his education to a postgraduate level, and successfully obtained a scholarship from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation

The university which he decided upon was Bryn Mawr College in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, a socially liberal, gay @-@ friendly institution originally founded on Quaker principles. There, he enrolled in the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology, and began work on

attaining his master 's degree . To study there , he had to move away from Muto and New York City , settling in Thornbrook Manor apartments, Montgomery Avenue, with his cats Maybelle and Grimalkin, renting a flat that was larger than that in which he and Muto lived in New York. At Bryn Mawr, he worked hard, and remained a popular student among both staff and pupils; his dissertation was devoted to the role of marine objects within Minoan cult. Where possible, Muto and he met up, going on holiday together to Egypt and Israel in the winter of 1985. In August 1986 , Muto then obtained a job in Atlanta, Georgia, and so the couple decided to cease renting the New York apartment. Deciding to found a coven of Minoan practitioners at Bryn Mawr, he put out adverts for interested persons, but received only one response, from a young man named Kevin Moscrip , whom he initiated in the spring of 1986 . However , he decided to put a stop to Moscrip 's training prematurely when he began to become increasingly concerned by the HIV / AIDS epidemic that was then sweeping through the Minoan tradition and the country 's wider gay community . In the winter of 1986, he and Muto traveled to Colombia where they visited the Cartagena, but the following March Buczynski took ill, and although some of his friends suspected that he might be exhibiting symptoms of AIDS, he refused to get tested. That summer, he and Muto went for a vacation in Cape Cod, before he submitted his dissertation in September 1987.

In November , Buczynski was taken seriously ill with pneumonia , requiring hospitalization . It was there that the doctors diagnosed him with the AIDS virus , having acquired HIV at some point during the 1970s . After returning to his flat , his mother and step @-@ father came to visit and help care for him . He spent Christmas that year on Crete with Muto , before his studies at Bryn Mawr came to an end in 1988 ; he was awarded his degree at a ceremony on 15 May , after which Muto whisked him off for a holiday in Cancún , Mexico .

= = = Final months : 1989 = = = =

Although he had wanted to study for a doctorate and proceed with a career in archaeology , Buczynski was dying . He became ill with the Toxoplasma gondii parasite , which was able to invade his body due to its extremely weakened status . He suffered partial paralysis on his right side as well as brain lesions , leaving him irritable and withdrawn , and required hospitalization . Upon release , it was decided that he would move to Atlanta to be with Muto in January 1989 . By this stage , he was unable to attend to basic tasks on his own , including eating and dressing himself , and required almost constant care , from both Muto and from carers based at St. Joseph Hospital . He began to talk with the Roman Catholic priest based at the hospital , eventually deciding to return to the faith of his birth , and undertaking his confession of reconciliation in February . In March , his condition deteriorated , and he was admitted to the hospital , falling into a coma and dying on the morning on Thursday , March 16 .

= = Personal life = =

Buczynski could be hot tempered, with Lloyd describing him as " street @-@ smart, intelligent, opinionated, flamboyant, charismatic, driven, and ... often governed by mercurial emotions. He could be fiery, and he had a vicious temper when someone angered him, which admittedly was not easy to accomplish."

= = Legacy = =

Following Buczynski 's death , Lady Rhea asserted that anyone initiated through one of his traditions could refer to themselves as an " Edwardian " Wiccan in his honor . Buczynski would come to be declared one of the Saints of Antinous by a Pagan group based in Hollywood , California , known as the Temple of Antinous .

In 2012, Michael Lloyd published a biography of Buczynski through Asphodel Press. Entitled Bull of Heaven: The Mythic Life of Eddie Buczynski and the Rise of the New York Pagan, it contained a foreword by Margot Adler. The book 's launch party was held at Sala One @-@ Nine, a tapas

restaurant at 35 West 19th Street in Manhattan , which existed on the site of Slater 's Magickal Childe store . The event was reported on by a journalist from The New York Times , Corey Kilgannon , who noted that there was a " strapping man " dressed in a headdress and loincloth working at the door , with around 80 attendees inside , most of whom were Pagans . Among them included Bennie Geraci , Carol Bulzone , Kaye Flagg and Margot Adler , a number of whom gave speeches before a memorial service to Buczynski was held , in a ritual that Kilgannon thought resembled something from Stanley Kubrick 's film Eyes Wide Shut .

Bull of Heaven was positively reviewed by Pagan studies scholar Ethan Doyle White in The Pomegranate academic journal , who asserted that the book was " eloquently and engagingly written " , and was important for documenting the life not only of Buczynski , but also of other important figures in the New York Pagan scene , like Herman Slater and Leo Martello . He praised Lloyd 's research as " thorough and far @-@ reaching " , although was critical of the poor quality of the images . Noting that the book 's scope would invite comparison with Chas S. Clifton 's Her Hidden Children and Adler 's Drawing Down the Moon , he labelled it a " must read " for those interested in the history of American Paganism and gay liberation , summing it up as " the finest independent Pagan studies scholarship to have been produced in the United States to date . " Elsewhere , he characterised the book as " first @-@ rate " .