

Wiz	ard			S	pell l	Leve	l			Wizar	d			Spe	ll Le	vel			
Leve	el 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Leve	l 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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2	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	12	4	4	4	4	1	_	_	_	_
3	2	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	13	5	5	5	4	4	2	_	_	_
4	3	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	14	5	5	5	4	4	2	1	_	_
5	4	2	1	—	_	—	—	_	_	15	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	_	_
6	4	2	2	_	—	_	_	_	_	16	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	1	_
7	4	3	2	1	_	_	_	_	_	17	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	_
8	4	3	3	2	_	—	_	_	_	18	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	1
9	4	3	3	2	1	—	_	—	_	19	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	1
10	4	4	3	2	2	—	_	—	_	20	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	2

Spell Books

The standard amount of time required to prepare a spell book is 1 to 2 days of work per level of the spell being entered.

A Standard spell book costs 50 gp per page, while a Traveling spell book costs 100 gp per page.

A Standard spell book can contain no more than 100 pages, a Traveling spell book can contain no more than 50 pages, and ordinary, nonmagical scrolls can contain no more than 25 pages. All of these include any pages with protective wards on them.

Each spell that is copied into a spell book or scroll requires one page per level of the spell, plus an additional 0 to 5 (1d6 - 1) pages.

Minimum/Maximum Spells per Book

Level	Standard	Scroll	Travelling
1st	16-100	4-25	8-50
2nd	14-50	3-12	7-25
3rd	12-33	3-8	6-16
4th	11-25	2-6	5-12
5th	10-20	2-5	5-10
6th	9-16	2-4	4-8
7th	8-14	2-3	4-7
8th	7-12	1-3	3-6
9th	7-11	1-2	3-5

Wizards' Schools



Abjuration



Enchantment/Charm



Alteration



Illusion/Phantasm



Conjuration/Summoning (



Invocation/Evocation



Lesser/Greater Divination



Earth Element



Necromancy



Air Element



Wild Magic



Fire Element

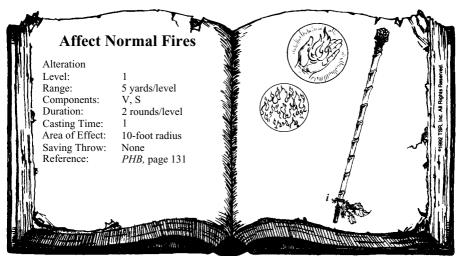


Water Element

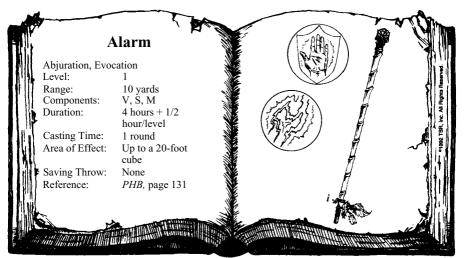
Wizards' Spells, Level I

1 Affect Normal Fires	18 Erase
2 Alarm	19 Feather Fall
3 Armor	20 Find Familiar
4 Audible Glamor	21 Fireburst
5 Burning Hands	22 Fist of Stone
6 Cantrip	23 Friends
7 Change Self	24 Gaze Reflection
8 Charm Person	25 Grease
9 Chill Touch	26 Hold Portal
10 Color Spray	27 Hornung's Guess
11 Comprehend Languages	28 Hypnotism
12 Confuse Languages	29 Identify
13 Conjure Spell Component	30 Jump
14 Dancing Lights	31 Lasting Breath
15 Detect Magic	32 Light
16 Detect Undead	33 Magic Missile
17 Enlarge	34 Mending

35 Message 36 Metamorphose Liquids 37 Mount	51 Spook 52 Taunt
38 Murdock's Feathery Flyer 39 Nahal's Reckless Dweomer	53 Tensor's Floating Disc 54 Unseen Servant 55 Ventriloquism
40 Nystul's Magical Aura 41 Patternweave	56 Wall of Fog 57 Wizard Mark
42 Phantasmal Force 43 Protection from Evil	
44 Protection from Good 45 Read Magic	
46 Reduce 47 Shield 48 Shocking Grasp	
49 Sleep 50 Spider Climb	



This spell enables the wizard to cause nonmagical fires-from as small as a torch or lantern to as large as the area of effectto reduce in size and brightness to become mere coals, or increase in light to become as bright as full daylight and increase illumination to double the normal radius. Note that this does not affect either fuel consumption or damage caused by the fire. The caster can affect any or all fires in the spell's area. He can alter their intensities with a single gesture as long as the spell is in effect. The spell lasts until the caster cancels it, all fuel is burned, or the duration expires. The caster can also extinguish all flames in the area, which expends the spell immediately. The spell does not affect fire elementals or similar creatures



When an alarm spell is cast, the wizard causes a selected area to react to the pres-

ence of any creature larger than a normal rat-anything larger than about one-half cubic foot in volume or more than about three pounds in weight. The area of effect can be a portal, a section of floor, stairs, etc. As soon as any creature enters the warded area, touches it, or otherwise contacts it without speaking a password established by the caster, the alarm spell lets out a loud

ringing that can be heard clearly within a

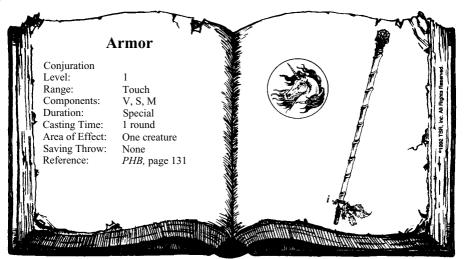
60-foot radius. (Reduce the radius by 10 feet for each interposing door and by 20 feet for each substantial interposing wall.) The sound lasts for one round and then ceases Ethereal or astrally projected creatures do

miss the alarm with a single word. The material components of this spell are a tiny bell and a piece of very fine silver wire

not trigger an alarm, but flying or levitating

creatures, invisible creatures, or incorporeal

or gaseous creatures do. The caster can dis-



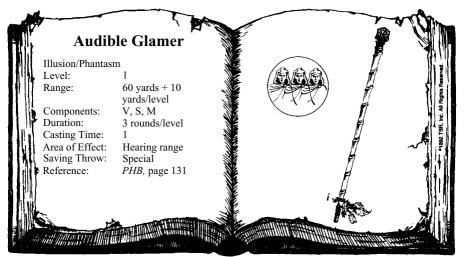
By means of this spell, the wizard creates a magical field of force that serves as if it were scale mail armor (AC 6). The spell has no effect on a person already armored, or a creature with Armor Class 6 or better. It is not cumulative with the shield spell, but it is cumulative with Dexterity and, in the case of warrior/wizards, with the shield bonus. The armor spell does not hinder movement, adds no weight or encumbrance, and does not prevent spell casting. It lasts until suc-

caster. (It is important to note that the ar-

cessfully dispelled or until the wearer sustains cumulative damage totaling greater than 8 points plus 1 point per level of the

mor does *not* absorb this damage. The armor merely grants an AC of 6; the wearer stills suffers full damage from any successful attacks.) Thus, the wearer might take 8 points from an attack, then several minutes later sustain an additional 1 point of damage. Unless the spell were cast by a wizard of 2nd level or higher, it would be dispelled at this time. Until it is dispelled, the armor spell grants the wearer full benefits of the armor class gained.

The material component is a piece of finely cured leather that has been blessed by a priest.

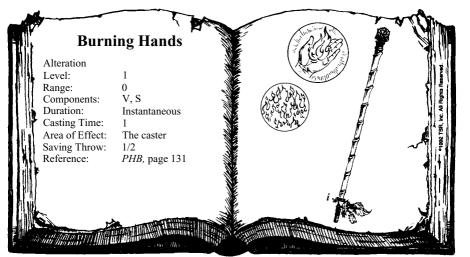


When the audible glamer spell is cast, the wizard causes a volume of sound to arise, at whatever distance he desires (within range). and seem to recede, approach, or remain at a fixed place as desired. The volume of sound created, however, is directly related to the level of the spellcaster. The volume is based upon the lowest level at which the spell can be cast, 1st level. The noise of the audible glamer at this level is that of four men, maximum. Each additional experience level of the wizard adds a like volume, so that at 2nd level the wizard can have the spell cause sound equal to that of eight men. Thus, talking, singing, shouting, walking, marching, or running sounds can be created. The auditory illusion created by an audible glamer spell can be virtually any

type of sound, but the relative volume must be commensurate with the level of the wizard casting the spell. A horde of rats running and squeaking is about the same volume as eight men running and shouting. A roaring lion is equal to the noise volume of 16 men, while a roaring dragon is equal to the noise volume of no fewer than 24 men.

A character stating that he does not believe the sound receives a saving throw, and if it succeeds, the character then hears a faint and obviously false sound, emanating from the caster's direction. Note that this spell can enhance the effectiveness of the phantasmal force spell.

The material component of the spell is a bit of wool or a small lump of wax.

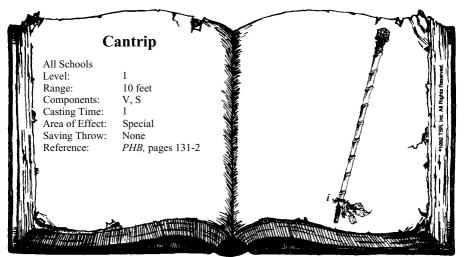


When the wizard casts this spell, a jet of searing flame shoots from his fingertips. His

hands must be held so as to send forth a fanlike sheet of flames: the wizard's thumbs must touch each other and fingers must be spread. The burning hands send out flame jets five feet in length, in a horizontal arc of about 120 degrees in front of the wizard. Any creature in the area of flames suffers 1d3 points of damage, plus 2 points for each level of experience of the spellcaster, to a

maximum of 1d3 + 20 points of fire damage. Those successfully saving vs. spell receive half damage. Flammable materials touched by the fire burn (e.g., cloth, paper, parchment, thin wood, etc.). Such materials can be extinguished in the next round if no

other action is taken.



Cantrips are minor spells studied by wizards during their apprenticeship, regardless of school. The cantrip spell is a practice method for the apprentice, teaching him how to tap minute amounts of magical energy. Once cast, the *cantrip* spell enables the caster to create minor magical effects for the duration of the spell. So minor are these effects that they have severe limitations. They are completely unable to cause a loss of hit points, they cannot disrupt the concentra-

tion of spellcasters, and they can only create small, obviously magical materials. Fur-

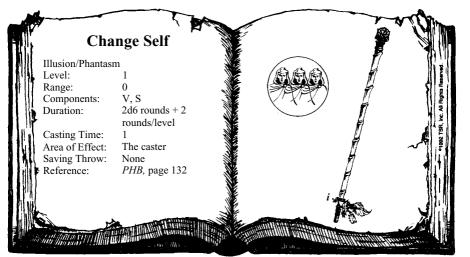
thermore, materials created by a cantrip are

extremely fragile and cannot be used as

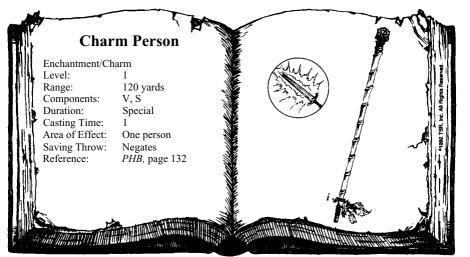
tools of any sort. Lastly, a cantrip lacks the

power to duplicate any other spell effects. Whatever manifestation the cantrip takes, it remains in effect only as long as the wizard concentrates. Wizards typically use cantrips to impress common folk, amuse children, and to brighten dreary lives. Common tricks with cantrips include tinkling of ethereal music, brightening faded flowers, glowing balls that float over the caster's hand, puffs of wind to flicker candles, spicing up aromas and flavors of bland food, and little whirlwinds to sweep dust under rugs. Combined with the *unseen servant* spell, these are tools to make housekeeping and entertaining more

simple for the wizard.



This spell enables the wizard to alter the appearance of his form-including clothing and equipment—to appear one foot shorter or taller; thin, fat, or in between; human, humanoid, or any other generally manshaped bipedal creature. The caster cannot duplicate a specific individual. The spell does not provide the abilities or mannerisms of the chosen form. The duration of the spell is 2d6 rounds plus 2 additional rounds per level of experience of the spellcaster. The DM may allow a saving throw for disbelief under certain circumstances; for example, the caster acts in a manner obviously inconsistent with his chosen role. The spell does not alter the perceived tactile (i.e., touch) properties of the caster or his equipment, and the ruse can be discovered in this way.



This spell affects any single person it is cast upon. The person receives a saving throw vs. spell to avoid the effect, with adjustment due to Wisdom. If the person receives damage from the caster's group in the

additional +1 per point of damage received is added to the victim's saving throw.

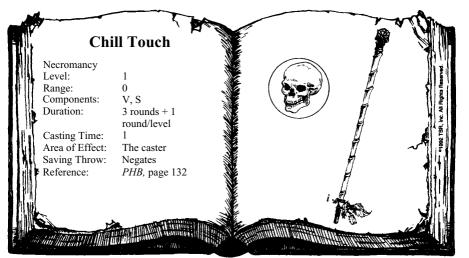
If the spell recipient fails his saving throw, he regards the caster as a trusted friend. The spell does not enable the caster to control the charmed creature as if it were an automaton.

same round that the *charm* spell is cast, an

The duration of the spell is a function of the charmed person's Intelligence, shown on the table. If the caster harms, or attempts to harm the charmed person by some overt action, or if a *dispel magic* spell is successfully cast upon the person, the *charm* spell is broken.

Note that the subject has full memory of the events that took place while he was charmed.

Intelligence	Period
Score	Between Checks
3 or less	3 months
4 to 6	2 months
7 to 9	1 month
10 to 12	3 weeks
13 to 14	2 weeks
15 to 16	1 week
17	3 days
18	2 days
19 or more	1 day



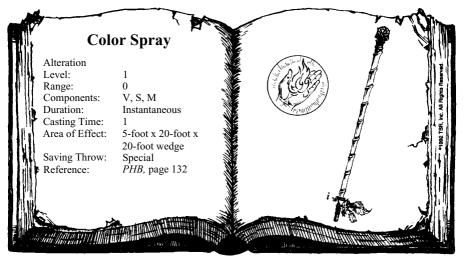
When the caster completes this spell, a blue glow encompasses his hand. This energy attacks the lifeforce of any living creature upon which the wizard makes a successful melee attack. The creature touched must roll a successful saving throw vs.

spell or take 1d4 points of damage and lose 1 point of Strength. If the save is successful, the creature remains unharmed. Creatures not rated for Strength suffer a -1 penalty to their attack rolls for every other successful touch. Lost Strength returns at the rate of 1

point per hour. Damage must be cured magically or healed naturally.

This spell has a special effect on undead creatures. Undead touched by the caster suffer no damage or Strength loss, but must successfully save vs. spell or flee for 1d4

rounds plus 1 round per level of the caster.



Upon casting this spell, the wizard causes a vivid, fan-shaped spray of clashing colors to spring forth from his hand. From one to six creatures (1d6) within the area will be affected in order of increasing distance from the wizard. All creatures above the level of

Creatures not allowed or failing saving throws, and whose Hit Dice or levels are

are not affected by the spell.

the spellcaster and all those of 6th level or 6

Hit Dice or more are entitled to a saving

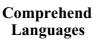
throw vs. spell. Blind or unseeing creatures

less than or equal to the spellcaster's level, are struck unconscious for 2d4 rounds; those with Hit Dice or levels 1 or 2 greater than the wizard's level are blinded for 1d4 rounds; and those with Hit Dice or levels 3 or more greater than the spellcaster are

stunned (reeling and unable to think or act

The material components of this spell are a pinch each of powder or sand that is colored red, yellow and blue.

coherently) for one round.



Alteration

Level:

Range: Touch Components: V, S, M

Duration: 5 rounds/level

Casting Time: 1 round

Area of Effect: One speaking creature or written

object

Saving Throw: None

Reference: *PHB*, page 133

Try miles

When this spell is cast, the wizard is able understand the spoken words of a creature or read an otherwise incomprehensible written message (such as writing in another language). In either case, the wizard must touch the creature or the writing. Note that the ability to read does not necessarily impart understanding of the material, nor does

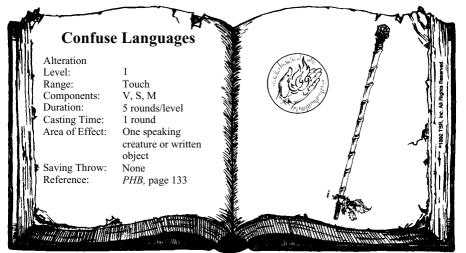
the spell enable the caster to speak or write

an unknown language. Written material can

be read at a rate of one page or equivalent per round. Magical writing cannot be read, other than to know it is magical, but the spell is often useful when deciphering treasure maps. This spell can be foiled by certain warding magic (e.g., the 3rd-level secret page and illusionary script spells) and does not reveal messages concealed in

does not reveal messages concealed in otherwise normal text.

The material components of this spell are a pinch of soot and a few grains of salt. The reverse, confuse languages, cancels a comprehend languages spell or renders a writing or a creature's speech incomprehensible.



This spell is the reverse of the *compre-hend languages* spell, and will cancel that spell when cast. Otherwise, it renders writing or a creature's speech incomprehensible for five rounds per level of the caster. The

wizard must touch the creature or the writing in order to cast this spell.

The material components of this spell are a pinch of soot and a few grains of salt. The reverse, *confuse languages*, cancels a *comprehend languages* spell or renders a writing or a creature's speech incomprehensible.



Conjuration/Summoning

Level: 1 mile/level Range:

Components: V, S

Duration: 1 round

Casting Time: Area of Effect: Three

components/level

Saving Throw: Reference:

None TOM, page 17



When this spell is cast, the wizard teleports desired items directly to his hand. The objects must be naturally occurring components for spells the wizard knows, and they must be within spell range. The components

must be items commonly found in the area.

If the components lie underground or underwater at a depth greater than 10 feet, they cannot be conjured.

The spell will not cause the appearance of components whose value exceeds 1 gp. Components cannot be manmade or altered from their natural state (coins, jewelry, cut or crushed gems, mirrors, etc.), nor can they be taken from someone else's possession.

A single conjure spell component spell

will summon three components per level of the caster. They may be three different components or multiples of a single component.

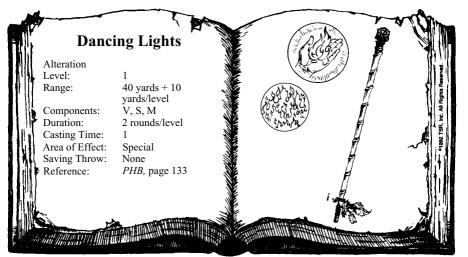
Attempts to conjure an animal's body parts (such as bat fur) produce unpredictable results. Roll on the table below.

D4 Roll Result

- Desired component appears.
 - 2 Component does not appear.
- 3 Creature teleported to the caster.

4 Caster teleported to the creature.

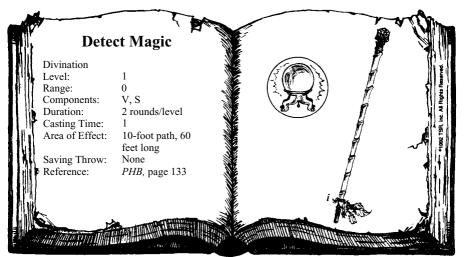
Only animals with Intelligence scores of 1-4 can be affected by this spell. Humanoids and fantastic animals cannot be affected.



When a dancing lights spell is cast, the wizard creates, at his option, from one to four lights that resemble either torches and lanterns (and cast that amount of light), glowing spheres of light (such as evidenced by will o' wisps), or one faintly glowing,

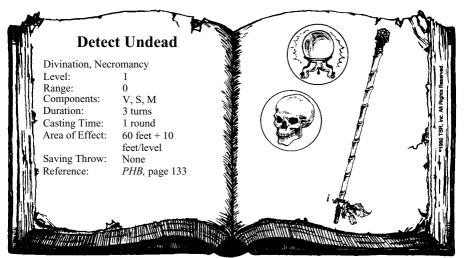
vaguely manlike shape, somewhat similar to that of a creature from the elemental plane of Fire. The dancing lights move as the spellcaster desires, forward or back, straight or turning corners, without concentration upon such movement by the wizard. The spell cannot be used to cause blindness (see the 1st-level light spell), and will wink out if the range or duration is exceeded. The material component of this spell is ei-

ther a bit of phosphorus or wychwood, or a glowworm.



When the *detect* magic spell is cast, the wizard detects magical radiations in a path 10 feet wide and up to 60 feet long, in the direction he is facing. The intensity of the magic can be determined (dim, faint, moderate, strong, overwhelming), and the wizard has a 10% chance per level to recognize if a certain type of magic (alteration, conjuration, etc.) is present. The caster can turn, scanning a 60-degree arc per round. A stone wall of one-foot or more thickness, solid metal of but one-inch thickness, or a yard or more of solid wood blocks the spell. Magical areas, multiple types of magic, or strong local magical emanations may confuse or conceal weaker radiations. Note that this spell does not reveal the presence of good or evil, or reveal alignment. Other-planar

creatures are not necessarily magical.

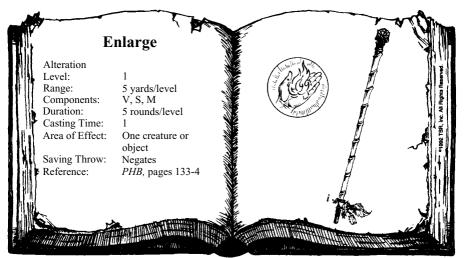


This spell enables the caster to detect all undead creatures out to the range of the spell. The area of effect extends in a path 10 feet wide and 60 feet long (plus 10 feet longer per level of the wizard), in the direction the caster is facing. Scanning a direction requires one round, and the caster must be

motionless. While the spell indicates direction, it does not give specific location or distance. It detects undead through walls and

obstacles but is blocked by one foot of solid stone, one yard of wood or loose earth, or a thin coating of metal. The spell does not indicate the type of undead detected, only that undead are present.

The component for this spell is a bit of earth from a grave.



This spell causes instant growth of a creature or object, increasing both size and weight. It can be cast only upon a single creature (or a symbiotic or community entity) or upon a single object that does not exceed 10 cubic feet in volume per caster level.

The object or creature must be seen to be af-

fected. It grows by up to 10% per level of

experience of the wizard, increasing height,

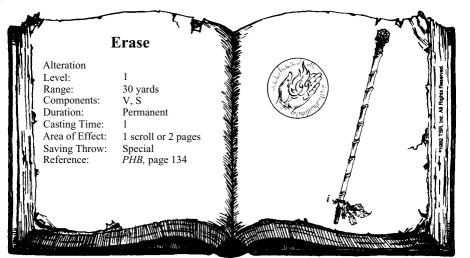
width, and weight.

All equipment worn or carried by a creature is enlarged by the spell. Unwilling victims are entitled to a saving throw vs. spell. A successful saving throw means the spell fails. If insufficient room is available for the desired growth, the creature or object will attain the maximum possible size, bursting

weak enclosures in the process, but it is constrained without harm by stronger materials.

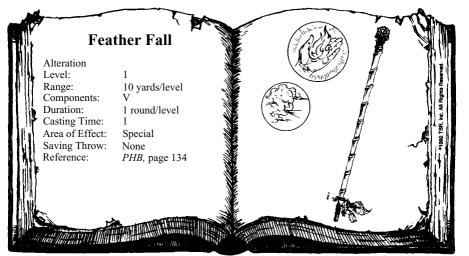
Magical properties are not increased by this spell. Weight, mass, and strength are affected, though. Thus, a table blocking a door would be heavier and more effective, a hurled stone would have more mass (and cause more damage), chains would be more massive, doors thicker, a thin line turned to a sizable, longer rope, and so on. A creature's hit points, Armor Class, and attack rolls do not change, but damage rolls increase proportionately with size. Bonuses due to Strength, class, and magic are not altered

The material component of this spell is a pinch of powdered iron.



The *erase* spell removes writings of either magical or mundane nature from a scroll or one or two pages of paper, parchment, or similar surfaces. It removes explosive runes, glyphs of warding, sepia snake sigils, and wizard marks, but it does not remove illusory script or symbols. Nonmagical writings are automatically erased if the cast-

er is touching them, otherwise the chance for success is 90%. Magical writings must be touched and are only 30% likely to be erased, plus 5% per caster level, to a maximum of 90% (e.g., 35% for a 1st-level caster, 40% for a 2nd-level caster, etc.).

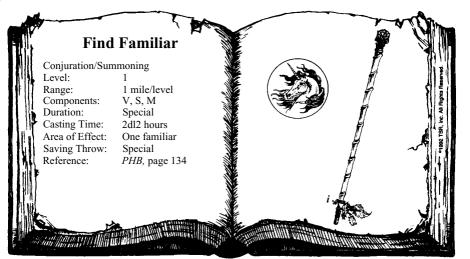


When this spell is cast, the creature(s) or object(s) affected immediately assumes the mass of a piece of down. Rate of falling is instantly changed to a mere two feet per second (120 feet per round), and no damage is

incurred upon landing when the spell is in effect. However, when the spell duration ceases, normal rate of fall occurs. The spell can be cast upon the wizard or some other creature or object up to the maximum range and lasts for one round for each level of the wizard. The feather fall affects one or more objects or creatures in a 10-foot cube, as

long as the maximum weight of the creatures or objects does not exceed a combined total of 200 pounds, plus 200 pounds per level of the spellcaster.

For example, a 2nd-level wizard has a range of 20 yards, a duration of 2 rounds, a weight maximum of 600 pounds when casting the spell. The spell works only upon free-falling, flying, or propelled objects (such as missiles). It will not affect a sword blow or a charging creature. Note that the spell can be effectively combined with gust of wind and similar spells.



A wizard can only have one familiar, and has no control over what sort of creature will answer the summoning, or if any at all will come.

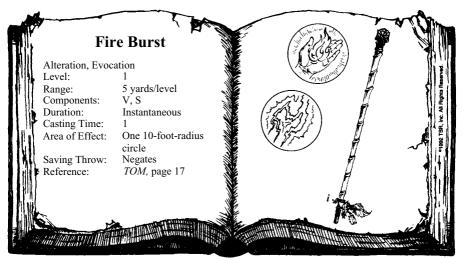
The power of the conjuration is such that it can be attempted but once per year. At such time as the wizard decides to find a familiar, he must load a brass brazier with charcoal. When this is burning well, add 1,000 gp worth of incense and herbs. The spell incantation is then begun and must be continued until the familiar comes or the casting time is finished. The DM secretly determines all results. Note that this spell only summons a familiar: most familiars are not inherently magical, nor does a dispel magic spell send them away.

There are many effects that a familiar has

on the summoning wizard. To fully learn about all of these, it is necessary to consult the spell reference in the appropriate game book.

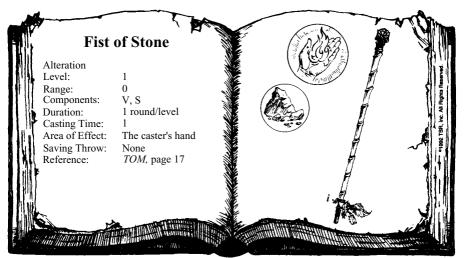
D20 Roll **Sensory Powers** 1-5: Cat, black vision & hearing vision 6-7: Crow 8-9: Hawk vision 10-11: Owl vision & hearing 12-13: Toad vision 14-15: Weasel hearing & smell 16-20: No familiar available within spell range

The DM can substitute other small animals suitable to the area.



fire (such as a campfire, lantern, or candle), it causes the fire to flash and shoot arrows of flame. All creatures within 10 feet of the fire source suffer 1 point of damage per level of the caster (maximum of 10 points). Victims who roll a saving throw successfully suffer no damage.

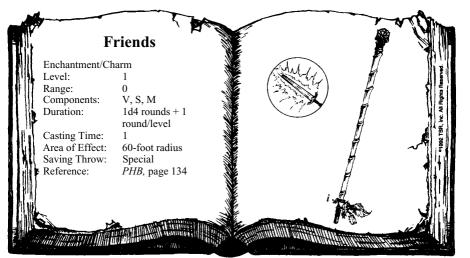
When this spell is cast upon a nonmagical



Upon completion of this spell, one of the caster's hands (his choice) turns to stone. It is flexible and can be used to punch, smash, or crush objects and opponents as if the wiz-

ard had Strength of 18/00. Combat bonuses for Strength do not apply if the caster uses any weapon other than his fist.

While the spell is in effect, the wizard cannot cast spells requiring somatic components.



A *friends* spell causes the wizard to temporarily gain 2d4 points of Charisma. Intelligent creatures within the area of effect at the time the spell is cast must make immediate reaction checks based on the character's new Charisma. Those with favorable reactions tend to be very impressed with the spellcaster and make an effort to be his friends and help him, as appropriate to the

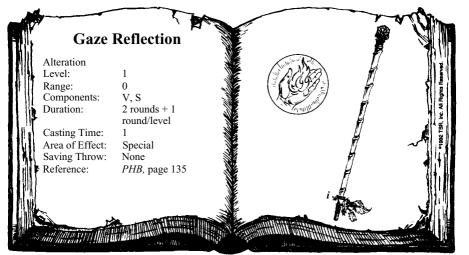
situation: officious bureaucrats might de-

cide to become helpful; surly gate guards

might wax informative; attacking orcs might spare the caster's life, taking him captive instead. When the spell wears off, the creatures realize that they have been influenced, and their reactions are determined by the DM.

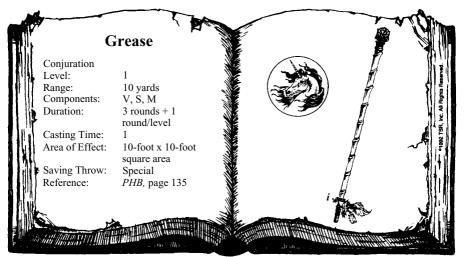
The components for this spell are chalk (or white flour), lampblack (or soot), and vermillion applied to the face before casting

the spell.



The gaze reflection spell creates a shimmering mirror-like area of air before the wizard that moves with him. Any gaze attack, such as that of a basilisk, the eves of charming, a vampire's gaze, the 6th-level eyebite spell, and so on, will be reflected back upon the gazer when the gazer tries to make eye contact with the spellcaster (the spellcaster suffers no effects from the gaze

attack). Such creatures receive a saving throw vs. their own gaze effect. The spell does not affect vision or lighting and is not effective against creatures whose effect comes from being gazed upon (such as a medusa). Only active gaze attacks are blocked by this spell.



A grease spell covers a material surface with a slippery layer of a fatty, greasy nature. Any creature entering the area or caught in it when the spell is cast must successfully save vs. spell or slip, skid, and fall. Those who successfully save can reach the nearest non-greased surface by the end of the round. Those who remain in the area are allowed a saving throw each round until

they escape the area. The DM should adjust

saving throws by circumstance; for exam-

ple, a creature charging down an incline

that is suddenly greased has little chance to

avoid the effect, but its ability to exit the af-

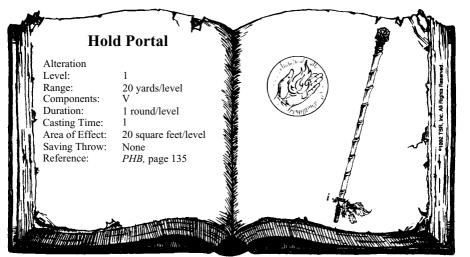
fected area is almost assured! The spell can

also be used to create a greasy coating on an

item—a rope, ladder rungs, weapon handle, etc. Material objects not in use are always affected by this spell, while creatures wielding or employing items receive a saving throw vs. spell to avoid the effect. If the initial saving throw is failed, the creature immediately drops the item. A saving throw must be made each round a creature at-

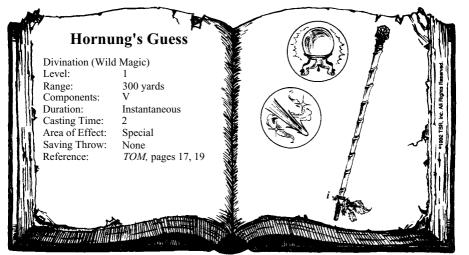
tempts to use a *greased* item or pick up a dropped item. Dropped items usually require at least a round to recover. The caster can end the effect with a single utterance; otherwise it lasts for three rounds plus one round per level.

The material component of the spell is a bit of pork rind or butter.



valve of wood, metal, or stone. The magical closure holds the portal fast, just as if it were securely closed and locked. Any extraplanar creature (diinn, elemental, etc.) with four or more Hit Dice can shatter the spell and burst open the portal. A wizard of four or more experience levels higher than the spellcaster can open the held portal at will. A knock spell or successful dispel magic spell can negate the hold portal. Held portals can be broken or physically battered down

This spell magically bars a door, gate, or



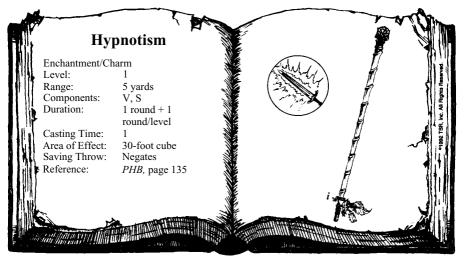
Hornung, one of the leading wizards in the field of wild magic (before his untimely disappearance while experimenting with wildwind), developed this spell to improve the accuracy of his predictions. The spell provides a wizard with an instant and high-

provides a wizard with an instant and highly accurate estimate of the number of persons or objects in a group. The spell's area of effect is one group of a general class of objects. All objects of the group must be within spell range and the group as a whole must be visible to the caster. The wizard need not see every individual in the group, merely the general limits of the group's size and area. For example, a wizard on a hill could look down on a forest and estimate the number of trees in all or part of

it. He could not get an estimate of the number of goblins within the forest, however, since the group as a whole (the goblins) is concealed from sight. The estimate generated is accurate to the largest factor of ten (rounded up). For example, if Hornung's Guess were cast on a group of 439 horsemen, the estimate would be 400. If there were 2,670 horsemen, the spell would estimate 3000. If there were 37 horsemen, the answer would be 40. Clearly, using the spell on small groups (especially those with fewer than 10) is pointless. Hornung's guess can be used to quickly

estimate the size of treasure hoards, bandit

raiders, and army units. It is particularly popular with moneylenders and generals.



droning incantation, cause 1d6 creatures within the area to become susceptible to a suggestion—a brief and reasonablesounding request (see the 3rd-level wizard suggestion spell). The request must be given after the hypnotism spell is cast. Until that

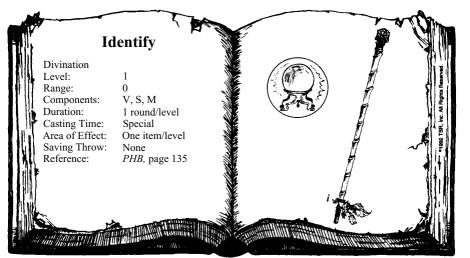
caster must speak a language the creature

The gestures of the wizard, along with his

throws are not under hypnotic influence. Those who are exceptionally wary or hostile save with +1 to +3 bonuses. If the spell is cast at an individual creature that meets the caster's gaze, the saving throw is made with a penalty of -2. A creature that fails time, the success of the spell is unknown. Note that the subsequent suggestion is not a its saving throw does not remember that the spell, but simply a vocalized urging (the caster enspelled it.

understands for the spell to work). Crea-

tures that successfully roll their saving



Magical items touched by the wizard can be identified. The eight hours immediately preceding must be spent purifying the items. If this period is interrupted, it must be begun again. Each item must be handled in turn by the caster.

The chance of receiving one piece of information is 10% per level, maximum 90%, rolled by the DM. A roll of 96-00 indicates a false reading. Only one function of a multi-function item is discovered per handling. If any reading attempt fails, the caster cannot learn any more about that item until he ad-

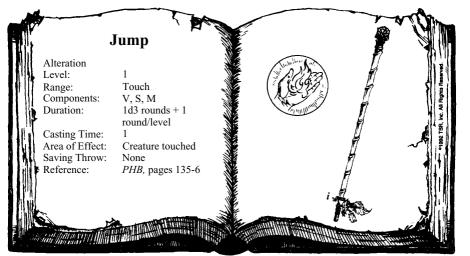
The item never reveals its exact attack or damage bonuses. Only a general indication of the number of remaining charges is learned: powerful (80%-100%), strong

vances a level

(60%-80%), moderate (40%-60%), weak (5%-40%), faint (5 or less). The faint result takes precedence.

After casting the spell, the wizard loses 8 points of Constitution. He must rest for one hour to recover one point of Constitution. If the 8-point loss drops the spellcaster below a Constitution of 1, he falls unconscious. Consciousness is not regained until full Constitution is restored 24 hours later.

The material components of this spell are a 100 gp pearl and an owl feather steeped in wine, drunk prior to casting. If a *luckstone* is powdered and added to the infusion, exact bonuses or charges can be determined, and the functions of a multi-function item to be learned from a single reading.



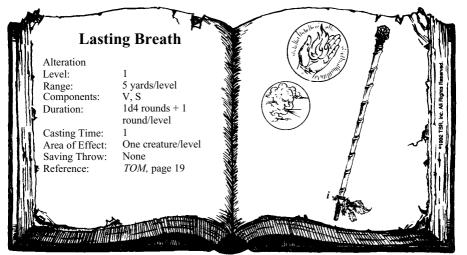
The individual touched when this spell is cast is empowered to leap once per round for the duration of the spell. Leaps can be up to 30 feet forward or straight upward or 10

feet backward. Horizontal leaps forward or backward have only a slight arc—about

two feet per 10 feet of distance traveled. The *jump* spell does not insure safety in landing or grasping at the end of the leap.

The material component of this spell is a grasshapper of hind leap to be broken by the

The material component of this spell is a grasshopper's hind leg, to be broken by the caster when the spell is cast.



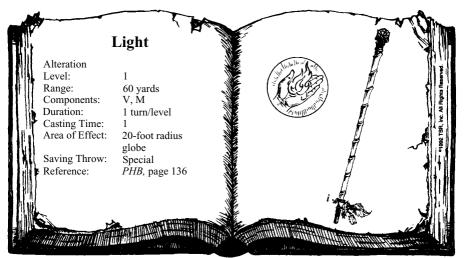
character can hold his breath. As described in the *Player's Handbook*, a character can hold his breath for a number of rounds equal to one-third of his Constitution score.

This spell increases the amount of time a

The effect of this spell is added to that figure.

The duration of the spell is always un-

known to the recipient; the DM secretly rolls 1d4 to determine the exact duration. At the end of this time, the character must succeed a Constitution check or be forced to take a breath as per the rules.



This spell creates a luminous glow, equal to torchlight, within a fixed radius of the spell's center. Objects in darkness beyond

this sphere can be seen, at best, as vague and shadowy shapes. The spell is centered on a point selected by the caster, and he must have a line of sight and unobstructed path for the spell when it is cast. Light can spring from air, rock, metal, wood, or almost any similar substance.

The effect is immobile unless it is specifically centered on a movable object or mo-

bile creature. If this spell is cast upon a

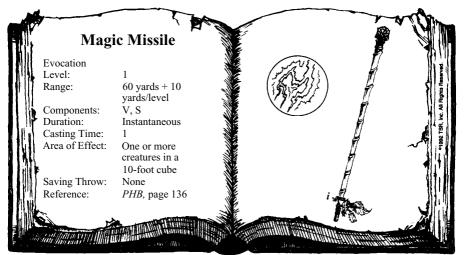
creature, the applicable magic resistance

and saving throw rolls must be made. Successful resistance negates the spell, while a spell is centered immediately behind the creature, rather than upon the creature itself. Light taken into an area of magical darkness will not function, but if cast directly against magical darkness, negates it (but only for the *light* spell's duration if the darkness effect is continual).

Light centered on the visual organs of a creature blinds it, reducing its attack rolls and saving throws by 4 and worsening its Armor Class by 4. The caster can end the spell at any time by uttering a single word.

successful saving throw indicates that the

The material component is a firefly or piece of phosphorescent moss.



Use of the *magic missile* spell creates up to five missiles of magical energy that dart forth from the wizard's fingertip and unerringly strike their target. This includes enemy creatures in a melee. The target creature must be seen or otherwise detected to be hit, however, so near-total concealment, such as that offered by arrow slits, can render the

spell ineffective. Likewise, the caster must

be able to identify the target. He cannot di-

rect a magic missile to "strike the com-

mander of the legion," unless he can single

out the commander from the rest of the sol-

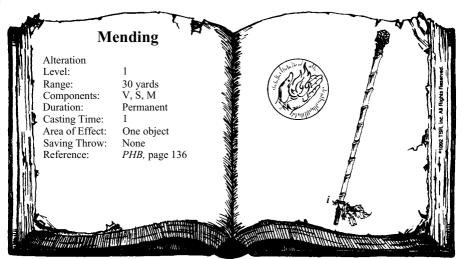
diers. Specific parts of a creature cannot be

tempt to do so wastes the missiles used to no effect. Against creatures, each missile does to d4 + 1 points of damage.

singled out. Inanimate objects (locks, etc.)

cannot be damaged by the spell, and any at-

For every two levels of experience, the wizard gains an additional missile—he has two at 3rd level, three at 5th level, four at 7th level, up to a total of five missiles at 9th level. If the wizard has multiple missile capability, he can have them strike a single target creature or several creatures, as desired.

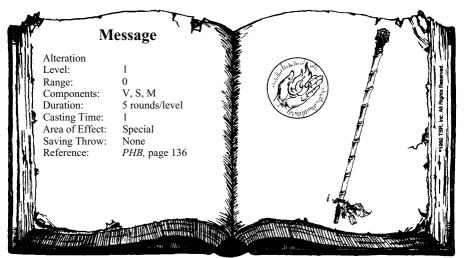


link, medallion, or slender dagger, providing but one break exists. Ceramic or wooden objects with multiple breaks can be invisibly rejoined to be as strong as new. A hole in a leather sack or wineskin is completely healed over by a *mending* spell. This spell will not, by itself, repair magical items of any type. One turn after the spell is cast, the magic of the joining fades, and the

This spell repairs small breaks or tears in objects. It will weld a broken ring, chain

effect cannot be magically dispelled. The maximum volume of material the caster can mend is one cubic foot per level.

The material components of this spell are two small magnets of any type (lodestone in all likelihood) or two burrs.



When this spell is cast, the wizard can whisper messages and receive replies with little chance of being overheard. When the spell is cast, the wizard secretly or openly points his finger at each creature to be included in the spell effect. Up to one creature per level can be included. When the wizard whispers, the whispered message will travel in a straight line and be audible to all of the involved creatures within 30 feet, plus 10

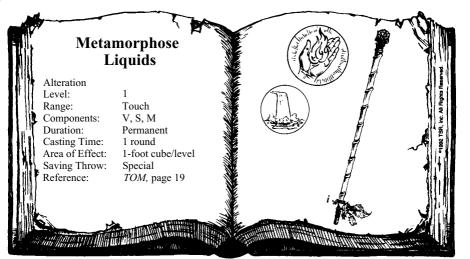
feet per level of the caster. The creatures

who receive the message can whisper a reply

there must be an unobstructed path between the spellcaster and the recipients of the spell. The message must be in a language the caster speaks; this spell does not by itself confer understanding upon the recipients. This spell is most often used to conduct quick and private conferences when the caster does not wish to be overheard

that is heard by the spellcaster. Note that

The material component of the spell is a short piece of copper drawn fine.



This spell transmutes one type of liquid into an equal amount of a different, non-magical fluid (water, wine, blood, oil, apple cider, etc.). The caster must touch the fluid itself (not simply its container) for the spell to take effect.

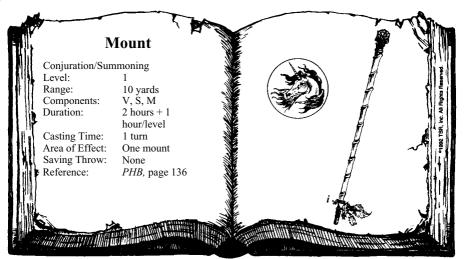
Magical liquids (such as potions) receive a saving throw vs. disintegration with a +3 bonus to avoid the spell's effect. Fluids can only be transmuted into nonmagical liquids; it is not possible to change a magical liquid into another type of magical liquid. Poisons may be rendered harmless through use of this spell, but the spell has no effect on poisons that have already been con-

sumed.

Living creatures are unaffected by the spell, excluding those from the elemental plane of Water. Such creatures are allowed a saving throw vs. spells. Failure results in 1d4 points of damage per level of the caster, while success indicates half damage. Only one creature can be affected by a single casting of this spell, regardless of the creature's

size.

The material component of this spell is a drop of the liquid that the caster intends to create, which must be placed on the wizard's tongue and consumed. Creating poisons through use of this spell is especially dangerous.



serve as a mount. At the expiration of the spell it disappears, returning to its own place. The type of mount gained by this spell depends on the level of the caster; of course, a caster can choose a lesser mount if desired:

The caster conjures a normal animal to

Caster Level Mount 1st-3rd level 4th-7th level

Mule or light horse Draft horse or warhorse 8th-12th level Camel 13th-14th level Elephant (and howdah

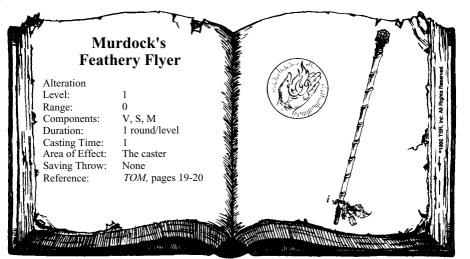
at 18th level) Griffon (and saddle at 15th-level and up

18th level)

The mount does not come with any riding gear, unless it is of a class lower than the caster would normally be entitled to: thus, a 4th-level wizard can gain a warhorse without saddle and harness or a light horse with saddle and harness. The statistics of the animal gained are typical of all creatures of the same class. The mount disappears when

The material component of the spell is a bit of hair from the type of animal to be conjured.

slain.



Upon casting this spell, a feathery membrane grows tinder the wizard's arms, extending along his sides and all the way to his feet. The membrane appears to merge with

the caster's skin and clothing.

If the caster spreads his arms and jumps from a height, he may glide through the air. For each foot of elevation, the wizard can glide five feet horizontally. Thus, a wizard jumping from a 10-foot wall could glide up to 50 feet. Gliding characters have a movement

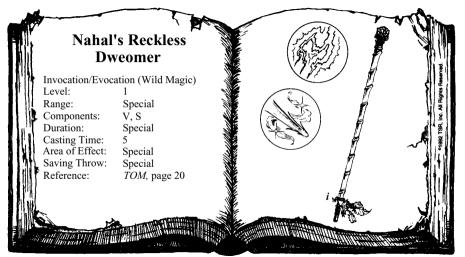
rate of 12 and Maneuverability Class E.

A wizard attempting to carry more than
his normal weight allowance plummets to

the earth upon take-off.

When the spell expires, the feathers instantly disappear. If the wizard is airborne, he immediately plummets toward the ground.

The material component is an eagle's feather.



This spell is the wild mage's ultimate lastresort spell. When cast, the mage releases a sudden flood of wild magical energy in the hope of seizing and shaping that energy into a desired spell effect. The attempt usually fails, but something almost always occurs in the process. Before casting the spell, the mage announces the spell effect he is trying to create. The mage must be able to cast the spell (i.e., have it in his spell books), but need not

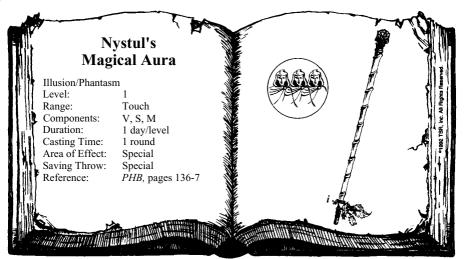
have it memorized. After announcing the

spell (along with the target and any other

conditions required by the spell), the wild mage casts Nahal's Reckless Dweomer. A

burst of magical energy is released, which the wild mage tries to manipulate into the desired form. The actual effect of the spell is rolled randomly on Table 2: Wild Surge Results (TOM, pages 7-8). Because the release of energy is planned by the mage, his level is added to the dice roll. If the result indicates success, the mage has shaped the magical energy into the desired effect. More often than not, the effect is completely unexpected. The result may be beneficial to the mage or it may be completely disastrous; this is the risk the mage

takes in casting Nahal's Reckless Dweomer.

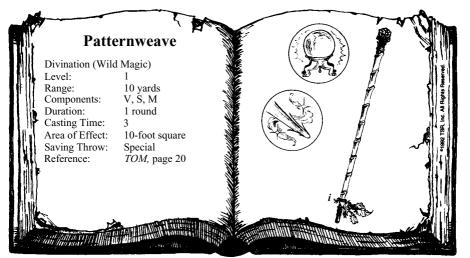


By means of this spell, any one item of five pounds weight per level of the spellcaster can be given an aura that is noticed by someone using magic detection. Furthermore, the caster can specify the type of magical aura that is detected (alteration, conjuration, etc.), and this effectively masks the item's actual aura, if any, unless the item's own aura is excep-

tionally powerful (if it is an artifact, for instance). If the object bearing *Nystul's magic aura* has an *identify* spell cast upon it or is similarly examined, the examiner has a 50% chance of recognizing that the aura has been

placed to mislead the unwary. Otherwise, the aura is believed and no amount of testing reveals what the magic is.

The component for this spell is a small square of silk, which must be passed over the object that receives the aura.



Patternweave allows the caster to make sense of apparent chaos. The caster can see such things as pottery shards reformed into a whole pot, shreds of paper formed into a page, scattered parts as a working machine, or specific trails appearing out of overlapping footprints.

After casting the spell, the mage studies

seemingly random elements—broken bits of glass, shreds of paper, intermingled trails, etc. The items to be studied must be tangible—coded flashing lights, garbled speech, or thoughts of any kind cannot be studied.

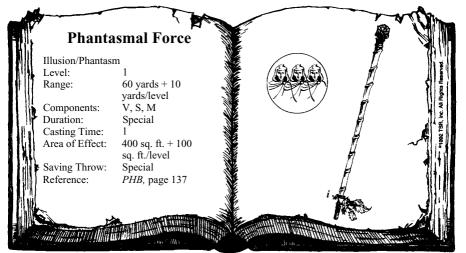
The wizard must study the random elements for one round, after which the DM secretly makes a saving throw vs. magic for the wizard. If the saving throw is failed, the

spell fails. However, if the saving throw is successful, the caster sees in his mind the pattern these objects form. If the items studied are truly random, no information is gained.

After the caster has visualized the pattern, he can attempt to reassemble the parts into their original form. This requires another saving throw vs. magic to see if the mage remembers sufficient details to accomplish the task. The amount of time required and the quality of restoration vary according to the complexity of the pattern.

The material component is a small hand

The material component is a small hand lens through which the caster studies the objects. The lens is not consumed in the casting.



This spell creates the illusion of any object, creature, or force, as long as it is within the boundaries of the spell's area of effect. The illusion is visual and affects all believing creatures (undead are immune) that view it. It does not create sound, smell, or temperature. Effects that depend upon these senses usually fail. The illusion lasts until struck by an opponent—unless the spell

caster causes the illusion to

appropriately—or until the wizard ceases

concentration upon the spell (due to desire,

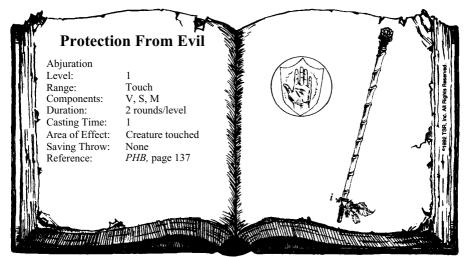
moving, or a successful attack that causes

damage). Creatures that make a successful

sion, and add 4 to associates' saving throws if this knowledge can be communicated effectively. Creatures believing the illusion are subject to its effects, even to the extent of suffering damage from phantasmal missiles or from falling into an illusory pit full Chapter 7: Magic).

saving throw vs. spell disbelieve the illu-

of sharp spikes. The illusory effect can be moved by the caster within the limits of the area of effect. The DM has to rule on the effectiveness of this spell (see PHB, p. 130 and The material component of the spell is a bit of fleece.



This spell creates a magical barrier around the recipient at a one-foot distance. The barrier is mobile with the recipient and has three major effects:

First, all attacks made by evil creatures

throws from such attacks are made with +2 bonuses.

Second, any attempt to possess or to exer-

suffer -2 penalties to attack rolls; saving

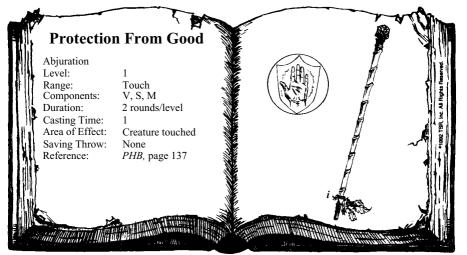
cise mental control over the protected creature is blocked by this spell.

Third, the spell prevents bodily contact

Third, the spell prevents bodily contact by creatures of an extraplanar or conjured nature. This causes the natural (body) weapon attacks of such creatures to fail and the creature to recoil, if such attacks require touching the protected being. Animals or monsters summoned or conjured by spells or similar magic are likewise hedged from the character

This protection ends if the protected character makes a melee attack against or tries to force the barrier against the blocked creature.

To complete this spell, the wizard must trace a three-foot-diameter circle upon the floor (or ground) with powdered silver.



This spell creates a magical barrier around the recipient at a one-foot distance. The barrier is mobile with the recipient and has three major effects:

suffer -2 penalties to attack rolls; saving throws from such attacks are made with +2 bonuses.

First, all attacks made by good creatures

Second, any attempt to possess or to exercise mental control over the protected creature is blocked by this spell

Third, the spell prevents bodily contact by creatures of an extraplanar or conjured

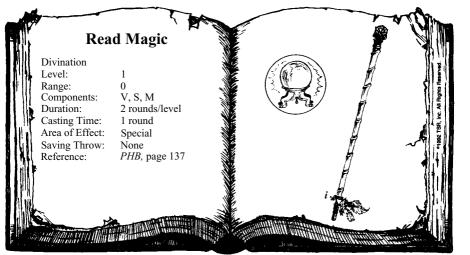
nature. This causes the natural (body)

weapon attacks of such creatures to fail and the creature to recoil, if such attacks require touching the protected being. Animals or monsters summoned or conjured by spells or similar magic are likewise hedged from

the character.

This protection ends if the protected character makes a melee attack against or tries to force the barrier against the blocked creature.

To complete this spell, the wizard must trace a three-foot-diameter circle upon the floor (or ground) with powdered iron.



ard is able to read magical inscriptions on objects—books, scrolls, weapons, and the like—that would otherwise be totally unintelligible. (The personal books of the wiz-

By means of a read magic spell, the wiz-

like—that would otherwise be totally unintelligible. (The personal books of the wizard, and works already magically read, are intelligible.) The deciphering does not nor-

mally invoke the magic contained in the

writing, although it may do so in the case of

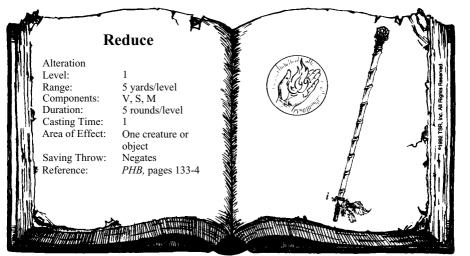
a cursed scroll. Furthermore, once the spell

particular writing without recourse to the use of the *read magic* spell. The duration of the spell is two rounds per level of experience of the spell caster; the wizard can read one page or its equivalent per round.

The wizard must have a clear crystal or mineral prism, which is not expended, to cast the spell.

is cast and the wizard has read the magical

inscription, he is thereafter able to read that



The reverse of the *enlarge* spell, *reduce* negates the *enlarge* spell, or makes creatures

or objects smaller. The creature or object

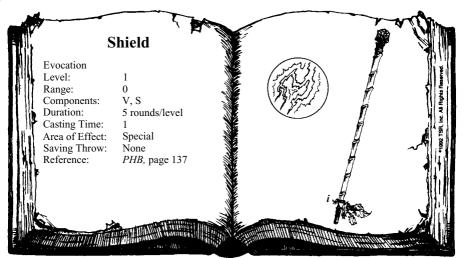
loses 10% of its original size for every level step), finally to 2.2 inches (five steps). A of the caster, to a minimum of 10% of the shrinking object may damage weaker mateoriginal size. Thereafter, the size shrinks by rials affixed to it, but an object will only one-foot increments to less than one foot. shrink as long as the object itself would not by one-inch increments to one inch, and by 1/10-inch increments to a minimum of 1/10 inch—the recipient cannot dwindle away to nothingness. For example, a 16-foot-tall gi-

be damaged. Unwilling creatures are allowed a saving throw vs. spell. The material component of this spell is a pinch of powdered iron.

ant reduced by a 15th-level wizard (fifteen

steps) would be reduced to 1.6 feet (nine

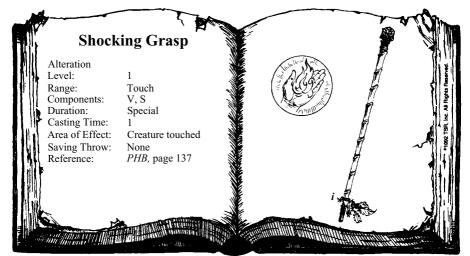
steps), then to .6 feet or 7.2 inches (one



When this spell is cast, an invisible barrier comes into being in front of the wizard. This shield totally negates magic missile attacks.

It provides the equivalent of AC 2 against hand-hurled missiles (axes, darts, javelins, spears, etc.), AC 3 against small devicepropelled missiles (arrows, bolts, bullets, manticore spikes, sling stones, etc.), and AC 4 against all other forms of attack. The shield also adds a +1 bonus to the wizard's saving throws against attacks that are basically frontal. Note that these benefits apply only if the attacks originate from in front of the wizard, where the shield can move to in-

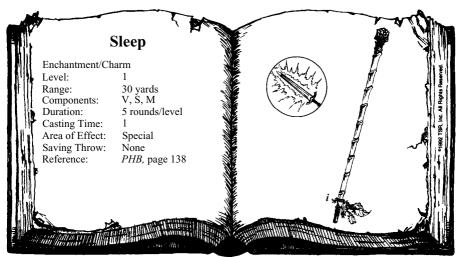
terpose itself.



When the wizard casts this spell, he develops a powerful electrical charge that gives a jolt to the creature touched. The spell remains in effect for one round per level of the caster or until it is discharged by the caster touching another creature. The shocking grasp delivers 1d8 points of damage, plus 1 point per level of the wizard (e.g., a 2nd-level wizard would discharge a shock causing 1d8 + 2 points of damage).

While the wizard must come close enough to his opponent to lay a hand on the opponent's body or upon an electrical conductor that touches the opponent's body, a like touch from the opponent does not discharge

the spell.



of creatures that can be affected is a function of their Hit Dice or levels. Monsters with 4 + 3 Hit Dice (4 Hit Dice plus 3 hit points) or more are unaffected. The center of the area of effect is determined by the spellcaster.

When a wizard casts a *sleep* spell, he

causes a comatose slumber to come upon one or more creatures (other than undead

and certain other creatures specifically ex-

cluded from the spell's effects). All creatures

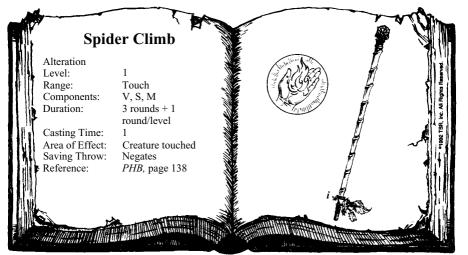
to be affected by the sleep spell must be

within a 30 feet of each other. The number

For example, a wizard casts *sleep* at three

kobolds, two gnolls, and an ogre. The roll (2d4) result is 4. All the kobolds and one gnoll are affected (1/2 + 1/2 + 1/2 + 2 = 3 1/2 Hit Dice). Note that the remainder is not enough to affect the last gnoll or the ogre. Slapping or wounding awakens affected creatures, but normal noise does not. Awakening requires one entire round. Magically sleeping opponents can be attacked with substantial bonuses (see PHB, Combat, pg. 90).

The material component for this spell is a pinch of fine sand, rose petals, or a live cricket



A *spider climb* spell enables the recipient to climb and travel upon vertical surfaces as well as a giant spider, or even hang upside down from ceilings. Unwilling victims must be touched and are then allowed a saving throw vs. spell to negate the effect. The affected creature must have bare hands and feet in order to climb in this manner at a

throw vs. spell to negate the effect. The affected creature must have bare hands and feet in order to climb in this manner, at a movement rate of 6 (3 if at all encumbered). During the course of the spell, the recipient cannot handle objects that weigh less than a dagger (one pound), for such objects stick his hands and feet. Thus, a wizard will find

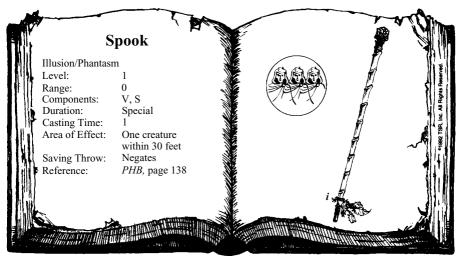
it virtually impossible to cast spells if under a *spider climb* spell. Sufficient force can pull the recipient free; the DM can assign a saving throw based on circumstances, the strength of the force, an so on. For example,

a creature with a Strength of 12 might pull the subject free if the subject fails a saving

throw vs. paralyzation (a moderately diffi-

cult saving throw). The caster can end the spell effect with a word.

The material components of this spell are a drop of bitumen and a live spider, both of which must be eaten by the spell recipient.



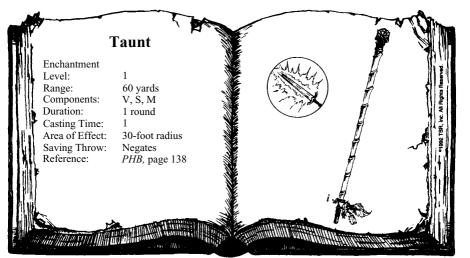
upon natural fears to cause the target creature to perceive the spellcaster as someone or something inimical. Without actually knowing what this is, the wizard merely advances threateningly upon the creature. If a successful saving throw vs. spell is not

A *spook* spell enables the wizard to play

Note that a natural (unmodified) roll of 20 automatically succeeds, regardless of saving throw penalties. Although the caster does not actually pursue the fleeing creature, a phantasm from its own mind does. Each round after the initial casting, the creature receives another saving throw, without penilty, until it successfully saves and the spell is broken. In any event, the spell functions only against creatures with Intelligences of 2 or more, and undead are not affected at all.

caster, to a maximum of -6 at 12th-level.

successful saving throw vs. spell is not made, the creature turns and flees at maximum speed as far from the wizard as possible, though items carried are *not* dropped. The creature has a saving throw penalty of -1 for every two experience levels of the



A *taunt* spell enables the caster to jape and jeer effectively at a single type of creature with an Intelligence of 2 or greater. The caster need not speak the language of the creatures. His words and sounds have real meaning for the subject creature or creatures: challenging, insulting, and generally irritating and angering the listeners. Those failing to save vs. spell will rush forth in fury to do battle with the spellcaster. All affected creatures attack the spellcaster in me-

lee if physically capable of doing so, seeking

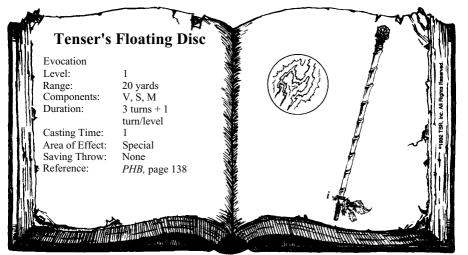
to use body or hand-held weapons rather

than missile weapons or spells. Separation

of the caster from the victim by an impen-

etrable or uncrossable boundary (a wall of fire, a deep chasm, a formation of set pikemen) causes the spell to break. If the caster taunts a mixed group, he must choose the type of creature to be affected. Creatures commanded by a strong leader (i.e., with a Charisma bonus, with higher Hit Dice, etc.) might gain a saving throw bonus of +1 to +4, at the DM's discretion. If used in conjunction with a ventriloguism spell, the creatures may attack the apparent source, depending on their intelligence, a leader's presence, and so on.

The material component is a slug, which is hurled at the creatures to be affected.



With this spell, the caster creates the slightly concave, circular plane of force known as Tenser's floating disc (after the famed wizard whose greed and ability to locate treasure are well known). The disc is three feet in diameter, and holds 100 pounds of weight per level of the wizard casting the spell. The disc floats approximately three feet above the ground at all times and re-

mains level. It floats along horizontally

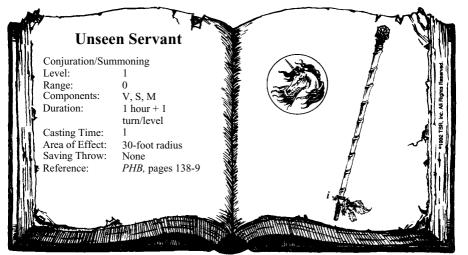
within its range of 20 yards at the command

of the caster, and will accompany him at a

rate of no more than 6. If unguided, it maintains a constant interval of six feet between itself and the wizard. If the spellcaster moves beyond range (by moving faster, or by such means as a *teleport* spell, or by trying to take it more than three feet from the surface beneath it), or if the spell duration expires, the floating disc winks out of existence and whatever it was supporting crash-

es to the surface beneath it.

The material component of the spell is a drop of mercury.



less, and shapeless force, used to step and fetch, open unstuck doors and hold chairs, as well as to clean and mend. It is not strong, but unfailingly obeys the command

weight items—carry a maximum of 20

pounds or push or pull 40 pounds across a

smooth surface. It can open only normal

The unseen servant is a nonvisible, mind-

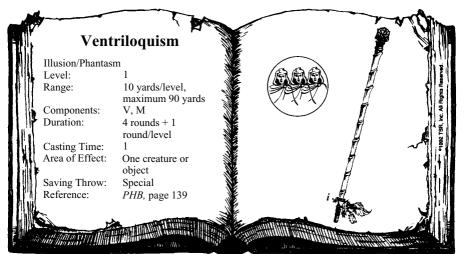
vant cannot fight, nor can it be killed, as it is a force rather than a creature. It can be magically dispelled, or eliminated after receiving six points of damage from area-effect of the wizard. It can carry out only one acspells, breath weapons, or similar attacks. If tivity at a time and can move only lightthe caster attempts to use it beyond the al-

lowed radius, the spell ends immediately.

a piece of string and a bit of wood.

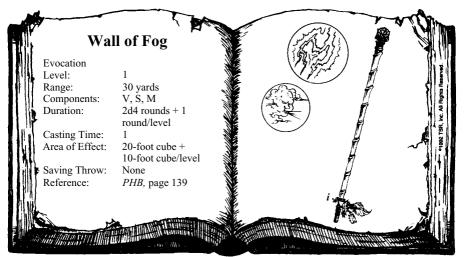
The material components of the spell are

doors, drawers, lids, etc. The unseen ser-



This spell enables the wizard to make his voice-or someone's voice-or a similar sound seem to issue from someplace else, such as from another creature, a statue, from behind a door, down a passage, etc. The spellcaster can speak in any language that he knows, or make any sound that he can normally make. With respect to such voices and sounds, anyone rolling a successful saving throw vs. spell with a -2 penalty detects the ruse. If cast in conjunction with other illusions, the DM may rule greater penalties or disallow an independent saving throw against this spell in consideration of its contribution to the total effect of the combined illusion.

The material component of this spell is a parchment rolled up into a small cone.

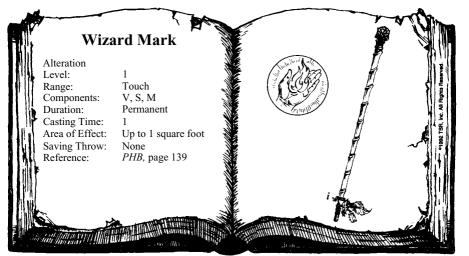


By casting this spell, the wizard creates a billowing wall of misty vapors in any area

within the spell range. The wall of fog obscures all sight, normal and infravision, beyond two feet. The caster can create less vapor if he wishes. The wall must be a roughly cubic or rectangular mass, at least

dried peas.

10 feet wide in its smallest dimension. The misty vapors persist for three or more rounds. Their duration can be halved by a moderate wind, and they can be blown away by a strong wind. The material component is a pinch of split



When this spell is cast, the wizard is able to inscribe, visibly or invisibly, his personal rune or mark, as well as up to six additional characters of smaller size. A wizard mark spell enables the caster to etch the rune upon stone, metal, or any softer substance without harm to the material upon which the mark is placed. If an invisible mark is made, a detect magic spell will cause it to glow and

be visible (though not necessarily under-

standable). Detect invisibility, true seeing, a gem of seeing, or a robe of eyes will likewise

expose an invisible wizard mark. A read

any. The mark cannot be dispelled, but it can be removed by the caster or by an *erase* spell. If cast on a living being, normal wear gradually causes the mark to fade.

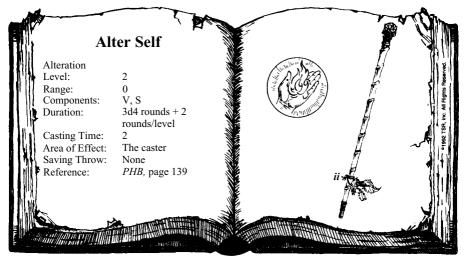
The material components for the spell are a pinch of diamond dust (about 100 gp worth) and a pigment or pigments for the coloration of the mark. If the mark is to be invisible, the pigments are still used, but the caster uses a stylus of some sort rather than his finger.

magic spell will reveal the maker's words, if

Wizards' Spells, Level II

1 Alter Self	18 Forget
2 Bind	19 Glitterdust
3 Blindness	20 Hornung's Baneful Deflector
4 Blur	21 Hypnotic Pattern
5 Chaos Shield	22 Improved Phantasmal Force
6 Continual Darkness	23 Insatiable Thirst
7 Continual Light	24 Invisibility
8 Darkness, 15' Radius	25 Irritation
9 Deafness	26 Knock
0 Deeppockets	27 Know Alignment
1 Detect Evil	28 Leomund's Trap
2 Detect Good	29 Levitate
3 Detect Invisibility	30 Locate Object
4 ESP	31 Lock
5 Flaming Sphere	32 Magic Mouth
6 Fog Cloud	33 Maximillian's Earthen Grasp
7 Fool's Gold	34 Melf's Acid Arrow

35 Mirror Image 36 Misdirection 37 Nahal's Nonsensical Nullifier 38 Obscure Object 39 Past Life 40 Protection from Cantrips 41 Protection from Paralysis 42 Pyrotechnics 43 Ray of Enfeeblement 44 Ride the Wind 45 Rope Trick 46 Scare 47 Sense Shifting 48 Shatter	51 Strength 52 Summon Swarm 53 Tasha's Uncontrollable Hideous Laughter 54 Undetectable Alignment 55 Web 56 Whispering Wind 57 Wizard Lock
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When this spell is cast, the wizard can alter his appearance and form—including clothing and equipment—to appear taller or shorter; thin, fat, or in between; human, humanoid, or any other generally manshaped bipedal creature. The caster's body can undergo a limited physical alteration and his size can be changed up to 50%. If the form selected has wings, the wizard can actually fly, but at only 1/3 the speed of a true creature of that type, and with a loss of two maneuverability classes (to a minimum

of E). If the form has gills, the caster can

However, any multiple attack routines or additional damage allowed to an assumed form are not gained by the caster.

breathe underwater as long as the spell lasts.

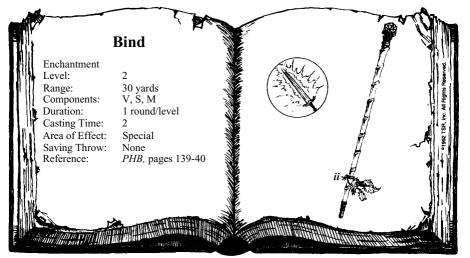
form are not gained by the caster.

The caster's attack rolls, Armor Class, and saving throws do not change. The spell does not confer new abilities, attack forms, or defenses. Once the new form is chosen, it

does not confer new abilities, attack forms, or defenses. Once the new form is chosen, it remains for the duration of the spell. The caster can change back into his own form at will; this ends the spell immediately. A cast-

er who is slain automatically returns to his

normal form.



When this spell is employed, the wizard can command any nonliving ropelike object, including string, varn, cord, line, rope, or even a cable. The spell affects 5O feet of normal rope (one-inch diameter), plus five feet per caster level. This length is reduced by 50% for every additional inch of thickness and increases by 50% for each 1/2 inch

less. The possible commands are: Coil (form

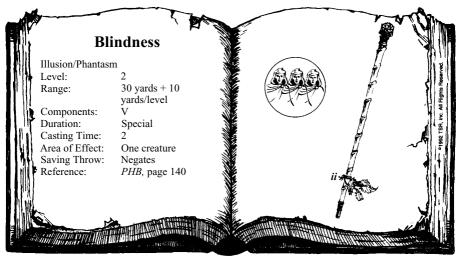
a neat, coiled stack), Coil & Knot, Loop,

Loop & Knot, Tie & Knot, and the reverses

of all of the above (Uncoil, etc.). One com-

mand can be given each round. The rope can only enwrap a creature or an object within a one foot of it—it does not

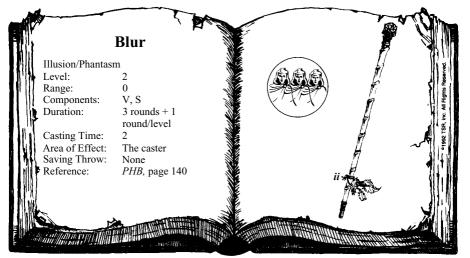
snake outward—so it must be thrown or hurled near the intended target. Note that the rope itself, and any knots tied in it, are not magical. A typical rope might be AC 6 and take 4 points of slashing damage before breaking. The rope does not inflict damage of any type, but can be used as a trip line or to entangle a single opponent who fails a saving throw vs. spell.



The *blindness* spell causes the victim to become blind, able to see only a grayness before its eyes. Various *cure* spells will not remove this effect, and only a *dispel magic* or the spellcaster can do away with the blindness if the creature fails its initial say-

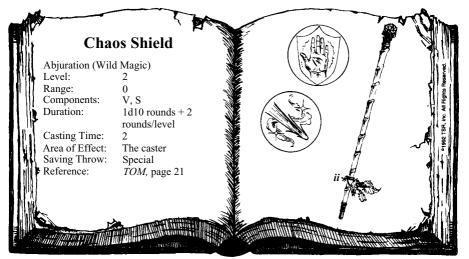
ing throw vs. spell. A blinded creature suffers a -4 penalty to its attack rolls, and its opponents gain a +4 bonus to their attack

rolls.



When a *blur* spell is cast, the wizard causes the outline of his form to become blurred, shifting, and wavering. This distortion causes all missile and melee combat attacks against the caster to be made with —4 penalties on the first attempt and -2 penal-

tacks against the caster to be made with —4 penalties on the first attempt and -2 penalties on all successive attacks. It also grants the wizard a +1 bonus to his saving throw for any direct magical attack. A *detect invisibility* spell will not counter this effect, but the 5th-level priest spell *true seeing* and similar magic will.



Following the discovery of wild magic came the discovery of wild surges and the personal danger such surges create. After several wild mages destroyed themselves by rather

spectacular means (or suffered very odd

side effects), the *chaos shield* spell was created as protection from these surges.

This spell imbues the wild mage with spe-

cial protection against the effects of wild surges. It protects only against wild surges caused by the caster's own spells, not from the effects of another mage's wild surges. When a wild surge affects a caster pro-

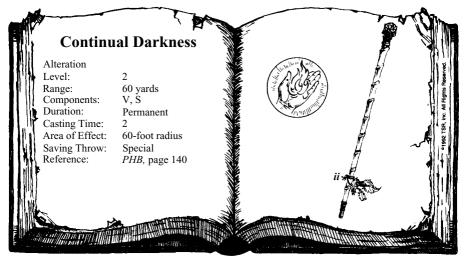
tected by a chaos shield, he is allowed a saving throw vs. magic. If the saving throw is successful, the effect of the surge on the caster is negated. If the saving throw is failed, the caster is affected normally by the

wild surge. The spell does not protect against wild surges that might be caused by its own castings.

The chaos shield protects only the caster

and does not negate the effects of a wild surge for other characters who might be in the area of effect. The caster cannot voluntarily cancel the protection once he has learned the nature of a wild surge; the chaos shield protects from both good and harmful effects. Thus, if a wild surge resulted in a heal spell for all characters within 10 feet of the caster, the protected caster might not benefit, while all others in the radius would be healed

The spell remains in effect until it negates a wild surge or the spell duration expires.



This spell is the reverse of *continual light*. Like *darkness*, 15' radius, the spell causes

total, impenetrable darkness in the area of effect. Normal light fails, but a *continual light* spell will cancel its effects. It can be cast into air, onto an object, or at a creature.

then placed under a opaque covering, the spell's effects are blocked until the covering is removed.

A continual light brought into an area of

If the spell is cast on a small object that is

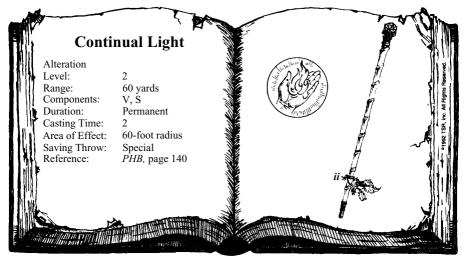
71 continual right brought into an area of

rarily negated so that the otherwise prevailing light conditions exist in the overlapping areas of effect.

magical darkness (or vice versa) is tempo-

areas of effect.

This spell eventually consumes the material upon which it is cast, but the process takes far longer than the time in the typical campaign. Extremely hard and expensive materials can lasts hundreds or even thousands of years.



This spell is similar to a *light* spell, except that it is as bright as full daylight and lasts until negated by magical darkness or by a *dispel magic* spell. Creatures who suffer penalties in bright light suffer them in this spell's area of effect. As with the *light* spell, it can be cast into air, onto an object, or at a creature. In the third case, the spell affects

creature's visual organs, it reduces the creatures attack rolls, saving throws, and Armor Class by 4. If the spell is cast on a small object that is then placed in a light-proof

the space about one foot behind a creature

that successfully rolls its saving throw vs.

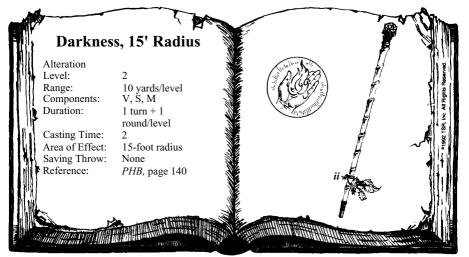
spell. Note that this spell can also blind a

creature if it is successfully cast upon the

covering, the spell's effects are blocked until the covering is removed.

A continual light brought into an area of magical darkness (or vice versa) is temporarily negated so that the otherwise prevailing light conditions exist in the overlapping areas of effect. A direct casting of *continual light* against a similar or weaker magical darkness cancels both.

This spell eventually consumes the material it is cast upon, but the process takes far longer than the time in the typical campaign. Extremely hard and expensive materials can last hundreds and even thousands of years.

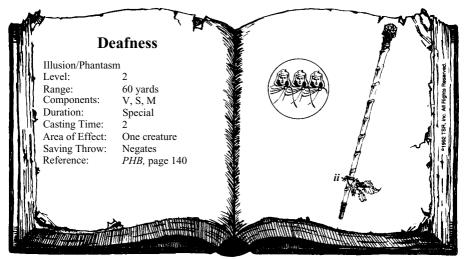


This spell causes total, impenetrable darkness within the area of effect. Infravision is useless. Neither normal nor magical light works unless a *light* or *continual light* spell is used. In the former event, the *darkness* spell is negated by the *light* spell

piece of coal.

and vice versa. The *darkness* spell does not negate *continual light*.

The material components of this spell are a bit of bat fur and either a drop of pitch or a

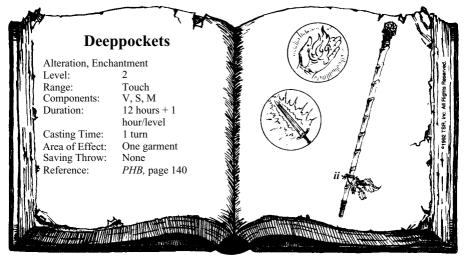


The *deafness* spell causes the recipient to become totally deaf. The victim is allowed a saving throw vs. spell. An affected creature has a -1 penalty to its surprise rolls unless

its other senses are unusually keen. Deafened spellcasters have a 20% chance to miscast any spell with a verbal component.

This *deafness* can be done away with only by means of a *dispel magic* spell or by the caster of the *deafness* spell.

The material component of the spell is beeswax.

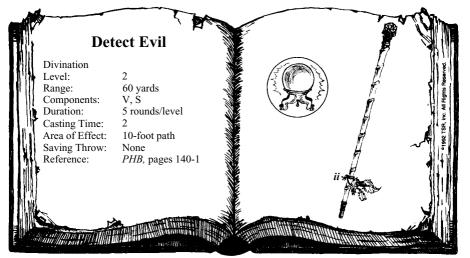


This spell enables the wizard to specially prepare a garment so as to hold far more than it normally could. A finely sewn gown or robe of high-quality material (at least 50 gp value) is fashioned so as to contain numerous hand-sized pockets. One dozen is the minimum number. The deeppockets spell then enables these pockets to hold a total of 100 pounds (five cubic feet in volume) as if it were only 10 pounds of weight. Furthermore, there are no discernable bulges where the special pockets are. At the time of casting, the caster can instead choose to have 10 pockets, each holding 10 pounds (1/2 cubic foot volume each). If a robe or like garment is sewn with 100 or more pockets (200 gp minimum cost), 100 pockets can

be created to contain one pound of weight and hold 1/6 cubic foot volume each. Each special pocket is actually a extradimensional holding space.

If the spell duration expires while there is material within the enchanted pockets, or a successful *dispel magic* is cast upon the enchanted garment, all the material suddenly appears around the wearer and immediately falls to the ground. The caster can also cause all the pockets to empty with a single command.

In addition to the garment, which is reusable, the material components of this spell are a tiny golden needle and a strip of fine cloth given a half-twist and fastened at the ends.



from any creature, object, or area. Character alignment is *not* revealed under most circumstances: characters who are strongly

but a hidden trap or an unintelligent viper does not. The degree of evil (faint, moderate, strong, overwhelming) can be noted. Note that priests have a more powerful version of this spell.

cursed object or unholy water radiates evil,

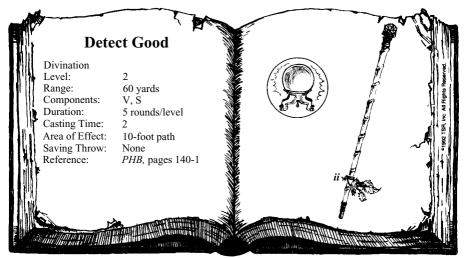
aligned, do not stray from their faith, and who are at least 9th level might radiate evil if they are intent upon appropriate actions. Powerful monsters, such as red dragons, will send forth emanations of evil even if

polymorphed. Aligned undead radiate evil.

for it is this power and negative force that enables them to continue existing. An evilly

This spell discovers emanations of evil

The spell has a path of detection 10 feet wide in the direction in which the wizard is facing. The wizard must concentrate—stop, have quiet, and intently seek to detect the aura—for at least one round to receive a reading.



from any creature, object, or area. Character alignment is not revealed under most circumstances: characters who are strongly

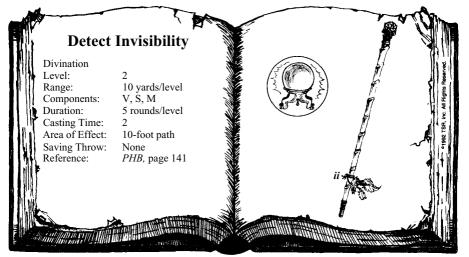
This spell discovers emanations of good

overwhelming) can be noted. Note that priests have a more powerful version of this spell. The spell has a path of detection 10 feet wide in the direction in which the wizard is

degree of good (faint, moderate, strong,

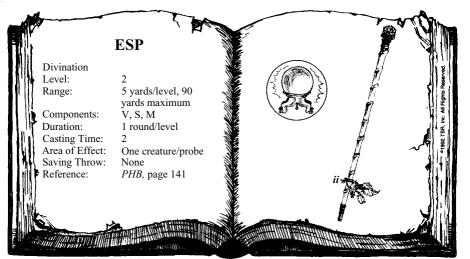
aligned, do not stray from their faith, and who are at least 9th level might radiate goodness if they are intent upon appropriate actions. Powerful monsters, such as gold dragons, will send forth emanations of goodness, even if polymorphed. A blessed object or holy water radiates goodness. The

facing. The wizard must concentrate—stop, have quiet, and intently seek to detect the aura—for at least one round to receive a reading.



When the wizard casts a detect invisibility spell, he is able to see clearly any objects or beings that are invisible, as well as any that are astral, ethereal, or out of phase. In addition, it enables the wizard to detect hidden or concealed creatures (e.g., thieves in shadows, halflings in underbrush, and so on). It does not reveal the method of concealment or invisibility, except in the case of astral travelers (where the silver cord can be

seen). It does not reveal illusions or enable the caster to see through physical objects. Detection is in the wizard's line of sight along a 10-foot-wide path to the range limit. The material components of this spell are a pinch of talc and a small sprinkling of powdered silver.



When an ESP spell is used, the caster is able to detect the surface thoughts of any creatures in range—except for those of undead and with no minds (as we know them). The ESP is stopped by two or more feet of rock, two or more inches of any metal other than lead, or a thin sheet of lead foil. The

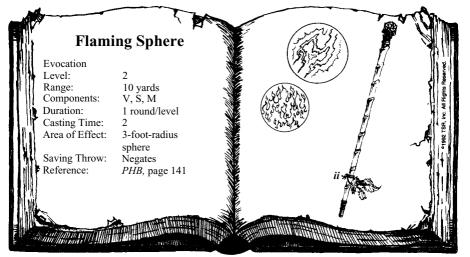
The caster can use the spell to help deter-

mine if a creature lurks behind a door, for

example, but the ESP does not always reveal what sort of creature it is. If used as part of a program of interrogation, an intelligent and wary subject receives an initial saving throw. If successful, the creature successfully resists and the spell will reveal no additional information. If the saving throw is failed, the caster may learn additional in-

rock, two or more inches of any metal other than lead, or a thin sheet of lead foil. The wizard employing the spell is able to probe the surface thoughts of one creature per round, getting simple instinctual thoughts from lower order creatures. Probes can continue on the same creature from round to round, or can move on to other creatures.

formation, according to the DM's ruling. The creature's Wisdom adjustment applies, as may additional bonuses up to +4, based on the sensitivity of the information sought. The material component of this spell is a copper piece.



A *flaming sphere* spell creates a burning globe of fire within 10 yards of the caster.

This sphere rolls in whichever direction the wizard points, at a rate of 30 feet per round. It rolls over barriers less than four feet tall, such as furniture, low walls, etc. Flammable

substances are set afire by contact with the sphere. Creatures in contact with the globe

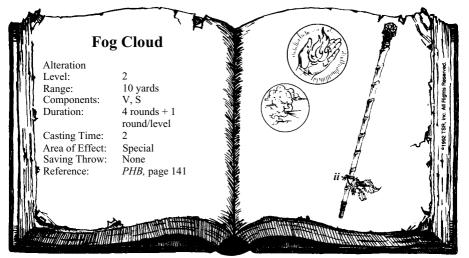
must successfully save vs. spell or suffer 2d4

points of fire damage. Those within five feet of the sphere's surface must also successfully save or suffer 1d4 points of heat damage. A successful saving throw means no damage is suffered. The DM may adjust the saving throws if there is little or no room to dodge the sphere.

The sphere moves as long as the spellcaster actively directs it, otherwise it merely

er actively directs it, otherwise it merely stays at rest and burns. It can be extinguished by the same means as any normal fire of its size. The surface of the sphere has a spongy, yielding consistency and so does not cause damage except by its flame. It cannot push unwilling creatures aside or batter down large obstacles.

The material components are a bit of tallow, a pinch of sulphur, and a dusting of powdered iron.



The fog cloud spell can be cast in either of two ways, at the caster's option: as a large, stationary bank of normal fog, or as a harmless fog that resembles the 5th-level wizard spell, cloudkill.

As a fog bank, this spell creates a fog of any size and shape up to a maximum 20-

As a cloudkill-like fog, this is a billowing mass of ghastly, yellowish-green vapors,

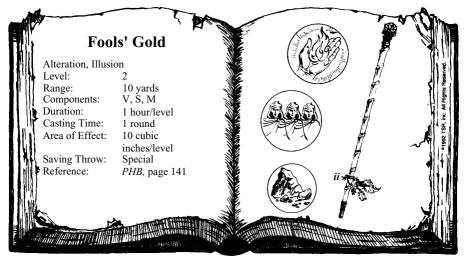
foot cube per caster level. The fog obscures

all sight, normal and infravision, beyond

two feet.

measuring 40 feet by 20 feet by 20 feet. This moves away from the caster at a 10 feet per round. The vapors are heavier than air and sink to the lowest level, even pouring down sinkholes and den openings. Very thick vegetation breaks up the fog after it has moved 20 feet within

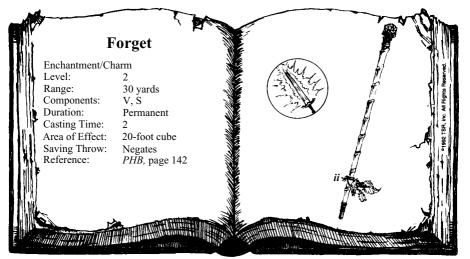
The only effect of either version is to obscure vision. A strong breeze will disperse either effect in one round, while a moderate breeze will reduce the spell duration by 50%. The spell cannot be cast underwater.



Copper coins can temporarily be changed to gold pieces, or brass items turned to solid gold, for the duration of this spell by means of this magic. The area of effect is 10 cubic inches per level-i.e., a one inch by one inch by 10 inch volume or equivalent, equal to about 150 gold coins. Any creature viewing the "gold" is entitled to a saving throw vs. spell, which can be modified by the crea-

hard by an object of cold-wrought iron, there is a slight chance it will revert to its natural state, depending on the material

component used to create the "gold." If a 25gp citrine is powdered and sprinkled over the metal as the spell is cast, the chance that cold iron will return it to its true nature is 30%; if a 50-gp amber stone is powdered and used, there is a 25% chance that iron will dispel the magic; if a 250-gp topaz is ture's Wisdom; for every level of the wizpowdered, the chance drops to 10%; if a ard, the creature must subtract 1 from his dice roll. Thus, it becomes unlikely that 500-gp oriental (corundum) topaz is powdered, there is only a 1% chance that the fools gold will be detected if it was created by a high-level caster. If the "gold" is struck cold iron will reveal that it is fools gold.



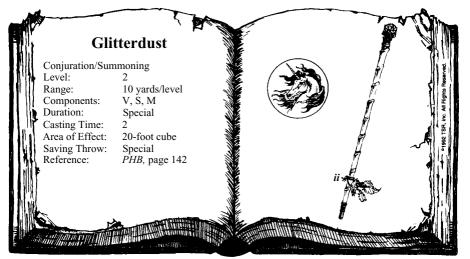
By means of this spell, the spellcaster causes creatures within the area of effect to forget the events of the previous round (the one minute of time previous to the utterance of the spell). For every three levels of experience of the spellcaster, another minute of past time is forgotten. This does not negate *charm, suggestion, geas, quest,* or similar spells, but it is possible that the being who

placed such magic upon the recipient could

be forgotten. From one to four creatures can

ter be affected, at the discretion of the caster. If only one is to be affected, the recipient saves vs. spell with a -2 penalty; if two, they save with -1 penalties; if three or four are to be affected, they save normally. All saving throws are adjusted by Wisdom. A priest's heal or restoration spell, if specially cast for this purpose, will restore the lost memories, as will a limited wish or wish.

but no other means will do so



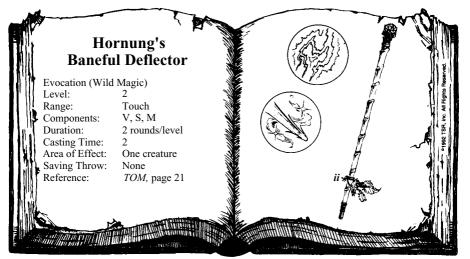
This spell creates a cloud of glittering golden particles within the area of effect.

Those in the area must roll a successful saving throw vs. spell or be blinded (-4 penalties to attack rolls, saving throws, and Armor Class) for 1d4 + 1 rounds. In addi-

tion, all within the area are covered by the dust, which cannot be removed and continues to sparkle until it fades. Note that this

reveals invisible creatures. The dust fades in 1d4 rounds plus 1 round per caster level. Thus, glitterdust cast by a 3rd-level wizard lasts for 1d4 + 3 rounds.

The material component is ground mica.



This spell partially surrounds the recipient in a shimmering, hemispherical field of force. The field is transparent and moves with the subject, forming a shell about one foot away from his body. The shell serves as a shield against all forms of individually targeted missile attacks (including magic missiles and other spells). The caster designates the position of the shell (protecting the front, rear, side, or top of the recipient). The spell does not protect against area effect spells or other attacks that strike several

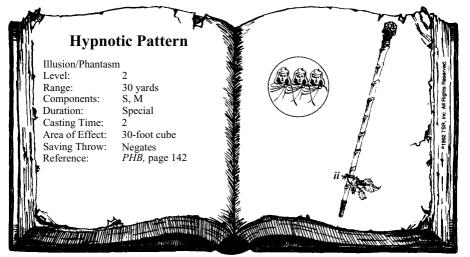
Whenever an individual missile attack is directed at a protected creature, the baneful

creatures at once.

deflector activates. Instead of striking the target creature, the missile's target is determined randomly from all creatures within a 15-foot hemisphere of the protected creature, including the protected creature. The missile then changes course toward its new target with normal chances to hit. If the new target is beyond the range of the missile, no target is hit. If the protected creature is struck, the spell immediately fails. If several people are protected by a baneful deflector, a missile will change course several times

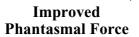
The material component is a small prism that shatters when the spell is cast.

before reaching its target.



When this spell is cast, the wizard creates a weaving, twisting pattern of subtle colors in the air. This pattern causes any creature looking at it to become fascinated and stand gazing at it as long as the spellcaster maintains the display, plus two rounds there-

after. The spell can captivate a maximum of 24 levels or Hit Dice of creatures (e.g., 24 creatures with 1 Hit Die each, 12 with 2 Hit Dice, etc.). All creatures affected must be within the area of effect, and each is entitled to a saving throw vs. spell. A damageinflicting attack on an affected creature frees it from the spell immediately. The wizard need not utter a sound. He must gesture appropriately while holding a glowing stick of incense or a crystal rod filled with phosphorescent material.



Illusion/Phantasm

Level: 2 Range: 60 yards + 10 yards/level

Components: V, S, M Duration: Special

Casting Time: 2
Area of Effect: 200 sq. ft. + 50 sq.

ft./level

Saving Throw: Special Reference: *PHB*. pa

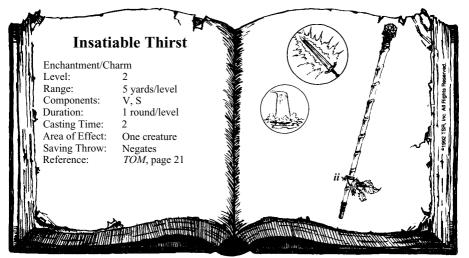
PHB, page 142



Like the 1st-level phantasmal force spell, this spell creates the illusion of any object, creature, or force, as long as it is within the spell's area of effect. The spellcaster can

maintain the illusion with minimal concentration, thus he can move at half normal speed (but not cast other spells). Some minor sounds are included in the effects of the spell, but not understandable speech. Also, the improved phantasm continues for two rounds after the wizard ceases to concentrate upon it.

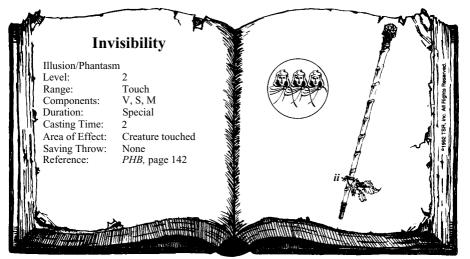
The material component is a bit of fleece.



This spell instills in the victim an uncontrollable desire to drink. The victim is allowed a saving throw to avoid the effect. If the roll is failed, the creature must consume any potable liquids it can find (including magical potions, which might result in

strange effects if potions are mixed). Although poisons are not considered potable,

a victim may not realize that a liquid is poisonous. The victim will not consume a liquid he knows to be poisonous. No matter how much the creature drinks, its magical thirst is not quenched until the spell ends. During this time, the creature can do nothing but drink or look for liquids to drink. Victims of this spell believe they are dying of thirst and (depending upon their nature) may be willing to kill for drinkable fluids.

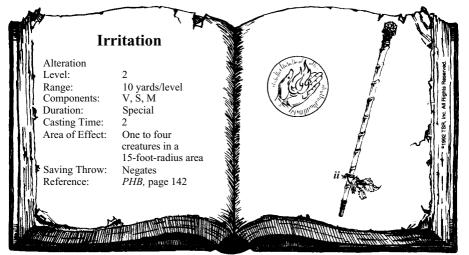


This spell causes the creature touched to vanish from sight and be undetectable by normal vision or even infravision Of course, the invisible creature is not magically silenced, and certain other conditions can render the creature detectable. Even allies cannot see the invisible creature or his gear, unless these allies can normally see invisible things or employ magic to do so. Items dropped or put down by the invisible creature become visible, items picked up disappear if tucked into the clothing or pouches worn by the creature. Note, however, that light never becomes invisible, although a source of light can become so (thus, the effect is that of a light with no visible source).

The spell remains in effect until it is magi-

cally broken or dispelled, until the wizard or recipient cancels it, until the recipient attacks any creature, or until 24 hours have passed. Thus, the invisible being can open doors, talk, eat, climb stairs, etc., but if he attacks, he immediately becomes visible, although the invisibility enables him to attack first. Note that the priestly bless, chant, and prayer spells are not attacks for this purpose. All highly intelligent creatures (Int 13 or more) with 10 or more Hit Dice or levels of experience have a chance to detect invisible objects (they roll saving throws vs. spell; success means they noticed the invisible object).

The material components of the *invisibility* spell are an eyelash and a bit of gum arabic, the former encased in the latter.



Itching-When cast, this causes each subject to feel an instant itching sensation on some portion of its body. If one round is not immediately spent scratching the irritated area, the creature is so affected that the next three rounds are spent squirming and twisting, effectively worsening its Armor Class by 4 and its attack rolls by 2. Spells preparations are possible in the first round this spell is in effect, but not for the following three rounds. Doing nothing but scratching the itch for the first round prevents the rest of the effect. If cast at one creature, the saving

Creatures with very thick or insensitive

skins (such as buffalo, elephants, scaled

creatures, etc.) are basically unaffected by

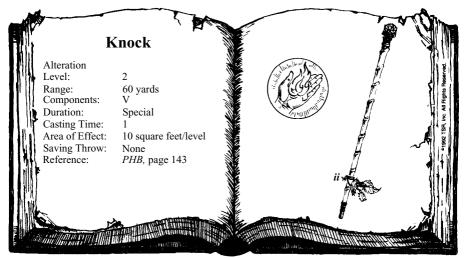
this. There are two versions of the spell, ei-

ther of which can be cast from the standard

preparation:

throw has a - 3 penalty; if cast at two creatures, a -1 penalty; and if cast at three or four creatures, the saving throw is normal. Rash—When a rash is cast, the subject notices nothing for 1d4 rounds, but thereafter his entire skin breaks out in red welts that itch. The rash persists until either a cure disease or dispel magic spell is cast upon it. It lowers Charisma by 1 point per each of four days (i.e., maximum Charisma loss is 4 points). After one week, Dexterity is lowered by 1 point also. Symptoms vanish upon the removal of the rash, and all statistics return to normal. This can be cast at one creature only, with a saving throw penalty of 2.

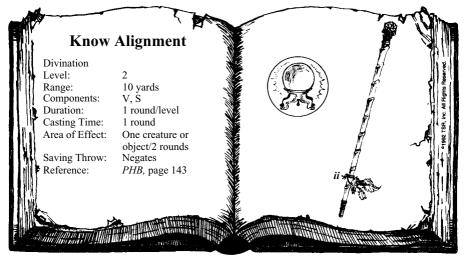
The material component is powdered leaf from poison ivy, oak, or sumac.



locked, held, or wizard-locked doors. It limited by the area; a 3rd-level wizard can opens secret doors, as well as locked or knock a door of 30 square feet or less (e.g., a trick-opening boxes or chests. It also loosstandard four-foot by seven-foot door). ens welds, shackles, or chains. If used to Each spell can undo up to two means of preopen a wizard-locked door, the spell does venting egress through a portal. Thus, if a not remove the former spell, but simply susdoor is locked, barred, and held, or is triplepends its functioning for one turn. In all locked, opening it requires two knock other cases, it permanently opens locks or spells. In all cases, the location of the door or item must be known—the spell cannot be welds—although the former could be closed and locked again later. It does not raise used against a wall in hopes of discovering a barred gates or similar impediments (such secret door. as a portcullis), nor does it affect ropes,

The *knock* spell opens stuck, barred,

vines, and the like. Note that the effect is

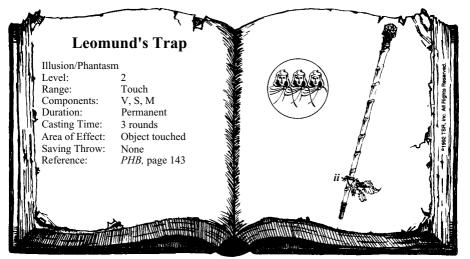


A know alignment spell enables the wizard to exactly read the aura of a creature or

an aligned object (unaligned objects reveal nothing). The caster must remain stationary and concentrate on the subject for two full rounds. A creature is allowed a saving throw vs. spell and, if successful, the caster learns nothing about that particular creature from the casting. If a creature or object

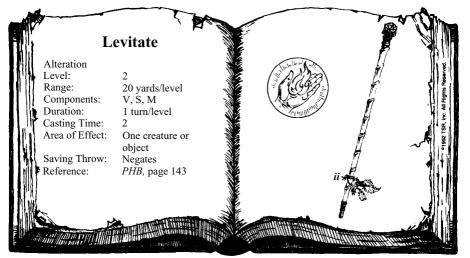
is concentrated on for only one round, only its alignment with respect to law and chaos can be learned. Certain magical devices ne-

gate the know alignment spell.



This false trap is designed to fool a thief or other character attempting to pilfer the spellcaster's goods. The wizard places the

spell upon any small mechanism or device, such as a lock, hinge, hasp, screw-on cap, ratchet, etc. Any character able to detect traps, or who uses any spell or device enabling trap detection, is 100% certain a real trap exists. Of course, the spell is illusory and nothing happens if the trap is sprung; its primary purpose is to frighten away thieves or make them waste precious time. The material component of the spell is a piece of iron pyrite touched to the object to be "trapped" while it is sprinkled with a special dust requiring 200 gp to prepare. If another Leomund's trap is within 50 feet when the spell is cast, then the casting fails.

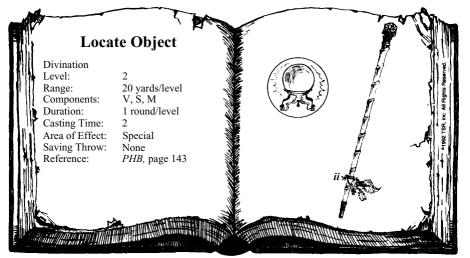


When a levitate spell is cast, the wizard can place it upon his person, upon an object, or upon a single creature, subject to a maximum weight limit of 100 pounds per level of experience (e.g., a 3rd-level wizard can levitate up to 300 pounds, maximum). If the spell is cast upon the wizard, he can move vertically up or down at a movement rate of 2 per round. If cast upon an object or another creature, the wizard can levitate it at the same speed, according to his command. Horizontal movement is not empowered by this spell, but the recipient could push along the face of a cliff, for example, to move laterally. The spellcaster can cancel the spell as desired. If the subject of the spell is unwilling, or the object of the spell is in the possession of a creature, a saving throw

vs. spell is allowed to determine if the *levi-tate* spell affects it.

Once cast, the spell requires no concentration, except when changing height. A levitating creature attempting to use a missile weapon finds himself increasingly unstable; the first attack has an attack roll penalty of -1, the second a penalty of -2, the third a penalty of -3, and so on, up to a maximum of -5. A full round spent stabilizing allows the creature to begin again at -1. Lack of leverage makes it impossible to cock a medium or heavy crossbow.

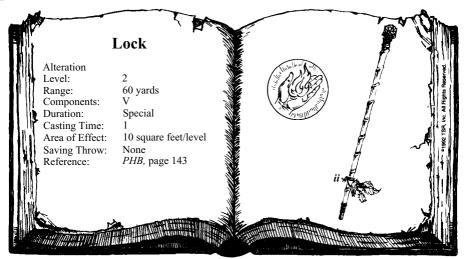
The material component of this spell is either a small leather loop or a piece of golden wire bent into a cup shape with a long shank on one end.



stairway. Note that attempting to find a specific item such as jewelry or a crown requires an accurate mental image; if the image is not close enough to the actual, the spell does not work. Desired but unique objects cannot be located by this spell unless they are known by the caster. The spell is

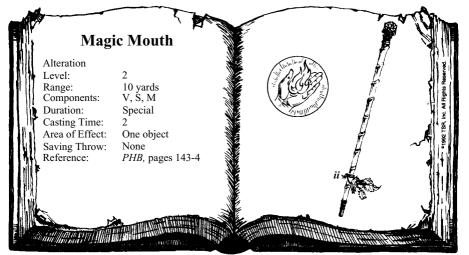
This spell aids in locating a known or familiar object. The wizard casts the spell, slowly turns, and senses when he is facing in the direction of the object to be located, provided the object is within range, i.e., 60 yards for 3rd-level wizards, 80 yards for 4th-, 100 yards for 5th-, etc. The spell can locate such objects as apparel, jewelry, furniture, tools, weapons, or even a ladder or

blocked by lead. Creatures cannot be found by this spell. The material component is a forked twig.



The *lock* spell is the reverse of *knock*. When cast, it closes and locks a door or similar closure, provided there is a physical mechanism. It does not create a weld, but it

mechanism. It does not create a weld, but it locks physically operated locking mechanisms, set bars, and so on, up to two functions per casting. It cannot affect *a* portcullis. Note that the effect is limited by the area; a 3rd-level wizard can lock a door of 30 square feet or less (*e.g.*, a standard four-foot by seven-foot door).



words or less, can be in any language known by the spellcaster, and can be delivered over a one-turn period. The mouth cannot speak magic spells or use command words. It does, however, move to the words articulated. Of course, the magic mouth can be placed on any object, excluding intelligent members of the animal or vegetable kingdoms.

The wizard imbues the chosen object with

an enchanted mouth that suddenly appears and speaks his message when a specified

event occurs. The message must be of 25

of the spellcaster. Commands can be as general or as detailed as desired, although only visual and audible triggers can be used, such as the following: "Speak only when a vener-

The spell functions when specific condi-

tions are fulfilled according to the command

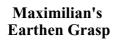
30 yards ("Speak when a winged creature comes within 30 yards."). The spell lasts until the speak command can be fulfilled, thus the spell duration is variable. A magic mouth cannot distinguish invisible creatures, alignments, levels or Hit Dice, or class, except by external garb. If desired, the effect can be keyed to a specific noise or spoken word.

The material component of this spell is a small bit of honeycomb.

able female human carrying a sack of groat clusters sits cross-legged within one foot." Such visual triggers can react to a character using the disguise ability. Command range

is five yards per level of the wizard, so a 6th-

level wizard can command the magic mouth to speak at a maximum encounter range of



Alteration

Level: 2 Range: 10 yards + 10

yards/level
Components: V, S, M

Duration: 3 rounds + 1 round/level

Casting Time: 2
Area of Effect: One creature

Saving Throw: Special Reference: TOM, p

TOM, page 22

This spell causes an arm made of compacted soil to rise from the ground. The spell must be cast on open turf, such as a grassy field or a dirt floor.

The earthen arm and hand (which are

about the same size as a normal human

limb) arise from the ground beneath any

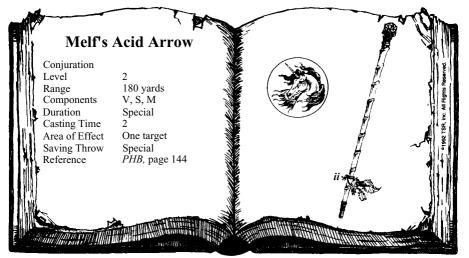
creature targeted by the caster. The hand at-

tempts to grasp the creature's leg. The victim must attempt a saving throw; if successful, the hand sinks into the ground. Each round thereafter (until the spell ends or the target moves out of spell range), the hand has a 5% chance per level of the caster of reappearing beneath the targeted creature, at which time another saving throw is required.

If a saving throw is missed, the earthen limb firmly grasps and holds the creature in place. An individual held by the hand suffers a movement rate of 0, Armor Class penalty of +2, and attack penalty of -2. All Dexterity combat bonuses are negated. The hand causes no physical damage to the victim

The arm may be attacked by any creature, including the arm's victim. The arm has AC 5 and hit points equal to double the caster's maximum hit points. The maximum number of hit points that an earthen hand may have is 40. When the arm's hit points are reduced to zero or when the spell duration ends, the hand crumbles.

The material component is a miniature hand sculpted from clay, which crumbles to dust when the spell is cast.



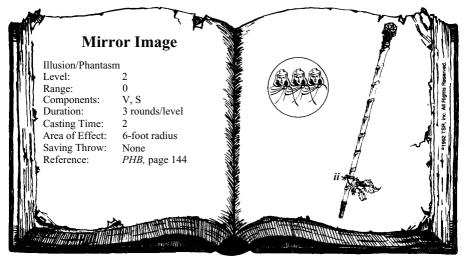
The wizard creates a magical arrow that speeds to its target as if fired from the bow of a fighter of the same level as the wizard. No modifiers for range, nonproficiency, or specialization are used. The arrow has no

attack or damage bonus, but it inflicts 2d4 points of acid damage with saving throws for items on the target. (There is no splash damage.) For every three levels that the caster has achieved, the acid lasts for an-

other round, unless somehow neutralized, inflicting another 2d4 points of damage each round. So, at 3rd- through 5th-level, the acid lasts for two rounds, at 6th-through 8th-level, the acid will last for three

rounds, etc.

The material components of the spell are a dart, a powdered rhubarb leaf, and an adder's stomach.

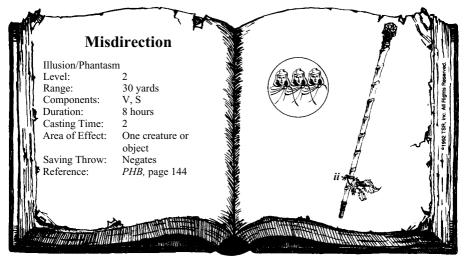


When a *mirror image* spell is invoked, the spellcaster causes from two to eight exact duplicates of himself to come into being around him. These images do exactly what the wizard does. Since the spell causes a blurring and slight distortion when it is cast, it is impossible for opponents to be certain which are the illusions and which is the actual wizard. When an image is struck by a

melee or missile attack, magical or otherwise, it disappears, but any other existing

images remain intact until struck. The images seem to shift from round to round, so that if the actual wizard is struck during one round, he cannot be picked out from amongst his images the next. To determine the number of images that appear, roll 1d4 and add 1 for every three levels of experience the wizard has achieved, to a maximum of the second o

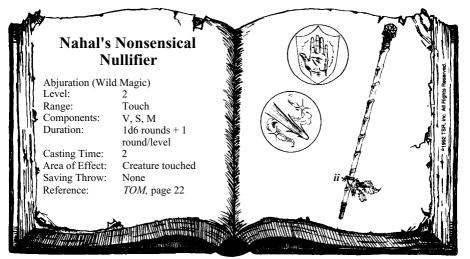
mum of eight images. At the end of the spell duration, all surviving images wink out.



By means of this spell, the wizard misdirects the information from a detection spell (detect charm, detect evil, detect invisibili-

ty, detect lie, detect magic, detect snares and pits. etc.). While the detection spell functions, it indicates the wrong area, creature, or the opposite of the truth with respect to detect evil or detect lie. The wizard directs the spell effect upon the object of the detection spell. If the caster of the detection spell fails his saving throw vs. spell, the misdirection takes place. Note that this spell does not affect other types of divination (know

alignment, augary, ESP, clairvoyance, etc.).



ed creature, giving random results to know alignment, detect evil, and detect lie spells cast on that creature. When a protected creature is the focus of one of these divinations, the information gained is randomly determined. Thus, if

know alignment is used against a chaotic

evil creature protected by the nonsensical

nullifier, the response could be any alignment combination. If two characters both

This spell scrambles the aura of the affect-

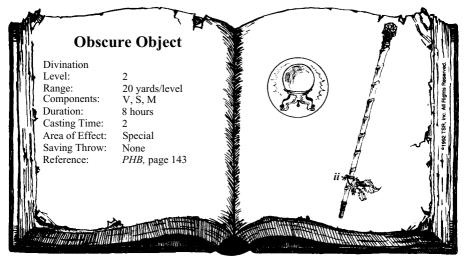
use the same divination on the same target, two random results are generated. A new random result is generated each round; thus, continued observation of a protected creature usually results in different answers. The table below should be used

to determine the random alignment.

Alignment Lawful Good Lawful Neutral Lawful Evil Neutral Good Neutral Neutral Evil Chaotic Good Chaotic Evil Chaotic Neutral 10 No alignment

D10 Roll

The material component is a small amount of egg volk smeared into the hair of the recipient.

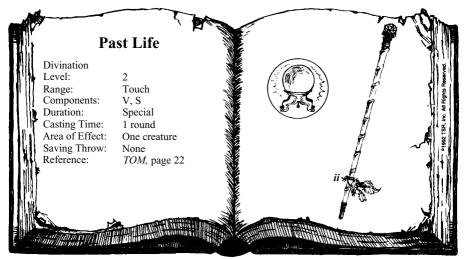


This spell is the reverse of *locate object*. By means of this spell, the wizard is able to

hide an object from location by spell, crystal ball, or similar means for eight hours. Creatures cannot be affected by this spell.

chameleon skin.

The material component of this spell is a



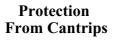
By touching the remains of a dead creature, this spell allows a caster to gain a mental image of the deceased's former appearance. The remains can be of any age, and only a tiny fragment is required, such as a bone splinter or a strand of hair.

level, he is able to view the final minute of the subject's life from the subject's point of view.

When cast by a wizard of at least 9th

When cast by a wizard of at least 7th

When cast by a wizard of at least 9th level, a personal possession (a ring, a favorite walking stick, etc.) may be substituted for bodily remains.



Abjuration

Level: 2 Range: Touch

Components: V, S Duration: 5 hours + 1

Casting Time: hour/level 1 round

Area of Effect: Creature or object

touched

Saving Throw: None Reference: *PHB*,

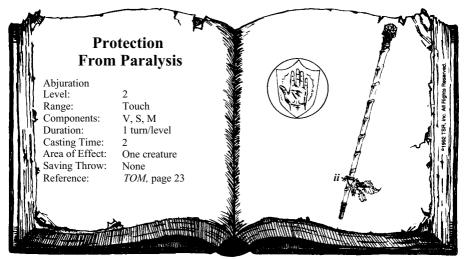
PHB, page 144

By casting this spell, the wizard receives immunity to the effects of cantrips cast by other wizards, apprentices, or creatures that

use the *cantrip* spell. The spell protects the caster, or one item or person that he touches (such as a spell book or a drawer containing spell components). Any cantrip cast against the protected person or item dissipates with an audible popping sound. This spell is often used by a wizard with mischievous apprentices, or one who wishes apprentices to

clean or shine an area using elbow grease rather than magic. Any unwilling target of this spell must be touched (via an attack roll) and is allowed a saving throw vs. spell

to escape the effect.



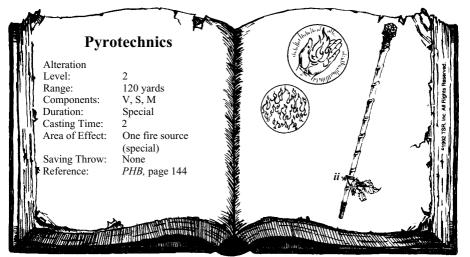
immunity from magical paralysis. Spells such as hold person and slow have no effect on the individual. This spell also provides protection against the paralysis attacks of

monsters (a ghoul's touch, for example). This spell offers no protection against phys-

The recipient of this spell receives total

ical damage. The material component of this spell is a

bit of cloth taken from a priest's robes.



A pyrotechnics spell draws on an existing fire source to produce either of two effects at the option of the caster. First, it can produce a flashing and fiery burst of glowing, colored aerial fireworks that lasts one round. This effect temporarily blinds those creatures in, under, or within 120 feet of the area, that have an unobstructed line of sight

to the burst. Creatures viewing this are

blinded for 1d4 + 1 rounds unless they suc-

cessfully save vs. spell. The fireworks fill a

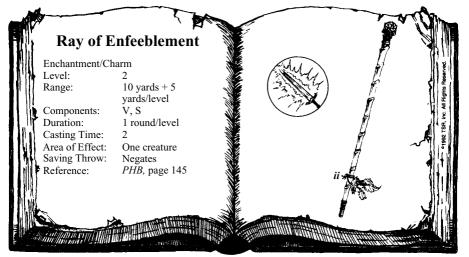
volume 10 times greater than that of the

original fire source.

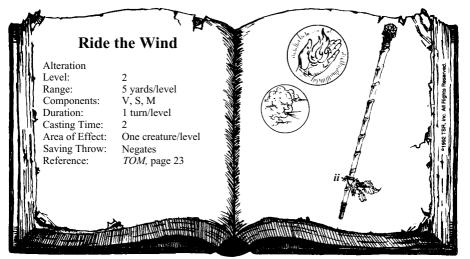
This spell can also cause a thick, writhing stream of smoke to arise from the source and form a choking cloud that lasts for one round per experience level of the caster.

This covers a roughly spherical volume from the ground or floor up (or conforming to the shape of a confined area). The smoke totally obscures vision beyond two feet and fills a volume 100 times that of the fire source. All within the cloud must roll successful saving throws vs. spell or suffer -2 penalties to all combat rolls and Armor Class.

The spell uses one fire source within a 20-foot cube, which is immediately extinguished. An extremely large fire used as a source might be only partially extinguished. Magical fires are not extinguished, and a fire-based creature (such as a fire elemental) used as a source suffers one point of damage per caster level.



A wizard can weaken an opponent, reducing Strength and the attacks that rely upon it. Humans, demihumans, and humanoids of man-size or less are reduced to an effective Strength of 5, losing all Strength bonuses and suffering an attack roll penalty of -2 and a -1 penalty to damage. Other creatures suffer a penalty of -2 on attack rolls. Furthermore, they have a -1 penalty for each die of damage they inflict (but no damage roll can inflict less than one point per die of damage). Your DM will determine any other effects appropriate to the affected creature. If the target creature makes its saving throw, the spell has no effect. This spell does not affect combat bonuses due to magical items, and those conferring increased Strength function normally.



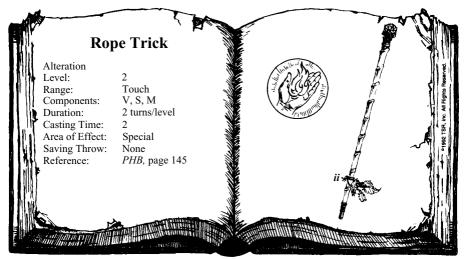
This spell allows creatures targeted by the caster to become virtually weightless and be lifted upon the wind. Affected creatures can control their altitude by rising or descending at a movement rate of 12, but are at the mercy of the wind for speed and direction. Recipients can stop forward movement only

by grasping something to anchor them in place. If no wind is present, this spell has no

effect.
Unwilling targets are allowed a saving throw to resist the effect.

Each subject and his equipment must weigh less than 100 pounds per level of the caster. This spell may be cast only on living creatures

The material components are a small handful of straw and a dry leaf.



When this spell is cast upon a piece of rope from five to 30 feet long, one end of the rope rises into the air until the whole hangs perpendicular, as if affixed at the upper end. The upper end is, in fact, fastened in extradimensional space, and the spellcaster and up to seven others can climb up the rope and disappear into this place of safety where no creature can find them. The rope can be

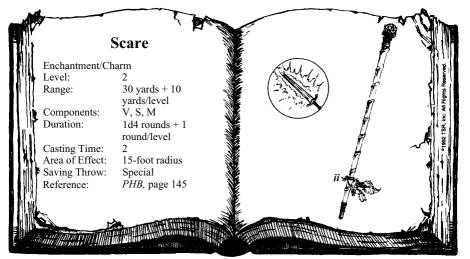
the spell, or they are dropped from the height at which they entered the extradimensional space. The rope can be climbed by only one person at a time. Note that the rope trick spell enables the climbers to reach a normal place if they do not climb all the taken into the extradimensional space if way to the extradimensional space. Also fewer than eight persons have climbed it, note that creating or taking extradimenotherwise it simply hangs in air (extremely sional spaces (e.g., a bag of holding) into an strong creatures might be able to remove it existing extradimensional space is hazardat the DM's option). Spells cannot be cast OHS across the interdimensional interface, nor can area effects cross it. Those in the extradimensional space can see out of it as if

The material components of this spell are powdered corn extract and a twisted loop of parchment.

there were a 3' x 5' window centered on the

rope. The persons in the extradimensional

space must climb down prior to the end of



This spell causes creatures with fewer than six levels of experience or Hit Dice to fall into fits of trembling and shaking. The frightened creatures have a -2 reaction adjustment and may drop held items if encumbered. If cornered, they fight, but with -1

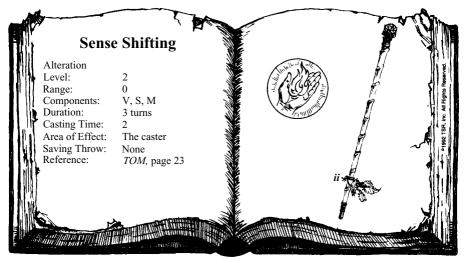
penalties to attack and damage rolls, and to

Only elves, half-elves, and priests are al-

saving throws as well.

lowed saving throws against this spell. Note that this spell has no effect on the undead (skeletons, zombies, ghouls, and so on), or on upper or lower planar creatures of any sort.

The material component used for this spell is a bit of bone from an undead skeleton, zombie, ghoul, ghast, or mummy.



Sense shifting allows the wizard to affect all spells of levels 1 through 3 that he casts within the duration of the spell. For each

spell, he can modify one of three sensory pertaining to the features spell: color, sound, or patterned visual appear-

ance of the spell effect. The changes produced by this spell do not affect the functions of the affected spell nor any saving throws which apply against their effects. Sense shifting might be used to produce

green fireballs, magic missiles which streak

muted, but not wholly eliminated). The material component is a twist of multi-colored ribbon with a small silver bell

through the air with a scream, colored con-

tinual light globes, customized designs for a

hypnotic pattern, or a spectral hand which

makes scrabbling sounds as it attempts to

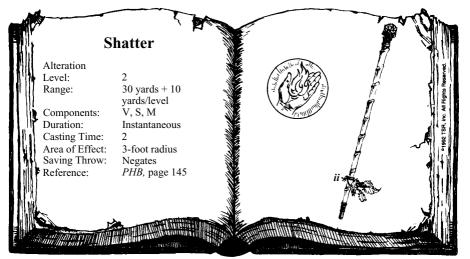
Sense shifting cannot create any form of

invisibility. It cannot completely silence a

spell effect (thus, a fireball's blast might be

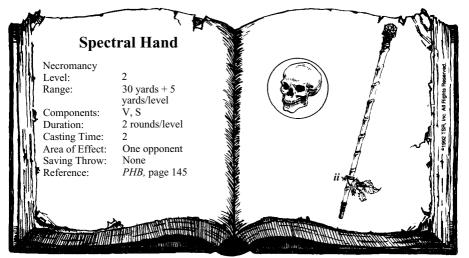
grasp a target.

fastened to its end



The *shatter* spell is a sound-based attack that affects nonmagical objects of crystal, glass, ceramic, or porcelain, such as vials, bottles, flasks, jugs, windows, mirrors, etc. All such objects within a three-foot radius of the center of the spell effect are smashed into dozens of pieces by the spell. Objects weighing above one pound per level of the caster are not affected, but all other objects of the appropriate composition must save vs. crushing blow or be shattered. Alternatively, the spell can be focused against a single item of up to 10 pounds per caster level. Crystalline creatures suffer 1d6 points of damage per caster level to a maximum of 6d6, with a saving throw vs. spell for half damage.

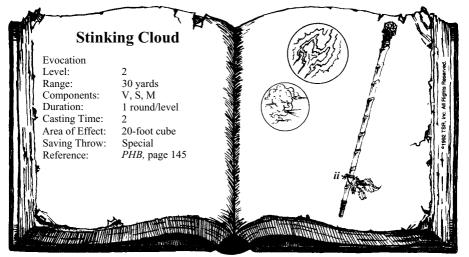
The material component of this spell is a chip of mica.



This spell causes a ghostly, glowing hand, shaped from the caster's lifeforce, to materialize within the spell range and move as the caster desires. Any touch attack spell of 4th level or less cast by the wizard can be delivered by the spectral hand, with a +2 bonus to the attack roll. The caster cannot perform any other actions when attacking with the hand: the hand returns to the caster and hovers if the caster takes other actions. It is possible to make multiple touch attacks

with it, until the spell expires or is dismissed. The hand receives flank and rear

bonuses if the caster is in a position to do so. The hand is vulnerable to magical attack (but it has an Armor Class of -2). Any damage to the hand ends the spell and inflicts 1d4 points of damage upon the caster.

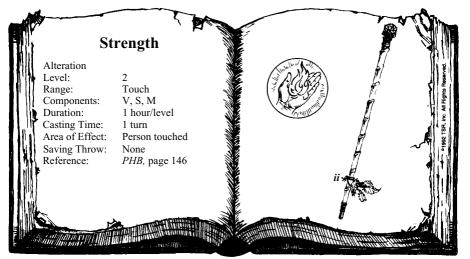


When a *stinking cloud* is cast, the wizard creates a billowing mass of nauseous vapors up to 30 yards away from his position. Any creature caught within the cloud must roll a

successful saving throw vs. poison or be reeling and unable to attack because of nausea for 1d4 + 1 rounds after leaving the cloud. Those who make successful saving throws can leave the cloud without suffering any ill effects, but those remaining in the

cloud must continue to save each round. These poisonous effects can be slowed or neutralized by appropriate magic. The cloud duration is halved in a moderate breeze (8-18 m.p.h.) and is dispersed in one round by a stronger breeze.

The material components of the spell is a rotten egg or several skunk cabbage leaves.



Application of this spell increases the Strength of the character by a number of points—or tenths of points after 18 Strength is attained (only if the character is a warrior). Benefits of the *strength* spell last for the duration of the magic. The amount of

added Strength depends upon the spell re-

cipient's group and is subject to all restrictions on Strength due to race and class.

If a warrior has an 18 Strength already,

1d8 x 10% is added to his extraordinary

Strength roll. The spell cannot confer a

Strength of 19 or more, nor is it cumulative

Multi-class characters use the best die.

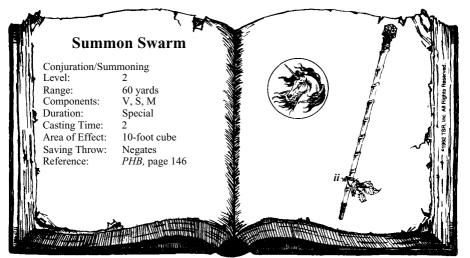
ings without Strength scores (kobolds, lizard men, etc.) receive a +1 to attack and damage rolls.

The material component of this spell is a

with other magic that adds to Strength. Be-

few hairs or a pinch of dung from a particularly strong animal—ape, bear, ox, etc.

Class Strength Gain
Priest 1d6 points
Rogue 1d6 points
Warrior 1d8 points
Wizard 1d4 points



will viciously attack all creatures in the area chosen by the caster. Creatures actively defending against the swarm to the exclusion of other activities suffer one point of damage for each round spent in the swarm. Those taking other actions, including leaving the swarm, receive 1d4 + 1 points of damage per three levels of the caster, every round. Spell casting within the swarm is impossible. The swarm cannot be fought effectively

The swarm of small animals (roll on the

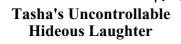
table) drawn by the summon swarm spell

with weapons, but fire and area effects can force it to disperse by inflicting damage. The swarm disperses when it has taken a total of 2 hit points per caster level from these attacks. A *protection from evil* spell keeps the swarm at bay, and certain area-effect

spells, such as *gust of wind* and *stinking cloud*, disperse a swarm immediately, if appropriate to the swarm summoned (e.g., only fliers are affected by a gust of wind). The caster must remain stationary and undisturbed to control the swarm; if his concentration lapses or is broken, the swarm disperses in two rounds. The swarm is stationary once conjured.

The material component is a square of red cloth.

Dice Roll	Swarm Type
01-40	Rats
41-70	Bats
71-80	Spiders
81-90	Centipedes/beetles
91-00	Flying insects



Enchantment/Charm

Level: Range: 60 yards

Components: V, S, M 1 round/level Duration:

Casting Time:

Area of Effect: One or more creatures in a

30-foot cube

Saving Throw: Negates Reference:

PHB, page 146

and finally collapsing into gales of uncontrollable, hideous laughter. Although this magical mirth lasts only a single round, the affected creature(s) must spend the next round regaining its feet, and it loses 2 points from its Strength (or -2 to attack and damage rolls) for all remaining rounds of the spell. The saving throw vs. spell is modified by the Intelligence of the creature(s). Creatures

The victim(s) of this spell perceives every-

thing as hilariously funny. The effect is not

immediate, and the creature(s) feels only a

slight tingling on the round the spell is cast.

On the round immediately following, the victim(s) begins smiling, then giggling,

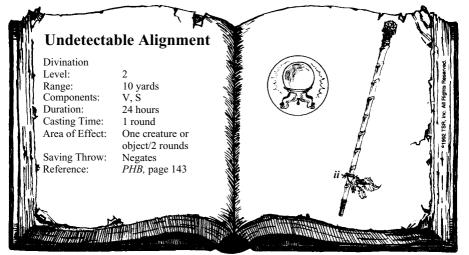
chuckling, tittering, snickering, guffawing,

with Intelligences of 4 or less (semi-

intelligent) are totally unaffected. Those with Intelligences of 5-7 (low) save with -6 penalties. Those with Intelligences of 8-12 (average to very) save with -4 penalties. Those with Intelligences of 13-14 (high) save with -2 penalties. Those with Intelligences of 15 or greater (exceptional) have unmodified saving throws.

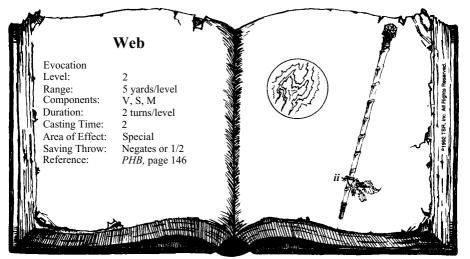
The caster can affect one creature for every three levels attained—e.g., one at 3rd level, two at 6th level, three at 9th level, etc. All affected beings must be within 30 feet of each other The material components are a small

feather and minute tarts. The tarts are hurled at the subjects, while the feather is waved in one hand



The undetectable alignment spell is the reverse of know alignment. The spell enables the wizard to conceal the alignment a creature or an aligned object (unaligned objects reveal nothing) for 24 hours—even from a know alignment spell. An unwilling spell re-

cipient is allowed a saving throw vs. spell and, if successful, the spell is wasted.



A *web* spell must be anchored to two or more solid and diametrically opposed points, or the web disappears.

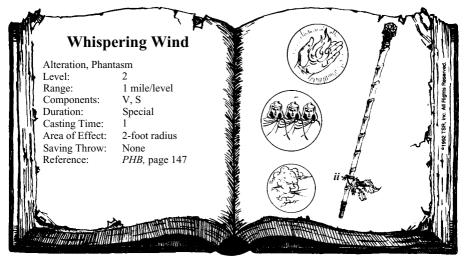
The *web* spell covers a maximum area of eight 10-foot cubes and the webs must be at least 10 feet thick, so a mass 40 feet high, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet deep may be cast. Creatures even touching them become stuck amongst the gluey fibers.

Anyone in the area when the spell is cast must roll a saving throw vs. spell with a -2 penalty. If the saving throw is made, either the creature is assumed to have jumped free or the webs are only half strength. Creatures with less than 13 Strength (7 if webs are half strength) must remain fast until freed by another or until the spell wears off. Missile fire is generally ineffective against creatures trapped in webs.

17 can break through one foot of webs per round. Creatures with 18 or greater Strength break through two feet of webs per round. If the webs are at half strength, these rates are doubled. Creatures of great mass hardly notice webs. Strong and huge creatures will break through 10 feet of webs per round. Note that the strands of a web spell are flammable. A magical flaming sword will slash them away as easily as a hand brushes away cobwebs. Any fire will set them alight and burn them away in a single round-all creatures within the webs suffer 2d4 points of damage from the flames.

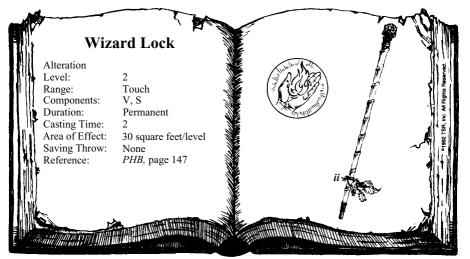
Creatures with Strength between 13 and

The material component of this spell is a bit of spider web.



By means of this spell, the wizard is able to either send a message or cause some desired sound effect. The whispering wind can travel as many miles above ground as the spellcaster has levels of experience, to a specific location within range that is familiar to the wizard. The whispering wind is as gentle and unnoticed as a zephyr until it reaches the location, where it delivers its whisperquiet message or other sound. Note that the message is delivered regardless of whether

dissipates. The wizard can prepare the spell to bear a message of up to 25 words, cause the spell to deliver other sounds for one round, or merely have the whispering wind seem to be a faint stirring of the air that has a susurrant sound. He can likewise cause the whispering wind to move as slowly as a mile per hour or as quickly as a mile every turn. When the spell reaches its objective, it swirls and remains until the message is delivered. As with the magic mouth spell, no spells anyone is present to hear it. The wind then may be cast through the whispering wind.



A wizard lock spell cast upon a door, chest, or portal magically locks it. The caster can freely pass his own lock without affecting it; otherwise, the wizard-locked door or object can be opened only by breaking in, a successful dispel magic, a knock spell, or by a wizard four or more levels higher than the one casting the spell. Note

that the last two methods do not remove the wizard lock, they only negate it for a brief duration, about one turn. Creatures from other planes cannot burst a wizard lock as

they can a held portal.

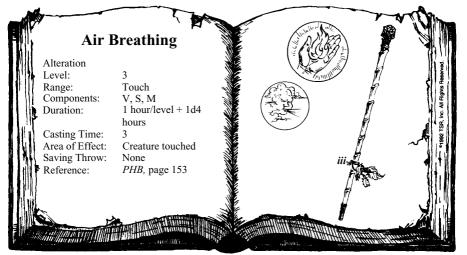
Wizards' Spells, Level III

1 Air Breathing	18 Fly	
2 Alacrity	19 Fool's Speech	
3 Alamir's Fundamental Breakdown	20 Gust of Wind	
4 Alternate Reality	21 Haste	
5 Augmentation I	22 Hold Person	
6 Babble	23 Hold Undead	
7 Blink	24 Illusionary Script	
8 Clairaudience	25 Infravision	
9 Clairvoyance	26 Invisibility, 10' Radius	
10 Delude	27 Item	
11 Dispel Magic	28 Leomund's Tiny Hut	
12 Explosive Runes	29 Lightning Bolt	
13 Far Reaching I	30 Lorloveim's Creeping Shadow	
14 Feign Death	31 Maximillian's Stony Grasp	
15 Fireball	32 Melf's Minute Meteors	
16 Fireflow	33 Minor Malison	
17 Flame Arrow	34 Monster Summoning I	

35 Non-Detection	51
36 Phantom Steed	52
37 Protection from Evil, 10' Radius	53
38 Protection from Good, 10' Radius	
39 Protection from Normal Missiles	
40 Secret Page	
41 Sepia Snake Sigil	
42 Slow	
43 Spectral Force	
44 Spirit Armor	
45 Squaring the Circle	
46 Suggestion	
47 Tongues	
48 Vampiric Touch	
49 Water Breathing	
50 Watery Double	

Wizard Sight Wraithform

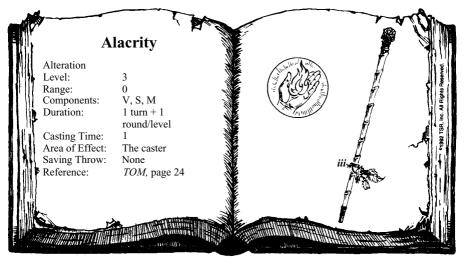
Wind Wall



verse of *water breathing*, enables waterbreathing creatures to breathe air freely for the duration of the spell. The caster can touch more than one creature with a single casting; in this case the duration is divided

The air breathing spell, which is the re-

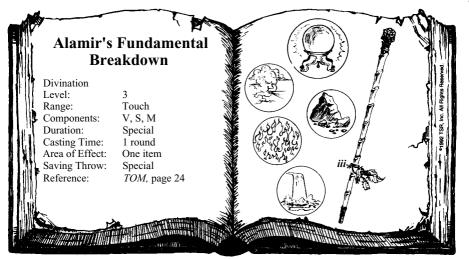
casting; in this case the duration is divided by the number of creatures touched. The material component of the spell is a short reed or piece of straw.



The use of an *alacrity* spell allows the wizard to speed up the casting of spells of

5th level and lower. Only spells that are cast within the alacrity spell's duration are affected Casting times of 2-5 are reduced by 1; casting times of 6-9 are reduced by 2; and a casting time of one round is reduced to a casting time of 8. Casting times for spells which require more than one round are re-

duced by 20% (e.g., an animate dead spell affected by alacrity could be cast in only four rounds). Spells which have a casting time of 1 are not affected by this spell. The material component is a miniature hourglass which is destroyed when the spell is cast.



The wizard learns what ingredients and formulas were used to create a chemical mixture or magical item.

The caster must roll an Intelligence check; if successful, the wizard understands the formula and may retain it in his memory. If the roll is missed, the information is immediately forgotten. Subsequent castings fail until the wizard rises one level.

The caster's level determines the type of information gleaned:

5th Level: The type and quantity of ingredients and the preparation process required to produce a nonmagical mixture are learned. 9th Level: The wizard may learn the proper ingredients and formula for making a magi-

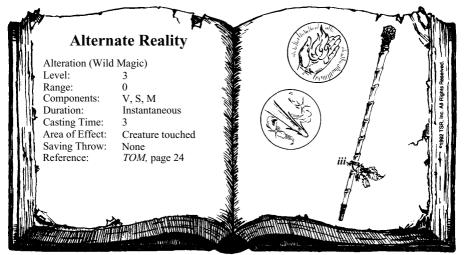
cal liquid (potion, scroll ink, etc.).

14th Level: The caster may learn the formula for creating any type of magical object, except unique items and objects of extreme power (artifacts and relics).

This spell has detrimental effects on the magical item analyzed. Single-use items are

automatically destroyed, the spell consuming the item in the process of analyzing it. Reusable magical items must make a saving throw vs. disintegration. If the saving throw is failed, the magic of the item is released in an explosive blast, rendering it permanently nonmagical. The caster suffers 4d8 points of damage from the explosion.

The material component is a wand cut from an oak tree that is at least 100 years old, and is consumed.



variation in probabilities. This variation lasts only a moment, but creates alternate results for one recent event. When the spell is cast, any one event attempted by the creature touched during the previous round is

recalculated, essentially allowing (or forc-

round can be affected. Only one die roll can

be rerolled. If the creature touched is a will-

ing recipient, the player can choose which

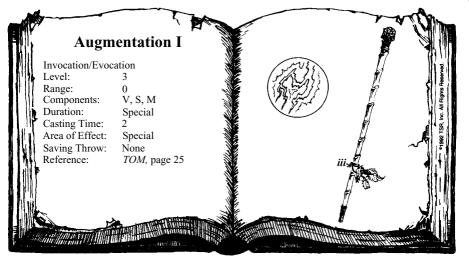
Only events that begin and end in a single

ing) the creature to make new die rolls.

With this spell, the caster creates a small

roll affects him, more than likely picking the most successful. If the creature is unwilling, he must redo the action. The second result. whatever its outcome, cannot be changed.

Typical uses of this spell include allowing a fighter to reroll an attack, forcing an opponent to reroll a saving throw, or allowing a wizard to reroll the damage caused by a fireball. The material component is a small, unmarked die



This spell augments the damage inflicted by any spell of levels 1-3. For each die of damage rolled, the caster adds one point to the damage total.

The augmentation I spell affects only one

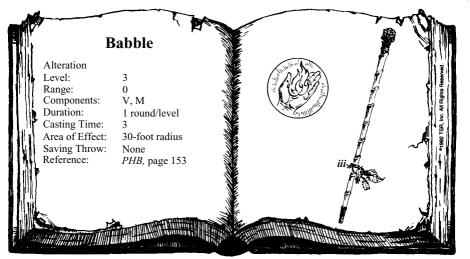
spell, cast on the round immediately follow-

ing the augmentation. If an entire round or more elapses, the augmentation is wasted.

Only spells which cause direct physical damage are affected by augmentation; for example, monsters gained through *monster summoning I* gain no bonuses to their damage.

The material component is a pair of con-

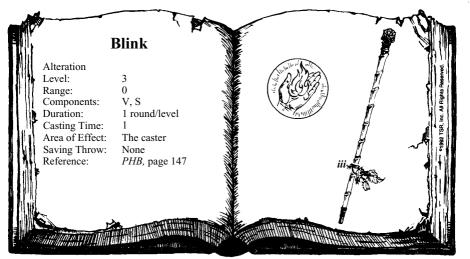
centric circles of bronze or silver.



This spell, the reverse of *tongues*, cancels the *tongues* spell or confuses verbal communication of any sort within the area of effect.

fect.

The material component is a small clay model of a ziggurat, which shatters when the spell is pronounced.



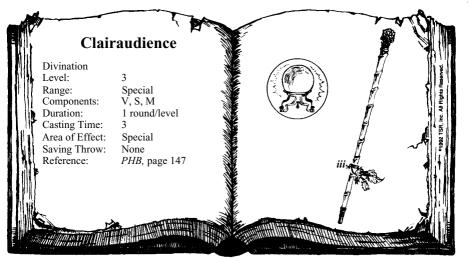
The wizard causes his material form to "blink" directly from one point to another at a random time and in a random direction. Melee attacks against the wizard automatically miss if initiative indicates they fall af-

ter he has blinked

Each round the spell is in effect, the wizard rolls 2d8 to determine the timing of the blink—the result of the dice roll is used as the wizard's initiative that round. The wizard disappears and instantaneously reappears 10 feet distant from his previous position, (roll 1d8: 1 = right ahead, 2 = right, 3 = right behind, 4 = behind, 5 =left behind, 6 = left, 7 = left ahead, 8 = leftahead.) The caster cannot blink into a solid object; if such is indicated, reroll the direction. Movable objects of size and mass comparable to the caster will be shoved aside when the caster blinks in. If blinking is impossible except into a fixed, solid object, the caster is then trapped on the Ethereal plane.

During each round that he blinks, the spellcaster can only be attacked by opponents who win initiative, or are able to strike both locations at once (wide area attack forms).

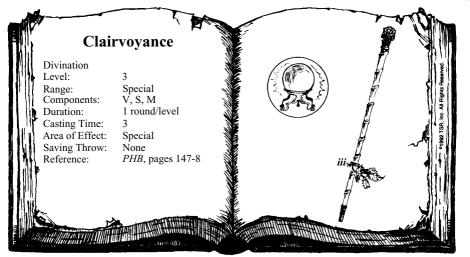
If the spellcaster holds off his attack until after the blink, the 2d8 delay is added to the 1d10 initiative roll. The spellcaster can try to get his attack in before he blinks. In this case, he compares the two dice rolls. If his blink is lower than his initiative roll, he blinks before his attack, possibly attacking in the wrong direction. He must follow through with his attack.



The clairaudience spell enables the wizard to concentrate upon some locale and hear in his mind any noise within a 60-foot radius of the spell's casting point. Distance is not a factor, but the locale must be known—a

place familiar to the spellcaster or an obvious one (such as behind a door, around a corner, in a copse of trees, etc.). Only sounds that are normally detectable by the wizard can be heard by use of this spell. Lead sheeting or magical protection prevents the operation of the spell, and the wizard has some indication that the spell is so

blocked. Note that it functions only on the wizard's current plane of existence. The spell creates an invisible sensor that can be magically dispelled. The material component of the spell is a small horn of at least 100 gp value.



clairvovance spell empowers the wizard to see in his mind whatever is within sight

Similar to the *clairaudience* spell, the

range from the spell locale chosen. Distance from the wizard is not a factor, but the locale must be known—familiar or obvious Furthermore, light is a factor, as the spell does not enable the use of infravision or magical enhancements. If the area is magically dark, only darkness is seen; if natu-

sor, similar to that created by a crystal ball spell, that can be dispelled. The spell functions only on the wizard's current plane of existence rally pitch dark, only a 10-foot radius from The material component is a pinch of the center of the spell's area of effect can be powdered pineal gland.

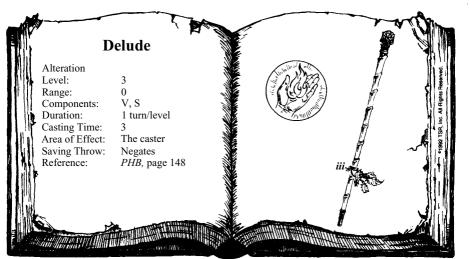
seen. Otherwise, the seeing extends to the normal vision range according to the pre-

vailing light. Lead sheeting or magical pro-

tection foils a clairvoyance spell, and the

wizard has some indication that it is so

blocked. The spell creates an invisible sen-

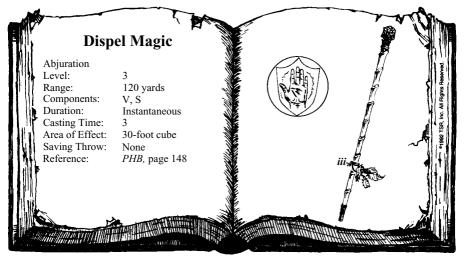


By means of a *delude* spell, the wizard conceals his own alignment with that of any creature within a 30-foot radius at the time the spell is cast. The creature must be of higher than animal Intelligence for the spell to work; its own alignment remains unchanged. The creature receives a saving throw vs. spell and, if successful, the *delude* spell fails. If the spell is successful, any

know alignment spell used against the caster

discovers only the assumed alignment. Note

that a detect good or detect evil spell detects the assumed aura, if the aura is strong enough. The creature whose aura has been assumed radiates magic, but the wizard radiates magic only to the creature whose alignment has been assumed. If a delude spell is used in conjunction with a change self or alter self spell, the class of the wizard can be totally hidden, if he is clever enough to carry off the disguise.



A wizard has a chance to neutralize or negate magic, as follows:

First, it removes spells and spell-like effects from creatures or objects. Second, it disrupts the casting or use of these in the area of effect at the instant it is cast. Third, it destroys magical potions (which are treated

as 12th-level for purposes of this spell).

Each effect or potion in the spell's area is

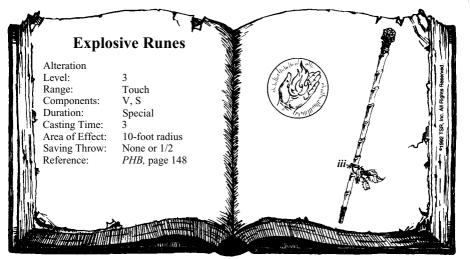
checked to determine if it is dispelled. The chance depends on the difference in level between the magical effect and the caster. The base chance is 50% (11 or higher on 1d20), plus or minus the difference in levels. A saving throw of 20 always succeeds and a saving throw of 1 always fails.

A dispel magic spell will not affect a specially enchanted item unless it is cast directly upon the item, rendering it nonoperational for 1d4 rounds. An item possessed and carried by a creature has the creature's saving throw against this effect. An item's physical properties are unchanged.

SUMMARY OF DISPEL EFFECTS Source Resists As: Result

SourceResists As:ResultWand6th-leveleffect negated*Staff8th-leveleffect negated*Potion12th-levelpotion destroyedOther12th- or spec.effect negated*ArtifactDM choiceDM choice

^{*} if cast directly on item, item becomes nonoperational for 1-4 rounds



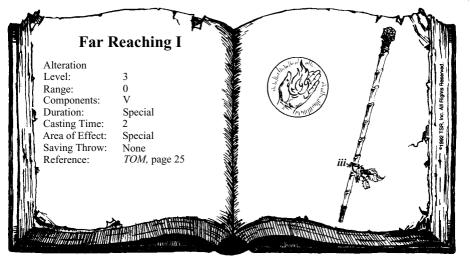
By tracing these mystic runes upon a book, map, scroll, or similar object bearing written information, the wizard prevents unauthorized persons from reading his material. The explosive runes are difficult to detect—5% chance per level of magic use experience of the reader: thieves have only a

5% chance. But trap detection by spell or magical device always finds these runes. When read, the explosive runes detonate, delivering 6d4 + 6 points of damage to the reader, who gets no saving throw. A like amount, or half that if saving throws are made, is suffered by each creature within

the blast radius. The wizard who cast the spell, as well as any he instructs, can read the protected writing without triggering the runes. Likewise, the wizard can remove the runes whenever desired. Others can remove

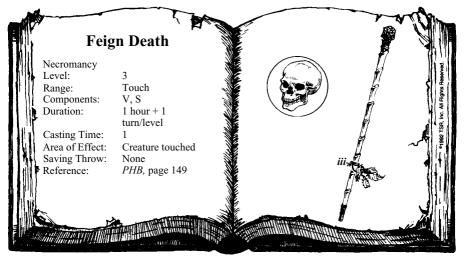
erase spell. Explosive runes otherwise last until the spell is triggered. The item upon which the runes are placed is destroyed when the explosion takes place unless it is not normally subject to destruction by magical fire (see the Item Saving Throws in the *DMG*).

them only with a successful dispel magic or



This spell allows the wizard to extend the range of any one 1st- or 2nd-level spell by 50% or any one 3rd-level spell by 25%. The spell to be affected must be cast on the round immediately following the far reaching I spell. If a complete round or more

elapses, the far reaching I is wasted. Far reaching I affects only a spell cast by the same wizard. Far reaching I does not affect spells that have range of 0 or touch.



other creature whose levels of experience or Hit Dice do not exceed the wizard's own level) can be put into a cataleptic state that is impossible to distinguish from death. Although the person or creature affected by the *feign death* spell can smell, hear, and

know what is going on, no feeling or sight

of any sort is possible. Thus, any wounding

or mistreatment of the body is not felt and

no reaction occurs; damage is only 1/2 nor-

mal. In addition, paralysis, poison, or

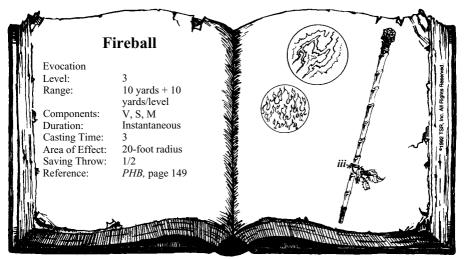
By means of this spell, the caster (or any

son injected or otherwise introduced into the body takes effect when the spell recipient is no longer under the influence of this spell, although a saving throw is permitted.

Note that only a willing individual can be affected by a *feign death* spell. The spell-caster can end the spell effects at any time desired, as will a successful *dispel magic* spell, but a full round is required for bodily functions to begin again.

energy-level drains cannot affect the indi-

vidual under the influence of this spell. Poi-



This spell creates an explosive burst of flame which detonates with a low roar and delivers damage proportionate to the level of the wizard who cast it—1d6 points of damage for each level of experience of the spellcaster (up to a maximum of 10d6). The burst of the fireball creates little pressure, and the burst generally conforms to the

damage for each level of experience of the spellcaster (up to a maximum of 10d6). The burst of the fireball creates little pressure, and the burst generally conforms to the shape of the area in which it occurs, thus filling an area equal to its normal spherical volume (roughly 33,000 cubic feet—33 10' x 10' x 10' cubes). Besides causing damage to greatures the fireball ignites all com-

age to creatures, the fireball ignites all combustible materials within its burst radius, and the heat of the fireball will melt soft posed items must roll saving throws vs. magical fire to determine if they are affected, but items in the possession of a creature that rolls a successful saving throw are unaffected.

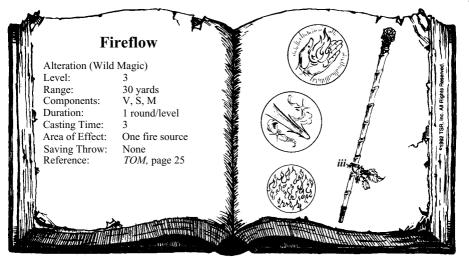
Creatures failing their saving throws each

metals such as gold, copper, silver, etc. Ex-

take full damage from the blast. Those who make their saving throws manage to dodge, fall flat or roll aside, each taking half the full hit point damage—each and every one within the blast area!

The material component of this spell is a

The material component of this spell is a tiny ball composed of bat guano and sulphur.



This spell allows a wizard to control natural fires by manipulating randomness and adjusting probabilities to cause them to spread and take shape in any direction he desires. Once cast, the wizard points at any fire within range. He can then cause that fire to move in any direction desired within spell range, as long as the flames contact a solid surface (the fire may not be raised in the air).

The caster must maintain concentration or the spell fails. The flames can be spread at the rate of 50 square feet per round. Thus, if a caster affects a campfire, he could create a flaming line 1 foot wide and 50 feet

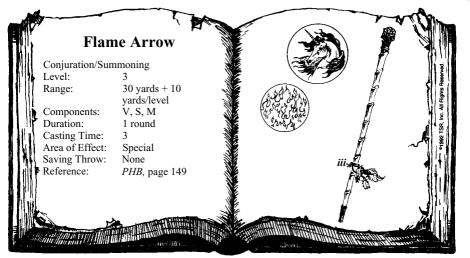
long or fill a 5 foot by 10 foot square in a single round.

The flames are not limited by a lack of burnable material and can be directed to

spread over water, snow, ice, and other

nonflammable surfaces. The surface is not harmed, but objects and creatures caught in the flames suffer damage as if they had stepped into the original fire source. Thus, a character caught in flames created from a candle will suffer only minor damage, while a character caught in a blaze that originated from a huge bonfire will be severely burned.

The material components are a small paintbrush and a pot of pitch.



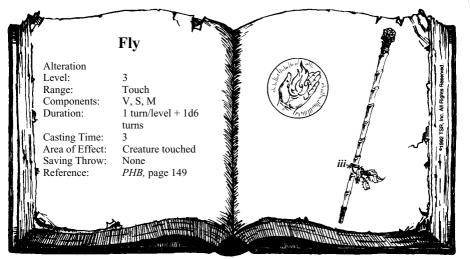
This spell has two effects. First, the wizard can cause normal arrows or crossbow bolts to become magical flaming missiles for one round. The missiles must be nocked and drawn (or cocked) at the completion of the spell. If they are not loosed within one round, they are consumed by the magic. For every five levels the caster has achieved, up to 10 arrows or bolts can be affected. The arrows inflict normal damage, plus one point of fire damage to any target struck.

They may also cause incendiary damage.

This version of the spell is used most often in large battles. The second version of this spell enables the caster to hurl fiery bolts at opponents within range. Each bolt inflicts 1d6 points of piercing damage, plus 4d6 points of fire damage. Only half of the fire damage is inflicted if the creature struck saves vs. spell. The caster receives one bolt for every five experience levels (two bolts at 10th level, three at 15th level, and so on). Bolts must be used on creatures within 20 yards of each

other and in front of the wizard.

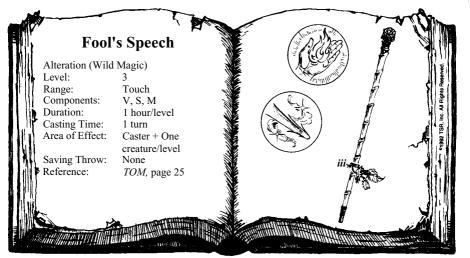
The material components for this spell are a drop of oil and a small piece of flint.



This spell enables the wizard to bestow the power of magical flight. The creature affected is able to move vertically and horizontally at a rate of 18 (half that if ascending, twice that if descending in a dive). The maneuverability class of the creature is B. Using the fly spell requires as much concentration as walking, so most spells can be cast while hovering or moving slowly (movement of 3). Possible combat penalties while flying are known to the DM (in the "Aerial Combat" section of the DMG). The exact duration of the spell is al-

(in the "Aerial Combat" section of the *DMG*). The exact duration of the spell is always unknown to the spellcaster, as the variable addition is determined secretly by the DM.

The material component of the *fly* spell is a wing feather of any bird.



self and others he chooses to speak a secret language incomprehensible to others. Creatures designated to speak the language must be touching each other when the spell is cast.

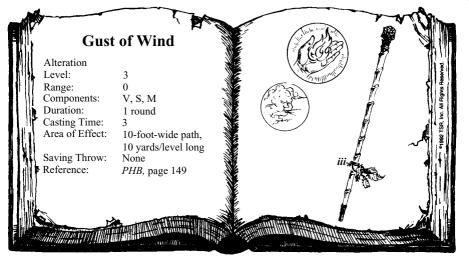
With this spell, the wizard empowers him-

Once cast, the characters can choose to speak normally or in their secret tongue. They can speak and understand this mysterious language fluently.

Fool's speech is not recognizable as any known language, nor does it sound remotely like any language. A comprehend languages or tongues spell will not translate it. It can be understood by a character wearing a helm of comprehending languages and reading magic, although the normal per-

The material component is a small bone whistle.

centage chances apply.



When this spell is cast, a strong puff of air originates from the wizard and moves in the direction he is facing. The force of this gust of wind (about 30 m.p.h.) is sufficient to extinguish candles, torches, and similar unprotected flames. It causes protected flames—such as those of lanterns—to dance

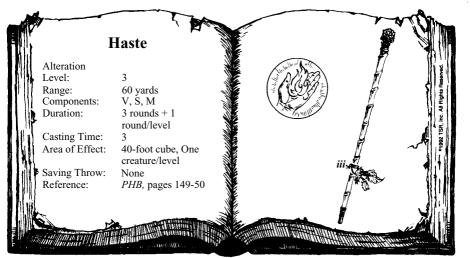
wildly and has a 5% chance per level of experience of the spellcaster to extinguish even such lights. It also fans large fires outward 1d6 feet in the direction of the wind's movement. It forces back small flying creatures 1d6 x 10 yards and causes man-sized beings

sized flying creatures by 50% for one round. It blows over light objects, disperses most vapors, and forces away gaseous or unsecured levitating creatures. Its path is 10 feet wide by 10 yards long per level of experience of the caster (e.g., an 8th-level wizard causes a gust of wind that travels 80 yards).

to be held motionless if attempting to move

against its force. It slows larger-than-man-

The material component of the spell is a legume seed.



ture functions at double its normal movement and attack rates. A hasted creature gains a -2 initiative bonus. Thus, a creature normally moving at 6 and attacking

caster's experience level; those creatures

When this spell is cast, each affected crea-

gains a -2 initiative bonus. Thus, a creature normally moving at 6 and attacking once per round would now move at 12 and attack twice per round. Spell casting and spell effects are *not* sped up. The number of creatures that can be affected is equal to the

ally, this spell ages the recipient by one year, because of accelerated metabolic processes.

This spell is not cumulative with itself or with other similar magic.

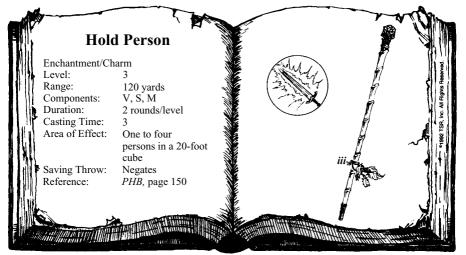
Its material component is a shaving of lic-

orice root.

closest to the center of effect being affected

first. All affected by *haste* must be in the designated area of effect. Note that this spell

negates the effects of a slow spell. Addition-



This spell holds 1d4 humans, demihumans, or humanoid creatures of man-size or smaller rigidly immobile for 10 or more rounds.

The *hold person* spell affects such creatures as brownies, dryads, dwarves, elves, gnolls, gnomes, goblins, half-elves, half-lings, half-orcs, hobgoblins, humans, kobolds, lizard men, nixies, orcs, pixies, sprites, troglodytes, and others.

The spell is centered on a point selected by the caster; it affects persons selected by

the caster within the area of effect. If the spell is cast at three or four people, each gets an unmodified saving throw. If only two persons are being enspelled, each makes his saving throw with a -1 penalty. If the spell is cast at only one person, the saving throw

suffers a -3 penalty. Saving throws are adjusted for Wisdom. Those succeeding on their saving throws are unaffected by the spell. Undead creatures cannot be held.

Held beings cannot move or speak, but

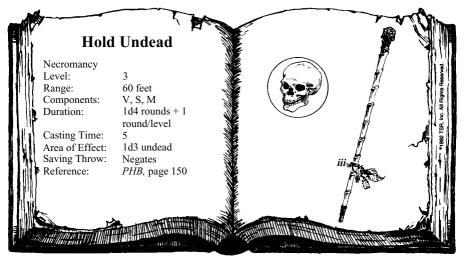
remain aware of events around them and

can use abilities not requiring motion or

speech. Being held does not prevent the worsening of the subjects' condition due to wounds, disease, or poison. The caster can end the spell with a single utterance at any time; otherwise the duration is 10 rounds at 5th level, 12 rounds at 6th level, 14 rounds at 7th level, etc.

The spellcaster needs a small, straight

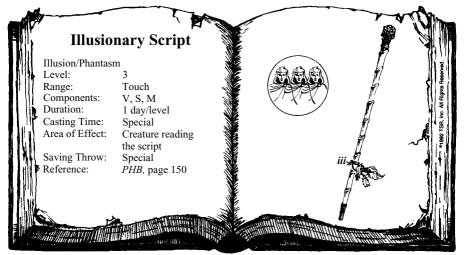
The spellcaster needs a small, straight piece of iron as the material component of this spell.



When cast, this spell renders immobile 1d3 undead creatures whose total Hit Dice are equal to or less than the caster's level. No more than three undead can be affected by a single spell. To cast, the wizard aims the spell at a point within range and the three undead closest to this are considered to be in the area of effect, provided all are within the field of vision and the spell range of the caster. Undead of a mindless nature (skeletons, zombies, or ghouls) are automatically affected. Other forms of undead are allowed a saving throw to negate the ef-

fect. If the spell is successful, it renders the undead immobile for the duration of the spell.

The material component for this spell is a pinch of sulphur and powdered garlic.



This spell enables the wizard to write instructions or other information on parchment, paper, etc. The illusionary script appears to be some form of foreign or magical writing. Only the person (or persons) who the wizard desires to read the writing can do so. An illusionist recognizes it for illusionary script.

script must roll saving throws vs. spell. A successful save means the creature can look away with only a mild sense of disorientation. Failure means the creature is subject to a *suggestion* implanted in the script by the caster at the time the illusory script was

Unauthorized creatures glancing at the

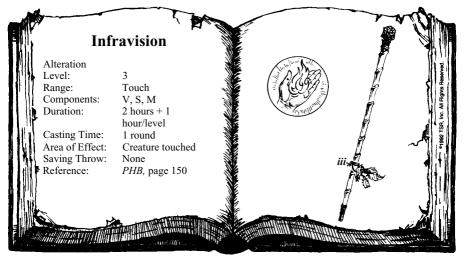
to forget the existence of the book, for example. A successful dispel magic spell will remove the illusory script, but an unsuccessful attempt erases all of the writing. The hidden writings can be read by a combination of the true seeing spell and either the read magic or comprehend languages spell, as applicable.

cast. The suggestion cannot require more

than three turns to carry out. The sugges-

tion could be to close the book and leave, or

The material component is a lead-based ink that requires special manufacture by an alchemist, at a cost of not less than 300 gp per usage.



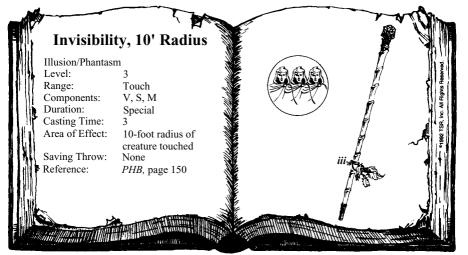
the recipient to see in normal darkness up to 60 feet without light. Note that strong sources of light (fire, lanterns, torches, etc.) tend to blind this vision, so infravision does

not function efficiently in the presence of

By means of this spell, the wizard enables

such light sources. Invisible creatures are not detectable by infravision.

The material component of this spell is either a pinch of dried carrot or an agate.

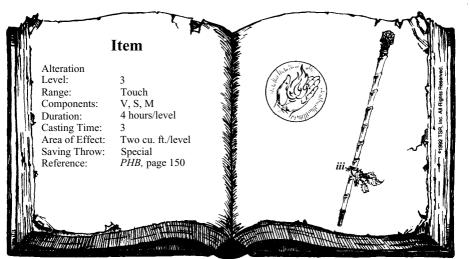


This spell confers invisibility upon all creatures within 10 feet of the recipient. Gear carried and light sources are included, but any light emitted is still visible. The center of the effect is mobile with the recipient. Those affected by this spell cannot see each other. Any affected creature moving out of the area becomes visible, but creatures moving into the area after the spell is cast do not become invisible. Affected creatures (other than the recipient) that attack negate the invisibility only for themselves. If the

The material components are an eyelash and a bit of gum arabic, the former encased in the latter.

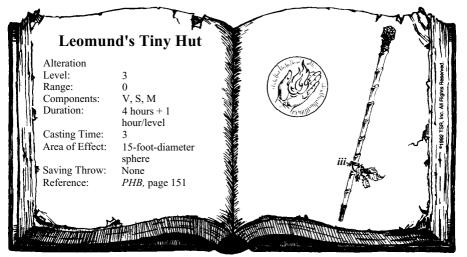
spell recipient attacks, the invisibility, 10'

radius spell is broken for all.



By means of this spell, the wizard is able to shrink any one nonmagical item (if it is within the size limit) to 1/12 of its normal size. Optionally, the caster can also change its now-shrunken composition to a clothlike one. An object in the possession of another graphyra is allowed a society through a popular through a society through the possession.

its now-shrunken composition to a clothlike one. An object in the possession of another creature is allowed a saving throw vs. spell. Objects changed by an *item* spell can be returned to normal composition and size merely by tossing them onto any solid surface or by a word of command from the original spellcaster. Note that even a buming fire and its fuel can be shrunk by this spell.



When this spell is cast, the wizard creates an unmoving, opaque sphere of force of any desired color around his person. Half of the sphere projects above the ground, and the lower hemisphere passes through the ground. Up to seven other man-sized creatures can fit into the field with its creator,

removes himself from it, the spell dissipates. The temperature inside the hut is 70° F. if the exterior temperature is between 0° and 100° F. An exterior temperature below 0° or above 100° lowers or raises, respectively, the interior temperature on a 1°-for-1° basis. The tiny hut also provides protection against the elements, such as rain, dust,

and these can freely pass into and out of the

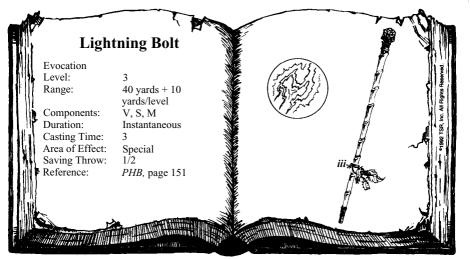
hut without harming it, but if the spellcaster

sandstorms, and the like. The hut can withstand any wind of less than hurricane force without being harmed, but wind force greater than that destroys it.

The interior of the hut is a hemisphere;

the spellcaster can illuminate it dimly upon command, or extinguish the light as desired. Note that although the force field is opaque from the outside, it is transparent from within. Missiles, weapons, and most spell effects can pass through the hut without affecting it, although the occupants cannot be seen from outside the hut. The hut can be dispelled.

The material component for this spell is a small crystal bead that shatters when the spell duration expires or the hut is dispelled.



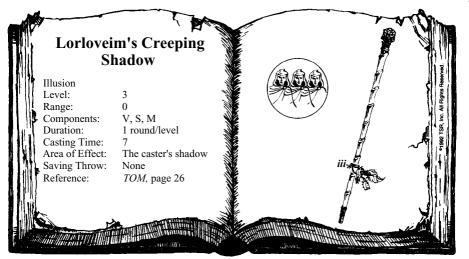
The wizard releases a powerful stroke of electrical energy that inflicts 1d6 points of damage per level of the spellcaster (maximum 10d6) to each creature within its area of effect. A successful saving throw vs. spell reduces this damage to half (round down). The bolt begins at the range and height decided by the caster and streaks outward in a direct line. The lightning bolt may melt metals with a low melting point (lead, gold, copper, silver, bronze). Saving throws must be made for objects that withstand the full force of a stroke. If the damage caused to an interposing barrier shatters or breaks through it, the bolt continues. A bolt will breach one inch of wood or 1/2 inch of stone per caster level up to a maximum of one foot of wood or 1/2 foot of stone

The lightning bolt's area of effect is cho-

sen by the spellcaster: either a forked bolt 10 feet wide and 40 feet long, or a single bolt five feet wide and 80 feet long. If a bolt cannot reach its full length because of an unyielding barrier (such as a stone wall), the lightning bolt rebounds from the barrier towards its caster, ending only when it reaches its full length.

The DM may allow reflecting bolts that act similar to angled light on a mirror. A creature may be crossed more than once by the bolt, making multiple saves, but takes full damage (if at least one saving throw is missed) or half damage (if all saving throws are made) only *once*.

The material components of this spell are a bit of fur and an amber, crystal, or glass rod.



This spell causes the wizard's shadow to elongate, stretching away from his body at a rate of 15 yards per round. It can elongate a maximum distance of 10 yards per experience level of the caster. The shadow moves as an ordinary shadow, along floors and up walls. The caster may maneuver in any manner feasible to place the shadow where he desires. A caster might position his shadow over a high window in a tower in order to spy on the tower's occupants. The shadow makes no sound and is 90% undetectable in all but

While the spell lasts, the illusionist can

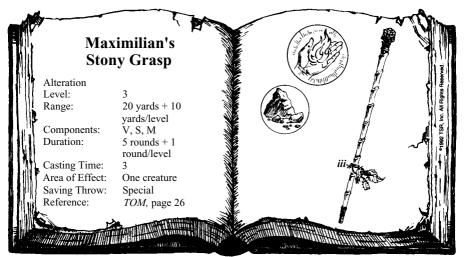
the brightest surroundings.

see, hear, and speak through his shadow. The shadow cannot physically touch, pick up, or attack creatures or objects. It can be struck only by spells, magical weapons of +1 or better, or other special attacks (such as a dragon's breath). The shadow has the same Armor Class as the caster. Hit points lost by the shadow are suffered by the cast-

To cast the spell, a light source of at least the brightness of a candle must be present.

er.

The material component of this spell is a small statuette of the caster sculpted from a piece of obsidian worth at least 1,000 gp.



This spell must be cast on stony ground, such as a manmade stone floor, a natural cavern floor, or a boulder-strewn field. It is not possible to cast the spell on a stone wall or ceiling. The spell causes an arm made of

ing.

stone (about the same size as a normal human limb) to rise from the ground beneath

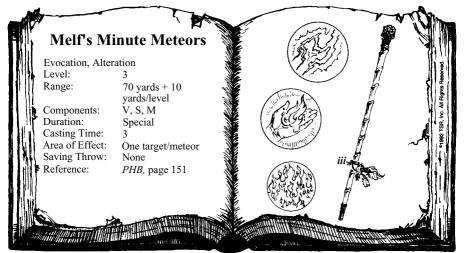
any creature targeted by the caster. The stony hand attempts to grasp the leg of the

targeted creature, who is allowed a saving throw to avoid the effect; if the save is successful, the hand disappears. Each round thereafter, the hand has a 5% chance per level of the caster of reappearing and attack-

Creatures grasped by the hand suffer movement rate of 0, AC penalty of +2, and attack penalty of -2. Grasped characters lose Dexterity bonuses. The hand causes no damage to its victim. The stony limb has AC 2 and hit points

equal to triple the caster's maximum hit points. The maximum number of hit points a stony hand may have is 60.

The material component is a miniature hand sculpted from stone, which crumbles to dust when the conjured hand is destroyed or the spell expires.



diameter sphere upon impact, inflicting 1d4 points to the creature struck. It can also ignite combustible materials (even solid planks). The meteors are treated as missiles hurled by the wizard with a +2 bonus to the attack rolls and with no penalty for range. Misses are treated as grenade-like missiles that inflict one point of damage to creatures within three feet.

The spell can be cast in two ways:

This spell enables the wizard to cast small

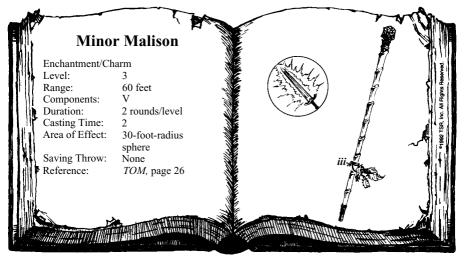
globes of fire (one per experience level),

each of which bursts into a one-foot-

- A) The wizard discharges five meteors every round. Note that this actually carries over into at least the following round.
- B) The wizard discharges only one meteor per round. In addition to releasing the mis-

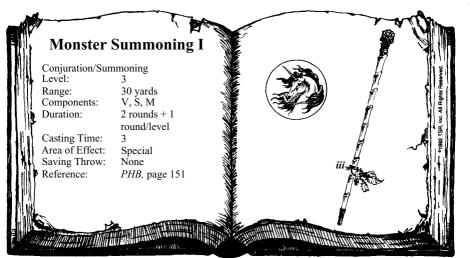
sile, the caster can perform other actions in the round, including spellcasting, melee, or device use. Spells requiring concentration force the wizard to forgo the rest of the missiles to maintain concentration. Also, if the wizard fails to maintain an exact mental count of the number of missiles he has remaining, has involuntarily lost the remaining portion of the spell.

The components necessary for the casting of this spell are nitre and sulphur formed into a bead by the addition of pine tar. The caster must also have a small hollow tube of minute proportion, fashioned from gold. The tube costs no less than 1,000 gp to construct, so fine is its workmanship and magical engraving, and it can be reused.



This spell allows a wizard to adversely affect all the saving throws of his enemies. Opponents under the influence of this spell make all saving throws at a penalty of -1. Alternatively, the wizard may select any one school of magic and cause his enemy to

make all saving throws against magic from that school at -2. This penalty is not cumulative with a saving throw penalty which derives from the wizard being a specialist; the penalty is not increased to -3.



Within one round of casting this spell, the wizard magically conjures 2d4 1st-level monsters (selected by the DM, from his 1st-level encounter tables). The monsters appear in an area within the spell range, as desired by the wizard. They attack the spell user's opponents to the best of their ability until he commands that attacks cease, the spell duration expires, or the monsters are

slain. These creatures do not check morale.

but they vanish when slain. Note that if no

opponent exists to fight, summoned mon-

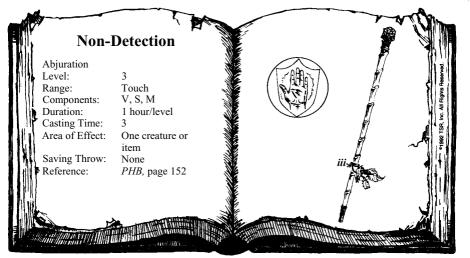
with them and if they are physically capable, perform other services for the summoning wizard.

In rare cases, adventurers have been

sters can, if the wizard can communicate

known to disappear, summoned by powerful spellcasters using this spell. Those summoned recall all the details of their trip.

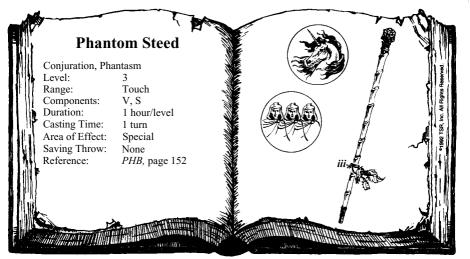
The material components of this spell are a tiny bag and a small (not necessarily lit) candle.



By casting this spell, the wizard makes the creature or object touched undetectable by divination spells such as clairaudience, clairvovance, locate object, ESP, and detect spells. It also prevents location by such magical items as crystal balls and ESP medallions. It does not affect the know alignment spell or the ability of intelligent or high-level beings to detect invisible creatures. If a divination is attempted, the nondetection caster must roll a saving throw vs. spell. If this is successful, the divination

fails.

The material component of the spell is a pinch of diamond dust worth 300 gp.



The wizard creates a quasi-real horselike creature. The steed can be ridden only by the wizard who created it, or by any person for whom the wizard specifically creates

such a mount. A phantom steed has a black

head and body, gray mane and tail, and

smoke-colored, insubstantial hooves that

make no sound. Its eyes are milky colored. It does not fight, but all normal animals shun it, and only monstrous ones will attack. The mount has an Armor Class of 2, and 7 hit points, plus 1 per level of the cast-

tom steed disappears. A phantom steed moves at 4 per level of the spellcaster, to a maximum movement of 48. It has what seems to be a saddle and a bit and bridle. It can bear its rider's weight, plus up to 10

er. If it loses all of its hit points, the phan-

pounds per caster level. These mounts gain certain powers according to the level of the wizard who created them:

8th Level: The ability to easily pass over sandy, muddy, or even swampy ground.

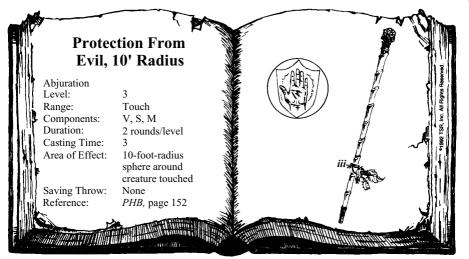
10th Level: The ability to pass over water as if it were firm, dry ground.

12th Level: The ability to travel in the air as if it were firm land, so chasms and the like can be crossed without benefit of a bridge. Note, however, that the mount can not casually take off and fly; the movement must be between points of similar altitude.

14th Level: The ability to perform as if it were a pegasus; it flies at a rate of 48 per round upon command.

Note that a mount's abilities include those

of lower levels.



This spell creates a magical barrier around the recipient at a 10-foot distance. The barrier is centered on the recipient, moves with him, and has three major effects:

First, all attacks made by evil creatures suffer -2 penalties to attack rolls; saving throws from such attacks are made with +2 bonuses.

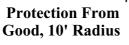
Second, any attempt to possess or to exercise mental control over the protected creature is blocked by this spell.

Third, the spell prevents bodily contact by creatures of an extraplanar or conjured nature. This causes the natural (body) weapon attacks of such creatures to fail and the creature to recoil, if such attacks require touching the protected being. Animals or monsters summoned or conjured by spells or similar magic are likewise hedged from the character.

This protection ends if any protected character makes a melee attack against or tries to force the barrier against the blocked creature.

If a creature too large to fit into the area of effect is the recipient of the spell, the spell acts as a normal *protection from evil* spell for that creature only.

To complete this spell, the caster must trace a circle 20 feet in diameter, using powdered silver.



Abjuration

Level:

Range: Touch Components: V, S, M

Components: V, S, M
Duration: 2 rounds/level

Casting Time: 3

Area of Effect: 10-foot-radius sphere around

creature touched

Saving Throw: None

Reference: *PHB*, page 152

This spell creates a magical barrier around the recipient at a 10-foot distance. The barrier is centered on the recipient, moves with him, and has three major effects:

First, all attacks made by good creatures suffer -2 penalties to attack rolls; saving throws from such attacks are made with +2 bonuses.

Second, any attempt to possess or to exercise mental control over the protected creature is blocked by this spell.

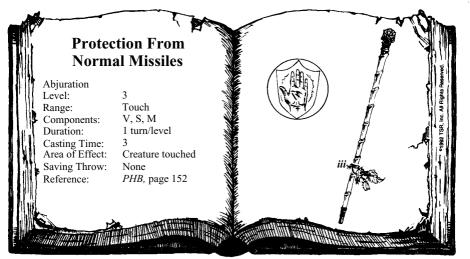
Third the spell prevents bodily contact

Third, the spell prevents bodily contact by creatures of an extraplanar or conjured nature. This causes the natural (body) weapon attacks of such creatures to fail and the creature to recoil, if such attacks require touching the protected being. Animals or monsters summoned or conjured by spells or similar magic are likewise hedged from the character.

This protection ends if any protected character makes a melee attack against or tries to force the barrier against the blocked creature.

If a creature too large to fit into the area of effect is the recipient of the spell, the spell acts as a normal *protection from good* spell for that creature only.

To complete this spell, the caster must trace a circle 20 feet in diameter, using powdered iron.

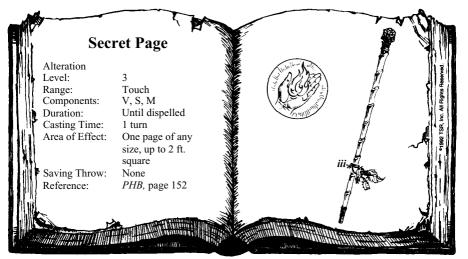


By means of this spell, the wizard bestows total invulnerability to hurled and projected missiles such as arrows, axes, bolts, javelins, small stones, and spears. Furthermore, it causes a reduction of one from each die of

damage (but no die inflicts less than one point of damage) inflicted by large or magical missiles, such as ballista missiles, cata-

pult stones, hurled boulders, and magical arrows, bolts javelins, etc. Note, however, that this spell does not convey any protection from such magical attacks as fireballs, lightning bolts, or magic missiles.

The material component of this spell is a piece of tortoise or turtle shell.



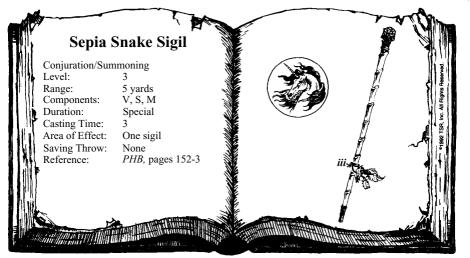
When cast, a secret page spell alters the actual contents of a page so that they appear to be something entirely different. Thus, a map can be changed to become a treatise on burnishing ebony walking sticks. The text of a spell can be altered to show a ledger page or even another form of spell. Confuse languages and explosive runes spells may be cast upon the secret page, but a comprehend languages cannot reveal the secret page's contents. The caster is able to reveal the original contents by speaking a command

word, perusing the actual page, and then re-

turning it to its secret page form. The caster can also remove the spell by double repetition of the command word. Others noting the dim magic of a page with this spell cloaking its true contents can attempt to dispel magic, but if it fails, the page is destroyed. A *true seeing* spell does not reveal the contents unless cast in combination with a *comprehend languages* spell. An *erase*

spell can destroy the writing.

The material components are powdered herring scales and either will o' wisp or boggart essence.



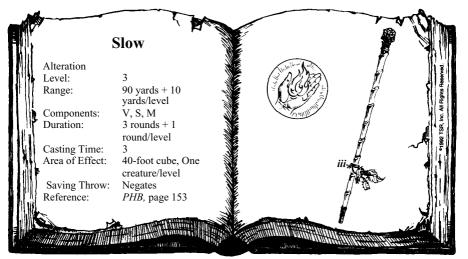
When this spell is cast, a small written symbol appears in the text of any written work. When read, the so-called sepia snake springs into being and strikes at the nearest living creature (but does not attack the wizard who cast the spell). Its attack is made as if it were a monster with Hit Dice equal to the level of the wizard who cast the spell. If it strikes successfully, the victim is engulfed in a shimmering amber field of force, frozen and immobilized until released, either at the caster's command, by a successful dispel magic spell, or until a time equal to 1d4 days plus 1 day per caster level has elapsed. Until then, nothing can get at the victim, move the shimmering force surrounding him, or otherwise affect him. The victim does not age, grow hungry, sleep, or regain

spells when in this state. He is not aware of his surroundings.

If the sepia snake misses its target, it dissipates in a flash of brown light, with a loud noise and a puff of dun-colored smoke that is 10 feet in diameter and lasts for one round.

This spell cannot be detected by normal observation, and *detect magic* reveals only that the entire text is magical. A *dispel magic* can remove it; an *erase* spell destroys the entire page of text. It can be cast in combination with other spells that hide or garble text.

The components for the spell are 100 gp worth of powdered amber, a scale from any snake, and a pinch of mushroom spores.

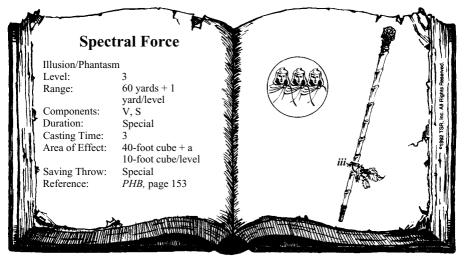


A slow spell causes affected creatures to move and attack at 1/2 of their normal rates. It negates a haste spell or equivalent, but

does not otherwise affect magically hasted or slowed creatures. Slowed creatures have an Armor Class penalty of + 4, an attack penalty of -4, and all Dexterity bonuses are negated. The magic affects a number of creatures equal to the spellcaster's level, if they are within the area of effect chosen by

the wizard (i.e., a 40-foot-cubic volume centered as called for by the caster). The creatures are affected from the center of the spell outward. Saving throws against the spell suffer a -4 penalty. The material component of this spell is a

drop of molasses.

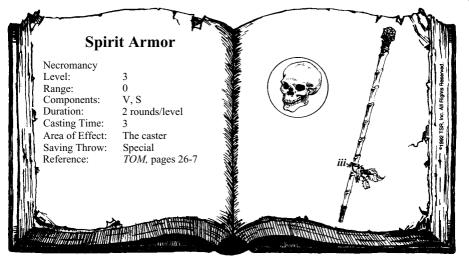


The spectral force spell creates an illusion in which sound, smell, and thermal illusions are included, as long as it is within the cast-

er's area of effect. The spellcaster can maintain the illusion with minimal concentration, thus he can move at half normal

movement rate (but not cast other spells). The spell will last for three rounds after the

wizard ceases concentration.



This spell allows the wizard to surround himself with a portion of his own life essence, which takes the form of a shimmering aura. The *spirit armor* offers protection equivalent to splint mail (AC 4) and grants

equivalent to splint mail (AC 4) and grants the wizard a +3 bonus to saving throws vs. magical attacks. The *spirit armor's* effects are not cumulative with other types of armor or magical protection, but Dexterity bonuses apply.

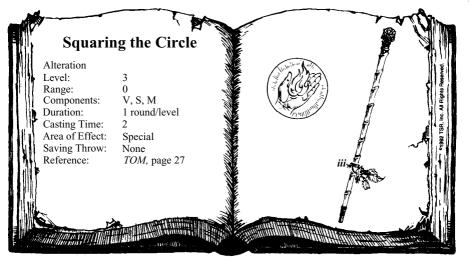
The *spirit armor* is effective against magi-

The *spirit armor* is effective against magi

cal and nonmagical weapons and attacks. It does not hinder movement or add weight or encumbrance. It does not interfere with spell casting.

and the caster temporarily loses a bit of his life essence, suffering 2d3 points of damage unless he succeeds at a saving throw vs. spell. No damage is sustained if the save is successful. The hit points lost can be regained only through magical healing.

When the spell ends, the aura dissipates



Squaring the circle allows a wizard to alter the shape of the area of effect of 1st-through 5th-level spells. The spell to be affected must be cost within the duration of

fected must be cast within the duration of the *squaring the circle* spell. Square or cubic areas of effect can be transformed into circular or spherical areas of effect. Circular or spherical areas of effect can likewise be transformed into square or cubic areas of effect. In both cases, the length of a side of a square area is equated to

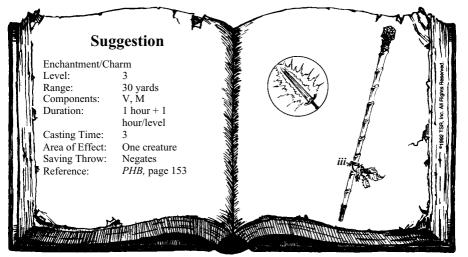
the diameter of a circular or spherical area.

Alternatively, a square or cubic area can be transformed into a rectangle. The rectangle cannot cover more or less square footage than the standard square area of the spell. Similarly, a circular or spherical area can be transformed into an oval or egg shape. The area covered by the oval or egg shape

than the original area of the spell.

The material component is a small pendant of any precious metal with a circle fashioned inside a square.

cannot cover more or less square footage

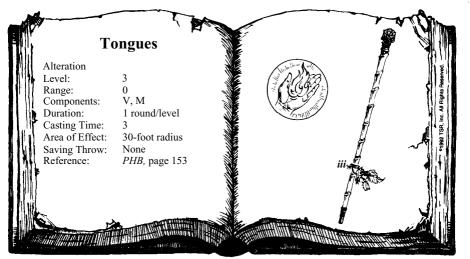


When this spell is cast by the wizard, he influences the actions of the chosen recipient by utterance of a few words—phrases or a sentence or two—suggesting a course of action desirable to the spellcaster. The creature to be influenced must, of course, be able to understand the wizard's suggestion.

The suggestion must be worded in such a manner as to make the action sound reasonable, or the spell is negated. However, a suggestion that a pool of acid was actually pure water and that a quick dip would be refreshing is another matter. Urging a red dragon to stop attacking the wizard's party so that the dragon and party could jointly loot a rich treasure elsewhere is likewise a reasonable use of the spell's power.

The course of action of a suggestion can continue in effect for a considerable duration, such as in the case of the red dragon mentioned above. Conditions that trigger a special action can also be specified; if the condition is not met before the spell expires, then the action will not be performed. If the target successfully rolls its saving throw, the spell has no effect. Note that a very reasonable suggestion will cause the saving throw to be made with a penalty at the discretion of the DM. Undead are not subject to suggestion.

The material components of this spell are a snake's tongue and either a bit of honeycomb or a drop of sweet oil.



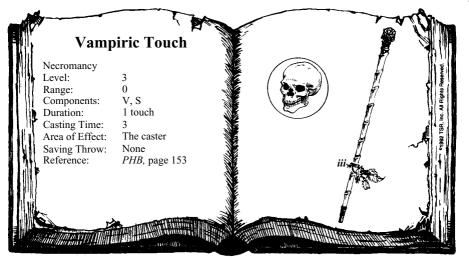
This spell enables the wizard to speak and understand additional languages, whether they are racial tongues or regional dialects. This does not enable the caster to speak with animals. The spell enables the caster to

be understood by all creatures of that type

within hearing distance, usually 60 feet. This spell does not predispose the subject toward the caster in any way.

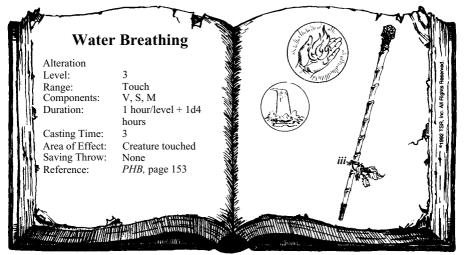
The wizard can speak one additional tongue for every three levels of experience.

The material component is a small clay model of a ziggurat, which shatters when the spell is pronounced.



When the caster touches an opponent in melee with a successful attack roll, the opponent loses 1d6 hit points for every two caster levels, to a maximum drain of 6d6 for a 12th-level caster. The spell is expended when a successful touch is made or one turn passes. The bit points are added to the cast

a 12th-level caster. The spell is expended passes. The hit points are added to the caster's total, with any hit points over the caster's normal total treated as temporary additional hit points. Any damage to the caster is subtracted from the temporary hit points first. After one hour, any extra hit points above the caster's normal total are lost. The creature originally losing hit points through this spell can regain them by magical or normal healing. Undead creatures are unaffected by this spell.

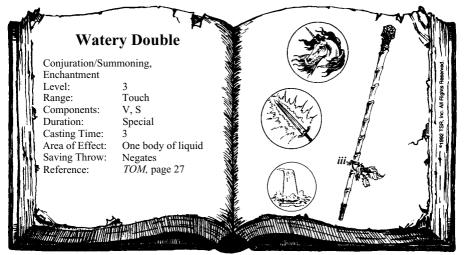


of the spell. The caster can touch more than one creature with a single casting; in this case the duration is divided by the number of creatures touched.

The recipient of a water breathing spell is able to breathe water freely for the duration

of creatures touched.

The material component of the spell is a short reed or piece of straw.



This spell may be cast on any body of liquid. The first creature whose reflection is cast on the liquid releases the spell. The liquid immediately forms an exact three-dimensional image of the reflected creature. The watery double is limited by the

ceed the actual size of the victim.

The spell's duration is permanent until the reflection is released. The liquid will not evaporate until the spell is triggered. The watery double remains animated for one

round per level of the caster.

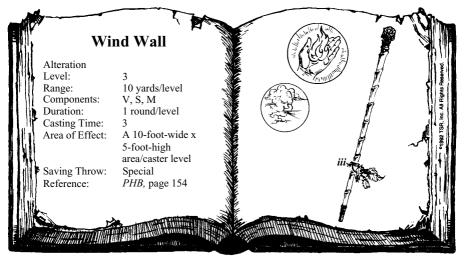
amount of liquid present, but will never ex-

The watery double attempts to touch the creature it has duplicated. It can affect only the creature that it resembles. It has the same THAC0 and current hit points as its duplicate, but cannot cast spells or use any

of the creature's magical items or special abilities. It is AC 6 and its movement rate is double its victim. It may seep under doors and through cracks.

If the watery double succeeds in touching the creature, it covers his entire body in a skin of liquid. The victim must attempt a saving throw. If successful, the watery double "dies." If missed, the watery double forces its way into the victim's bodily openings, inflicting 1d8 points of damage per round.

Striking the watery double while it is enveloped about its victim causes an equal amount of damage to the victim. Part water, lower water, and transmute water to dust spells instantly destroy a watery double



This spell brings forth an invisible vertical curtain of wind two feet wide and of considerable strength—a strong breeze sufficient to blow away any bird smaller than an eagle, or to tear papers and like materials from unsuspecting hands. (If in doubt, a saving throw vs. spell determines whether the subject maintains its grasp.)

Normal insects cannot pass such a barrier.

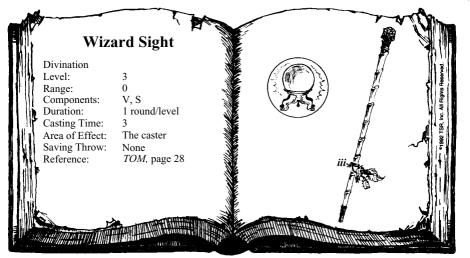
Loose materials, even cloth garments, fly

upward when caught in a wind wall. Ar-

rows and bolts are deflected upward and miss, while sling stones and other missiles of under two pounds weight receive a -4 penalty to a first shot and -2 penalties thereafter. Gases, most breath weapons, and

creatures in gaseous form cannot pass this wall, although it is no barrier to noncorporeal creatures The material components are a tiny fan

and a feather of exotic origin.



jects. Only the auras of those things normally visible to the caster are seen; this spell does not grant the wizard the ability to see invisible objects, nor does it give him X-ray vision. This spell does not reveal the presence of good or evil, or reveal alignment.

A wizard is able to see whether someone is a spellcaster, and whether that person is a priest or a wizard (and what type of special-

Upon completion of this spell, the caster's eyes glow blue and he is able to see the mag-

ical auras of spellcasters and enchanted ob-

gain the ability to cast a spell).

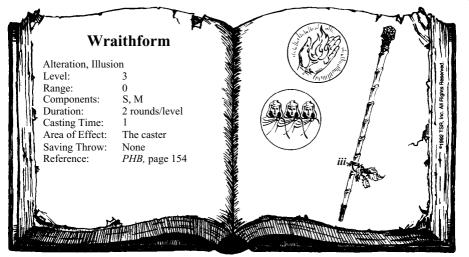
Although a spellcaster's level cannot be discerned, the wizard can see the intensity

ist, if any). He can sense if a nonspellcaster has the potential to learn and cast wizard

spells (e.g., whether a fighter will someday

of a spellcaster's aura and guess at the individual's magical power (dim, faint, moderate, strong, overwhelming). This can be extremely ambiguous even when a wizard has some method of comparison; the DM might announce that a subject's intensity is roughly equivalent to that of a companion, or he might announce that a subject's aura is the strongest the wizard has ever encountered.

An object's magical abilities cannot be discerned. The fact that it is magical and the type of magic (abjuration, alteration, etc.) are obvious. The wizard can see the intensity of an item's magical aura and guess at its power, but cannot tell whether a magical item is cursed



When this spell is cast, the wizard and all of his gear become insubstantial. The caster is subject only to magical or special attacks, including those by weapons of +1 or better, or by creatures otherwise able to affect

those struck only by magical weapons. Undead of most sorts will ignore an individual in wraithform, believing him to be a wraith or spectre, though a lich or special undead may save vs. spell with a -4 penalty to recognize the spell.

The wizard can pass through small holes or narrow openings, even mere cracks, with

all he wears or holds in his hands, as long as the spell persists. Note, however, that the caster cannot fly without additional magic. No form of attack is possible when in wraithform, except against creatures which

exist on the Ethereal plane, where all attacks

(both ways) are normal. A successful dispel

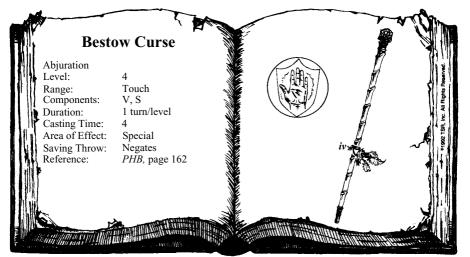
magic spell will force the wizard in wraithform back to normal form. The spell-caster can end the spell with a single word.

The material components for the spell are a bit of gauze and a wisp of smoke.

Wizards' Spells, Level IV

1 Bestow Curse	18 Fire Shield
2 Charm Monster	19 Fire Trap
3 Confusion	20 Fumble
4 Contagion	21 Greater Malison
5 Detect Scrying	22 Hallucinatory Terrain
6 Dig	23 Ice Storm
7 Dilation I	24 Illusionary Wall
8 Dimension Door	25 Improved Invisibility
9 Divination Enhancement	26 Leomund's Secure Shelter
10 Emotion	27 Locate Creature
11 Enchanted Weapon	28 Magic Mirror
12 Enervation	29 Mask of Death
13 Evard's Black Tentacles	30 Massmorph
14 Extension I	31 Minor Creation
15 Far Reaching II	32 Minor Globe of Invulnerability
16 Fear	33 Minor Spell Turning
17 Fire Charm	34 Monster Summoning II

35 Mordenkainen's Celerity	51 Turn Boulder to Pebble	
36 Otiluke's Resilient Sphere	52 Turn Pebble to Boulder	
37 Phantasmal Killer	53 Unluck	
38 Plant Growth	54 Vacancy	
39 Polymorph Other	55 Wall of Fire	
40 Polymorph Self	56 Wall of Ice	
41 Rainbow Pattern	57 Wizard Eye	
42 Rary's Mnemonic Enhancer		
43 Remove Curse		
44 Shadow Monsters		
45 Shout		
46 Solid Fog		
47 Stoneskin		
48 Summon Lycanthrope		
49 There/Not There		
50 Thunder Staff		



Unlike its counterpart, bestow curse is not
permanent—it lasts one turn for every expe-
rience level of the wizard casting the spell. It
is possible for the wizard to devise his own
curse, and it should be similar in power to
those given in the accompanying table (the

DM has the final say). The subject of a be-

stow curse spell must be touched. If a sub-

ject is touched, a saving throw is still

applicable; if it is successful, the effect is ne-

gated. The bestowed curse cannot be dis-

pelled.

This spell is the reverse of *remove curse*.

1-50 Lowers one ability of the subject

Result

to 3 (the DM determines which by random selection) Worsens the subject's attack rolls

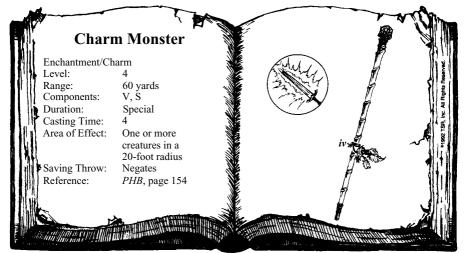
ing (or simply do nothing, in the

case of creatures not using tools)

51-75 76-00

D100 Roll

> and saving throws by 4 Makes the subject 50% likely per turn to drop whatever it is hold-

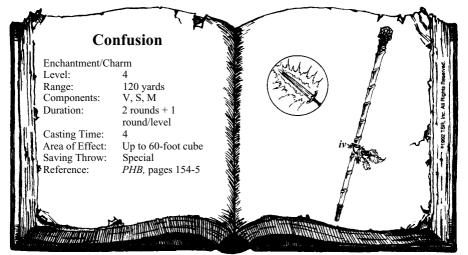


This spell affects 2d4 Hit Dice or levels of creatures, although it only affects one creature of 4 or more Hit Dice or levels, regardless of the number rolled

All possible subjects receive saving throws vs. spell, adjusted for Wisdom. Any damage inflicted by the caster or his allies in the round of casting grants the wounded creature another saving throw at a bonus of +1 per point of damage received. Any affected creature regards the spellcaster as friendly-an ally or companion to be treated well or guarded from harm. If communication is possible, the charmed creature follows reasonable requests, instructions, or orders most faithfully. If communication is not possible, the creature will not harm the caster, but others in the vicinity may be subject to its hostilities. Any overtly hostile act by the caster breaks the spell, or at least allows a new saving throw against the charm. Affected creatures will eventually come out from under the influence of the spell. This is a function of the creature's level (i.e., its Hit Dice).

,	· /
Monster Level or	Percent Chance/Week
Hit Dice	of Breaking Spell
1st- or up to 2	5%
2nd- or up to $3+2$	10%
3rd- or up to $4+4$	15%
4th- or up to 6	25%
5th- or up to $7 + 2$	35%
6th- or up to $8+4$	45%
7th- or up to 10	60%
8th- or up to 12	75%
9th- or over 12	90%
Exact day and tim	ne of expiration is secret-

ly determined by the DM.



1d4 creatures, plus one creature per caster level, who are allowed saving throws vs. spell with -2 penalties, adjusted for Wisdom. Confused creatures will react as follows (roll 1d10): 1) wander away (unless prevented) for duration of spell; 2-6) stand confused for one round (then roll again); 7-9) attack the nearest creature for one round (then roll again); 0) act normally for one round (then roll again); 0

This spell causes confusion in one or more

creatures within the area. The spell affects

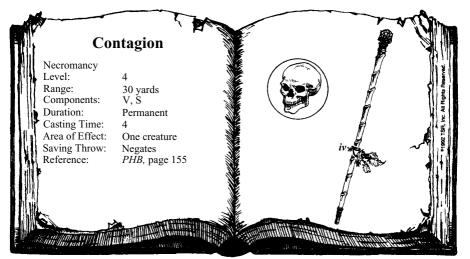
Those who fail are checked by the DM for actions each round for the duration of the spell, or until the "wander away for the duration of the spell" result occurs.

Wandering creatures will move as far from the caster as possible in according to

their most typical mode of movement. Saving throws and actions are checked at the beginning of each round. Any *confused* creature that is attacked will perceive the attacker as an enemy and act according to its basic nature.

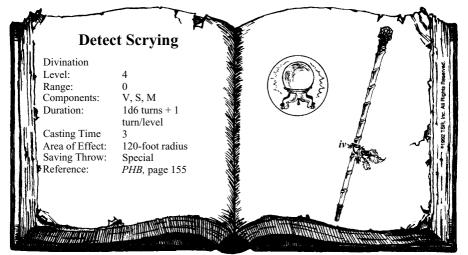
The material component is a set of three nut shells.

If there are many creatures involved the DM may decide to assume average results. For example, if there are 16 orcs affected and 25% could be expected to make the saving throw, then four are assumed to have succeeded, one wanders away, four attack the nearest creature, six stand confused and the last acts normally but must check next round.



This spell causes a major disease and weakness in a creature. The afflicted individual is immediately stricken with painful and distracting symptoms: boils, blotches, lesions, seeping abscesses, and so on. Strength, Dexterity, and Charisma are reduced by 2. Attack rolls are decreased by 2. The effect persists until the character re-

ceives a cure disease spell or spends 1d3 weeks taking a complete rest to recover. Characters ignoring the contagion for more than a day or so may be susceptible to worse diseases at the discretion of the DM.



By means of this spell, the wizard immediately becomes aware of any attempt to observe him by means of *clairvoyance*, *clairaudience*, or *magical mirror*. This also reveals the use of *crystal balls* or other magical scrying devices, provided the attempt is

within the area of effect of the spell. Since the spell is centered on the spellcaster, it moves with him, enabling him to "sweep" areas for the duration of the spell. When a scrying attempt is detected, the

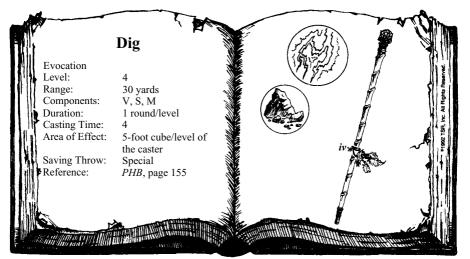
When a scrying attempt is detected, the scryer must immediately roll a saving

come known to the wizard who cast this spell. The general location is a direction and significant landmark close to the scryer. Thus, the caster might learn, "The wizard Sniggel spies on us from east, under the stairs," or, "You are watched by Asquil in the

city of Samarquol."

The material components for this spell are a small piece of mirror and a miniature brass hearing trumpet.

throw. If this is failed, the identity and general location of the scryer immediately be-



The material thrown from the excavation scatters evenly around the pit. If the wizard continues downward beyond 20 feet in the earth, there is a 15% chance that the pit collapses. This check is made for every five feet dug beyond 20 feet. Sand tends to collapse after 10 feet, mud fills in and collapses after five feet, and quicksand fills in as rapidly as it is dug.

Any creature at the edge (within one foot)

of a pit must roll a successful Dexterity check or fall into the hole. Creatures mov-

ing rapidly toward a pit dug immediately before them must roll a saving throw vs.

spell to avoid falling in. Any creature in a

pit being excavated can climb out at a rate

A dig spell enables the caster to excavate

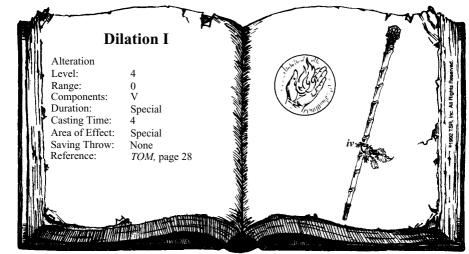
125 cubic feet of earth, sand, or mud per

round (i.e., a cubic hole 5 feet on a side).

decided by the DM. A creature caught in a collapsing pit must roll a saving throw vs. death to avoid being buried. Tunneling is possible with this spell as long as there is space available for the material removed. Chances for collapse are doubled and safe tunneling distance is half of the safe excavation depth unless such construction is most carefully braced and supported.

When cast upon creatures of earth and rock, particularly clay golems and those from the elemental plane of Earth, the spell inflicts 4d6 points of damage (saving throw vs. spell for half damage).

The spellcaster must continue to hold a miniature shovel and tiny bucket while each pit is excavated. These items disappear at the conclusion of the spell.



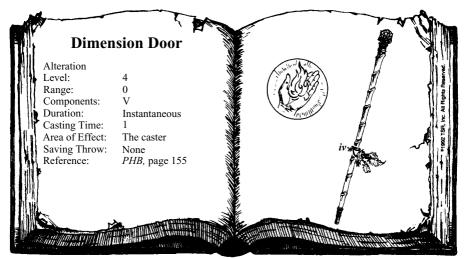
Dilation I allows a wizard to increase the area of effect of any one spell of levels 1-3. The area of effect is increased by 25%; thus,

a stinking cloud would fill a 25-foot cube, while a *slow* spell would affect creatures in a 50-foot cube. Fractions of feet or yards (as appropriate to the spell) are dropped.

Dilation I must be cast immediately prior to the spell to be dilated; if a complete

round or more elapses, the dilation is wasted. The dilation affects only spells which have areas of effect defined in feet or yards (numbers of creatures cannot be increased). The dilation affects only spells cast by the

same wizard.

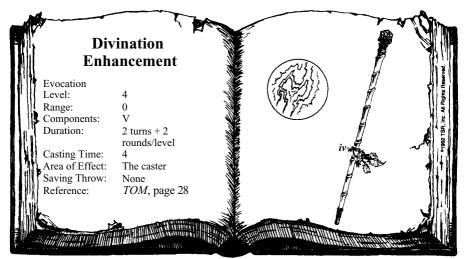


wizard instantly transfers himself up to 30 yards distance per level of experience. This special form of teleportation allows for no error, and the wizard always arrives at exactly the spot desired—whether by simply visualizing the area (within spell transfer distance, of course) or by stating direction

By means of a dimension door spell, the

tances are stated and the spellcaster arrives with no support below his feet (i.e., in midair), falling and damage will result unless further magical means are employed. All that the wizard wears or carries, subject to a maximum weight equal to 500 pounds of nonliving matter, or half that amount of livsuch as, "300 yards straight downward," or, ing matter, is transferred with the spellcast-"upwards to the northwest, 45 degree angle, er. Recovery from use of a dimension door 420 yards." If the wizard arrives in a place spell requires one round. that is already occupied by a solid body, he

remains trapped in the Astral plane. If dis-

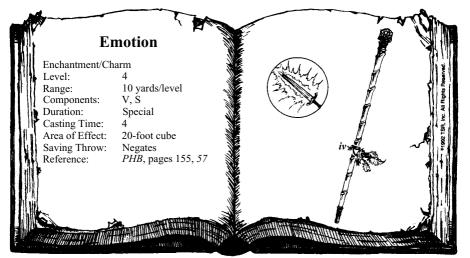


This spell allows a wizard to extend both the duration and range of the wizard eye spell and any divination spells of levels 1-4. Duration and range are both increased by 50% for the length of the divination en-

50% for the length of the divination enhancement spell.

All divination spells cast within the duration of the enhancement are increased. The expiration of the enhancement cancels all

divination spells in effect.



This can cause one of the following: **Courage**, which causes creatures to attack

with a +1 on the attack dice, inflict +3

points of bonus damage, and have a tempo-

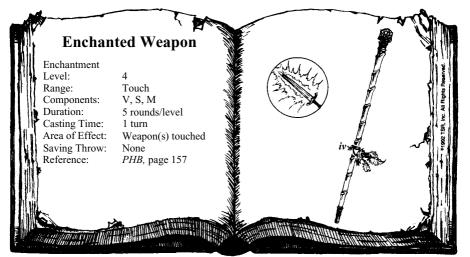
rary +5 bonus to hit points. They fight

without shield and regardless of life, never

checking morale. This spell counters/is

countered by fear; Fear, which causes creatures to flee for 2d4 rounds. It counters/is countered by *courage*; Friendship, which causes creatures to react more positively (e.g., tolerance becomes goodwill). It counters/is countered by hate; Happiness, which creates joy, adding + 4 to all reaction rolls and making attack unlikely unless creatures are subject to extreme provocation. It counters/is countered by sadness; Hate, which makes creatures react more negatively (e.g., tolerance becomes negative neutrality). It counters/is countered by friendship; Hope, which raises morale, saving throw rolls, attack rolls, and damage inflicted by 2. It counters/is countered by hopelessness; Hopelessness, which causes creatures to submit to the demands of opponents. Or, the creature is 25% likely to do nothing in a round and 25% likely to retreat. It counters/is countered by hope; Sadness, which increases chances of being surprised by 1 and adds +1 to initiative

rolls. It counters/is countered by *happiness*. All saving throws are adjusted for Wisdom. The spell lasts as long as the wizard concentrates on projecting the chosen emotion. Those who fail the saving throw against *fear* must roll a new saving throw if they return to the affected area.



This spell turns an ordinary weapon into a magical one. The weapon is the equivalent of a +1 weapon, with +1 to both hit and damage rolls. Thus arrows, axes, bolts, bows, daggers, hammers, maces, spears, swords, etc. can be made into enchanted weapons.

age rolls. Thus arrows, axes, bolts, bows, daggers, hammers, maces, spears, swords, etc., can be made into enchanted weapons. Two small (arrows, bolts, daggers, etc.) or one large (axe, bow, hammer, mace, etc.) weapon can be affected by the spell. The spell

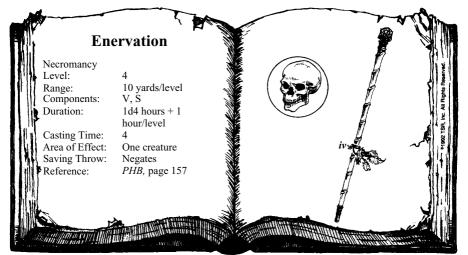
functions on existing magical weapons as

long as the total combined bonus is +3 or

less.

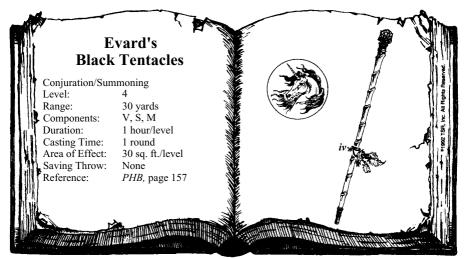
Missile weapons enchanted in this way lose their enchantment when they successfully hit a target, but otherwise the spell lasts its full duration. This spell is often used in combination with the *enchant an item* and *permanency* spells to create magical

weapons, with this spell being cast once per desired plus of the bonus. The material components of this spell are powdered lime and carbon.



finger and utters the incantation, releasing a black bolt of crackling energy. The subject must roll a saving throw vs. spell, adjusted for Dexterity, to avoid the bolt. Failure means the subject is treated exactly as if he had been drained of energy levels by a wight, one level for every four levels of the caster. Hit Dice, spells, and other character details dependent on level are lost or reduced. Those drained to 0 level must make a system shock check to survive and are helpless until the spell expires. The spell effect eventually wears off, either after 1d4 hours plus one hour per caster level, or after six hours of complete and undisturbed rest. Level abilities will be regained, but lost spells must be rememorized. Undead are immune to this spell.

This spell temporarily suppresses the subject's life force. The necromancer points his



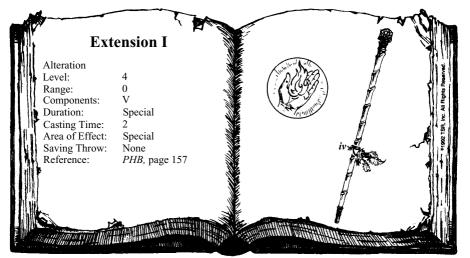
This spell creates many rubbery, black tentacles in the area of effect. These waving members seem to spring forth from the earth, floor, or whatever surface is underfoot—including water. Each tentacle is 10 feet long, AC 4, and requires as many points of damage to destroy as the wizard who cast the spell. There will be 1d4 such tentacles, plus one per experience level of

the spellcaster.

Any creature within range of the writhing tentacles is subject to attack, as determined by the DM. The target of a tentacle attack must roll a saving throw vs. spell. If this succeeds, the subject receives 1d4 points of damage from initial contact with the tenta-

cle, and then the tentacle is destroyed. Failure to save indicates that the damage inflicted is 2d4 points, the ebon member is wrapped around its subject, and damage will be 3d4 points on the second and succeeding rounds. Since these tentacles have no intelligence to guide them, there is the possibility that they entwine any object—a tree, post, pillar, even the wizard himself or continue to squeeze a dead opponent. A grasping hold established by a tentacle will remain until the tentacle is destroyed by some form of attack or until it disappears at the end of the spell's duration.

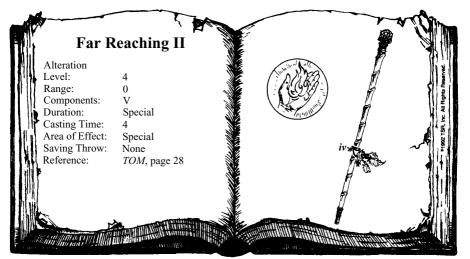
The component for this spell is a piece of tentacle from a giant octopus or giant squid.



By use of an *extension I* spell, the wizard prolongs the *duration* of a previously cast 1st-, 2nd-, or 3rd-level spell by 50%. Thus, a *levitation* spell can be made to function 15 minutes/level, a *hold person* spell made to

work for 3 rounds/level, etc. Naturally, the spell affects only spells that have durations. This spell must be cast immediately after the spell to be extended, either by the original caster or another wizard. If a complete round or more elapses, the extension fails

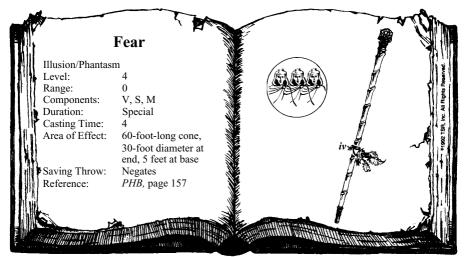
and is wasted.



This spell allows the wizard to double the range of any one 1st- or 2nd-level spell, extend the range of any one 3rd-level spell by 50%, or extend any 4th-level spell's range by 25%. The spell to be affected must be cast on the round immediately following the

fect spells that have range of 0 or touch.

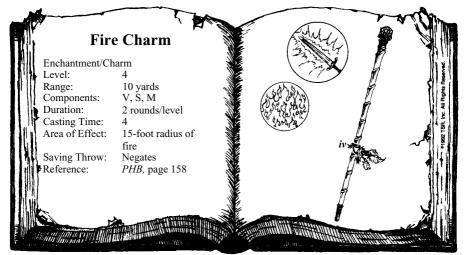
far reaching II spell. If a complete round or more elapses, the far reaching II is wasted. Far reaching II affects only a spell cast by the same wizard. Far reaching II does not af-



When a *fear* spell is cast, the wizard sends forth an invisible cone that causes creatures within its area of effect to turn away from the caster and flee in panic. Affected crea-10th level there is only a 15% chance, and at

tures are likely to drop whatever they are holding when struck by the spell; the base chance of this is 60% at 1st level (or at 1 Hit Die), and each level (or Hit Die) above this reduces the probability by 5%. Thus, at 13th level no chance, of dropping items. Creatures affected by fear flee at their fastest rate for a number of melee rounds equal to the level of experience of the spellcaster. Undead and creatures that roll their saving

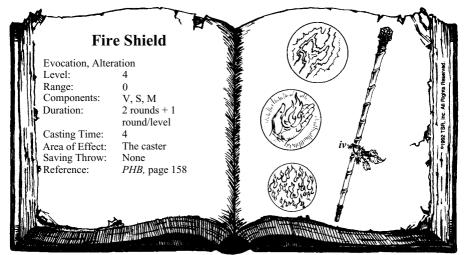
throws vs. the spell are not affected. The material component of this spell is either the heart of a hen or a white feather



By means of this spell, the wizard causes a normal fire source such as a brazier, flambeau, or bonfire to serve as a magical agent, for from this source he causes a gossamer veil of multi-hued flame to circle the fire at a five-foot distance. Any creatures observing the fire or the dancing circle of flame around it must successfully roll a saving vs. spell or be charmed into remaining motionless and gazing transfixed at the flames. While so charmed, creatures are subject to suggestions of 12 or fewer words, saving vs. spell with a -3 penalty, adjusted for Wisdom. The caster can give one such suggestion to each creature, and the suggestions need not be the same. The maximum duration for such a suggestion is one hour, regardless of the caster's level.

The fire charm is broken if the charmed creature is physically attacked, if a solid obiect comes between the creature and the veil of flames so as to obstruct vision, or when the duration of the spell expires. Those exposed to the fire charm again may be affected at the DM's option, although bonuses may also be allowed to the saving throws. Note that the veil of flame is not a magical fire, and passing through it incurs the same type and amount of damage as would be sustained from passing through its original fire source.

The material component for this spell is a small piece of multicolored silk of exceptional thinness that the spellcaster must throw into the fire source.



This spell can be cast in one of two forms that both return damage to creatures making physical attacks against the wizard. The wizard must choose which variation when the spell is selected:

A) Warm shield: the flames are warm to the touch. Any cold-based attacks are saved against with a +2 bonus; either half normal damage or no damage is sustained. There is no bonus against fire-based attacks, but if the wizard fails to make the required saving throw (if any) against them, he sustains double normal damage.

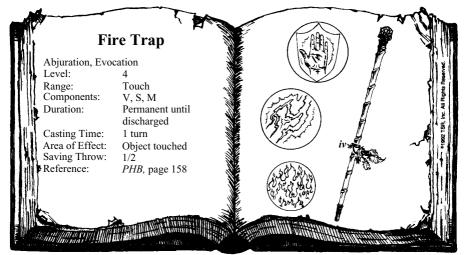
The material component for this variation is a bit of phosphorous.

B) Chill shield: The flames are cool to the touch. Any fire-based attacks are saved against with a +2 bonus; either half normal

damage or no damage is sustained. There is no bonus against cold-based attacks, but if the wizard fails to make the required saving throw (if any) against them, he sustains double normal damage.

The material component for this variation is a live firefly or glow worm or the tail portions of four dead ones.

Any creature striking the spellcaster with body or hand-held weapons inflicts normal damage upon the wizard, but the attacker suffers the same amount of damage. An attacker's magical resistance, if any, is tested when the creature actually strikes the wizard. Successful resistance shatters the spell. Failure means the creature's magic resistance does not affect that casting of the spell. See the *PHB* for more information.



Any closable item can be warded by a *fire* trap spell. The spell is centered on a point selected by the spellcaster. The item so trapped cannot have a second closure or warding spell placed upon it (if such is attempted, the result is 25% the first spell fails, 25% the second spell fails, and 50% both spells fail). A knock spell will not affect a *fire* trap in any way—as soon as the offending party enters or touches the item.

the trap discharges. Thieves and others only

have 1/2 of their normal chance to detect a

fire trap (by noticing the characteristic markings required to cast the spell). They

only have 1/2 their normal chance to remove

the trap (failure detonates the trap). An un-

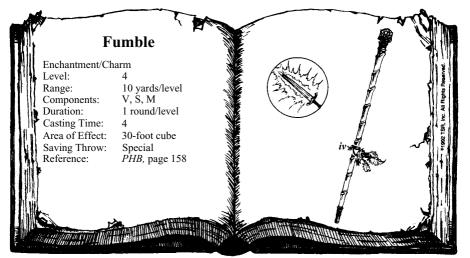
successful dispel does not detonate the spell.

The caster can use the trapped object with-

out discharging it, as can any individual to whom the spell was specifically attuned when cast (the exact method usually involves a keyword). When the trap is discharged, there is an explosion of five-foot radius from the spell's center; all creatures within this area must roll saving throws vs. spell. Damage is 1d4 points plus one point per level of the caster; half this (round up) for creatures successfully saving. (Underwater, this ward inflicts half damage and creates a large cloud of steam.) The item trapped is not harmed by this explosion.

half damage and creates a large cloud of steam.) The item trapped is not harmed by this explosion.

To place this spell, the caster must trace the outline of the closure with a bit of sulphur or saltpeter and touch the center of the effect. Attunement to another individual requires a hair or similar object from that person.

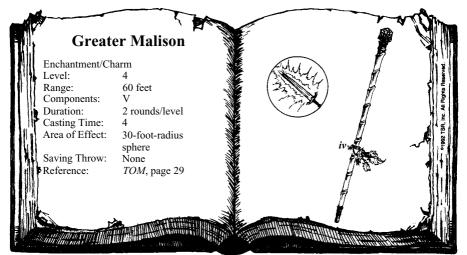


ning creatures trip and fall, those reaching for an item drop it, those employing weapons likewise drop them, etc. Recovery from a fall or of a fumbled object typically requires a successful saving throw and takes one round. Breakable items might suffer damage when dropped. A subject succeeding with his saving throw can act freely that

The wizard creates an area in which all creatures suddenly become clumsy. Run-

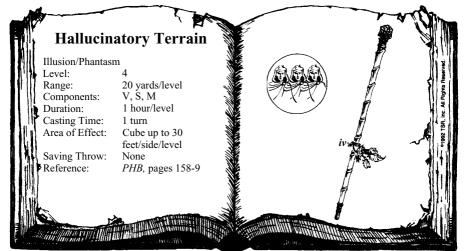
round, but if he is in the area in the next round, another saving throw is required. Alternatively, the spell can be cast at an individual creature. Failure to save means the creature is affected for the spell's entire duration; success means the creature is *slowed* (see the 3rd-level spell).

The material component of this spell is a dab of solidified milk fat.



This spell allows a wizard to adversely affect all the saving throws of his enemies. Opponents under the influence of this spell make all saving throws at a penalty of -2. Alternatively, the wizard may select any one school of magic and cause his enemy to make all saving throws against magic from

that school at -3. This penalty is not cumulative with a saving throw penalty which derives from the wizard being a specialist; the penalty is not increased to -4.



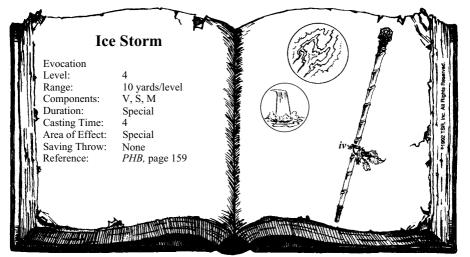
By means of this spell, the wizard causes an illusion that hides the actual terrain within the area of effect. Thus, open fields or a road can be made to look like a swamp, hill. crevasse, or some other difficult or impassable terrain. A pond can be made to appear like a grassy meadow, a precipice look like a gentle slope, or a rock-strewn gully made to look like a wide and smooth road. The hallucinatory terrain persists until a dispel magic spell is cast upon the area or until the duration expires. Individual creatures may see through the illusion, but the illusion persists, affecting others who observe the

scene.

If the illusion involves only a subtle change, such as causing an open wood to appear thick and dark, or increasing the slope of a hill, the effect may be unnoticed even by those in the midst of it. If the change is extreme—a grassy plain covering a seething field of volcanic mudpots, for instance—the illusion will no doubt be noticed the instant one person falls prey to it. Each level of experience expands the dimensions of the area affected (e.g., a 12th-level caster affects a 120 vd. x 120 vd. x 120 vd.

The material components of this spell are a stone, a twig, and a bit of green plant—leaf or grass blade.

area).



This spell can have one of two effects, at the caster's option: either great hail stones pound for one round in a 40-foot diameter area and inflict 3d10 points of damage to any creatures within the area of effect, or driving sleet falls in an 80-foot-diameter area for one round per caster level. The sleet

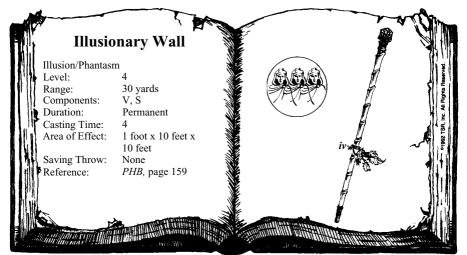
blinds creatures within its area of effect for the duration of the spell and causes the

ground in the area to be icy, thus slowing movement by 50% and making it 50% probable that a creature trying to move in the area slips and falls. The sleet also extinguishes torches and small fires.

Note that this spell will negate a heat

metal spell.

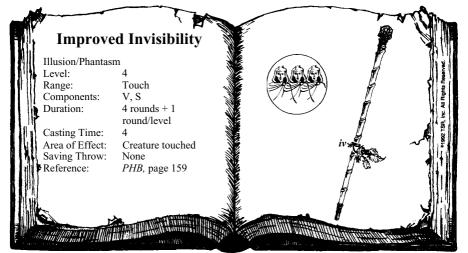
The material components for this spell are a pinch of dust and a few drops of water.



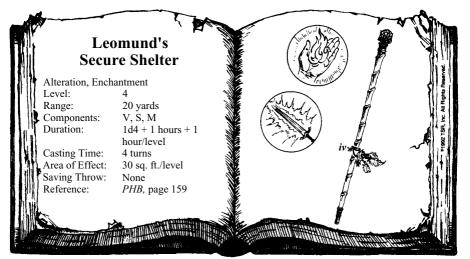
This spell creates the illusion of a wall, floor, ceiling, or similar surface, which is permanent until dispelled. It appears absolutely real when viewed, even magically, as with the priest spell, true seeing or its equivalent, but physical objects will pass through it without difficulty. When the spell is used to hide pits, traps, or normal doors, normal demihuman and magical detection abilities work normally, and touch or probing

searches reveal the true nature of the surface, though they will not cause the illusion to disappear.

The material component is a rare dust that costs at least 400 gp and requires four days to prepare.



This spell is similar to *invisibility*, but the recipient is able to attack, either by missile discharge, melee combat, or spell casting, and remain unseen. Note, however, that there are sometimes telltale traces—a shimmering—so that an observant opponent can attack the invisible spell recipient. These traces are only noticeable when specifically looked for (after the invisible character has made his presence known). Attacks against the invisible character suffer a -4 penalty to the attack rolls, and the invisible character's saving throws are made with a +4 bonus. High Hit Dice creatures that might notice invisible opponents will notice a creature under this spell as if they have 2 fewer Hit Dice (they roll saving throws vs. spell; success indicates they spot the character).



This spell enables the wizard to magically call into being a sturdy cottage or lodge, made of material that is common in the area where the spell is cast. The floor area of the lodging is 30 square feet per level of the spellcaster, and the surface will be level, clean, and dry. In all respects the lodging resembles a normal cottage, with a sturdy

door, two or more shuttered windows, and

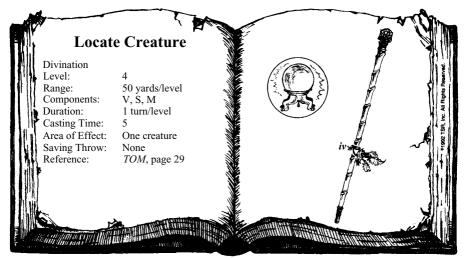
a small fireplace.

The lodging will be secure against winds up to 70 miles per hour, but it has no heating or cooling source. The dwelling provides considerable security, as it is strong as a normal stone building (regardless of its composition), resists fire as if it were stone, and will be generally impervious to normal missiles (but not the sort cast by siege machinery or giants).

The door, shutters, and even chimney are secure against intrusion, the two former being wizard locked and the latter being secured by a top grate of iron and a narrow flue. In addition, these three areas are protected by an *alarm* spell. Lastly, an unseen servant is called up to provide service to the spellcaster.

The shelter contains up to eight bunks, a trestle table and benches, four chairs or eight stools, and a writing desk.

The material components of this spell are a square chip of stone, crushed lime, a few grains of sand, a sprinkling of water, and several splinters of wood. These must be augmented by the components of the *alarm* and *unseen servant* spells if these are to be included in the spell (string and silver wire and a small bell).



This spell is similar to the 2nd-level *locate* object spell. Instead of finding an inanimate object, however, it allows the wizard to find a creature. The wizard casts the spell, slowly turns, and is able to sense the direction of the person or creature, provided the subject is within range. The wizard learns how far away the creature is and in what direction it is moving (if at all).

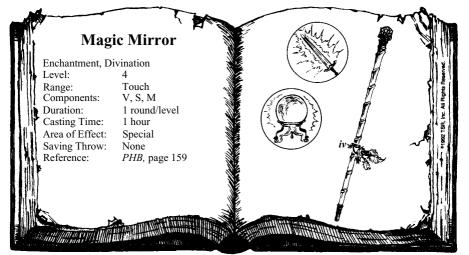
This spell can locate a general species of creature (a horse or umber hulk, for instance), or can be used to find a specific individual. The wizard must have physically seen the individual or the type of creature at least once from a distance of no greater than 10 yards. Unlike *locate object*, this spell is not

blocked by lead. It is blocked, however, by

running water (such as a river or stream).

Objects cannot be found through use of this

spell. The material component is a bit of a bloodhound's fur.



By means of this spell, the wizard changes a normal mirror into a scrying device similar to a crystal ball. The details of the use of

such a scrying device are found in the DMG under the description for the crystal ball. The mirror used must be of finely wrought and highly polished silver of a min-

imum cost not less than 1,000 gp. This mirror is not harmed by the casting of the spell,

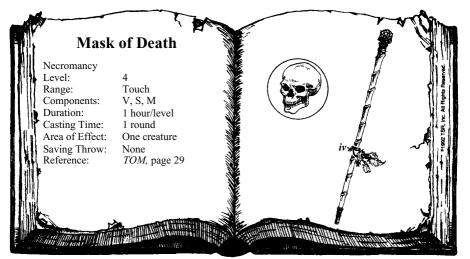
but the other material components—the eye of a hawk, an eagle, or even a roc, and nitric

The following spells can be cast through a magic mirror: comprehend languages, read magic, tongues, and infravision. The fol-

acid, copper and zinc—are used up.

lowing spells have a 5% chance per level of the caster of operating correctly: detect magic, detect good or evil, and message.

The base chances for the subject to detect any crystal ball-like spell is listed in the crystal ball entry in the DMG (see the "Miscellaneous Magic" section).



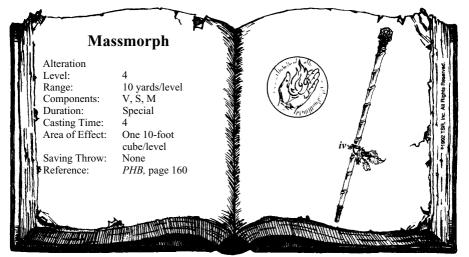
By casting this spell, a wizard can change a corpse's features to make it appear to be someone else. The caster must possess an accurate portrait of the individual to be duplicated, or must have a clear mental image of the person based on personal experience.

If animate dead is cast on the body, it can be animated to become a zombie that looks exactly like the copied person. The double is a mindless automaton, however, having all

of the characteristics of a normal zombie.

This spell may be cast on a creature that has already become a zombie. The wizard must successfully touch the zombie in combat, unless the zombie is controlled by the caster.

The material component of this spell is a drop of doppleganger's blood.



When this spell is cast upon willing creatures of man-size or smaller, up to 10 such creatures per level of the caster can be magically altered to appear as trees of any sort. Thus, a company of creatures can be made to appear as a copse, grove, or orchard. Furthermore, these massmorphed creatures can be passed through—and even

vealing their true nature. Note, however, that blows to the creature-trees cause damage, and blood can be seen.

Creatures to be massmorphed must be

touched-by other creatures without re-

Creatures to be massmorphed must be within the spell's area of effect and unwilling

creatures are not affected. Affected creatures remain unmoving but aware, subject to normal sleep requirements, and able to see, hear, and feel for as long as the spell is in effect. The spell persists until the caster

commands it to cease or until a dispel magic

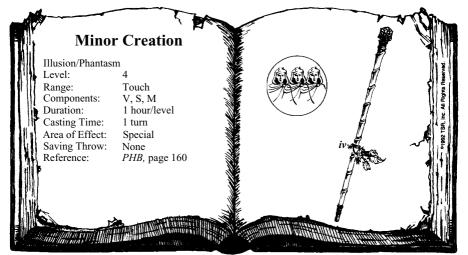
is cast upon the creatures. Creatures left in

this state for extended periods are subject to

insects, weather, disease, fire, and other

natural hazards.

The material component of this spell is a handful of bark chips of the type the creatures will become.

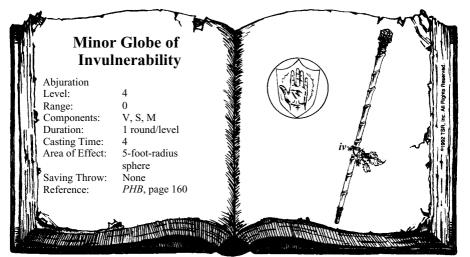


This spell enables the wizard to create an item of nonliving, vegetable nature—soft goods, rope, wood, etc. The caster actually pulls wisps of material of the plane of Shadow from the air and weaves them into the desired item. The volume of the item created cannot exceed one cubic foot per level of the spellcaster. The item remains in

The spellcaster must have at least a tiny piece of matter of the same type of item he plans to create by means of the *minor creation* spell—a bit of twisted hemp to create rope, a splinter of wood to create a door, and so forth.

existence for only as long as the spell's dura-

tion



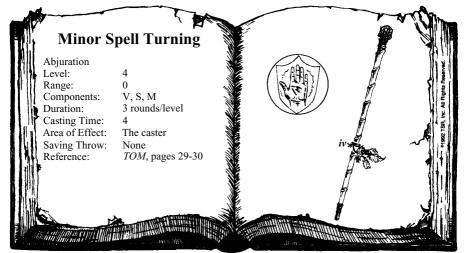
This spell creates an immobile, faintly shimmering magical sphere around the caster that prevents any 1st-, 2nd-, or 3rd-level spell effects from penetrating (i.e., the area of effect of any such spells does not include the area of the minor globe of invulnerability). This includes innate abilities and effects from devices. However, any type of spell can be cast out of the magical sphere, and these pass from the caster of the globe to their subject without effecting the minor globe. Fourth- and higher-level spells are

not affected by the globe. The globe can be

brought down by a successful *dispel magic* spell. The caster can leave and return to the

globe without penalty. Note that spell effects are not actually disrupted by the globe unless cast directly through or into it: the caster would still see a mirror image created by a wizard outside the globe. If that wizard then entered the globe, the images would wink out, to reappear when the wizard exited the globe. Likewise, a wizard standing in the area of a light spell would still receive sufficient light for vision, even though that part of the light spell volume in the globe would not be luminous

The material component of the spell is a glass or crystal bead that shatters at the expiration of the spell.



This spell causes spells cast against the wizard to rebound on the original caster. This includes spells cast from scrolls and innate spell-like abilities, but excludes the fol-

lowing: area effects that are not centered directly upon the protected wizard, spell effects delivered by touch, and spell effects from devices such as wands, staves, and so forth.

One to four (1d4) spell levels may be turned. The exact number is secretly rolled by the DM. Unlike the 7th-level version of this spell, minor spell turning is not capable of partially turning a spell. If the protected wizard and a spellcasting attacker both have spell turning effects operating, a resonating field is created that has the following effects:

D100 Roll

81-97

98-00

01 - 7071 - 80

damage

rift into the Positive Material plane

The material component of this spell is a

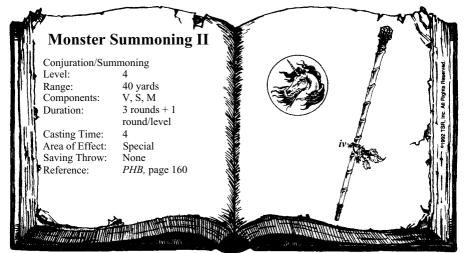
Effect

Spell drains away without effect

Spell effects both equally at full

Both turning effects are rendered nonfunctional for 1d4 turns Both casters are sucked through a

smoothly polished silver coin.



Within one round of casting this spell, the wizard magically conjures 1d6 2nd-level monsters. These appear within spell range and attack the caster's opponents until he commands them to cease, the spell duration

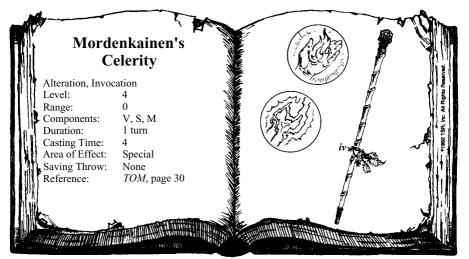
expires, or until the monsters are slain.

These creatures do not check morale, and vanish when slain. If no opponent exists to fight and the wizard can communicate with them, the summoned monsters can perform

other services for the summoning wizard.

The material components of this spell are
a tiny bag and a small (not necessarily lit)

candle



Mordenkainen's celerity affects spells of levels 1-3 which alter the movement of the wizard such as feather fall, jump, spider climb, levitate, fly, and haste. Spells to be affected must be cast within one turn of the casting of the celerity. This does not mean

that spells expire when the celerity does.

Spells cast following the celerity receive a

25% bonus to duration. This effect may not

be gained in conjunction with other means of magically extending a spell's duration. In addition, the caster's movement rate is increased by 25%. Feather fall is an exception to this condition; the rate of descent may be reduced by 25% at the caster's option.

The area of effect is always the caster, ex-

cept in the case of the *haste* spell, for which the effects of the celerity will operate on 1d4 creatures in addition to the wizard. The celerity will not affect the other creatures in any other manner.

bonus to his saving throws against spells of levels 1-3 which directly affect his movement. This includes *web*, *hold person*, and *slow*. The wizard also gains a +2 bonus on all saving throws against magical paralysis attacks.

Finally, the celerity gives the wizard a +2

The material component is a small pouch or vessel containing centipede or millipede legs.



Alteration, Evocation Level:

20 yards Range: Components: V, S, M

Duration: 1 round/level Casting Time:

Area of Effect: 1-foot diameter/level of

the caster

Saving Throw: Negates Reference:

PHB, page 160

When this spell is cast, the result is a globe of shimmering force that encloses the subject creature—if it is small enough to fit within the diameter of the sphere and it fails to successfully save vs. spell. The resilient sphere contains its subject for as long as its duration persists, and it is not subject to damage of any sort except from a rod of cancellation, a wand of negation, or a disin-

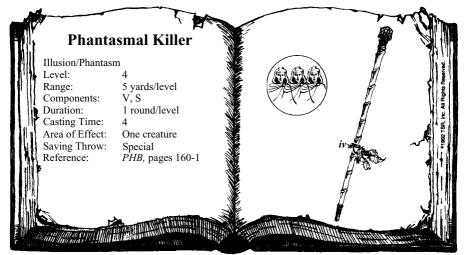
to be destroyed without harm to the subject.

occurs is a movement of the sphere. The globe can be physically moved by either people outside the globe or by the struggles of those within The material components of the spell are a hemispherical piece of diamond (or simitegrate or dispel magic spell. These cause it lar hard, clear gem material) and a matching

hemispherical piece of gum arabic.

Nothing can pass through the sphere, inside

or out, though the subject can breathe normally. The subject may struggle, but all that



The wizard creates a terrifying illusion from the mind of the victim. If the phantasmal killer succeeds in scoring a hit, the subject dies from fright. The beast attacks as a 4 Hit Dice monster, is invulnerable to all attacks, and can pass through any barriers. Once cast, it inexorably pursues the subject.

or rendering unconscious the caster, or rendering unconscious the victim for the spell's duration. To disbelieve, the subject must state the attempt and roll an Intelligence check with a -1 penalty for every four levels of the caster

The only defenses are an attempt to disbe-

lieve (which can be tried but once), slaying

Saving throw modifiers: surprise conveys a -2 penalty; subjects previously attacked by this spell gain a +1 bonus per previous attack; illusionists gain a +2 bonus; if the

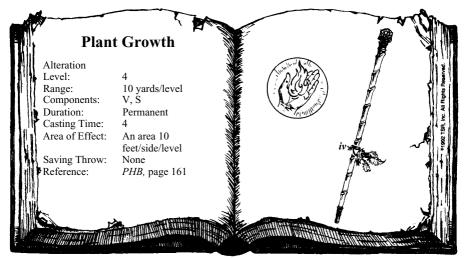
subject is wearing a *helm of telepathy*, it conveys a +3 bonus.

Magic resistance, bonuses against fear, and Wisdom adjustments apply. Magic re-

sistance is checked first to determine spell operation, and then the fear/Wisdom bonus applies as a minus to the dice roll to match or score less than Intelligence.

If the subject succeeds in disbelieving and is wearing a *helm of telepathy*, the beast can be turned upon the wizard, who must disbelieve it or be subject to its attacks.

If the subject ignores the killer to perform other actions, the killer may, at the DM's option, gain bonuses to hit. Spells such as *remove fear* and *cloak of bravery*, cast after the killer has attacked, grant another check to disbelieve the effect.



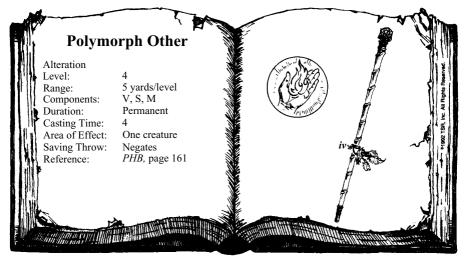
When a *plant growth* spell is cast, the wizard causes normal vegetation to grow, entwine, and entangle to form a thicket or jungle that creatures must hack or force a way through at a movement rate of 1 per round (or 2 if larger than man-sized). The area must contain brush and trees for this spell to work. Briars, bushes, creepers, lianas, roots, saplings, thistles, thorn, trees, vines, and weeds become thick and over-

grown as to form a barrier. The area of ef-

fect is 10 feet on a side per level of experience of the caster, in any square or rectangular shape that the caster desires. Thus, an 8th-level wizard can affect a maximum area of an 80' x 80' square, a 160' x 40' rectangle, a 640' x 10' rectangle, etc. Individual plant girth and height is generally affected less than thickness of brush. branch.

and undergrowth. The spell's effects persist in the area until it is cleared by labor, fire, or

such magical means as a dispel magic spell.



The *polymorph other* spell alters the form, ability, and possibly the mentality of the recipient. The polymorphed creature must succeed on a system shock roll to survive the change.

The polymorphed creature acquires the

form and physical abilities of the creature it has been polymorphed into while retaining its own mind. "Form" includes natural Armor Class, physical movement abilities, and attack routines, but not innate and magical abilities. Hit points and saving throws do not change from the original form. Natural shapeshifters (lycanthropes, dopplegangers, higher-level druids, etc.) are affected for but one round, and can then resume their normal form.

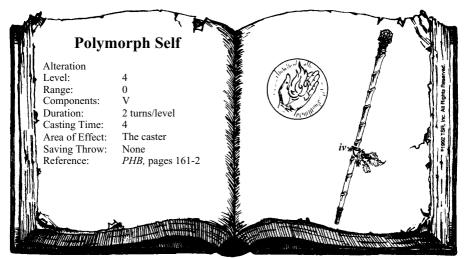
When the polymorph occurs, the creature's equipment, if any, melds into the new

form). The creature retains its mental abilities, including spell use.

When the physical change occurs, there is a base 100% chance that the subject's personality and mentality change into that its of new form (i.e., a roll of 20 or less on 1d20). For each 1 point of Intelligence of the subject, subtract 1 from the base chance. Additionally, for every Hit Die of difference between the original form and the form it assuming, add or subtract 1. The chance for assumption of the mentality of the new form is checked daily until the change takes place.

See the *PHB* for more details on this very complex spell.

The material component of this spell is a caterpillar cocoon.

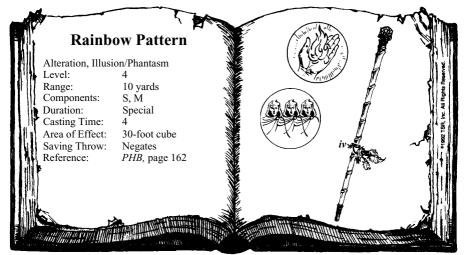


When this spell is cast, the wizard is able to assume the form of any creature, save those that are noncorporeal, from as small as a wren to as large as a hippopotamus. Furthermore, the wizard gains its physical mode of locomotion and breathing as well. No system shock roll is required. The spell does not give the new form's other abilities (attack, magic, special movement, etc.), nor does it run the risk of changing personality and mentality.

When the polymorph occurs, the caster's equipment, if any, melds into the new form (in particularly challenging campaigns, the DM may allow protective devices, such as a *ring of protection* to continue operating effectively). The caster retains all mental abilities, including spell use, assuming the new form allows completion of the proper ver-

bal and somatic components, and the material components are available. A caster not used to a new form might be penalized at the DM's option (e.g., -2 to attack rolls) until he practices sufficiently to master it.

Naturally, the strength of the new form is sufficient to allow normal movement. The spellcaster can change his form as often as desired for the duration of the spell, each change requiring a round. The wizard retains his own hit points, attack rolls, and saving throws. The wizard can end the spell at any time; when returning to his own form and ending the spell, he regains 1d12 hit points. The wizard returns to his own form when slain or when the effect is dispelled, but no hit points are restored in this case.



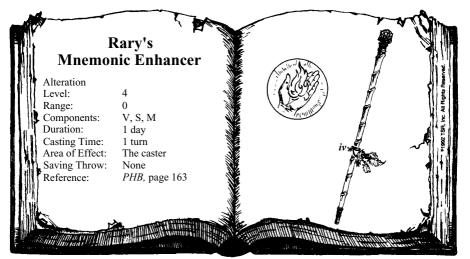
By means of this spell, the wizard creates a pastel, glowing, rainbow-hued band of interweaving patterns. Any creature caught in it may become fascinated and gaze at it as long as the effect lasts. The spell can captivate a maximum of 24 levels, or Hit Dice, of creatures—24 creatures with 1 Hit Die each. 12 with 2 Hit Dice, etc. All creatures affected must be within the area of effect, and each is entitled to a saving throw vs. spell. An attack on an affected creature that causes damage will free it from the spell immediately. Creatures that are merely restrained and removed from the area still try

Once the rainbow pattern is cast, the wiz-

to follow the pattern.

ard need only gesture in the direction he desires, and the pattern of colors moves slowly off in that direction, at the rate of 30 feet per round. It persists without further attention from the spellcaster for 1d3 rounds. All affected creatures follow the moving rainbow of light. If the pattern leads its subjects into a dangerous area (through flame, off a cliff, etc.), allow a second saving throw. If the view of the lights is completely blocked (by an obscurement spell, for instance), the spell is negated. The wizard need not utter a sound, but he must gesture appropriately while holding a

crystal prism and the material component, a piece of phosphor.



By means of this spell, the wizard is able to memorize, or retain the memory of, three additional spell levels, (three 1st-level spells, or one 1st- and one 2nd-, or one 3rd-

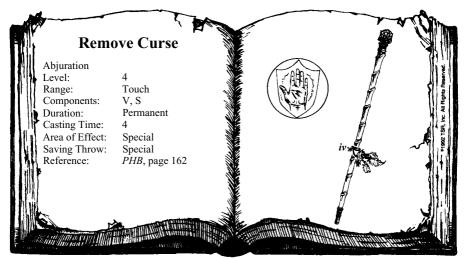
level spell). The wizard has two options: A) Memorize additional spells. This option is taken at the time the spell is cast. The additional spells must be memorized normally and any material components must be ac-

quired. B) Retain memory of any spell cast the pre-

vious round. The round after a spell is cast, the enhancer must be successfully cast. This restores the previously cast spell to memory. Any material components must be acquired

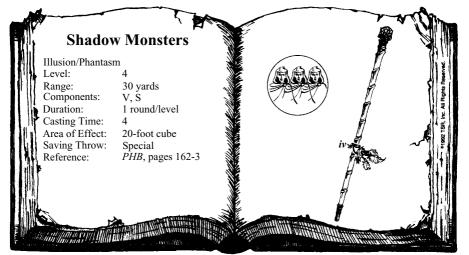
by the caster, however.

The material components of the spell are a piece of string, an ivory plaque of at least 100 gp value, and an ink composed of squid secretion and either black dragon's blood or giant slug digestive juice. These disappear when the spell is cast.



Upon casting this spell, the wizard is usually able to remove a curse—whether it be on an object, a person, or in the form of some undesired sending or evil presence. Note that the remove curse spell will not affect a cursed shield, weapon, or suit of armor, for example, although it usually enables a person afflicted with a cursed item to be rid of it. Certain special curses may not be countered by this spell, or may be countered only by a caster of a certain level or more. A caster of 12th level or more can cure lycanthropy with this spell by casting it on the animal form. The were-creature receives a saving throw vs. spell and, if successful, the spell fails and the wizard must gain a level before attempting the remedy

again.



A wizard casting the *shadow monsters* spell uses material from the plane of Shadow to shape semi-real illusions of one or more monsters. The total Hit Dice of the shadow monster or monsters thus created

one creature that has 10 Hit Dice, two that have 5 Hit Dice, etc. All shadow monsters created by one spell must be of the same sort. The actual hit point total for each monster is 20% of the hit point total it would normally have.

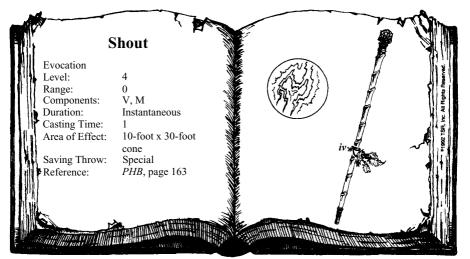
cannot exceed the level of experience of the wizard; thus, a 10th-level wizard can create

Those viewing the shadow monsters are allowed to disbelieve as per normal illusions, although there is a -2 penalty to the

attempt. The shadow monsters perform as the real monsters with respect to Armor Class and attack forms. Those who believe in the shadow monsters suffer real damage from their attacks. Special attack forms such as purification or level drain do not actually occur, but a subject who believes they are real will react appropriately.

see the shadow monsters as transparent images superimposed on vague shadowy forms. These are Armor Class 10 and do only 20% of normal melee damage (biting, clawing, weapon, etc.), dropping fractional damage less than .4.

Those who roll successful saving throws



When a *shout* spell is cast, the wizard gives himself tremendous vocal powers. The caster can release an ear-splitting noise

The caster can release an ear-splitting noise that has a principal effect in a cone shape radiating from his mouth to a point 30 feet

away. Any creature within this area is deaf-

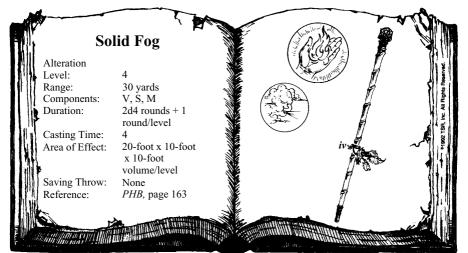
ened for 2d6 rounds and suffers 2d6 points of damage. A successful saving throw vs. spell negates the deafness and reduces the damage by half. Any exposed brittle or crystal substance subject to sonic vibrations will be shattered by a shout, while those in

the possession of a creature receive the crea-

ture's saving throw. Deafened creatures suffer a -1 penalty to surprise rolls, and those that cast spells with verbal components are 20% likely to miscast them.

The *shout* spell will not penetrate a the 2nd-level priest spell, *silence*, *10' radius*. This spell can be employed but once per day, for otherwise the caster might permanently deafen himself.

The material components for this spell are a drop of honey, a drop of citric acid, and a small cone made from a bull's or ram's horn.

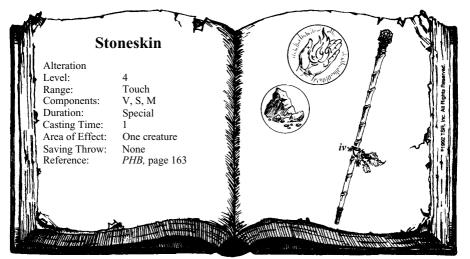


When this spell is cast, the wizard creates a billowing mass of misty vapors similar to a wall of fog spell. The caster can create less vapor if desired, as long as a rectangular or cubic mass at least 10 feet on a side is formed. The fog obscures all sight—normal

and infravision—beyond two feet. However, unlike normal fog, only a very strong wind can move these vapors, and any creature attempting to move through the solid fog progresses at a rate of but one foot per

movement rate of 1 per round. A *gust of* wind spell cannot affect it. A fireball, flame strike, or a wall of fire can burn it away in a single round.

The material components for the spell are a pinch of dried, powdered peas combined with powdered animal hoof.



When this spell is cast, the affected creature gains a virtual immunity to any attack by cut, blow, projectile or the like. Even a

sword of sharpness cannot affect a creature protected by stoneskin, nor can a rock hurled by a giant, a snake's strike, etc. How-

ever, magical attacks from such spells as fireball, magic missile, lightning bolt, and so forth have their normal effects. The spell blocks 1d4 attacks, plus one attack per two levels of experience the caster has achieved.

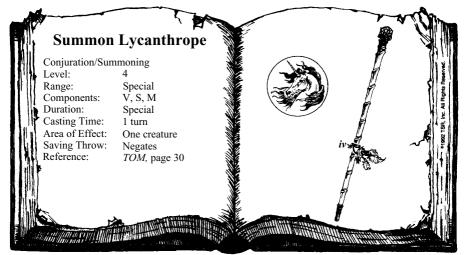
physical or magical. For example, a stoneskin spell cast by a 9th-level wizard would last from five to eight attacks. An attacking griffon would reduce the protection by three each round; four magic missiles

and regardless of whether the attack was

would count as four attacks in addition to

The material components of the spell are granite and diamond dust sprinkled on the recipient's skin. This limit applies regardless of attack rolls

inflicting their normal damage.



This spell is effective only on the three nights surrounding a full moon.

The caster and the lycanthrope must be on the same plane of existence. The nearest lycanthrope of the chosen species must attempt a saving throw. If successful, the creature is unaffected. Otherwise, it instant-

ly appears near the caster.

Upon arrival, the creature can freely attack the wizard unless the caster has created a warding circle (see *TOM* reference). If a circle is present, the lycanthrope appears in

away from the caster in a random direction.

A warding circle must be at least five feet in diameter; if smaller, the lycanthrope is automatically freed.

the circle; otherwise, it appears 1d10 feet

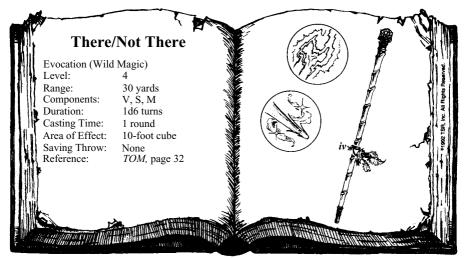
The lycanthrope can break out of the cir-

cle, with a 20% base chance of success, modified by its Hit Dice and the wizard's experience level. Each creature is allowed only one attempt to escape.

Any break in the circle spoils the power of the spell. The creature cannot take any action against any portion of the ward.

The lycanthrope can be held indefinitely. The creature cannot leave the circle, nor can any of its attacks or powers penetrate the magical barrier. When the full moon sets, the lycanthrope reverts to its human form. At this time, it is free of the spell.

The material components are a drop of blood from any animal, a human hair, and a moonstone worth at least 150 gp. For the warding circle, additional components are also required (see *TOM* reference).



This peculiar wild magic creates a random fluctuation in the probabilities of existence. The spell can be cast only upon nonliving objects and can affect only materials within a 10' x 10' x 10' cube.

Objects in the area of effect either remain normal and visible or they disappear (50%

chance). The state of existence for any ob-

ject is determined randomly and changes with each viewing and viewer. Thus, a single object could appear and disappear several times during the course of the spell. Furthermore, it might be "there" for one onlooker, but "not there" for another.

Objects that are "there" are normal in all respects. Doors can be opened, chests can

be picked up and carried, and rocks can be

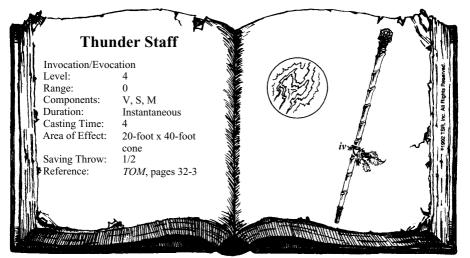
used as barricades. Objects that are "not

there" are gone, although their absence does not cause ceilings to collapse or other damage. A wizard could walk through a "not there" wall without difficulty.

When two parties perceive a "there/not there" object differently, the object functions for each party according to its own perceptions.

After the spell is cast, any objects removed from the area of effect retain their uncertain existence for the duration of the spell. Thus, a pair of heroes could pick up a treasure chest, carry it down the hall, set it down, and discover it had vanished while their backs were turned. Worse still, one might see the chest and the other not!

The material component is a small piece of cat fur sealed inside a small box.



The wizard raps his staff on the ground and produces a thundering cone of force five feet wide at the apex, 20 feet wide at the base, and 40 feet long. All creatures wholly or partially within this cone must roll a successful saving throw or be stunned for 1d3 rounds. Stunned creatures are unable to think coherently or act during this time and are deafened for 1d3 + 1 rounds. Additionally, those who fail the save are hurled 4d4 + 4 feet by the wave of force, suffering one point of damage per two feet thrown. Intervening surfaces (walls, doors, etc.) may restrict this distance, but damage remains the same (4d4 + 4).

If the save is successful, the victim is not stunned, but is deafened for 1d3 + 1 rounds and is hurled only half the distance.

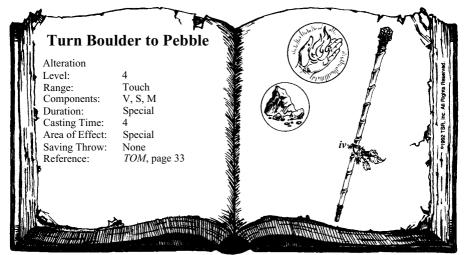
Giant-sized or larger creatures who succeed at the saving throw are deafened but are not thrown, suffer no loss of hit points, and are not stunned. If the saving throw is failed, such creatures are hurled 2d4 + 2 feet, suffer one point of damage per two feet thrown, and are deafened and stunned.

The cone of force is considered to have a

Strength of 19 for purposes of opening

locked, barred, or magically held doors. This spell can move objects weighing up to 640 pounds a maximum distance of 4d4 + 4 feet. Fragile items must make a saving throw vs. crushing blow or be destroyed.

The material components are a vial of rain gathered during a thunderstorm and the wizard's staff, which must be made of oak. The staff is not destroyed.



This spell shrinks a boulder to the size of a pebble. It affects only naturally occurring rocks and could not be used to shrink a statue or a cut gemstone.

The number of rocks that may be affected

statue or a cut gemstone.

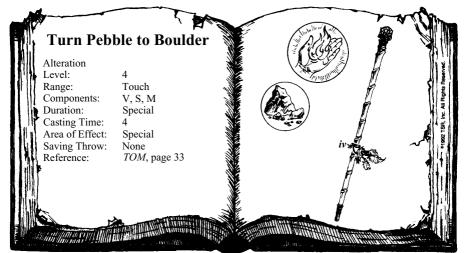
The number of rocks that may be affected is equal to the number of experience levels of the caster. Boulders must not exceed one cubic foot per level of the caster. Thus, a 10th-level wizard could shrink 10 rocks, each of which is equal to or less than 10 cubic feet in size. All rocks are affected in the same round the spell is cast. Though they

need not be touched, the boulders must be

The material components are boulders, which revert to normal size when the spell's

within 50 feet of the caster.

duration expires.



At the culmination of this spell, the caster hurls a pebble which grows and increases in speed, becoming a deadly boulder that inflicts 3d6 + 8 points of damage if it strikes the target. (The rules for boulders as missile weapons apply as described in the *DMG*.)

The caster's THACO is used to determine

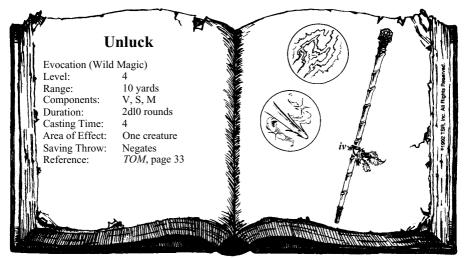
The caster's THAC0 is used to determine success, and the caster is considered to be proficient with the thrown pebble and receives no penalty for range. The maximum range of attack is equal to 50 feet plus 10 feet per level of the caster. Only the caster may throw the pebble.

The wizard can enchant one stone at 7th

experience thereafter (two stones at 10th level, three at 13th level, etc.). Only one pebble may be thrown per round, and pebbles must be hurled in consecutive rounds. The spell has a duration in rounds equal to the number of pebbles enchanted. Each pebble requires a separate attack roll. Pebbles may be thrown at different targets within range.

level and gains one stone per three levels of

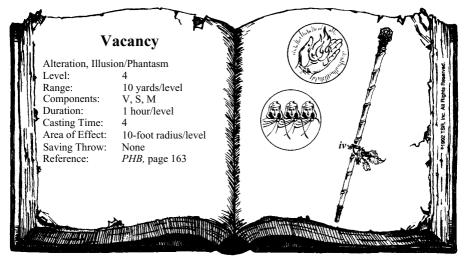
The material components are pebbles, which revert to normal size when the spell's duration expires.



With this spell, the wild mage creates a negative pattern in the random forces surrounding one creature. The creature is allowed a saving throw; if successful, the spell fails. If the saving throw is failed, random chance falls into an unlucky pattern. Any action involving random chance (i.e., any time a die roll affects the character) performed by the victim during the next 2-20 rounds requires two separate attempts; the worse result is always applied. (The victim rolls twice for attacks, damages, saving throws, etc., always using the worse die roll.) A luckstone or similar magical device will negate unluck. Doing so, however, prevents

the magical item from functioning for 2d10 rounds. The material component is a broken piece

of a mirror



area see dust on the floor, cobwebs, dirt, and other conditions typical of a longabandoned place. If they pass through the area of effect, they seem to leave tracks, tear away cobwebs, and so on. Unless they actually contact some object cloaked by the spell, the place appears empty. Merely brushing some invisible object doesn't cause the vacancy spell to be disturbed; only forceful contact grants a chance to note that all is not as it seems

When a *vacancy* spell is cast, the wizard

causes an area to appear to be vacant, ne-

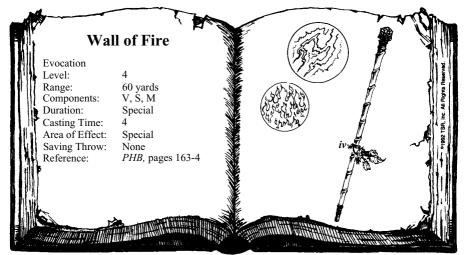
glected, and unused. Those who behold the

If forceful contact with a cloaked object occurs, those creatures subject to the spell can penetrate the spell only if they discover

several items that they cannot see; each being is then entitled a saving throw vs. spell. Failure means they believe that the objects are invisible. A dispel magic spell cancels this spell so that the true area can is seen. A true seeing spell, a gem of seeing, and similar effects can penetrate the deception, but detect invisibility cannot.

This spell is a very powerful combination of invisibility and illusion, but it can cloak only nonliving things. Living things are not made invisible, but their presence does not otherwise disturb the spell.

The wizard must have a square of the finest black silk to cast this spell. This material component must be of not less than 100 gp value

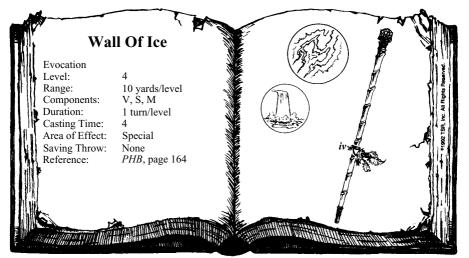


The wall of fire spell brings forth an immobile, blazing curtain of magical fire of shimmering color—violet or reddish-blue. The spell creates an opaque sheet of flame up to one 20-foot square per level of the spellcaster, or a ring with a radius of up to 10 feet plus five feet per two levels of experience of the wizard. In either form, the wall of fire is 20 feet high.

The wall of fire must be cast so that it is vertical with respect to the caster. One side of the wall, selected by the caster, sends forth waves of heat, inflicting 2d4 points of damage upon creatures within 10 feet and 1d4 points of damage upon those within 20 feet. In addition, the wall inflicts 2d6 points of damage, plus one point of damage per

level of the spellcaster, upon any creature passing through it. Creatures especially subject to fire may take additional damage, and undead always take twice normal damage. Note that attempting to directly catch a moving creature with a newly-created wall of fire is difficult; a successful saving throw allows the creature to avoid the wall, while its rate and direction of movement determines which side of the created wall it is on. The wall of fire lasts as long as the wizard concentrates on maintaining it, or one round per level of experience of the wizard in the event he does not wish to concentrate upon it.

The material component of the spell is phosphorus.



This spell can be cast in one of three ways: A) Ice plane. A sheet of strong, hard ice is

created. The wall is one inch thick per level

of experience of the wizard. It covers a 10-

foot-square area per level. Any creature

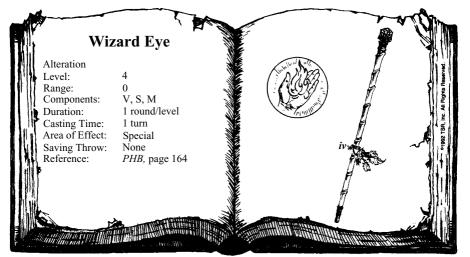
breaking through the ice suffers two points of damage per inch of thickness of the wall. Fire-using creatures suffer three points of damage per inch, and cold-using creatures suffer only one point of damage when breaking through. The plane can be oriented in any fashion as long as it is anchored along one or more sides. B) Hemisphere. This spell creates a hemisphere whose maximum outside radius is equal to three feet plus one foot per caster

level. The hemisphere lasts until it is broken, dispelled, or melted. Note that it is difficult to trap mobile opponents.

C) Ice sheet. This spell forms a horizontal sheet to fall upon opponents. The sheet covers a 10-foot-square area per caster level. The sheet has the same effect as an ice storm's hail stones-3d10 points of damage inflicted upon creatures below it.

A wall of ice cannot form in an area occupied by physical objects or creatures; its surface must be a smooth and unbroken when created. Magical fires, such as fireballs and fiery dragon breath, will melt a wall of ice in one round, though this creates a great cloud of steamy fog that lasts one turn, but normal fires or lesser magical ones do not hasten its melting.

The material component of this spell is a small piece of quartz or similar rock crystal.



When this spell is employed, the wizard creates an invisible sensory organ that sends him visual information. The wizard eve travels at 30 feet per round if viewing an area ahead as a human would (i.e., primarily looking at the floor), or 10 feet per round if examining the ceiling and walls as well as the floor ahead. The wizard eye can see with infravision up to 10 feet, and with normal vision up to 60 feet away, in brightly lit areas. The wizard eye can travel in any direction as long as the spell lasts. It has substance and a form that can be detected (by a detect invisibility spell, for instance). Solid barriers prevent the passage of a wizard eye, although it can pass through a space no larger than a small mousehole (one inch in diameter).

Using the eye requires the wizard to concentrate. However, if his concentration is broken the spell does not end-the eye merely becomes inert until the wizard again concentrates, subject to the duration of the spell. The powers of the eye cannot be enhanced by other spells or items. The caster is subject to any gaze attack met by the eye. A successful dispel cast on the wizard or the eye ends the spell. With respect to blindness, magical darkness, and so on, the wizard eye is considered an independent sensory organ of the caster.

The material component of the spell is a bit of bat fur.

Wizards' Spells, Level V

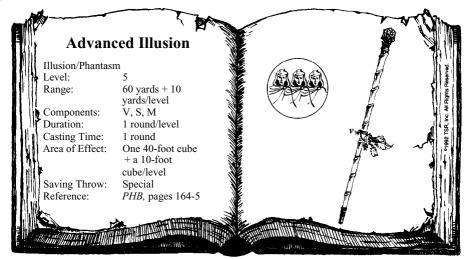
1 Advanced Illusion	18 Extension II
2 Airy Water	19 Fabricate
3 Animal Growth	20 False Vision
4 Animate Dead	21 Far Reaching III
5 Attraction	22 Feeblemind
6 Avoidance	23 Hold Monster
7 Bigby's Interposing Hand	24 Khazid's Procurement
8 Chaos	25 Leomund's Lamentable Belaborment
9 Cloudkill	26 Leomund's Secret Chest
10 Cone of Cold	27 Lower Resistance
11 Conjure Elemental	28 Magic Jar
12 Contact Other Plane	29 Magic Staff
13 Demi-Shadow Monsters	30 Major Creation
14 Dismissal	31 Mind Fog
15 Distance Distortion	32 Monster Summoning III
16 Domination	33 Mordenkainen's Faithful Hound
17 Dream	34 Nightmare

35 Passwall	51 Wall of Iron
36 Safeguarding	52 Wall of Stone
37 Seeming	53 Waveform
38 Sending	
39 Shadow Door	
40 Shadow Magic	
41 Shrink Animal	
42 Stone Shape	
43 Summon Shadow	
44 Telekinesis	
45 Teleport	
46 Transmute Mud to Rock	
47 Transmute Rock to Mud	
48 Von Gasik's Refusal	
49 Vortex	

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11

50 Wall of Force

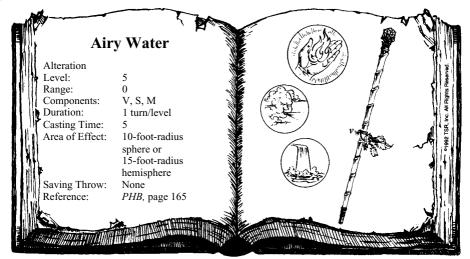


This spell is essentially a *spectral force* spell that operates through a program (similar to a *programmed illusion* spell) determined by the caster. It is thus unnecessary for the wizard to concentrate on the spell for longer than the round of casting it, as the program has then started and will continue

without supervision. The illusion has visual, audio, olfactory, and thermal components. If any viewer actively attempts to

disbelieve the spell, then he gains a saving throw vs. spell. If any viewer successfully disbelieves and communicates this fact to other viewers, each such viewer gains a saving throw vs. spell with a +4 bonus.

The material components are a bit of fleece and several grains of sand.



such as water or water-based solutions, into a less dense, breathable substance. Thus, if the wizard wanted to enter an underwater place, he would step into the water, cast the spell and sink downward in a globe of bubbling water. He and any companions in the

The airy water spell turns normal liquid,

bling water. He and any companions in the spell's area of effect can move freely and breathe just as if the bubbling water were air. The globe is centered on and moves with the caster. Water breathing creatures at the magic, thus it can be cast underwater. The spell does not filter or remove solid particles of matter.

The material component of the spell is a small handful of alkaline or bromine salts.

small handful of alkaline or bromine salts.

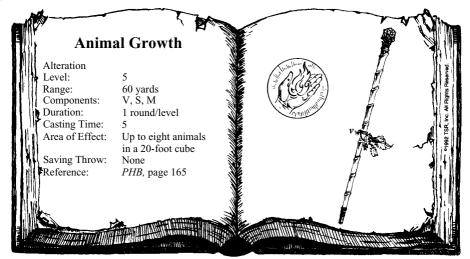
avoid a sphere (or hemisphere) of airy wa-

ter, although intelligent ones can enter it if

they are able to move by means other than

swimming. No water-breathers can breathe in an area affected by this spell. There is on-

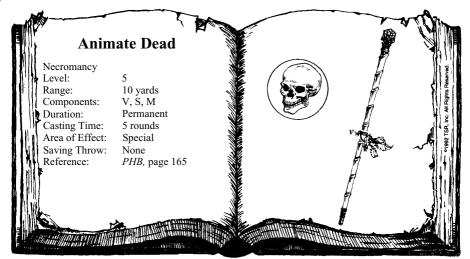
ly one word that needs to be spoken to actu-



When this spell is cast, the wizard causes all designated animals, up to a maximum of eight, within a 20-foot-square area to grow to twice their normal size. The effects of this growth are doubled Hit Dice (with improvement in attack rolls) and doubled damage in

combat. The spell lasts for one round for each level of experience of the wizard cast-

ing the spell. Only natural animals, including giant forms, can be affected by this spell. The component of this spell is a pinch of powdered bone.



from the bones or bodies of dead humans, demihumans, or humanoids. The spell causes existing remains to become animated and obey the simple verbal commands of the caster. The undead remain animated until they are destroyed in combat or are turned; the magic cannot be dispelled. The following types of dead creatures can be animated:

This spell creates the lowest of the undead

monsters—skeletons or zombies—usually

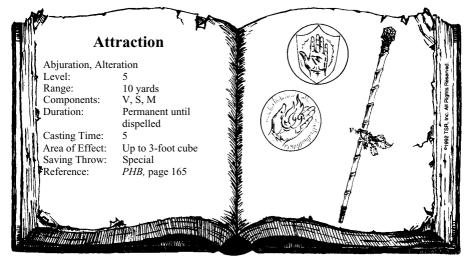
A) Humans, demihumans, and humanoids with 1 Hit Die. The wizard can animate one skeleton for each experience level he has attained, or one zombie for every two levels. The experience levels, if any,of the slain are ignored.

B) Creatures with more than 1 Hit Die. The number of undead animated is determined by the monster's Hit Dice (the total Hit Dice cannot exceed the wizard's level). Skeletal forms have the Hit Dice of the original creature, while zombie forms have one more Hit Die. Such undead have none of the special abilities they had in life.

C) Creatures with less than 1 Hit Die. The caster can animate two skeletons per level or one zombie per level. The creatures have their normal Hit Dice as skeletons and an additional Hit Die as zombies. Clerics receive a +1 bonus when trying to turn these.

Reasonably intact bodies or bones must be available for the spell to work.

It requires a drop of blood and a pinch of bone powder or a bone shard to complete the spell.

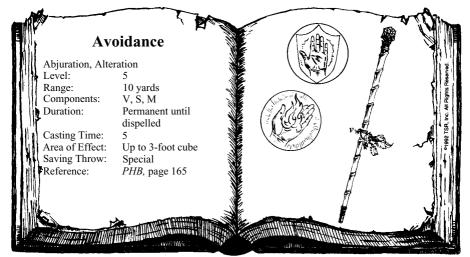


This spell, the reverse of avoidance, sets up a natural attraction between the affected object and all other living things except himself. Thus, any creature coming within one foot will be drawn to the object if the creature is smaller, or the object will slide to-

wards the creature if the creature is of greater size. A successful "bend bars"

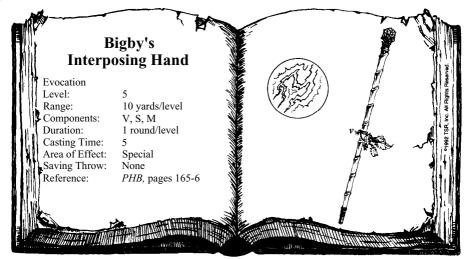
chance must be rolled to remove the object once it has adhered to another object or creature in this fashion. The material component for the spell is a

magnetized needle.



By means of this spell, the caster sets up a natural repulsion between the affected object and all other living things except himself. Thus, any living creature attempting to touch the affected object will be repulsed (unable to come closer than one foot), or repulses the affected object, depending on the relative mass of the two (a halfling attempting to touch an iron chest with an avoidance spell upon it will be thrown back, while the chest would skitter away from a giant-sized creature as the creature approaches). The spell cannot be cast upon living things; any attempt to cast avoidance upon the apparel or possessions of a living creature entitles the subject creature to a saving throw vs. spell.

The material component for the spell is a magnetized needle.



Bigby's interposing hand is a man-sized to gargantuan-sized magical hand that appears between the spellcaster and his chosen opponent. This disembodied hand then moves

to remain between the two, regardless of what the spellcaster does or how the opponent tries to get around it. Neither invisibility nor polymorph will fool the hand once a creature has been chosen. The hand does not pursue an opponent, nor does it move more than 10 feet away from the caster. The size of the hand is determined by the

wizard, and it can be human-sized (five feet) all the way up to titan-sized (25 feet). It

provides cover for the caster against the selected opponent, with all attendant combat adjustments. It has as many hit points as the caster in full health, and has an Armor Class of 0. Any creature weighing less than 2,000

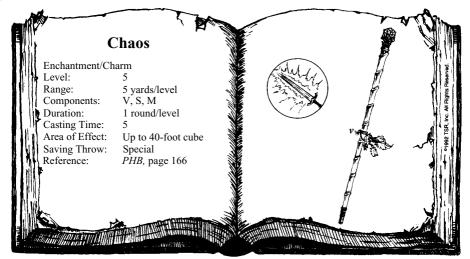
ponent for the hand. The caster can command the hand out of existence at any time. The material component of the spell is a

pounds trying to push past it is slowed to 1/2

normal movement. If the original opponent

is slain, the caster can designate a new op-

soft glove.



This spell creates disorientation, creating indecision. Only the following receive a saving throw: fighters, wizards specialized in enchantments, monsters that use no magic and have an Intelligence of 4 or less, creatures of 21 + Intelligence, and creatures

affected are checked on the table by the DM for actions each applicable round. Wandering creatures move as far from the

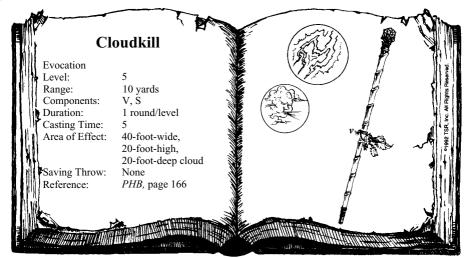
with more levels or Hit Dice than the caster's level. The spell affects 1d4 creatures, plus one per caster level. Those allowed saving throws roll them vs. spell with -2 penalties, adjusted for Wisdom. Those successfully saving are unaffected. Those

caster as possible, using their most typical mode of movement. Saving throws and

actions are checked at the beginning of each round. Any confused creature that is attacked will perceive the attacker as an enemy, and react accordingly.

The material component for this spell is a small disc of bronze and a small rod of iron

Die Roll	Action
1	Wander away (unless pre-
	vented) for duration of spell
2-6	Stand confused one round
	(then roll again)
7-9	Attack nearest creature for
	one round (then roll again)
10	Act normally for one round
10	(then roll again)



This spell generates a billowing cloud of ghastly yellowish-green vapors that is so toxic as to slay any creature with fewer than 4 +

1 Hit Dice, cause creatures with 4 + 1 to 5 + 1 Hit Dice to roll saving throws vs. poison with -4 penalties or be slain, and creatures up to 6 Hit Dice (inclusive) to roll unmodified saving throws vs. poison or be slain. Holding one's breath has no effect on the lethality of the spell. Those above 6th-level (or 6 Hit

round while in the area of effect. The cloudkill moves away from the spell-

rounds, and a greater wind force prevents the use of the spell. Very thick vegetation will disperse the cloud in two rounds. As the vapors are heavier than air, they will sink to the lowest level of the land, even pour down Dice) must leave the cloud immediately or den or sinkhole openings; thus, the spell is suffer 1d10 points of poison damage each ideal for slaving nests of giant ants, for example. It cannot penetrate liquids, nor can

it be cast underwater.

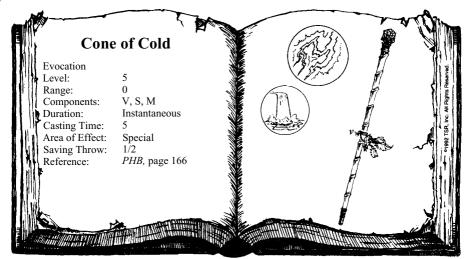
caster at 10 feet per round, rolling along the

surface of the ground. A moderate breeze

will cause it to alter course (roll for direc-

tion), but it does not move back toward its

caster. A strong wind breaks it up in four

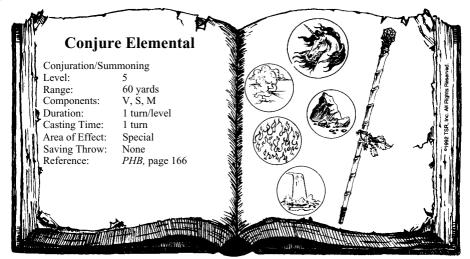


When this spell is cast, it causes a coneshaped area of extreme cold, originating at the wizard's hand and extending outward in a cone five feet long and one foot in diameter per level of the caster. It drains heat and causes 1d4 + 1 points of damage per level of

the caster. For example, a 10th-level wizard would cast a *cone of cold* 10 feet in diameter

and 50 feet long, causing 10d4 + 10 points of damage.

Its material component is a crystal or glass cone of very small size.



The wizard is able to conjure an air, earth, fire or water elemental with this spell. Conjured elementals have 8 Hit Dice.

It is possible to conjure up successive ele-

(type must be chosen before memorizing). Each type of elemental can be conjured only once per day.

The elemental conjured up must be controlled by the wizard—the spellcaster must concentrate on the elemental doing his commands—or it attacks the wizard. The elemental will not break off a combat to do so, but it avoids creatures while seeking its

conjurer. If the wizard is wounded or grap-

pled, his concentration is broken. There is

always a 5% chance that the elemental turns on its conjurer regardless of concentration.

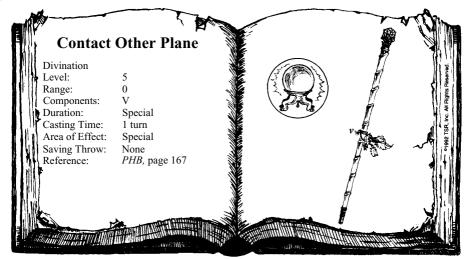
mentals of different types if the spellcaster

has memorized two or more of these spells

This check is made at the end of the second and each succeeding round. An uncontrolled elemental can be dispelled by the caster, but with a base success chance of 50%. The elemental can be controlled up to 30 yards away per level of the spellcaster. The elemental remains until its form on this plane is destroyed or the spell's duration expires. Note that water elementals are destroyed if they are ever more than 60 yards from a large body of water.

The material component of the spell is a small amount of:

Air elemental—burning incense Earth elemental—soft clay Fire elemental—sulphur and phosphorus Water elemental—water and sand



tact, and give only one-word answers. The wizard can ask one question per two levels of experience. Contact with far removed planes increases the probability of the spell-caster going insane or dying, but increases the chance of the power knowing the answer and telling the truth. The Intelligence of outer-planar contacts determines the effects.

The wizard sends his mind to another

plane of existence to receive advice and in-

formation. Questions are answered by

other-planar powers who resent such con-

If insanity occurs, it strikes when the first question is asked (see reference on spell, *PHB*, and "Insanity," *DMG*). On rare occasions, this divination may be blocked by the action of lesser or greater Powers. (See Optional Rule by spell, *PHB*.)

Int 20 40% 75% 73% 80% 75% Int 21 45% Int 22. 50% 85% 78% Int 23 55% 90% 81% 60% 85% Int 24 95% * -5% per point of wizard's Int. over 15. * * If the being does not know the answer, it

Know

60%

65%

70%

55% (90%)62% (75%)

Ver.**

65%

67%

70%

Incan *

20%

25%

30%

35%

Plane

Elem.

Inner

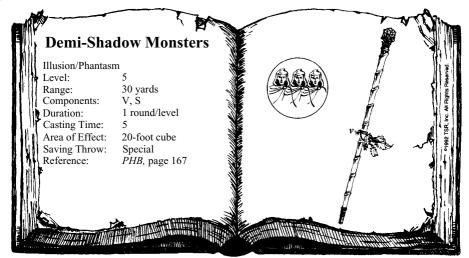
Astral

Outer,

Int 19

will either lie convincingly (veracity roll fails) or answer "unknown."

Percentages in parentheses are for questions pertaining to the appropriate elemental plane.



such as orcs, ogres, manticores, etc. The total Hit Dice of the monster or monsters cannot exceed the level of the caster. Thus, a 10th-level wizard can create one 10-Hit-Dice creature, two that have 5 Hit Dice, etc. All monsters created must be the same. The actual hit point total for each monster is 40% of the hit point total it would normally have. (To determine this, roll the appropriate Hit Dice and multiply the total hit points by .4. Any remainder of less than .4 is dropped—in the case of 1 or fewer Hit Dice, this indicates the monster was not successfully created—and remainders of .4 to .9 are

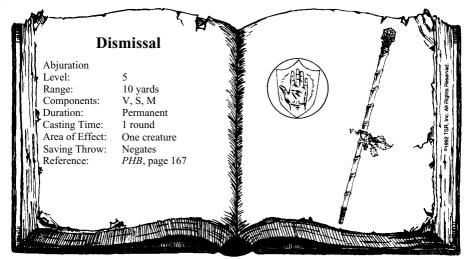
rounded up one hit point.)

A wizard casting demi-shadow monsters

creates semi-real illusions of real monsters.

Those viewing the demi-shadow monsters are allowed to disbelieve with a -2 penalty to their saving throw vs. spell. The monsters perform as their real counterparts with respect to Armor Class and attack forms. Those believing in the monsters suffer real damage from their attacks. Special attack forms, such as petrification or level drain, do not actually occur, but a believing subject will react accordingly.

Those who successfully save see the monsters as transparent images superimposed on vague, shadowy forms. These are Armor Class 8 and do 40% damage (biting, clawing, weapon, etc.), dropping fractional damage less than .4 as is done with hit points.



By means of this spell, a wizard on the Prime Material plane seeks to force or enable some creature from another plane of existence to return to its proper plane. Magic resistance, if any, is checked if this spell is

used to force a being home. If the resistance

home plane, no saving throw is necessary (it chooses to fail the roll). If the spell is successful, the creature is instantly whisked away, but the spell has a 20% chance of actually sending the subject to a plane other than its own.

number of Hit Dice is higher, the difference

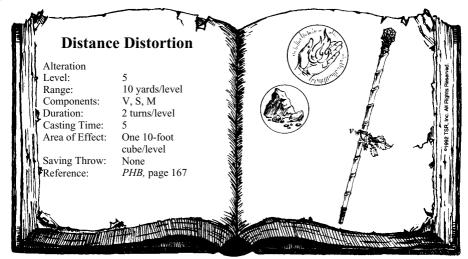
If the creature desires to be returned to its

is added to its saving throw die roll.

creature's level or Hit Dice. If the wizard's level is higher, the difference is subtracted from the creature's die roll for its saving throw vs. spell. If the creature's level or

fails, the caster's level is compared to the

The material component is any item that is distasteful to the creature.



This spell can be cast only in an area completely surrounded or enclosed by earth, rock, sand, or similar materials. The wizard must also cast a *conjure elemental* spell to summon an earth elemental. The elemental serves without attempting to break free when the spellcaster announces that his intent is to cast a *distance distortion* spell. The spell places the earth elemental in the area of

effect, and the elemental then causes the ar-

ea's dimensions to be either doubled or

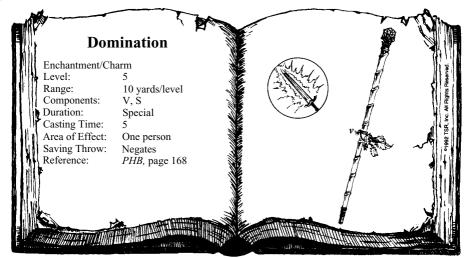
halved for those traveling over it (spellcast-

er's choice of which). Thus, a 10' x 100' cor-

ridor could seem as if it was but five feet wide and 50 feet long, or it could appear to be 20 feet wide and 200 feet long. When the spell duration has elapsed, the elemental returns to its own plane.

The true nature of an area affected by distance distortion is undetectable to any creature traveling along it, but the area dimly radiates magic, and a true seeing spell can reveal that an earth elemental is spread within the area.

The material needed for this spell is a small lump of soft clay.



a penalty of -2, but Wisdom adjustments apply. Failure means the wizard has established a telepathic link with the subject's mind. If a common language is shared, the wizard can generally force the subject to perform as the wizard desires, within the limits of the subject's body structure and Strength. Note that the caster does not receive direct sensory input from the subject. Subjects resist this control, and those forced to take actions against their natures will receive a new saving throw with a bonus of +1 to +4. Obviously self-

The *domination* spell enables the caster to control the actions of any person until the

spell is ended by the subject's Intelligence (see table). Elves and half-elves resist this en-

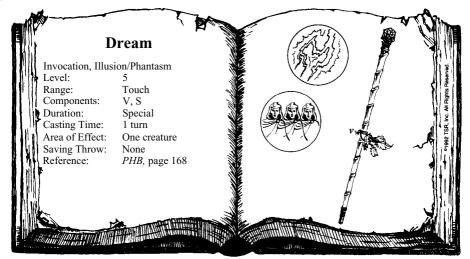
chantment as they do *charm-type* spells. The

subject must roll a saving throw vs. spell with

destructive orders are not carried out. There is no limit to the range at which the spell can be exercised, as long as the caster and subject are on the same plane.

A protection from evil spell will prevent the caster from exercising control or using the telepathic link, but will not prevent the establishment of domination.

Int. Score	Time Between Checks
3 or less	3 months
4 to 6	2 months
7 to 9	1 month
10 to 12	3 weeks
13 to 14	2 weeks
15 to 16	1 week
17	3 days
18	2 days
19 or more	1 day



The *dream* spell allows the caster, or a messenger touched, to send messages in the form of dreams. The caster must name the recipient or identify him by some title that leaves no question as to his identity.

The messenger falls into a deep trancelike sleep, and instantaneously projects his mind to the recipient. The sender enters the recipient's dream and delivers the message unless the recipient is magically protected. If the recipient is awake, the messenger can choose to remain in the trance-like sleep. If

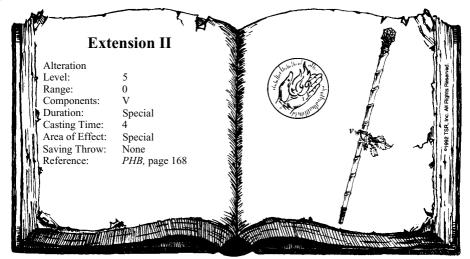
the sender is disturbed, the spell is cancelled

and the sender awakens. The whereabouts

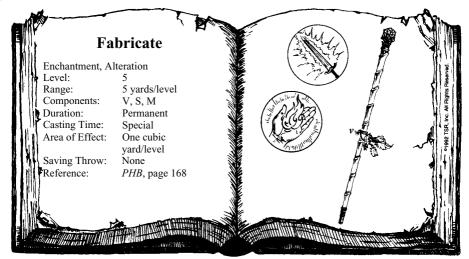
and current activities cannot be leaned.

The sender is unaware of his own surroundings while in his trance. He is mentally (fails saving throws) and physically defenseless.

The messenger can deliver a message of any length, which the recipient remembers perfectly upon waking. Communication is one-way. The messenger cannot gain any information by observing the dreams of the recipient. Once the message is delivered, the messenger's mind returns instantly to his body.



By use of an extension II spell, the wizard prolongs the duration of a previously cast 1st-, 2nd-, 3rd-, or 4th-level spell by 50%. Thus, a *levitation* spell can be made to function 15 minutes/level, a hold person spell made to work for three rounds/ level, etc. Naturally, the spell affects only spells that have duration. This spell must be cast immediately after the spell to be extended, either by the original caster or another wizard. If a complete round or more elapses, the extension spell fails and is wasted



By means of this spell, the wizard is able to convert material of one sort into a product that is of the same material. Thus, the spellcaster can fabricate a wooden bridge from a clump of trees, a rope from a

materials used as the basis for the new fabri-

to a ea of effect is reduced by a factor of 27—one cubic yard becomes one cubic foot.

Articles requiring a high degree of craftsmanship (jewelry, swords, glass, crystal,

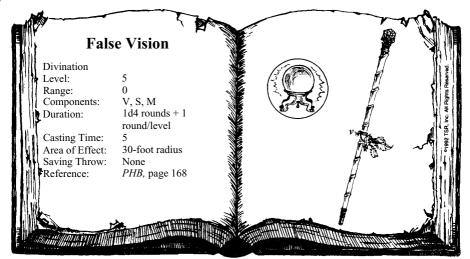
patch of hemp, clothes from flax or wool, and so forth. Magical or living things cannot be created or altered by a *fabricate* spell.

The quality of items made by means of the spell are commensurate with the quality of yard (or

etc.) cannot be fabricated unless the wizard otherwise has great skill in the appropriate craft.

Casting requires one full round per cubic yard (or foot) of material to be affected by the spell.

cations. If a mineral is worked with, the ar-



When this spell is cast, the wizard is able to confound any attempt to scry (by means of either a spell or a magical device) any point within the area of effect of the spell. To use the spell, he must be aware of the scrying attempt, although knowledge of the scryer or the scryer's location is not neces-

all he desires within the radius of the spell

become undetectable to the scrying. Fur-

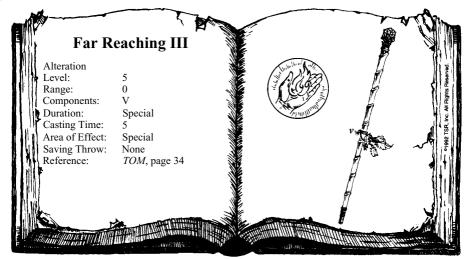
thermore, the caster is able to send whatever message he desires, including vision

sary. Upon casting the spell, the caster and

and sound, according to the medium of the scrying method. To do this, the caster must

concentrate on the message he is sending. Once concentration is broken, no further images can be sent, although the caster remains undetectable for the duration of the spell. The material component for this spell is

the ground dust of an emerald worth at least 500 gp, which is sprinkled into the air when the spell is cast.

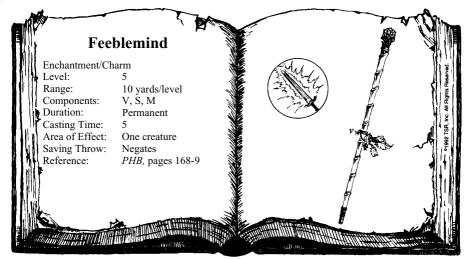


This spell allows the wizard to extend the range of any one 1st-, 2nd-, or 3rd-level spell by 150%, and the range of any 4th- or 5th-level spell is increased by 50%. The spell to be affected must be cast on the round immediately following the *far reach*-

ing III spell. If a complete round or more elapses, then the far reaching III spell is

wasted.

far reaching III affects only a spell cast by
the same wizard. Far reaching III does not
affect spells that have a range of 0 or touch.



This spell is used solely against people or creatures who use magic spells. *Feeblemind* causes the subject's intellect to become that of a moronic child. The subject remains in this state until a *heal* or *wish* spell is used to cancel the effects. Magic-using beings are

very vulnerable to this spell, thus their saving throws suffer the penalties shown on the

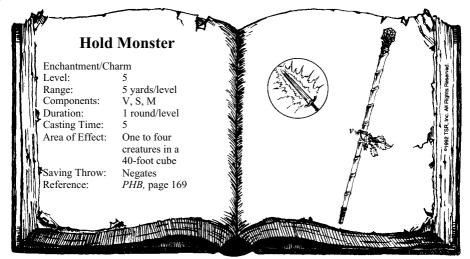
table.

Wisdom adjustments apply to the saving

Wisdom adjustments apply to the savin throw.

The material component of this spell is a handful of clay, crystal, glass or mineral spheres, which disappears when the spell is cast.

Spell Type Saving Throw
of Target Adjustment
Priest +1
Wizard (human)
Combination
or nonhuman -2

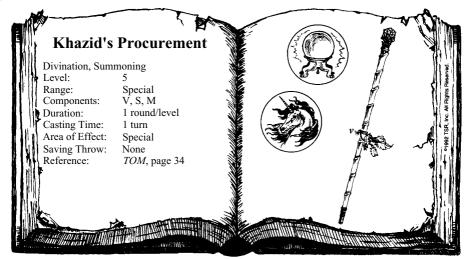


This spell immobilizes from one to four creatures of any type within spell range and in sight of the spellcaster. He can opt to hold one, two, three, or four creatures. If three or four are attacked, each saving throw is

normal; if two are attacked, each saving throw is rolled at a -1 penalty; if only one is attacked, the saving throw suffers a -3

penalty.

The material component for this spell is one hard metal bar or rod for each monster to be held. The bar or rod can be as small as a three-penny nail.



This spell allows the caster to access rare or dangerous spell components. The spell is cast upon a silver mirror while concentrating on the desired material. The base chance of success is 50%:

• +1% per level of the caster

+10% if the caster has seen the component before, OR +20% if the caster has a sample in his possession

+30% if the wizard knows its location
-50% if the caster has never seen the component before

Failure means the caster cannot locate the desired ingredient. Success means the mirror becomes a magical gate through which the caster can see the target. The size of the gate equals the size of the mirror, to a maximum size of 31 x 21

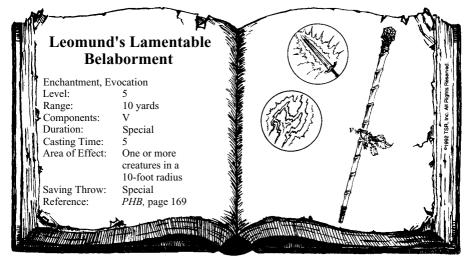
The wizard must reach through the mir-

ror with his own arm or hand, grasp the object, and draw it back. The gate will not allow the use of any equipment to gather the material. The caster cannot step through the gate. The gate is visible and accessible from both sides. Only physical objects and attacks, and touch spells, can pass through the gate.

The gate vanishes if the target or the wizard moves more than 10 feet from it.

The caster and the target must be on the same plane of existence. Elemental forces (not creatures) will not pass through the gate. The spell provides no protection against a hostile environment.

The material components are an exquisite silver mirror (at least 10,000 gp value) and a powdered black opal (at least 1,000 gp value).



This spell draws creatures into an absorbing discussion on topics of interest. A chain of responses develops, with additional saving throws. The subject creatures must understand the language in which the spellcaster speaks.

The wizard begins discussion of some topic germane to the creature or creatures. Those making a successful saving throw vs. spell are unaffected. Affected creatures immediate the control of the creature immediates and the creatures immediately are unaffected.

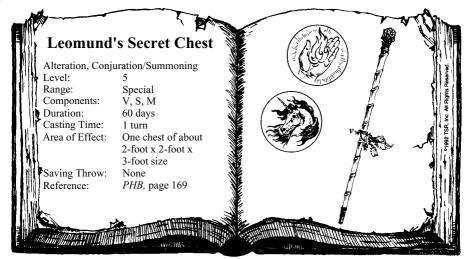
ately converse with the spellcaster.

The wizard can leave at any time and the subject(s) continue conversing. As long as they are not attacked, the creatures will ignore all else going on around them. However, when the caster leaves, each subject completes only the stage of the spell that it is currently in.

The stages are as follows: on rounds 1

through 3, affected creatures converse politely; on the 4th round, a new saving throw is made. Those who fail wander away in confusion for 1d10 + 2 rounds, while the remainder continue to converse, making this save each round until the 7th round; on the 7th round, a failed saving throw means the creature goes into a rage, attempting to kill the other affected creatures for 1d4 + 1 rounds, while those that do save realize they have been duped and fall to the ground and

lament their foolishness for 1d4 rounds.	
Intelligence	Saving Throw Mod.
2 or less	Spell has no effect
3 to 7	-1
8 to 10	0
11 to 14	+1
15 or higher	+2



This spell enables a chest to be hidden deep within the Ethereal plane. A large chest must be exceptionally well-crafted and expensive, constructed for the caster by master craftsmen (see *PHB* reference). The wizard must also have a tiny replica made, so that the miniature of the chest appears to be a perfect copy. One wizard can have but

one pair of these chests at any given time.

The chests themselves are nonmagical, and

can be fitted with locks, wards, and so on.

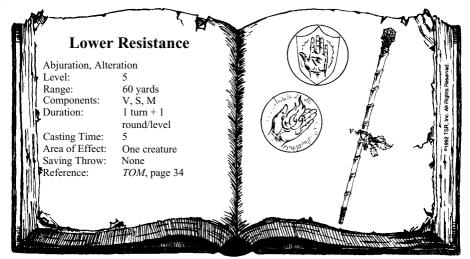
While touching the chest and holding the tiny replica, the caster chants the spell. This causes the large chest to vanish deeply into the Ethereal plane. The chest can contain one cubic foot of material per level of the wizard, regardless of apparent size. Living matter is 75% likely to cause spell failure. As long as the spellcaster has the small du-

plicate, he can recall the large one from the Ethereal plane. If the miniature is lost or destroyed, there is no way that the large chest will return.

While on the Ethereal plane, there is a 1% cumulative chance per week that some creature/being will find the chest. This chance is reset to 1% if the chest is recalled and the spell recast.

Whenever the secret chest is brought back to the Prime Material plane, an ethereal window is opened and for about one turn, it slowly diminishes in size. There is a check for an ethereal encounter.

If Leomund's secret chest is not retrieved before the spell duration lapses, there is a cumulative chance of 5% per day that the chest will be irrevocably lost.

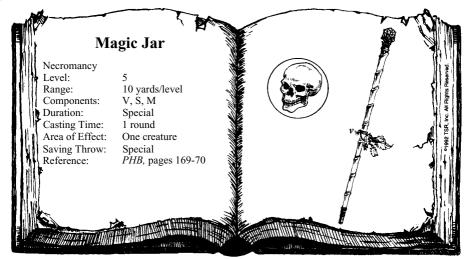


Using this spell, a wizard may attempt to reduce the magic resistance of a target creature. The magic resistance of the victim works against the lower resistance spell itself, but at only half its normal value. No saving throw is permitted in addition to

magic resistance. If the victim does not resist the effects of this spell, his magic resistance is reduced by a base 30% plus 1% per experience level of

the wizard casting the spell. This spell has no effect on creatures that have no magic resistance.

The material component is a broken iron rod



The *magic jar* spell allows the caster to shift his life force into a special receptacle. From there, the caster can force an exchange of life forces between the receptacle and another creature. The exact method and restrictions of this exchange are very complicated and should be researched in the *Player's Handbook*.

An attempt to take over a host body from

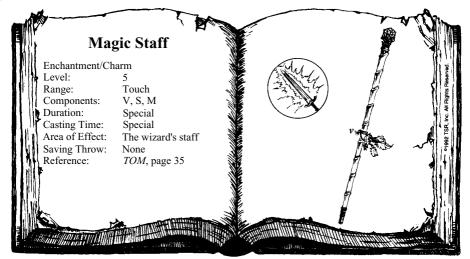
a receptacle requires a full round. It is blocked by a protection from evil spell or similar ward. It is successful only if the subject fails to roll a saving throw vs. spell with a special modifier, as shown on the table. The saving throw is modified by comparing the combined Intelligence and Wisdom

scores of the wizard and host.

Difference	Die Adjustment
-9 or more	+4
-8 to -6	+3
-5 to -3	+2
-2 to 0	+1
+1 to +4	0
+5 to +8	-1
+9 to +12	-2
+13 or more	-3

Failure to take over the host leaves the wizard's life force in the *magic jar*.

Once in the body, the spell effects and potential dangers to the host, receptacle, and caster are manyfold, and should again be thoroughly researched in the *Player's Handhook*



This spell allows a wizard's staff to store one spell level for every three levels of the caster. Thus, a 9th-level wizard can store three spell levels (three 1st-level spells, one 1st- and one 2nd-, or one 3rd-level spell).

Spells that are to be stored in the staff

must be memorized normally by the wizard. The spells are then cast as normal when charging the staff; casting requires the spell's normal casting time plus one round. The spell then is wiped from memory and material components are consumed. All spells to be stored must be cast into the staff

All spells stored in the staff have a casting time of 1.

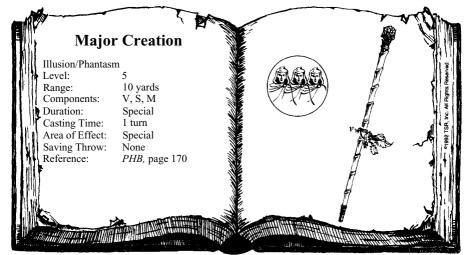
within one turn

Stored spells remain in the staff until cast

or dispelled, or up to one hour per level of the caster. After this time, all stored spells fade away.

Only wizards who know the *magic staff* spell can cast spells from another wizard's staff. This applies to wizards who have never learned or could not normally cast the spells stored in a staff. It is common, however, for the staff's owner to implement a command word which must be known by anyone wishing to use the staff.

The material component for this spell is a staff cut from an ash tree. For each spell level the wizard intends to imbue into the staff, it must be inlaid with rubies worth at least 1,000 gp.



The Major creation spell enables the wizard to pull wisps of material from the plane of Shadow to create an item of nonliving,

vegetable nature—soft goods, rope, wood, etc. The wizard can also create mineral

objects-stone, crystal, metal, etc. The item created cannot exceed one cubic foot per

level of the spellcaster in volume. The dura-

1 round/level

tion of the created item varies with its relative hardness and rarity:

2 hours/level Vegetable matter Stone or crystal 1 hour/level Precious metals 2 turns/level

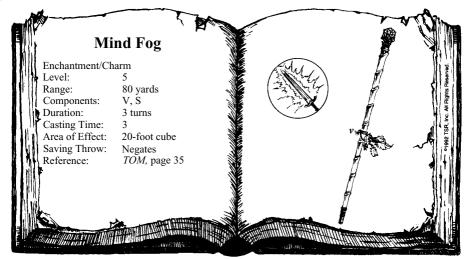
Gems 1 turn/level Mithral* 2 rounds/level

Adamantite

Attempting to use any of these as material components in a spell will cause the spell to fail.

The spellcaster must have at least a tiny piece of matter of the same type as the item he plans to create—a bit of twisted hemp to create rope, a chip of stone to create a boulder, and so on.

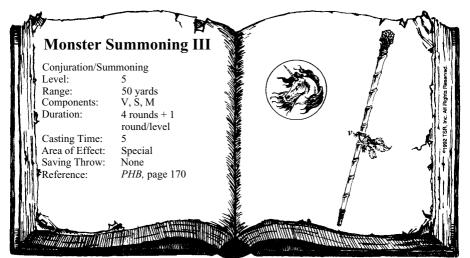
^{*} Includes similar rare metals



A *mind fog* is a physical block of fog that enables the wizard to weaken the mental resistance of his victims. Victims are allowed a saving throw at a -2 penalty to avoid the effects.

A creature who falls victim to the *mind* fog suffers -2 penalties to all saving throws against two categories of magic: all spells of the illusion/phantasm and enchantment/ charm schools that affect the mind directly; and spells of 1st through 5th level that affect the mind directly. For example, phantasmal force is a mind-affecting spell; phantom steed is not.

The penalty to saving throws operates cumulatively with any penalties which operate for other reasons. Affected creatures suffer the effects of the spell as long as they remain in the fog and for 2d6 rounds thereafter.



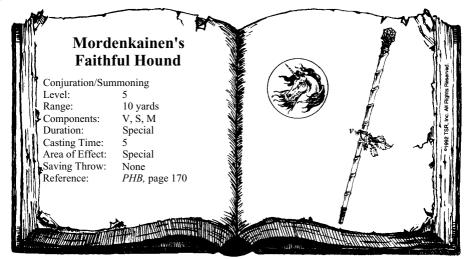
Within one round of casting this spell, the wizard magically conjures 1d4 3rd-level monsters (selected by the DM, from his 3rdlevel encounter tables). The monsters appear in an area within the spell range, as desired by the wizard. They attack the spell user's opponents to the best of their ability until he commands that attacks cease, the

opponent exists to fight, summoned mon-

sters can, if the wizard can communicate with them and if they are physically capable, perform other services for the summoning wizard. In rare cases, adventurers have been known to disappear, summoned by power-

spell duration expires, or the monsters are slain. These creatures do not check morale. but they vanish when slain. Note that if no

ful spellcasters using this spell. Those summoned recall all the details of their trip. The material components of this spell are a tiny bag and a small (not necessarily lit) candle

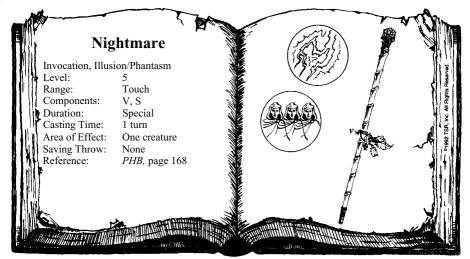


By means of this spell, the wizard summons up a phantom watchdog that only he can see. He may then command it to perform as guardian of a passage, room, door, or similar space or portal. The phantom watchdog immediately commences a loud barking if any creature larger than a cat approaches the place it guards. As the faithful hound is able to detect invisible creatures and ward against the approach of ethereal creatures, it is an excellent guardian. It does not react to illusions that are not at least quasi-real.

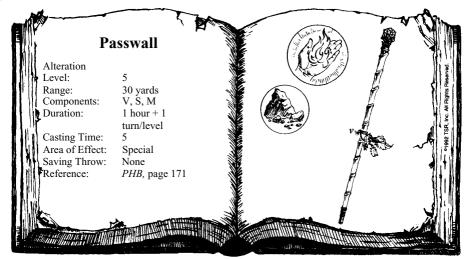
If the intruding creature exposes its back to the watchdog, it delivers a vicious attack as if it were a 10-Hit Dice monster, striking

for 3d6 points of damage. It is able to hit opponents of all types, even those normally subject only to magical weapons of +3 or greater. Creatures without backs are not attacked (ochre jellies, for instance). The faithful hound cannot be attacked, but it can be dispelled. The spell lasts for a maximum of one hour plus 1/2 hour per caster level, but once it is activated by an intruder, it lasts only one round per caster level. If the spellcaster is ever more than 10 yards distant from the area that the watchdog guards, the spell ends.

The material components of this spell are a tiny silver whistle, a piece of bone, and a thread.



This spell is the reverse of dream. The nightmare spell allows the caster, or a messenger touched, to send a hideous and unsettling vision to the recipient, who is allowed a saving throw vs. spell to avoid the effect. The nightmare prevents restful sleep and causes 1d10 hit points of damage. The nightmare leaves the recipient fatigued and unable to regain spells the next day. A dispel evil spell cast upon the recipient stuns the caster of the nightmare for one turn per level of the cleric countering this evil sending. The caster must name the recipient or identify him by some title that leaves no question as to his identity.

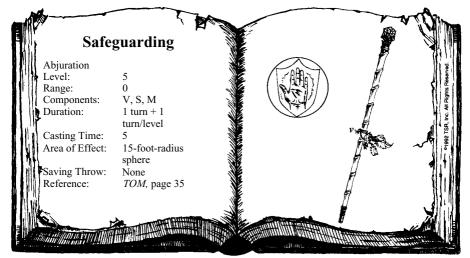


A passwall enables the spellcaster to open a passage through wooden, plaster, or stone walls, but not other materials. The spellcaster and any associates can simply walk through. The spell causes a five-foot wide by eight-foot high by 10-foot deep opening. Several of these spells can form a continuing

passage so that very thick walls can be

pierced. If dispelled, the *passwall* closes away from the dispelling caster, ejecting those in the passage.

The material component of this spell is a pinch of sesame seeds.



flected *lightning bolt*, or any other offensive area spell that overlaps the safeguarding's area of effect. The protection is effective against spells of 7th level and lower. The protection does not apply to damage from spells rebounded by any form of magical spell turning. This spell does not protect the wizard against damage from spells or attacks cast by enemies or other party members. A wizard who has cast safeguarding is

Use of this spell protects the wizard and anyone in the area of effect from damage

caused by the rebounding of the wizard's

spells. This includes damage from a fireball

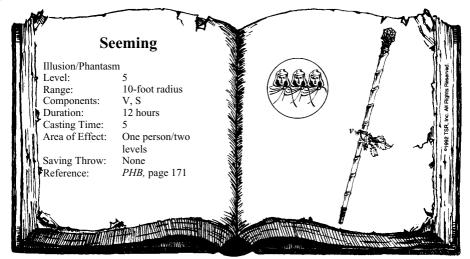
cast in an area too small for its effects, a re-

free to move and act normally. The spell's effect is always centered on him, regardless

of his actions. Other creatures are free to enter and exit the area of effect.

An area spell cast by the wizard will take effect normally, but its effects will be negated within the area of the safeguarding spell. This applies only to area spells centered outside the radius of the safeguarding spell. If the wizard casts an offensive area spell within the area of the safeguarding, the safeguarding is immediately negated and those within the area suffer full damage from the spell. The wizard is free to cast nonoffensive area spells and individually targeted spells within the area of the safeguarding.

The material component is a piece of preserved skin from any creature which possesses natural magic resistance.



appearance of one person for every two levels of experience he has attained. The change includes clothing and equipment. The caster can make the recipients appear as any generally man-shaped bipedal creature, each up to one foot shorter or taller than his normal height, and thin or fat or in be-

ogre, etc. Each remains a recognizable indi-

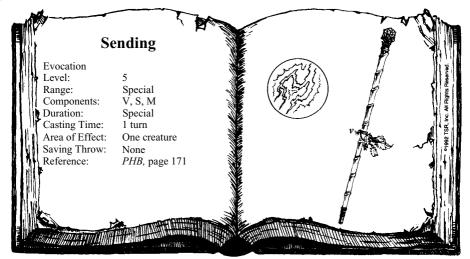
This spell enables the caster to alter the

the illusion chosen by the caster cannot be accomplished within the spell parameters (for example, a halfling could not be made to look like a centaur, but might be made to

vidual. The effect fails for an individual if

look like a short, young ogre). Unwilling persons receive saving throws vs. spell to avoid the effect. Affected persons resume tween. All those affected must resemble the their normal appearances if slain. The spell is not precise enough to duplicate the apsame general type of creature: human, orc,

pearance of a specific individual.



By means of this spell, the caster can contact a single creature with whom he is familiar and whose name and appearance are known. If the creature in question is not on the same plane of existence as the spellcast-

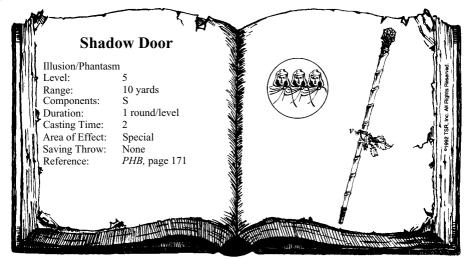
er, there is a base 5% chance that the sending does not arrive. Local conditions on other planes may worsen this chance considerably at the option of the DM. The sending, if successful, will be understood

even by a creature with an Intelligence as

low as 1 (animal Intelligence).

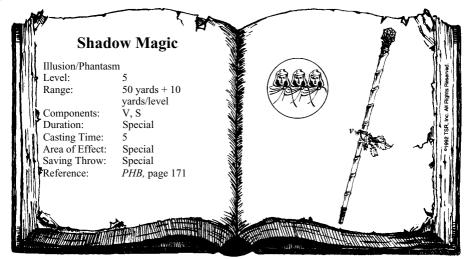
The wizard can send a short message of 25 words or less to the recipient. Also, the recipient can answer in like manner immediately. Even if the sending is received, the subject creature is not obligated to act upon it in any manner. The material component for this spell

consists of two tiny cylinders, each with one open end, connected by a short piece of fine copper wire.



By means of this spell, the wizard creates the illusion of a door. The illusion also permits the wizard to appear to step through this "door" and disappear. In reality, he has darted aside and can flee, totally invisible, for the spell duration. Creatures viewing this are deluded into seeing/entering an empty 10' x 10' room if they open the "door". A *true seeing* spell, a *gem of seeing*, or similar magical means can discover the wizard. Certain high Hit Dice monsters

might also notice the wizard, but only if making an active attempt to do so.

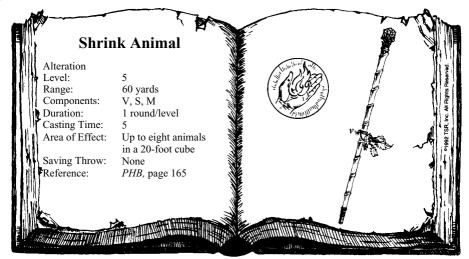


The shadow magic spell enables the wizard to tap energy from the Shadow plane to

cast a quasi-real wizard evocation spell of 3rd-level or less. For example, this spell can be magic missile, fireball, lightning bolt, or so on, and has normal effects upon creatures in the area of effect if they fail their saving throws vs. spell. Thus, a creature failing to save against a shadow magic fireball must roll another saving throw, suffering half of the normal fireball damage if successful and full normal fireball damage if the saving throw is failed. If the first saving throw was successful, the shadow magic nature of the magic is detected and only 20%

of the rolled damage is received (founding fractions less than .4 down, and rounding

up fractions of .4 and above.)



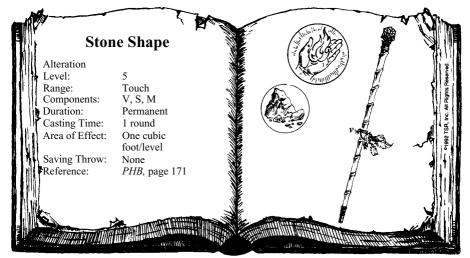
When this spell is cast (the reverse of animal growth), the wizard causes all designated animals, up to a maximum of eight, within a 20-foot-square area, to shrink to

half their normal size. The effects of this reduction are halved Hit Dice (with penalties in attack rolls) and half damage in combat. The spell lasts for one round for each level

of experience of the wizard casting the spell.

Only natural animals, including giant forms, can be affected by this spell.

The component of this spell is a pinch of powdered bone.

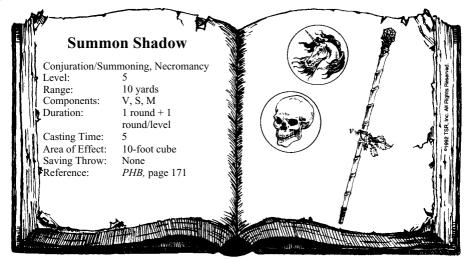


By means of this spell, the wizard can form an existing piece of stone into a shape that suits his purposes. For example, a stone weapon can be made, a special trapdoor fashioned, or an idol sculpted. This spell can also enable the spellcaster to reshape a stone door so as to escape imprisonment, providing the volume of stone involved was within the limits of the area of effect. While stone coffers can be thus formed and stone

doors made, the fineness of detail is not

great. If the construction involves small moving parts, there is a 30% chance they do not function.

The material component of this spell is soft clay that must be worked into roughly the desired shape of the stone object and then touched to the stone when the spell is uttered.

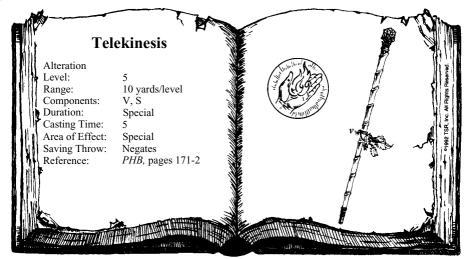


When this spell is cast, the wizard conjures up one shadow (see the Monstrous

Compendium) for every three levels of experience he has attained. These monsters are under the control of the spellcaster and

attack his enemies on command. The shadows remain until slain, turned, or the spell duration expires. The material component for this spell is a

bit of smoky quartz.



The wizard is able to move objects by concentrating on moving them mentally. The spell can provide either a gentle, sustained force or a single short, violent thrust.

A sustained force enables the wizard to

move a weight of up to 25 pounds a distance

up to 20 feet per round. The spell lasts two

rounds, plus one round per caster level. The

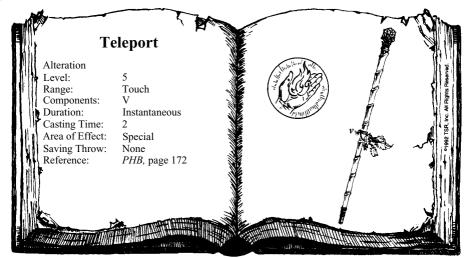
weight can be moved vertically, horizontally, or both. An object moved beyond the caster's range falls or stops. The object can be telekinetically manipulated as if with one hand. The caster might even be able to untie simple knots, at the discretion of the DM. Alternately, the spell energy can be expended in a single round. The caster can

hurl one or more objects within range, and

within a 10-foot cube, directly away from himself at high speed, to a distance of up to 10 feet per caster level. This is subject to a maximum weight of 25 pounds per caster

level. Damage caused by hurled objects is

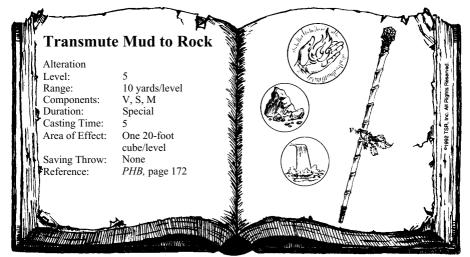
decided by the DM, but cannot exceed one point of damage per caster level. Opponents who fall within the weight capacity of the spell can be hurled, but they are allowed a saving throw vs. spell to avoid the effect. Furthermore, those able to employ simple counter-measures, such as an enlarge spell, for example (thus making the body weight go over the maximum spell limit), can easily counter the spell. The various Bigby's hand spells will also counter this spell.



When this spell is used, the wizard instantly transports himself, along with a certain amount of additional weight that is on or being touched by the spellcaster, to a wellknown destination. Distance is no factor, but interplanar travel is not possible. The spellcaster is able to teleport a maximum weight of 250 pounds, plus an additional 150 pounds for each level of experience above the 10th. Exceeding the weight limitation causes the spell to fail. If the destination area is very familiar to the wizard (he has a clear mental picture of the area) it is unlikely that there will be any error in arriving, although the caster has no control over his facing upon arrival. Lesser known areas (those seen only magically or from a distance) increase the probability of error. Unfamiliar areas present considerable peril (see table).

Probability of Teleporting Destination: High On Target Low Very 01-02 03 - 9900 familiar Studied 01 - 0405 - 9899-00 Seen 01 - 0809 - 9697-00 casually Viewed 01 - 1617-92 93-00 once Never seen 01 - 3233-84 85-00

Teleporting high means the wizard arrives 10 feet above the ground for every 1% he is below the lowest "On Target" probability. Any low result means the instant death of the wizard if the area into which he teleports is solid. A wizard cannot teleport to an area of empty space.

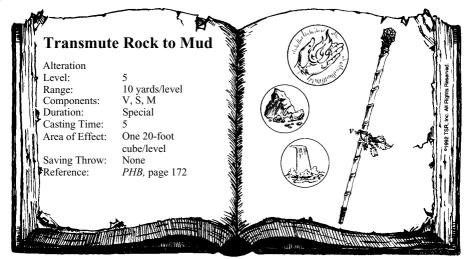


This spell is the reverse of *transmute rock* to mud. It will harden normal mud into an equal volume of soft stone (sandstone or similar mineral) permanently, unless magi-

cally changed. Creatures standing in the affected area will be stuck fast.

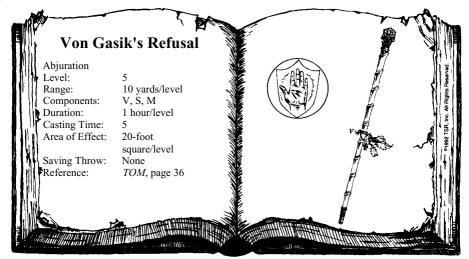
The material components for the spell are

The material components for the spell are sand, lime, and water.



This spell turns natural rock of any sort into an equal volume of mud. The depth of the mud can never exceed one-half its length or breadth. If it is cast upon a rock, for example, the rock affected collapses into mud. Creatures unable to levitate, fly, or otherwise free themselves from the mud will sink at the rate of 10 feet per round and suffocate, except for lightweight creatures that could normally pass across such ground. Brush thrown atop the mud can support

Brush thrown atop the mud can support creatures able to climb on top of it, with the amount of brush required subject to the DM's discretion. The mud remains until a dispel magic spell or the reverse of this spell, transmute mud to rock, restores its substance—but not necessarily its form. Evaporation turns the mud to normal dirt, at the rate of 1d6 days per 10 cubic feet.



This powerful spell is designed to prevent unauthorized spellcasters from entering a hallway, doorway, window, or other point of entry.

The spell creates an invisible barrier that

blocks the targeted area. Any nonspellcas-

ters and those spellcasters specifically named by the caster may pass freely. All other spellcasters collide with the invisible barrier. Members of classes with lesser spellcasting abilities (paladins, rangers, and bards) are blocked only if the character is of sufficient level to cast spells.

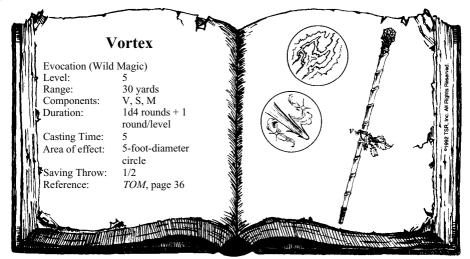
The wizard is able to ward one area of up to 20 square feet for each level of his experience. Thus, a 12th-level wizard may protect a 240-square-foot area. The area of effect may be divided among several smaller portals as long as the total area does not exceed

the caster's limit. Each portal must be in range and sight of the caster at the time the spell is cast.

The barriers exist for one hour per level of the caster unless they are dismissed by the caster or dispelled by a dispel magic spell. A disintegrate spell immediately destroys a barrier, as does a rod of cancellation or a sphere of annihilation.

The invisible walls are not affected by physical blows, cold, heat, or electricity. Thrown and projected weapons (both magical and mundane) are not repelled by the barrier and may pass through the area normally. Spells can be cast through the barrier. Dimension door, teleport, and similar effects can bypass the barriers.

The material component is a pinch of dust from any wizard's tomb.



A vortex is a swirling mass of magical energy, barely controllable by the caster. On the round of casting, a small sparkle of lights fills the air at the desired position. On the second round, a seven-foot-tall, multicolored tornado appears. From then on, the caster must maintain concentration in order for the vortex to remain.

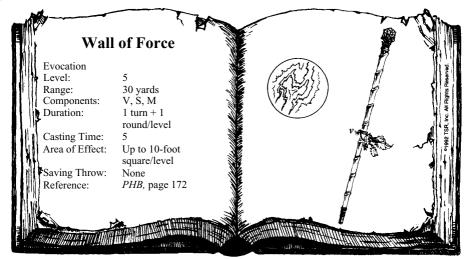
Each round, the caster can move the vortex 60 feet, but control of direction is not perfect. The caster only has complete control over distance. The caster has a 50% chance of moving the vortex in the direction he desires: if the die roll indicates failure. the vortex moves according to the scatter diagram for grenade-like missiles. Thus, the vortex usually moves in the general direction desired, but it may move to either side or directly toward the caster.

The vortex cannot pass through objects larger than its area of effect and will be redirected by these, rebounding along the general line of movement.

The vortex is composed of raw magical energy. Nonmagical creatures struck by the vortex suffer 1d4 points of damage per level of the caster. Magical creatures and spell-casters suffer 1d6 points of damage per level of the caster. Creatures struck are allowed a saving throw vs. magic to suffer only half damage.

Each time a creature is struck, there is a 5% chance that the vortex will explode in a wild surge. See *TOM*, pp. 7-8, to determine the results of any wild surge. If the vortex causes a wild surge, the spell terminates.

The material components are a silk streamer and a handful of straw.

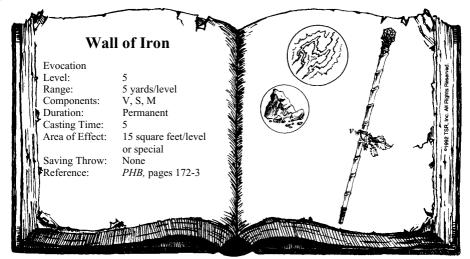


A wall of force spell creates an invisible barrier in the locale desired by the caster, up to the spell's range. The wall of force cannot move and is totally unaffected by most spells, including dispel magic. A disintegrate spell will immediately destroy it, as will a rod of cancellation or sphere of annihilation. Likewise, the wall of force is not

The wizard can, if desired, form the wall into a spherical shape with a radius up to one foot per level or to an open hemispherical shape of 1 1/2-foot radius per caster level. The wall of force must be continuous and unbroken when formed; if its surface is bro-

affected by blows, missiles, cold, heat, electricity, etc. Spells and breath weapons cannot pass through it in either direction, although dimension door, teleport and similar effects can bypass the barrier.

ken by any object or creature, the spell fails. The caster can end the spell on command. The material component for this spell is a pinch of powdered diamond worth 5,000 gp.



When this spell is cast, the wizard causes a vertical iron wall to spring into being. This wall can be used to seal off a passage or close a breach, for the wall inserts itself into any surrounding nonliving material if its area is sufficient to do so. The wall of iron is 1/4 inch thick per level of experience of the spellcaster. The wizard is able to create an area of iron wall 15 square feet for each of his experience levels, so at 12th-level, a wall of iron 180 square feet in area can be cre-

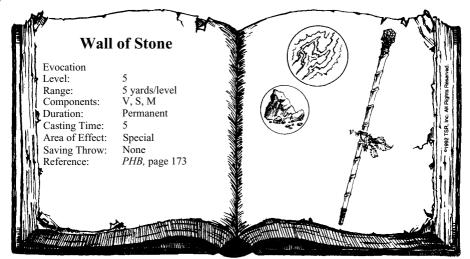
If the caster desires, the wall can be created vertically, resting on a flat surface such that it can be tipped over, to fall on and

ated. The wizard can double the wall's area

by halving its thickness.

crush any creature beneath it. The wall is 50% likely to tip in either direction. This chance can be modified by a force of not less than 30 Strength and 400 pounds masseach pound over 400 or Strength point over 30 alters the chance by 1% in favor of the stronger side. Creatures with room to flee the falling wall may do so by making successful saving throws vs. death. Those who fail are killed. Huge and gargantuan creatures cannot be crushed by the wall.

The wall is permanent, unless successfully dispelled, but it is subject to all forces a normal iron wall is subject to—rust, perforation, etc. The material component of this spell is a small piece of sheet iron.



This spell creates a wall of granite rock that merges into adjoining rock surfaces. It is typically employed to close passages, portals, and breaches against opponents. The wall of stone is 1/4 inch thick and up to 20 square feet in area per level of experience of the wizard casting the spell. Thus, a 12thlevel wizard creates a wall of stone three inches thick and 240 square feet in surface area (a 12-foot-wide and 20-foot-high wall, for example, to completely close a 10-foot by 16-foot passage). The wall created need

not be vertical nor rest upon any firm foun-

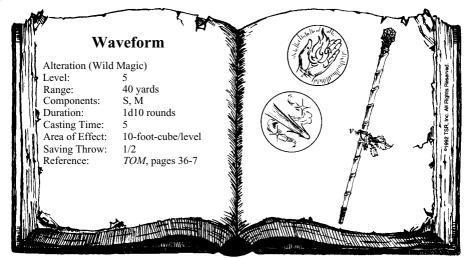
dation; however, it must merge with and be

solidly supported by existing stone. It can

be used to bridge a chasm, for instance, or as a ramp. For this use, if the span is more than 20 feet, the wall must be arched and buttressed. This requires mass sufficient to reduce the area of effect by half. Thus, a 20th-level caster can create a span with a surface area of 200 square feet. The wall can be crudely shaped to allow crenelations, battlements, and so forth by likewise reducing the area. The stone is permanent unless destroyed by a dispel magic spell or a disintegrate spell, or by normal means such as

tegrate spell, or by normal means such as breaking or chipping.

The material component is a small block of granite.



With this spell, the wild mage shapes and directs the patterns of water currents into a variety of desired forms, affecting a quantity of liquid no larger than the area of effect. The spell does not bind the liquid together; it is still limited by its fluid properties and gravity. Thus, a mage could not create a distinct humanoid, but he could create a roughly human shape that rises out of the water, crashes forward in a huge splash, and

repeats the process.

The shape takes one round to form, is maintained by concentration, and can be moved 90 feet per round. It causes 1d4 points of damage per level of the caster to creatures in its path (saving throw for half damage), but loses one die of damage for every 10 feet of dry ground crossed. This spell also can make a *single* attack at a

water-based creature, causing 1d6 points of damage per level of the caster.

Creatures of small size who are in water are carried along with the form, at its speed. Medium and large size creatures are swept along at half the water's speed. Creatures larger than this resist the movement. All may make a Strength check each round to swim free of the current.

Ships are particularly vulnerable to the waveform. If the waveform is twice the size of the vessel or more, the ship must make a seaworthiness check (Table 77, *DMG*). Vessels passing the check suffer the above damage, reducing seaworthiness ratings by 2d6 points until repairs are made.

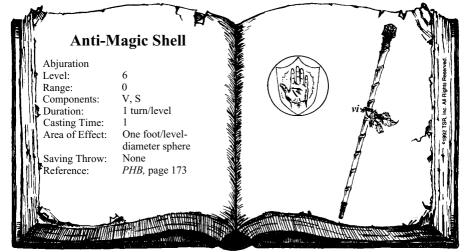
The material component is a small, carved oar decorated with aquamarines (500 gp worth), consumed by the spell.

Wizards' Spells, Level VI

1 Anti-Magic Shell	18 Eyebite
2 Augmentation II	19 Flesh to Stone
3 Bigby's Forceful Hand	20 Forest's Fiery Constrictor
4 Bloodstone's Spectral Steed	21 Geas
5 Chain Lightning	22 Glassee
6 Claws of the Umber Hulk	23 Globe of Invulnerability
7 Conjure Animals	24 Guards and Wards
8 Contingency	25 Invisible Stalker
9 Control Weather	26 Legend Lore
10 Death Fog	27 Lorloveim's Shadowy Transformation
11 Death Spell	28 Lower Water
12 Demi-Shadow Magic	29 Mass Suggestion
13 Dilation II	30 Mirage Arcana
14 Disintegrate	31 Mislead
15 Enchant an Item	32 Monster Summoning IV
16 Ensnarement	33 Mordenkainen's Lucubration
17 Extension III	34 Move Earth

35 Otiluke's Freezing Sphere	51 Wildstrike
36 Part Water	
37 Permanent Illusion	
38 Programmed Illusion	
39 Project Image	
40 Raise Water	
41 Reincarnation	
42 Repulsion	
43 Shades	
44 Stone to flesh	
45 Tensor's Transformation	
46 Transmute Dust to Water	
47 Transmute Water to Dust	

48 True Seeing 49 Veil 50 Wildshield



By means of this spell, the wizard surrounds himself with an invisible barrier that moves with him. The area with this barrier is totally impervious to all magic and magical spell effects. Likewise, it prevents the function of any magical items or spells within its confines. The area is also impervious

charmed, summoned, and conjured creatures. It cannot, however, be forced against any creature it would keep at bay; any attempt to do so creates a discernable pressure against the barrier, and continued pressure will break the spell. Normal creatures (a normally encountered troll rather than one

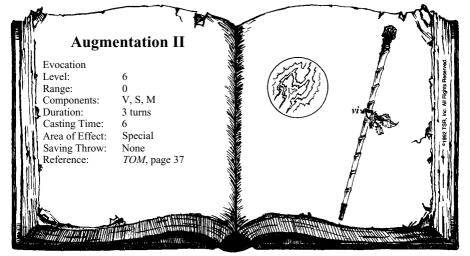
to breath weapons, gaze attacks or voice at-

tacks, and similar special attack forms.

The anti-magic shell also hedges out

conjured up, for instance) can enter the area, as can normal missiles. Furthermore, while a magical sword does not function magically within the area, it is still a sword. Note that creatures on their home plane are normal creatures there. Thus, on the elemental plane of Fire, a randomly encountered fire elemental cannot be kept at bay by this spell. Artifacts, relics, and creatures of demigod or higher status are unaffected by mortal magic such as this.

Should the caster be larger than the area enclosed by the barrier, parts of the person may be considered exposed, at the DM's option. A *dispel magic* spell does not remove the spell; the caster can end it upon command



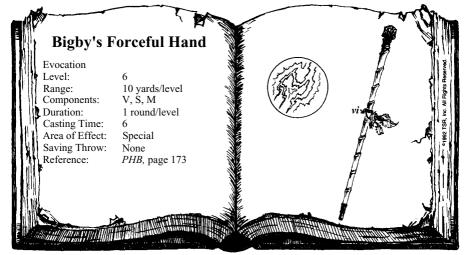
This spell augments the damage inflicted by five spells of levels 1-3. For each die of damage caused by the augmented spells, one hit point is added to the damage total.

Augmentation II affects the first five

spells which cause direct damage that are cast within the duration of the augmenta-

tion II spell. Only spells that cause direct physical damage are affected by this spell.

The material component is a pair of concentric circles of gold or platinum.



Bigby's forceful hand is a more powerful version of Bigby's interposing hand. It creates a man-sized (five feet) to gargantuansized (21 feet) hand that places itself between the caster and a chosen opponent. This disembodied hand then moves to remain between the two, regardless of what the spellcaster does or how the opponent tries to get around it. This force can push

away a creature weighing 500 pounds or

less, slow movement to 10 feet per round if

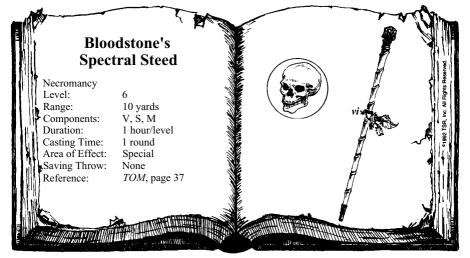
the creature weighs between 500 and 2,000

creature more than 2,000 pounds. A creature pushed away will be pushed to the range limit, or until pressed against an unyielding surface. The hand itself inflicts no damage. It has an Armor Class of 0, has as many hit points its creator in full health, and vanishes when destroyed. The caster can cause it to retreat (to release a trapped opponent, for example) or dismiss it upon

pounds, or slow movement by 50% if the

Its material component is a glove.

command



This spell allows a wizard to create a quasi-real, vulture-like creature. The flying steed can carry the caster and one other person per three levels of the wizard's experience (four at 12th level, five at 15th, etc.).

All passengers must be specifically named during the casting.

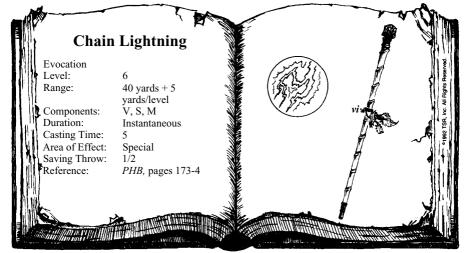
The spectral steed looks like a huge, skeletal vulture with tattered wings. As it flies,

it utters hideous screeches that echo through the sky. The spectral steed flies at a movement rate of 4 per level of the caster, to a maximum movement rate of 48. It appears with a bit and bridle, plus one saddle per passenger.

All normal animals shun the spectral

steed, and only monsters will attack it. The mount has AC 2 and 10 hit points plus 1 hit point per level of the caster. If it loses all of its hit points, the spectral steed disappears. It has no attack mode.

The material component is a hollow bone from a vulture's wing, which must be carved into a whistle and blown when the spell is cast.



This spell creates an electrical discharge that begins as a single stroke of lightning, 2 1/2 feet wide, commencing from the fingertips of the caster. Chain lightning strikes one object or creature initially, then arcs to a series of others within range, losing energy with each jump.

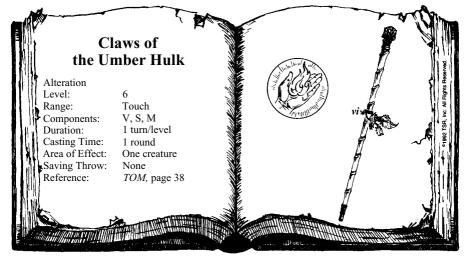
The bolt initially inflicts 1d6 points of damage per level of the caster, to a maximum of 12d6 (half damage if the object or creature rolls a successful saving throw vs. spell). After the first strike, the lightning arcs to the nearest object or creature. Each jump reduces the strength of the lightning by 1d6. Each creature or magical object hit receives a saving throw vs. spell. Success indicates the creature suffers only half damage from the bolt.

The chain can strike as many times (in-

cluding the first object or creature) as the spellcaster has levels, although each creature or object can be struck only once. The bolt continues to arc until it has struck the appropriate number or objects or creatures, until it strikes an object that grounds it (interconnecting bars of a cage, a large pool of liquid, etc.), or until there is nothing else to strike.

Direction is not a consideration when plotting chain lightning arcs. Distance is a factor—an arc cannot exceed the spell's range. Creatures immune to electrical attack can be struck, even though no damage is taken. Note that it is possible for the chain to arc back to the caster.

The material components are a bit of fur, a piece of amber, glass, or crystal rod, one silver pin for each level of the spellcaster.



When this spell is cast, the subject's hands widen and his fingernails thicken and grow, becoming equal in size and power to the iron-like claws of an umber hulk. The transformation takes one full round and is excru-

3d4 points of damage.

The subject can burrow as an umber hulk, cutting through 10 feet of solid stone or 60 feet of soil per turn. The only limitation to this is the subject's stamina; at the end of each turn of burrowing, the subject must make a successful Constitution check

ciatingly painful, requiring a system shock

roll. A failed roll causes the subject to suffer

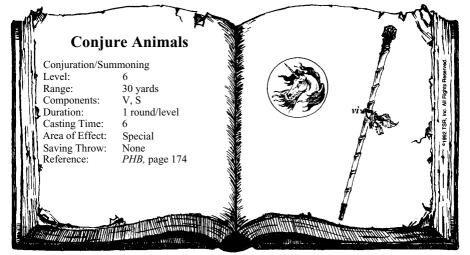
Burrowing through soil does not necessarily create a passable tunnel. If the subject

or be forced to rest for one turn

wishes to make a passage in which others can travel or that he can exit when the spell ends, he must dig at a slower rate of 30 feet per turn. Cutting a tunnel through solid rock does not require extra care or time.

The recipient of this spell can make two claw attacks per round, each inflicting 2d6 points of damage plus Strength bonuses. Each attack is made with a -2 penalty to hit. This penalty applies until the subject has made two successful consecutive attacks (not necessarily in the same round), at which time he is accustomed to using the claws. The penalty is dropped for the remainder of the spell.

The material component is an umber hulk's claw.



ard to magically create one or more mammals to attack his opponents. The total Hit Dice of the mammals cannot exceed twice

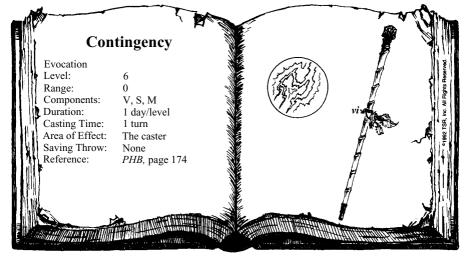
each, twelve with 2 Hit Dice each, or 24

The conjure animals spell enables the wiz-

point bonus of a creature as 1/4 of a Hit Die, thus a creature with 4 + 3 Hit Dice equals a 4 3/4 Hit Dice creature. The conjured animal(s) remains for one round for each level of the conjuring wizard, or until slain. They follow the caster's verbal commands. Conjured animals unfailingly attack

with 1 Hit Die each. Count every +1 hit

his level, if determined randomly, or his level if a specific animal type is requested (see the DMG). Thus, a wizard of 12th level could randomly conjure two mammals with the wizard's opponents, but will resist being 12 Hit Dice, four with 6 Hit Dice each. six with 4 Hit Dice each, eight with 3 Hit Dice used for any other purpose.



The wizard is able to place another spell upon his person so that the latter spell comes into effect upon occurrence of the situation dictated during the casting of the *contingency* spell. The *contingency* spell and the spell it is to bring into effect are cast together (the one turn casting time indicated above is a total for both castings).

The spell to be brought into effect by the

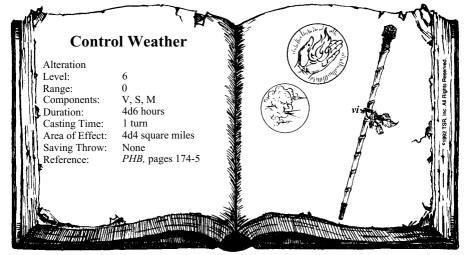
prescribed contingency must be one that affects the wizard's person (feather fall, levitation, fly, statue, feign death, etc.) and is of a level no higher than 1/3 of the caster's experience level (rounded down), but not higher than the 6th spell level.

Only one contingency spell may be placed on the spellcaster at any one time; if a second is used, the first one (if still active) is cancelled. The conditions needed to bring

the spell into effect must be clear, although it can be rather general. In all cases, the contingency immediately brings into effect the second spell. Note that complex, complicated, and/or convoluted prescribed conditions are likely to cause the whole spell complex to simply fail when called upon.

The material components of this spell are

(in addition to those of the companion spell) 100 gp worth of quicksilver and an eyelash of an ogre mage, ki-rin, or similar spell-using creature. In addition, the spell requires a statuette of the wizard carved from elephant ivory, (which is not destroyed, although it might be subject to wear and tear), and which must be carried for the *contingency* spell to perform its function when called upon.



The control weather spell allows a wizard to change the weather in the local area. The caster can also control the direction of the wind. The spell requires an additional 1d4 turns beyond casting for the effects to be felt. Multiple castings can be used only in succession.

Weather conditions have three components which can be affected: precipitation, temperature, and wind.

Precipitation: CLEAR WEATHER can change to very clear or light clouds and hazy; PARTLY CLOUDY can become clear, cloudy, misty/lightly rainy (with small hail), or sleet/light snow; CLOUDY can become partly cloudy, deeply cloudy, foggy, heavily rainy (with large hail), or driving sleet/heavy snow.

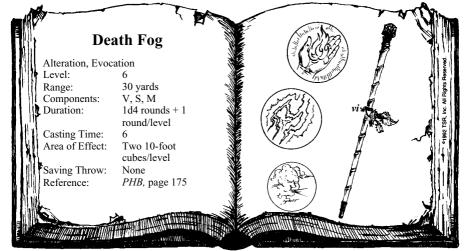
Temperature: HOT can change to swel-

tering heat or warm; WARM can change to hot or cool; COOL can change to warm or cold; COLD can change to cool or arctic.

Wind: CALM can become dead calm, light, or moderate wind; MODERATE WIND can become calm or strong; STRONG WIND can become moderate or a gale; GALE can become a strong wind or a storm; STORM wind can become a gale or a hurricane-typhoon wind.

Note that contradictions aren't possible—fog and strong wind, for example.

The material components for this spell are burning incense and bits of earth and wood mixed in water. Obviously, this spell functions only in areas where there are appropriate climatic conditions.

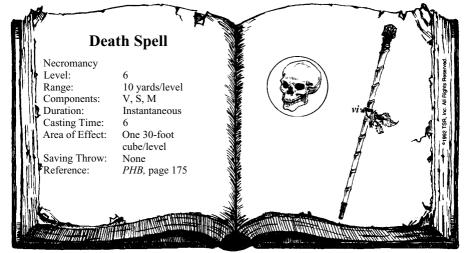


The casting of a *death fog* spell creates an area of solid fog that has the additional property of being highly acidic. The vapors are deadly to living things, so that vegetation exposed to them will die-grass and similar small plants in two rounds, bushes and shrubs in four, small trees in eight, and large trees in 16 rounds. Animal life not immune to acid will suffer damage according to the length of time it is exposed to the vapors of a death fog: 1st round: 1 point 2nd round: 2 points 3rd round: 4 points

4th and each succeeding round: 8 points

The death fog otherwise resembles the 2nd-level fog cloud: rolling, billowing vapors that can be moved only by a very strong wind. Any creature attempting to move through the fog progresses at a rate of but one foot per unit of normal movement rate per round. A gust of wind spell cannot affect it. A fireball, flame strike, or a wall of

The material components are a pinch of dried and powdered peas, powdered animal hoof, and strong acid of any sort (including highly distilled vinegar or acid crystals), which must be obtained from an alchemist.



When a *death* spell is cast, it snuffs out the life forces in the area of effect instantly and irrevocably. Such creatures cannot be raised or resurrected, but an individual slain in this manner might be brought back via a *wish*. The number of creatures that can be slain is a function of their Hit Dice:

Victim's	Maximum Number of
Hit Dice	Creatures Affected
Under 2	4d20
2 to 4	2d20
4 + 1 to $6 + 3$	2d4
6 + 4 to 8 + 3	1d4
~ 0	0.4100 1

If a creatures of differing Hit Dice are attacked with a *death* spell, roll 4d20 to determine how many creatures under 2 Hit Dice are affected. If the number rolled is greater than the actual number of sub-2 Hit Dice

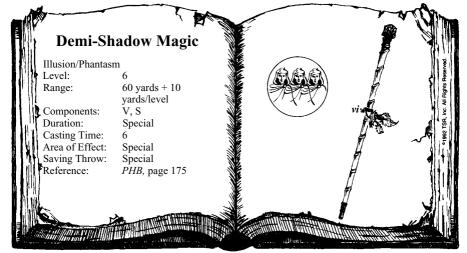
creatures, apply the remainder of the roll to the higher Hit Die creatures:

Creature's Hit Dice	Conversion Factor
Under 2	1
2 to 4	2
4 + 1 to $6 + 3$	10
6 + 4 to 8 + 3	20

In other words, if there are remaining points from the 4d20 roll, subtract 2 for each creature of 2 to 4 Hit Dice (these creatures also die), and continue moving up the chart until the 4d20 is used up.

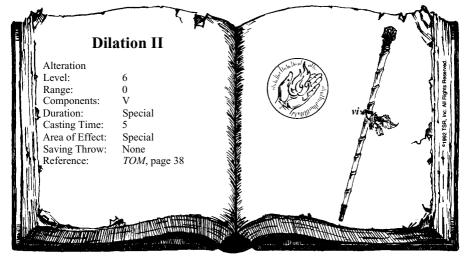
A *death* spell does not affect undead creatures, lycanthropes, or creatures from other than the Prime Material plane.

The material component is a crushed black pearl with a minimum value of 1,000 gp.



This spell enables the casting of quasi-real 4th- and 5th-level evocations (cone of cold, wall of fire, wall of ice, cloudkill, etc.). If recognized as demi-shadow magic (if a saving throw vs. spell is successful) damaging spells inflict only 40% of normal damage,

with a minimum of two points per die of damage. A demi-magic cloudkill slays creatures with fewer than 2 Hit Dice and inflicts 1d2 points of damage per round.



area of effect of any one spell of 1st-, 2nd-, or 3rd-level by 50%. Alternatively, the wizard may extend the area of effect of one 4th-

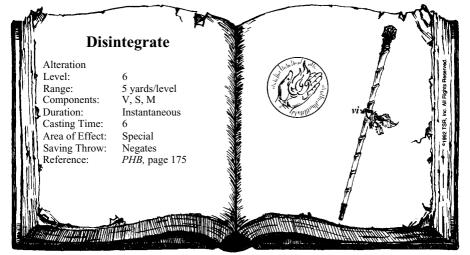
This spell allows a wizard to increase the

round or more elapses, the dilation is wast-

or 5th-level spell by 25%. Fractions of feet or yards (as appropriate to the spell) are dropped.

Dilation II must be cast immediately prior to the spell to be dilated; if a complete

ed. The dilation spell affects only spells which have areas of effect in feet or yards (numbers of creatures cannot be increased). The dilation affects only spells cast by the same wizard.



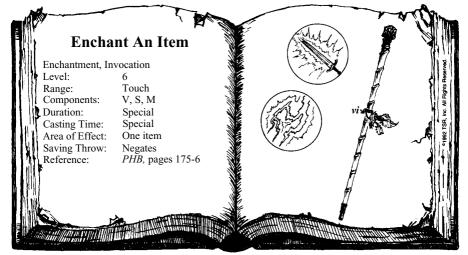
nature, such as *Bigby's forceful hand*, but not a *globe of invulnerability* or an *antimagic shell*. Disintegration is instantaneous and permanent. Any single creature can be affected, even undead. Nonliving matter within a 10' x 10' x 10' cube can be obliterated by the spell. The spell creates a thin, green ray that causes physical material

This spell causes matter to vanish. It affects even matter (or energy) of a magical

touched to glow and vanish, leaving traces of fine dust. Creatures that successfully save

vs. the spell have avoided the ray (material items have resisted the magic) and are not affected. Only the first creature or object struck can be affected.

The material components are a lodestone and a pinch of dust.



complex—too much so to cover within the confines of this card. The basics are covered here, but any wizard wishing to enchant an item should study the *PHB*.

The enchant an item spell is extremely

This spell prepares an object to accept

magic. The item must meet the following

tests: 1) it must be in sound and undamaged

condition; 2) it must be the finest possible,

considering its nature; and 3) its cost or val-

ue must reflect the second test, and in most

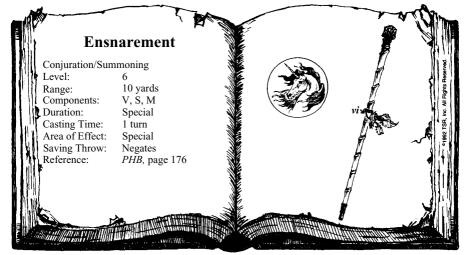
cases the item must have a raw materials

cost in excess of 100 gp. With respect to requirement 3, it is not possible to apply this test to items such as ropes, leather goods, cloth, and pottery not normally embroidered, bejeweled, tooled, carved, or

engraved; however, if such work or materi-

als can be added to an item without weakening or harming its normal functions, these are required for the item to be enchanted.

The materials needed for this spell vary according to both the nature of the item being enchanted and the magic to be cast upon it. For example, a cloak of displacement might require the hides of one or more displacer beasts, a sword meant to slay dragons could require the blood and some other part of the type(s) of dragon(s) it will be effective against, and a ring of shooting stars might require pieces of meteorites and the hom of a ki-rin. These specifics, as well as other information pertaining to this spell, are decided by your Dungeon Master and must be discovered or researched in play.

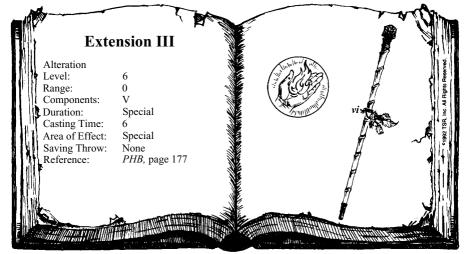


The ensnarement spell is an extremely complex spell, involving the creation and maintenance of magical wards. Wizards seeking to create these wards should research them in the PHB under this spell listing. The spell lures a powerful creature from another plane to a specially prepared trap (the warding circle) where it is held until it agrees to perform one service in return for freedom. The spell causes an awareness of a gate-like opening on the plane of the creature to be ensnared. A special saving throw is then made to determine if the creature detects the nature of the planar opening as a trap or believes it to be a gate. To save, the creature must roll equal to or less than its Intelligence score on 1d20. The score is modified by the difference between the crea-

the creature has a higher score, the difference is subtracted from its dice roll to save If the caster has a higher score, the difference is added to the total of the 1d20. If the saving throw succeeds, the creature merely ignores the spell-created opening and the spell fails. If the saving throw is not made, the creature steps into the opening and is ensnared. The type of creature to be ensnared must be known and stated, and if it has a specific, proper, or given name, this also must be used in casting of the ensnarement spell. Once the service is completed, the creature need only so inform the spellcaster to be instantly sent from whence it came. The crea-

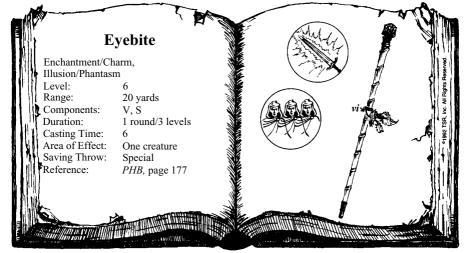
ture might later seek revenge.

ture's Intelligence and that of the caster. If



By use of an *extension III* spell, the wizard extends 1st- through 3rd-level spells to double duration and extends the duration of 4th- or 5th-level spells by 50% of the indicated duration. Thus, a *levitate* spell can be made to last two turns per level of the wizard casting it, while a *wall of ice* spell

be made to last two turns per level of the wizard casting it, while a wall of ice spell lasts 15 minutes per level of the caster. Naturally, only spells that have duration are affected. This spell must be cast immediately after the spell to be extended. If a complete round or more elapses, the extension fails and is wasted.



This gaze attack is in addition to other attacks allowed the wizard. He selects one (unchangeable) attack when the spell is cast. Any gaze attack is negated by a successful saving throw vs. spell, with Wisdom adjustments. Possible effects of the spell are: Charm: The subject becomes loyal to the

charmer to the point of personal danger. It is otherwise the same as a charm monster spell. Creatures other than (demihumans and humanoids save with +2 bonuses.

Fear: The subject flees for 1d4 rounds. After this, the creature refuses to face the caster and bolts for the nearest cover if subsequently confronted by the caster (50% chance). The latter effect lasts one turn per caster level. This attack can be negated by spells that counter fear.

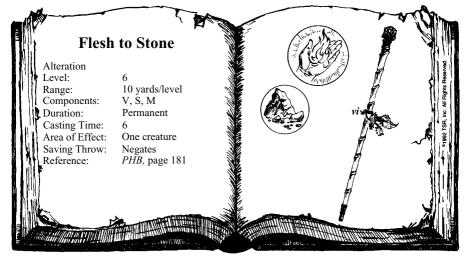
Sicken: Ability scores are halved and

ment is one-half normal rate. The subject remains stricken for one turn per level of the caster, after which all abilities return at the rate of 1 point per turn of complete rest or 1 point per hour of moderate activity. Only a remove curse or successful dispel magic spell will be of help. All but (demi) humans and humanoids save with +2 bonuses vs this attack.

physical attacks inflict half damage. Move-

Sleep: Creatures normally subject to a 1st-level *sleep* spell save with -2 penalties.

In all cases, the gaze attack has a speed factor of 1. The spell does not affect undead of any type, nor does it extend beyond the caster's plane. The caster is subject to reflected attacks and is allowed any applicable saving throw. A reflected charm gaze paralyzes the caster.



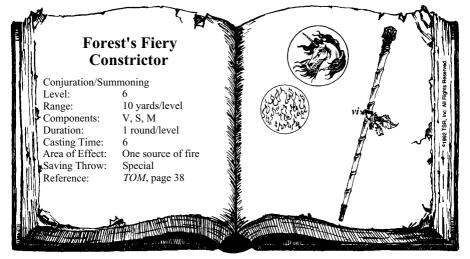
This spell is the reverse of *stone to flesh*.

The spell turns flesh of any sort to stone.

All possessions on the person of the creature

likewise turn to stone. The intended subject of the spell receives a saving throw vs. spell to avoid the effect. If a statue created by this spell is subjected to breakage or withering, the being (if ever returned to his original, fleshy state) will have similar damage, deformities, etc. The DM may allow such damage to be repaired by various high-level clerical spells, such as *regenerate*. Of course, the subject must make a system

shock survival roll.



This spell causes a tentacle of magical flame to snake forth from any existing source of natural or magical fire. The flaming tendril is 10 feet long, has AC 7, can be hit only by magical weapons of +2 or bet-

ter, and it has hit points equal to double the caster's level.

Any creature within 20 feet of the tentacle is subject to attack as directed by the caster.

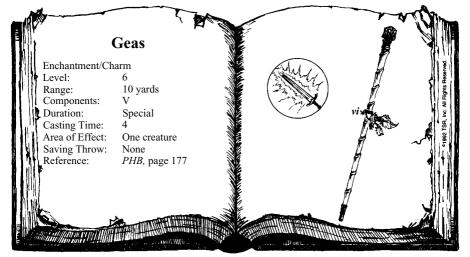
The victim must attempt a saving throw; if successful, the subject has avoided entanglement, but suffers 1d6 points of fire damage

from contact with the tendril. If the saving throw is failed, the victim is entangled by the flaming serpent and suffers 3d6 points of fire damage each round until the tendril is destroyed or the spell expires.

emanates is extinguished, the remaining time that the fiery constrictor may remain in existence is cut in half. The material component of this spell is a

If the fire source from which the tentacle

red dragon's scale.



A geas spell places a magical command upon a creature (usually human or humanold) to carry out some service, or refrain from some action or course of activity, as desired by the spellcaster. The creature must be intelligent, conscious, under its own volition, and able to understand the spellcaster.

While a geas cannot compel a creature to

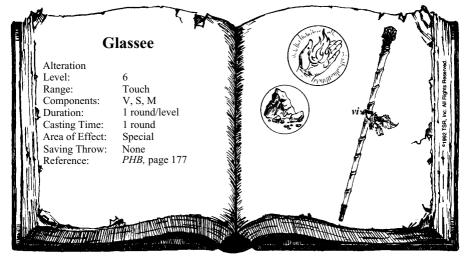
kill itself or perform acts that are likely to

result in certain death, it can cause almost

any other course of action. The geased crea-

ture must follow the instructions until the

geas is completed. Failure to do so will cause the creature to grow sick and die within 1d4 weeks. Deviation from or twisting of the instructions causes corresponding loss of Strength points until the deviation ceases. A geas can be done away with by a wish spell, but a dispel magic or remove curse spell will not negate it. Your DM must decide any additional details of a geas, for its casting and fulfillment are tricky, and an improperly cast geas is ignored.

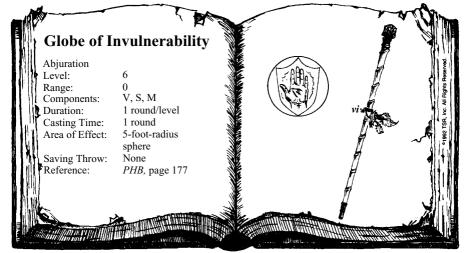


transparent as glass to his gaze, or even make it into transparent material as explained hereafter. Normally, up to four inches of metal can be seen through, stone up to six inches thick can be made transparent, and 20 inches of wood can be affected by the glassee spell. The spell will not work on lead, gold, or platinum. The wizard can opt to make the glassee work only for himself for the duration of the spell, or he can actually make a transparent area, a one-way window, in the material affected. Either case gives a viewing area three

By means of this spell, the wizard is able to make a section of metal, stone, or wood as

feet wide and two feet high. If a window is created, it has the strength of the original material.

The material component of the spell is a small piece of crystal or glass.

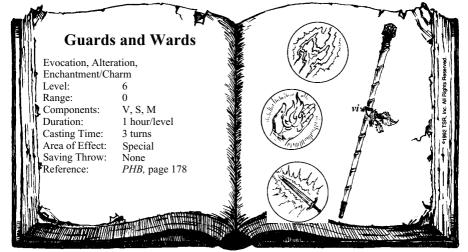


This spell creates an immobile, faintly shimmering magical sphere around the caster that prevents any 1st-, 2nd-, 3rd-, or 4th-level spell effects from penetrating. The area of effect of any such spell does not include the area of the globe of invulnerability. This includes innate spell-like abilities and effects

from magical devices. However, any type of spell can be cast out of the magical sphere, and these pass from the caster of the globe to the subject without effect upon the globe.

Fifth- and higher-level spells are not affected by the globe. The globe can be brought down by a successful *dispel magic* spell.

The material component of the spell is a glass or crystal bead that shatters at the expiration of the spell.



This ward protects a one-story stronghold, with base dimensions of 400' x 400'. A multiple-story area can be warded by reducing the base area proportionately. The following take place in upon casting of the spell:

reduced to 10 feet.

All doors are *wizard locked*.
 Stairs are filled with webs that act as the 2nd-level *web* spell, except that they regrow

1. Corridors become misty, and visibility is

within one turn if destroyed.

4. Where there are choices in direction, it is 50% probable that intruders will believe they are going in the opposite direction.

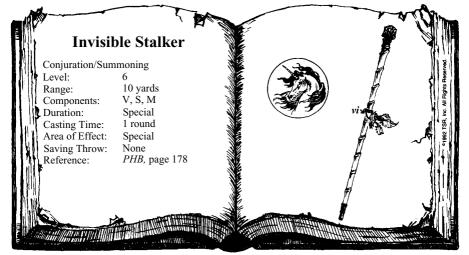
5. The whole area radiates magic. The normal use of the *detect magic* spell becomes impossible for those of less than the caster's level and difficult for others.

6. One door per level of experience of the wizard is covered by an illusion to appear as if it were a plain wall.

7. The wizard can place one of the following additional magical effects: dancing lights in four corridors; magic mouths in two places; stinking clouds in two places; gust of wind in one corridor or room; or suggestion in one place.

Items 6 and 7 function only when the wizard is totally familiar with the area of the spell's effect. *Dispel magic* can remove one effect, at random, per casting of a *dispel*. A remove curse will not work.

The material components of the spell are burning incense, a small measure of sulphur and oil, a knotted string, a small amount of umber hulk blood, and a small silver rod.



from the elemental plane of Air. This 8 Hit Dice monster obeys and serves the spellcaster in performance of whatever tasks are set before it. It is a faultless tracker within one day of the quarry's passing. The invisible stalker follows instructions even if they

send him hundreds or thousands of miles

away and, once given an order, will follow

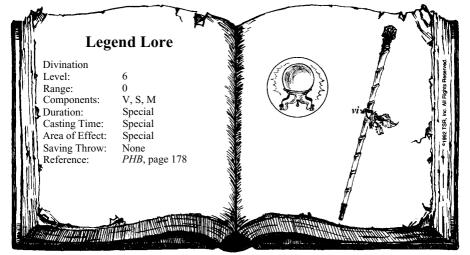
through unceasingly until the task is accom-

This spell summons an invisible stalker

Hit serve—it does not do so from loyalty or decasts sire. Therefore, it resents prolonged misset sions or complex tasks, and it attempts to one pervert instructions accordingly. Invisible stalkers understand common speech, but speak no language save their own.

> The material components of this spell are burning incense and a piece of horn carved into a crescent shape.

> plished. However, the creature is bound to



The *legend lore* spell is used to determine information available regarding a known person, place, or thing. If the person or thing is at hand, or if the wizard is in the place in question, the likelihood of the spell producing results is far greater and the casting time is only 1d4 turns. If detailed information on the person, place or thing is known, casting time is 1d10 days. If only

During the casting, the wizard cannot engage in activities other than the routine: eating, sleeping, etc. When completed, the divination will reveal if legendary material

rumors are known, casting time is 2d6

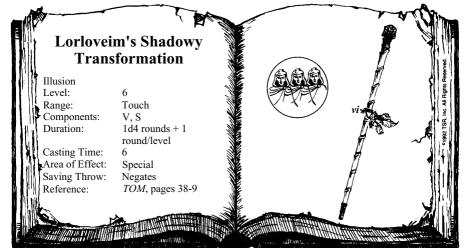
weeks

is available. It will often reveal where this material is—by place, name, rhyme, or riddle. It sometimes gives certain information regarding the person, place or thing (when the object of the *legend lore is* at hand), but this data is always in some cryptic form

The spell is cast with incense and strips of ivory formed into a rectangle, but some item must be sacrificed in addition—a potion, magical scroll, magical item, etc.

(rhyme, riddle, anagram, cipher, sign, etc.).

Naturally, *legend lore* reveals information only if the person, place, or thing is noteworthy or legendary.



When this spell is cast, the illusionist transforms one creature or a specified amount of nonliving material into shadow, making it insubstantial. Thus, a door could be turned to shadow and passed. The maximum amount of inanimate material that may be transformed is one cubic foot per

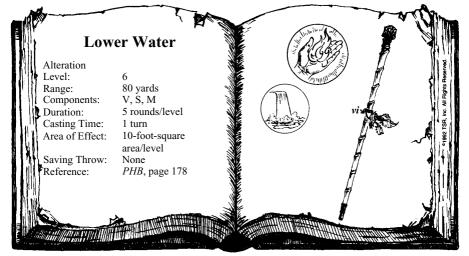
Unwilling creatures are allowed a saving throw to resist the *shadowy transformation*. Magical items and the magical effects of spells (such as *Bigby's forceful hand* or a *wall of stone*) cannot be affected.

level of the caster

A transformed creature and all its gear become insubstantial. The creature can pass through small holes, narrow openings, and the smallest cracks. The creature cannot fly without additional magic.

No form of attack is possible when in shadow form, except against creatures that exist on the Ethereal plane. In this case, all attacks are normal; however, the creature may be harmed by magical weapons of +1 or greater enchantment or by creatures able to affect those struck only by magical weapons. Spells and special attacks have normal effects.

Most undead creatures will ignore a creature in shadow form, believing it to be a wraith or spectre; however, liches and powerful undead may save vs. spell with a -4 penalty to recognize the spell. A successful dispel magic spell forces the creature in shadow form back to normal form.



causes water or similar fluid in the area of affect to sink away. The water can be lowered up to two feet for every experience level of the wizard, to a minimum depth of one inch. The water is lowered within a square area whose sides are 10 feet long per

The wizard casting a lower water spell

rendering them unable to leave by normal movement for the duration of the spell. When cast on water elementals and similar water-based creatures, this spell acts as a slow spell: the creature moves at half speed

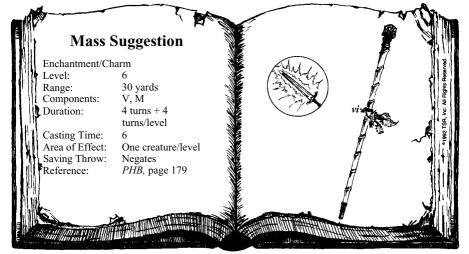
whirlpool that sweeps ships and similar craft downward, putting them at risk and

caster level. Thus, a 12th-level wizard affects a volume 24' x 120' x 120', a 13th-level caster a volume of 26' x 130' x 130', and so on. In extremely large and deep bodies of

water, such as deep ocean, the spell creates a

round. It has no effect on other creatures. The material component of this spell is a small vial of dust.

and makes half the number of attacks each

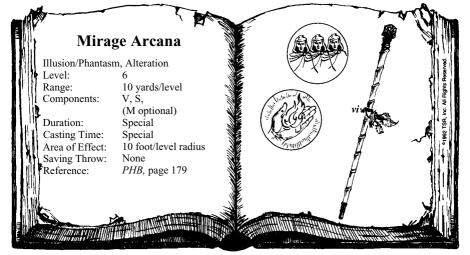


The mass suggestion spell enables the wizard to influence the actions of one or more chosen creatures in the same manner as the 3rd-level suggestion spell. Up to one creature per level of experience the spellcaster has attained can be influenced, provided that all subject creatures are within range. Undead are not affected. The sugges-

ing throw suffers a -4 penalty. Note that a very reasonable mass suggestion can cause the saving throw to be made with an additional penalty, at the discretion of the DM. Conditions that will trigger a special action can also be specified; if the condition is not met before the spell expires, then the action tion must be reasonably worded and underwill not be performed.

if a single creature is to be affected, its sav-

The material components of this spell are stood by the creatures, and must be the same for all hearing it. Saving throws a snake's tongue and either a bit of honeyagainst the spell suffer a penalty of -1, and comb or a drop of sweet oil.



This spell enables the caster to make an area appear to be something other than it is, a setting he has personally seen. The spell remains as long as the caster maintains minimal concentration upon it (i.e., normal conversation but not spell casting, melee, or if harmed by an attack). Even after this, the spell persists for a total of one hour plus one additional turn for each experience level of the caster. If the caster actually uses a small bit of anything connected with the place to

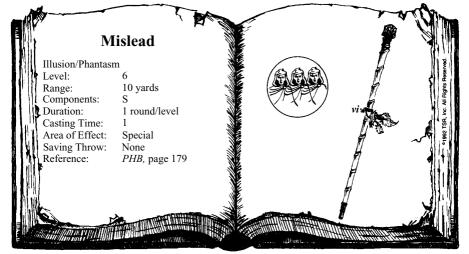
reality.

In its basic form, forceful contact is necessary to have any hope of discovering the magic, short of a detection device or spell. In its more complex form, where a material component is used, detection is possible on-

ly by some magical means, whether device,

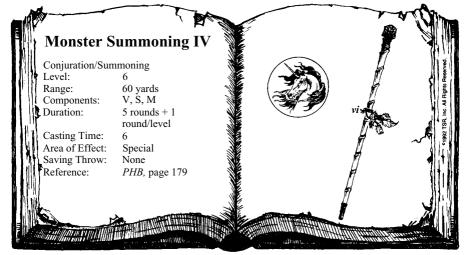
create this spell, then it takes on a quasi-

item, or spell. Either form of mirage arcana is subject to the dispel magic spell. As with all powerful illusions, the mind of the beholder urges appropriate effects upon the viewer's body. Under the influence of the spell, the viewer could possibly walk across a bed of hot coals, thinking it was a shallow stream of water (and suffer no damage), dine upon imaginary food and actually be satisfied, or rest comfortably upon a bed of sharp stones, thinking it a featherbed. Gravity is not affected by the spell, so that an envisioned bridge spanning a deep chasm will not support the believer. Those who may be there to witness the event will see it as a sudden disappearance of the individual unless they are otherwise aware of some magic at work.



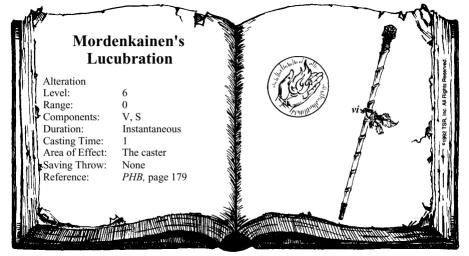
When a *mislead* spell is cast by the wizard, he actually creates a phantasmal double at the same time that he is cloaked by improved invisibility magic. The wizard is then free to go elsewhere while his double seemingly moves away. The spell allows the illusion of the wizard to speak and gesture as if it were real, and there are full olfactory and touch components as well. A true see-

ing spell or a gem of seeing will reveal the illusion for what it is. A detect invisibility or true seeing spell, or items such as a gem of seeing or robe of eyes can detect the invisible wizard (see the 5th-level wizard spell, shadow door).



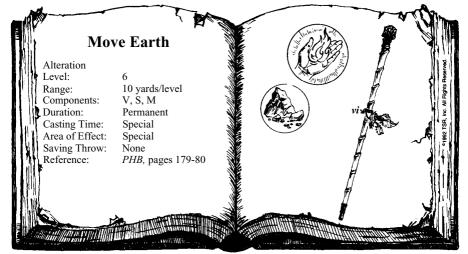
Within one round of casting this spell, the wizard magically conjures 1d3 4th-level monsters. These appear within spell range and attack the caster's opponents, until he commands them to caster the spell direction.

commands them to cease, the spell duration expires, or until the monsters are slain. These creatures do not check morale, and they vanish when slain. If no opponent exists to fight, summoned monsters can, if the wizard can communicate with them, and if they are physically capable, perform other services for the summoning wizard. The material components of this spell are a tiny bag and a small (not necessarily lit) candle.



By use of this spell, the wizard is able to instantly recall any 1st- through 5th-level spell he has used and otherwise forgotten during the past 24 hours. The spell must have been memorized and actually used during that time period. *Mordenkainen's lu-*

cubration allows the recovery of only one spell. If the recalled spell requires material components, these must be provided by the caster; the recovered spell is not usable until the material components are available.



When cast, the *move earth* spell moves dirt (clay, loam, sand) and its other components. Thus, embankments can be collapsed, hillocks moved, dunes shifted, etc. The area to be affected dictates the casting time; for every 40-yard x 40-yard surface and 100 feet of depth, one turn of casting time is required. The maximum area that can be affected is 240 yards x 240 yards, which takes four hours. If terrain features are to be moved—as compared to simply caving in banks or walls of earth-it is necessary that an earth elemental be subsequently summoned to assist. All spell casting or summoning must be completed before any effects occur. As any summoned earth elemental will perform most of its work underground, it is unlikely that it will

be intercepted or interrupted. Should this

requiring its services must be stopped until the elemental is once again available. Should the elemental be slain or dismissed, the *move earth* spell is limited to collapsing banks or walls of earth.

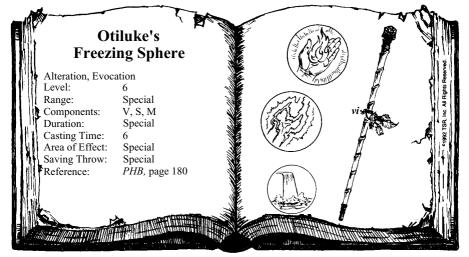
occur, however, the movement of the earth

The spell cannot be used for tunneling, and it is generally too slow to trap or bury creatures; its primary use is for digging or filling moats or for adjusting terrain contours before a battle.

The material components for this spell

The material components for this spell are a mixture of soils (clay, loam, sand) in a small bag, and an iron blade.

This spell does not violently break the surface—trees, structures, and so on, are relatively unaffected, save for changes in elevation and relative topography.



This may create any of the following: Frigid globe. A small globe of matter at

upon contact with a liquid that is principally water, freezing it to a depth of six inches over an area equal to 100 square feet per level of the caster. This ice lasts for one round per level of the caster. The material component is a thin sheet of crystal about an inch square. Cold ray. The spell can be used as a thin ray of cold that springs from the caster's hand to a distance of 10 yards per level of

absolute zero temperature that spreads

the wizard, inflicting 1d4 + 2 points of damage per level of the caster. A saving throw vs. spell is applicable—success indicates the ray missed. If the first creature is missed, the path of the ray is plotted to its full distance, and anything else in its path

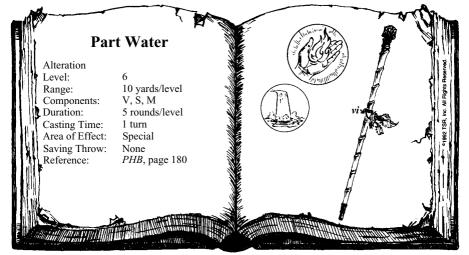
must save (if applicable) or take appropriate damage. The material component is a white sap-

phire of not less than 1,000 gp value. Globe of cold. This creates a small globe

about the size of a sling stone, cool to the touch. This globe can be hurled by hand to a distance of 40 yards or as a sling bullet. It shatters upon impact, inflicting 6d6 points of cold damage upon all creatures within a 10-foot radius (half damage if a saving throw vs. spell is successful). Use the DMG "Grenade-like Missile Table" to find where misses strike. If the globe is not thrown or slung within one round per level of the spellcaster, it will shatters and causes cold dam-

The material component is a 1,000-gp diamond

age as stated above.



ard is able to cause water or similar liquid to move apart, thus forming a 20-foot-wide trough. The depth and length of the trough are dependent upon the level of the wizard, and a trough three feet deep and 10 yards

By employing a part water spell, the wiz-

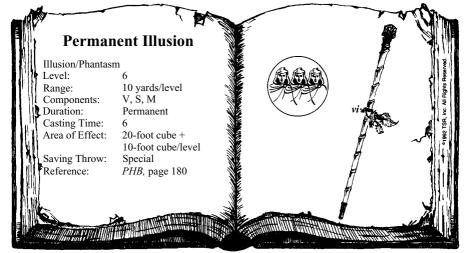
long is created per level. For example, at 12th-level the wizard would part water 36

water elemental or similar water-based creature, the creature receives 4d8 damage and must roll a successful saving vs. spell or flee in panic for 3d4 rounds. feet deep by 30 yards wide by 120 yards The material components for the spell are long. The trough will remain as long as the two small sheets of crystal or glass.

spell lasts or until the wizard who cast it

opts to end its effects. If cast underwater,

this spell creates a cylinder of appropriate length and diameter. If cast directly on a



When this spell is cast, the wizard creates an illusion with visual, audio, olfactory, and thermal elements. The spell can create the illusion of any object or creature or force, as long as it is within the boundaries

of the spell's area of effect. It affects all creatures that view the illusion, even to the extent of suffering damage from falling into an illusory pit full of sharp spikes.

Creatures that attempt to disbelieve the

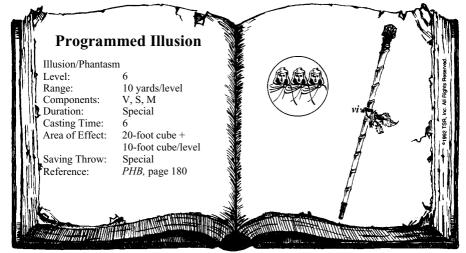
successful, they see it for what it is and add +4 bonuses to associates' saving throws, if

illusion gain a saving throw vs. spell and, if

this knowledge can be communicated effec-

tively. Creatures not sensing the spell effect are immune until they become aware of it. The permanent illusion is subject to dispel

magic spell, of course. The material component of the spell is a bit of fleece.

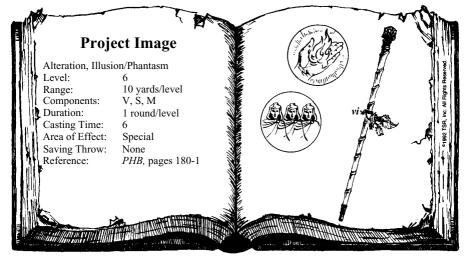


This spell creates a *spectral force* spell that activates upon command or when a specific condition occurs. The illusion has visual, audio, olfactory, and thermal elements. It can be of any object or creature or force, as long as it remains within the boundaries of the spell's area of effect.

The occurrence that begins the illusion can be as general or specific as desired, such as the following: "Begin only when a venerable female human carrying a sack of groat clusters sits crosslegged within one foot of this spot." Such visual triggers can react to a character using the disguise ability. Command range is five yards per level of the wizard, so a 12th-level wizard can command the programmed illusion to occur at a maximum encounter range of 60 yards. A programmed illusion cannot distinguish invisible creatures, or alignment, level, Hit Dice, or class, except by external garb. If desired, the effect can be keyed to a specific noise or spoken word. The spell lasts until the illusion occurs, thus the spell duration is variable. The illusion will last for a maximum of one round per level of the spellcaster.

Creatures that attempt to disbelieve the illusion gain a saving throw vs. spell and, if successful, they see it for what it is and add +4 to associates' saving throws, if this knowledge can be communicated effectively. Creatures not sensing the spell effect are immune until they become aware of it. The illusion is subject to dispel magic.

The material component of the spell is a bit of fleece.



a nonmaterial duplication of himself or herself, projecting it to any spot within spell range. This image performs actions decided by the wizard—walking, speaking, spell-casting—conforming to the actual actions of the wizard, unless the wizard concen-

By means of this spell, the wizard creates

by the wizard—walking, speaking, spell-casting—conforming to the actual actions of the wizard, unless the wizard concentrates on making it act differently (in which case the wizard is limited to half movement and no attacks).

The image can be dispelled only by means

of a successful *dispel magic* spell (or upon command from the spellcaster); attacks pass

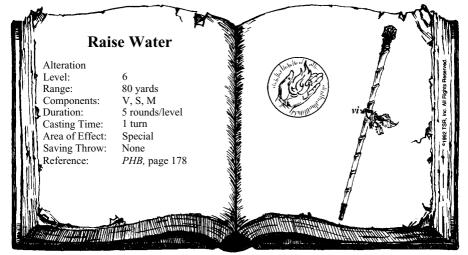
harmlessly through it. The image must be

within view of the wizard projecting it at all times, and if his sight is obstructed, the spell is broken. Note that if the wizard is invisible

at the time the spell is cast, the image is also invisible until the caster's invisibility ends, though the wizard must still be able to see the image (by means of a *detect invisibility* spell or other method) to maintain the spell. If the wizard uses *dimension door*, *teleport*,

line of vision, the *project image* spell ends. The material component of this spell is a small replica (doll) of the wizard.

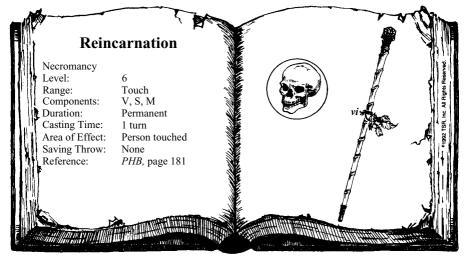
plane shift, or a similar spell that breaks his

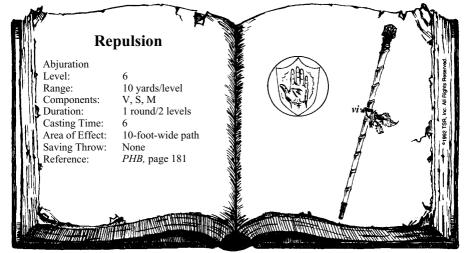


This spell is the reverse of *lower water*. The spell causes water or similar fluids to return to their highest natural level: spring flood, high tide, etc. This can make fords

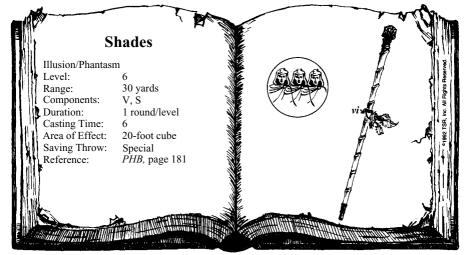
impassable, float grounded ships, and may even sweep away bridges at the DM's option. It negates *lower water* and vice versa.

The material component of the *raise water* spell is a small vial of water.





When this spell is cast, the wizard is able to cause all creatures in the path of the area of effect to move directly away from his person. Repulsion is at the speed of the creature attempting to move toward the spellcaster. The repelled creature continues to move away for the balance of a complete move, even though this takes it beyond spell range. The caster can designate a new direction each round, but use of this power counts as the caster's principle action in the round. The caster can, of course, choose to do something else instead of using the repulsion attack The material component to this spell is a pair of small magnetized iron bars attached to two small canine statuettes, one ivory and one ebony.



and *demi-shadow monsters* spells. The *shades* spell uses material from the plane of Shadow to Form semi-real illusions of one or more monsters, up to 1 Hit Die per caster level. All shades created by one spell must be of the same sort, and they have 60% of

the hit point total that the real creatures

would have. Those viewing the shades and

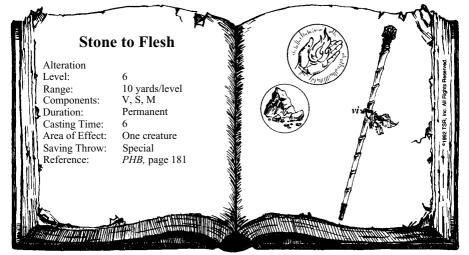
This spell is related to shadow monsters

failing their saving throws vs. spell believe the illusion.

The shades perform as the real monsters

with respect to Armor Class and attack forms. Special attack forms such as petrification or level drain do not actually occur, but a subject who believes they are real will react appropriately until the illusion is countered by a *dispel magic* spell or the condition is countered by a *heal* spell. Those who roll successful saving throws see the shades as transparent images superimposed on vague shadowy forms. These are Armor Class 6 and cause only 60% of the true mon-

sters' normal melee damage.



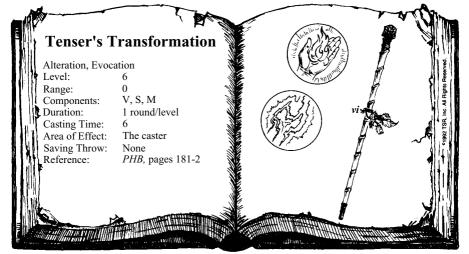
The *stone to flesh* spell turns any sort of stone into flesh. If the recipient stone object was formerly living, it will restore life (and goods), although the survival of the crea-

was formerly living, it will restore life (and goods), although the survival of the creature is subject to the usual system shock survival roll. Ordinary stone can be likewise turned to flesh at a volume of nine cubic feet per level of experience of the spellcaster.

Note that the use of spells such as *stone* shape and *transmute rock to mud* may be used before the *stone to flesh* spell is cast,

and the effects of these spells remain with the reshaped creature.

The material components of the spell are a pinch of earth and a drop of blood.



spell, he undergoes a startling transformation. The size and strength of the wizard increases to heroic proportions, so he becomes a formidable fighting machine; the spell causes the caster to become a berserk warrior! The wizard's hit points double, and all damage he sustains comes first from the magical points gained; once these points are eliminated, all subsequent damage (to his true hit points) is doubled. The Armor Class of the wizard is 4 better than that he possessed prior to casting the spell (AC 10 goes to 6, AC 9 to 5, AC 8 to 4, etc.), to a maximum Armor Class of -10.

Tenser's transformation is a sight guaran-

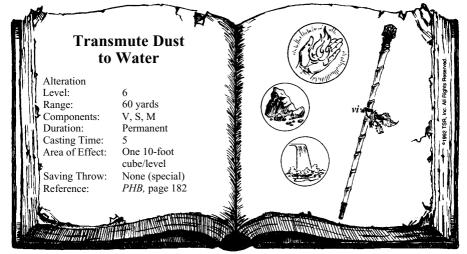
teed to astound any creature not aware of

its power, for when the wizard casts the

All attacks are as a warrior of the same level as the wizard (i. e., the wizard uses the

combat table normally reserved for warriors). The wizard can use either a dagger or a staff when attacking. A dagger may be used twice per round, and each successful attack inflicts an additional two points of damage. A staff can be used only once per round, but with a +2 bonus to attack and damage rolls. The wizard fights in melee in preference to all other forms of attack, and continues attacking until all opponents are slain, he is killed, the magic is dispelled, or the spell duration expires.

The material component for casting this spell is a *potion of heroism* (or *superheroism*) that the wizard must consume during the course of uttering the spell.

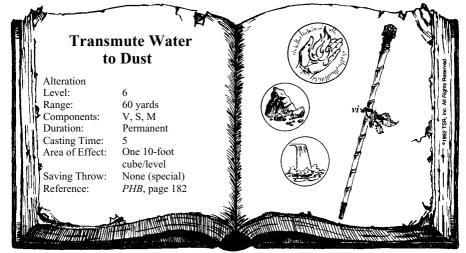


This spell is the reverse of *transmute water to dust* and is simply *a* high-powered *create water* spell. When cast, the subject area instantly undergoes a change from dust to liquid.

Living creatures are unaffected, except for those native to the elemental plane of Earth. Such creatures receive saving throws vs. spell. Failure inflicts 1d6 points of damage per caster level upon the subject, while success means the creature receives but half damage. Only one such creature can be affected by any single casting of this spell, regardless of the creature's size or the size of the spell's area of effect.

fected by any single casting of this spell, regardless of the creature's size or the size of the spell's area of effect.

The material components required are diamond dust of at least 500 gp value and a pinch of dust.



When this spell is cast, the subject area instantly undergoes a change from liquid to powdery dust. Note that if the water is already muddy, the area of effect is doubled. while if wet mud is being transmuted, the

area of effect is quadrupled. If water remains in contact with the transmuted dust. the former quickly soaks the latter, turning

ing or dampening the dust accordingly. Only liquid actually existing in the area of effect at the moment of spell casting is affected. Liquids that are only partially water are affected only insofar as the actual water

the dust into silty mud, if a sufficient quan-

such creature can be affected by any single tity of water exists to do so, otherwise soakcasting of this spell, regardless of the creature's size or the size of the spell's area of effect

The material components required are diamond dust of at least 500 gp value and a bit of seashell.

is concerned, except that potions that contain water are rendered useless. Living crea-

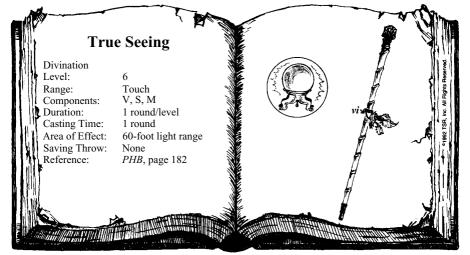
tures are unaffected, except for those native

to the elemental plane of Water. Such creatures receive saving throws vs. spell. Failure

inflicts 1d6 points of damage per caster level

upon the subject, while success means the

creature receives but half damage. Only one



When the wizard employs this spell, he confers upon the recipient the ability to see all things as they actually are. The spell penetrates normal and magical darkness. Secret doors become plain. The exact location of displaced things is obvious. Invisible things become visible. Illusions and apparitions are seen through. Polymorphed, changed, or magicked things are apparent. (The real form appears translucently superimposed on the apparent form: a gold dragon poly-

morphed into human form would appear

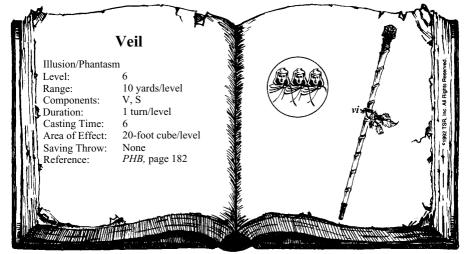
human with a ghostly dragon form looming

over the human form). Unlike the priestly

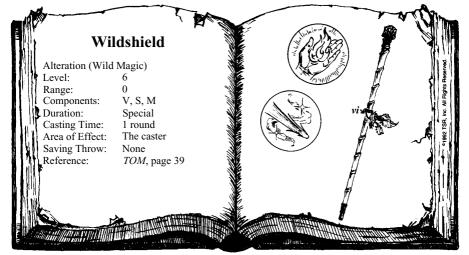
termine alignment. The recipient can focus his vision to see into the Ethereal plane or the bordering areas of adjacent planes. The range of vision conferred is 60 feet. True seeing does not penetrate solid objects; it in no way confers X-ray vision or its equivalent. Furthermore, the spell effects cannot be further enhanced with magic.

version of this spell, the recipient cannot de-

The spell requires an ointment for the eyes that is made from very rare mushroom powder, saffron, and fat. It costs no less than 300 gp per use and must be aged for 1d6 months.



The *veil* spell enables the wizard to instantly change the appearance of his surroundings and party or to create hallucinatory terrain so as to fool even the most clever creatures unless they have true seeing spell, a gem of seeing, or similar magical aid. The veil can make a sumptuous room seem a filthy den and even tactile impressions will conform to the visual illusion. Likewise, a party can be made to resemble a mixed band of brownies, pixies and faeries led by a treant. If hallucinatory terrain is created, touch will not cause it to vanish.



This spell cloaks the caster in a whirling band of scintillating colors, completely concealing him. The caster is able to see normally within and outside the shield.

The wildshield protects the caster from

the effects of spells and magical items. The

shield can completely absorb 2d6 spell

levels (i.e., if the roll of 2d6 results in 10, the

shield could absorb ten 1st-level spells, two

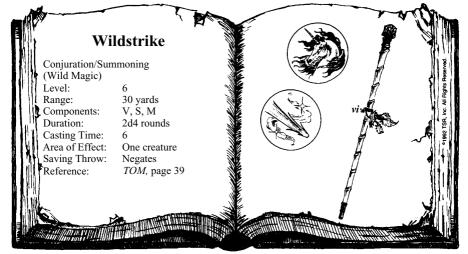
5th-level spells, or any similar combination), thereby negating their effects on the caster. Both area spells and those individually targeted at the wild mage can be absorbed. In the case of area spells, the wildshield protects only the mage. All others in the area of effect suffer normal effects from the spell.

Wildshield also protects against wild surges, whether caused by the caster's magic

or by an outside source. Each wild surge is considered equal to 1d6 spell levels.

The spell remains in effect until it is either canceled by the caster or it reaches its spell level capacity. If the capacity is met exactly, the wildshield simply ceases to function. However, if the wildshield is struck by more spell levels than it can absorb, it explodes in a wild surge. The spell that triggered the surge is completely negated, its energy instead transformed into a wild surge (see TOM, pp. 7-8). Since the shield no longer functions, the formerly protected wizard is subject to full effects of this wild surge.

The material component is a small sponge.



This spell is used primarily against hostile spellcasters. It distorts all attempts at spellcasting, converting spell energy to wild surges.

The victim of a wildstrike is allowed a

saving throw; if successful, the spell has no effect. If the saving throw is failed, the target is enclosed within a field of wild magic. If the victim casts spells or uses a charge

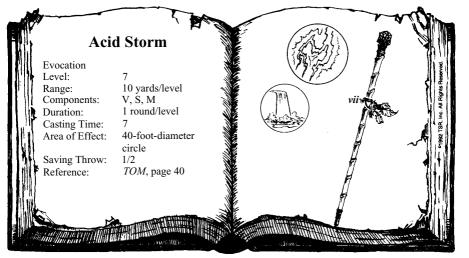
from a magical item, a wild surge is automatically created. When determining the effects of this surge (see *TOM*, pp. 7-8), the true level of the wild mage who cast the wildstrike is subtracted from the die roll, making the effects of the wild surge more likely to affect the victim.

The material component is a small glass tube that is shattered in the casting.

Wizards' Spells, Level VII

18 Monster Summoning V
19 Mordenkainen's Magnificent Mansion
20 Mordenkainen's Sword
21 Phase Door
22 Power Word, Stun
23 Prismatic Spray
24 Reverse Gravity
25 Sequester
26 Shadowcat
27 Shadow Walk
28 Simulacrum
29 Spell Shape
30 Spell Turning
31 Statue
32 Steal Enchantment
33 Suffocate
34 Teleport Without Error

35 Vanish 36 Vision



of magical, gelatinous acid droplets. All creatures within the area of effect are coated by globs of gooey acid. The acid can be

This deadly spell unleashes a downpour

washed off only with wine, vinegar, or removed by a successful dispel magic or similar spell. The acid remains present for one round per level of the caster, then vanishes.

Creatures coated by the acid suffer 1d4

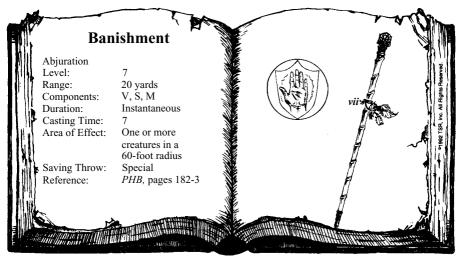
first round suffer only half damage from the acid for the remaining rounds. When the spell expires, no further damage is inflicted. Acid damage can be healed through any means except regeneration. The material hit points of damage each round during component is a drop of acid.

rounds one through three, 1d6 points in

each of rounds four through six, and 1d8

points on each round thereafter. Characters

who successfully save vs. spell during the



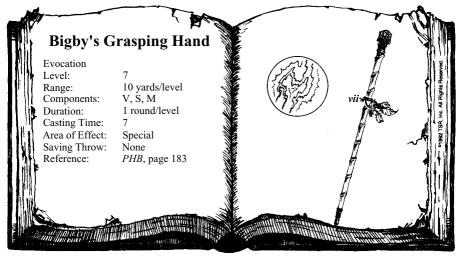
A banishment spell enables the caster to force some extraplanar creature out of the caster's home plane. The effect is instantaneous, and the subject cannot come back without some special summoning or means of egress from its own plane to the one from which it was banished. Up to 2 Hit Dice or levels of creature per caster level can be ban-

The caster must both name the type of

creature(s) to be sent away and give its name and title as well, if any. In any event, the creature's magic resistance must be defeated for the spell to be effective. The material components of the spell are

ished

substances harmful, hateful, or opposed to the nature of the subject(s) of the spell. For every such substance included in the casting, the subject creature(s) loses 5% from its magic resistance and suffers a -2 penalty to its saving throw vs. spell. For example, if iron, holy water, a sunstone, and a sprig of rosemary were used in casting a banishment upon a creature that hates those things, its saving throw vs. the spell would be made with a -8 penalty (four substances times the factor of -2). Special items, such as hair from the tail of a ki-rin or couatl feathers. could also be added to bring the factor up to -3 or -4 per item. In contrast, a titan's hair, or mistletoe blessed by a druid might lower the factor to -1 with respect to the same creature. If the subject creature successfully rolls its saving throw vs. spell, the caster is stung by a backlash of energy, suffers 2d6 points of damage, and is stunned for one round.



Bigby's grasping hand is a superior version of the 6th-level Bigby's forceful hand. It creates a man-sized (five feet) to gargantuan-sized (21 feet) hand that ap-

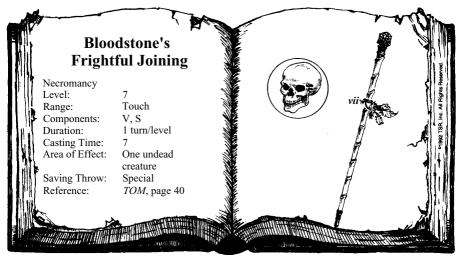
pears and grasps a creature designated by the caster, regardless of what the spellcaster does or how the opponent tries to escape it. The grasping hand can hold motionless a creature or object of up to 1,000-pound weight, slow movement to 10 feet per round if the creature weighs between 1,000 and as many hit points as its caster in full health, and vanishes when destroyed. The caster can order it to release a trapped opponent or can dismiss it on command. The material component is a leather glove.

4,000 pounds, or slow movement by 50% if

the creature weighs up to 16,000 pounds.

The hand itself inflicts no damage. The

grasping hand has an Armor Class of 0, has



With this spell, the wizard transfers his spirit to the body of an undead creature, totally dominating it. If the undead creature has intelligence, it is allowed a saving throw vs. spell to resist the joining. If the save is successful, the caster's spirit is forced back to his own body, and the wizard must make a system shock roll; if the roll fails, the wizard suffers 5d6 points of damage. If the roll succeeds, the wizard suffers half this damage.

While in the creature's body, the caster can use all of the creature's special attacks and innate abilities, excluding spells.

The wizard's body remains comatose, is subject to all regular attacks, and suffers damage normally. The wizard's spirit and body must remain on the same plane.

If intelligent, the possessed undead con-

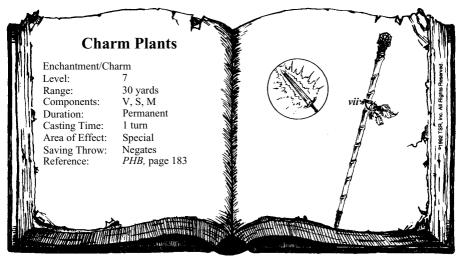
tinually tries to purge the caster with ghastly mental threats heard only by the wizard. At the beginning of each hour of possession, the caster must succeed at an Intelligence check in order to retain his sanity. If the undead has a higher score, the difference is added to the die roll; if the necromancer has a higher Intelligence, the difference is subtracted. If the Intelligence roll fails, the wizard's intellect degenerates, making him a raving, homicidal maniac. His spirit is forced to return to his body, and he must attempt a system shock roll with

heal or wish spell is used to restore his intellect. When the spell's duration expires, the

wizard's spirit returns to his body.

damage occurring as outlined above. The

caster remains dangerously insane until a



caster to bring under command vegetable life forms and communicate with them. These plants obey instructions to the best of their ability. The spell will charm plants in a

fulfill his instructions; if the plants in the ar-

ea of effect do have special or unusual abili-

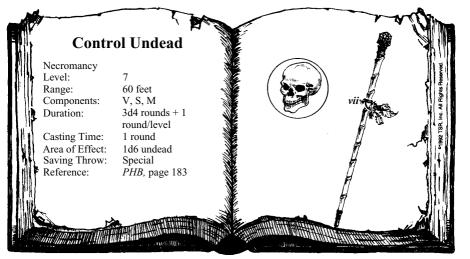
The charm plants spell allows the spell-

30' x 10' area. While the spell does not endow the vegetation with new abilities, it does allow the wizard to command the plants to use whatever they have in order to

ally duplicate the effects of the 1st-level clerical spell entangle, if the caster desires. The saving throw applies only to intelligent plants, and is made with a -4 penalty to the die roll. The material components of the spell are

ties, these are used as commanded by the wizard. For example, this spell can gener-

a pinch of humus, a drop of water, and a twig or leaf.



This spell enables the wizard to command 1d6 undead creatures for a short period of time. Upon casting the spell, the wizard selects one point within range of the spell. Those undead nearest to this point are affected, until either undead equal in Hit Dice to the caster's level or six undead are affected Undead with 3 Hit Dice or less are automatically controlled. Those of greater Hit Dice are allowed a saving throw vs. spell. which, if successful, negates the attempt to control that creature. Regardless of the success or failure of the saving throw, each

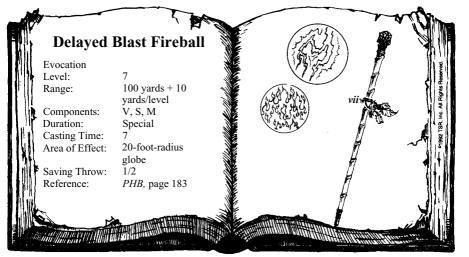
creature required to make a check counts toward the Hit Dice limit of the spell. Those creatures under the control of the wizard can be commanded by the caster if they are within hearing range. There is no telepathic communication between the caster and the controlled undead. There is no language requirement, either. Even if communication is impossible, the controlled undead do not attack the spellcaster. At the end of the spell, the controlled undead re-

The material components for this spell are a small piece each of bone and raw meat.

by the wizard.

vert to their normal behaviors. Those not

mindless will remember the control exerted



This spell creates an explosive burst of flame which releases its blast anywhere from instantly to five rounds later, according to the command given by the wizard, and which detonates with a low roar and delivers damage proportionate to the level of the wizard who cast it—1d6 + 1 points of damage for each level of experience of the

spherical volume (roughly 33,000 cubic

feet-33 10' x 10' x 10' cubes). Besides caus-

ing damage to creatures, the fireball ignites

all combustible materials within its burst ra-

spellcaster (up to a maximum of 10d6 +

fected.

Creatures failing their saving throws each take full damage from the blast. Those who make their saving throws manage to dodge, 10). The burst of the fireball creates little pressure, and the burst generally conforms fall flat or roll aside, each taking half the full to the shape of the area in which it occurs, hit point damage—each and every one within the blast area! thus filling an area equal to its normal

dius, and the heat of the fireball will melt soft metals such as gold, copper, silver, etc.

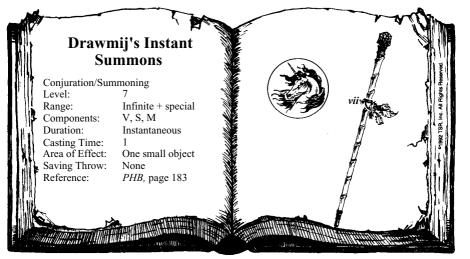
Exposed items must roll saving throws vs.

magical fire to determine if they are affect-

ed, but items in the possession of a creature

that rolls a successful saving throw are unaf-

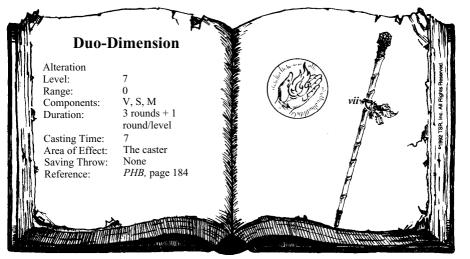
The material component of this spell is a tiny ball composed of bat guano and sulphur.



The wizard teleports some desired item from virtually any location directly to his hand. The single object can be no larger in any dimension than a sword, can have no more weight than a shield, and it must be nonliving. To prepare this spell, the wizard must hold a gem of not less than 5,000 gp value in his hand and utter all but the final word of the conjuration. He then must crush this gem and utter the final word. The item must have been previously touched during the initial incantation and specifically named; only that particular item will be summoned by the spell. The special gem used to summon the item has a magically created inscription naming the item to be summoned. The inscription is invisible and unreadable, except by means of a read magic spell, to all but the wizard who cast the summons

If the item is in the possession of another creature, the spell will not work, and the caster knows who the possessor is and roughly where he, she, or it is located. For each level of experience above the 14th, the wizard is able to summon a desired item from one plane further removed from the plane he is on. Note that special wards or barriers, or factors blocking the teleport or plane shift spells may also block the operation of this spell.

Note that if the item is wizard marked, it can be summoned from anywhere on the same plane unless special local conditions apply. Furthermore, the details of the location of the item will be more specific, and the item will be more easily traceable with other types of scrying magic.



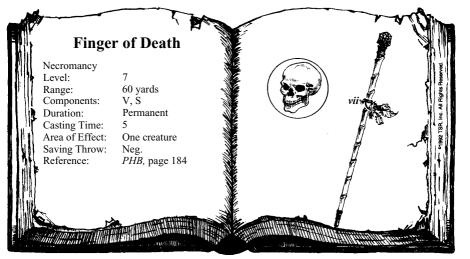
A duo-dimension spell causes the caster to have only two dimensions, height and width, but no depth. He is thus invisible when turned sideways. This invisibility can only be detected by means of a true seeing spell or similar methods. In addition, the duo-dimensional wizard can pass through the thinnest of spaces as long as these have the proper height according to his actual length—going through the space between a door and its frame is a simple matter. The wizard can perform all actions normally. He can turn and become invisible, move in this state, and appear again next round and cast a spell, disappearing on the following

Note that when turned, the wizard cannot be affected by any form of attack, but when visible, he is subject to double the nor-

round.

mal amount of damage. Furthermore, the wizard has a portion of his existence on the Astral plane when the spell is in effect, and he is subject to possible notice by creatures there. If noticed, it is 25% probable that the wizard is pulled entirely into the Astral plane by any attack (normal damage) from an astral creature.

The material components of this spell are a flat ivory likeness of the spellcaster (which must be of finest workmanship, gold filigreed, and enameled and gem-studded at an average cost of 500 to 1,000 gp) and a strip of parchment. As the spell is uttered, the parchment is given a half twist and joined at the ends. The figurine is then passed through the parchment loop, and both disappear forever.



victim's life force. If successful, the victim can be neither raised nor resurrected. In addition, in human subjects the spell initiates changes to the body such that after three

The finger of death spell snuffs out the

incantation, points his index finger at the creature to be slain, and unless the victim succeeds in a saving throw vs. spell, death days the caster can, by means of a special

ceremony costing not less than 1,000 gp plus 500 gp per body, animate the corpse as a juiu zombie under the control of the caster.

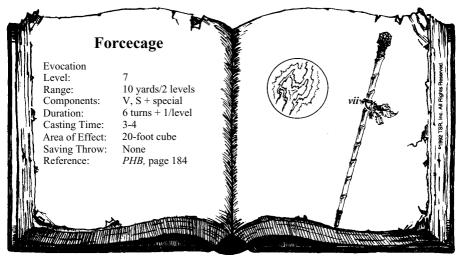
The changes can be reversed before animation by a *limited wish* or similar spell cast normally.

occurs. A creature successfully saving still receives 2d8 + 1 points of damage. If the subject dies of damage, no internal changes occur and the victim can then be revived

stores the subject to life.

directly upon the body, while a full wish re-

The caster utters the finger of death spell



This powerful spell enables the caster to bring into being a cube of force, but it is unlike the magic item in one important respect: The forcecage does not have solid walls of force; it has alternating bands of force with 1/2-inch gaps between. Creatures within the area of effect of the spell are caught and contained unless they are able to

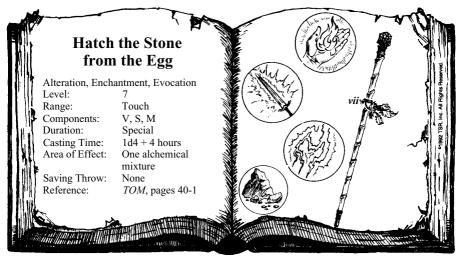
pass through the openings.

A creature with magic resistance has a single attempt to pass through the walls of the cage. Note that a successful check does not destroy the cage, nor does it allow other creatures (save familiars) to flee with the escaping creature. The forcecage is also unlike a *cube of force* in that it can be gotten rid of only by means of a *dispel magic* spell or by expiration of the spell.

A forcecage spell can be altered to a force-

cube spell. The cube created is 10 feet on a side, and the spell then resembles that of a cube of force in all respects save the differences between the methods of defeating its power.

Although the actual casting of either application of the spell requires no material component, the study of the spell required to commit it to memory does demand that the wizard powder a diamond of at least 1,000 gp value, using the diamond dust to trace the outlines of the cage or cube he desires to create via spell casting at some later time. Thus, in memorization, the diamond dust is employed and expended, for upon completion of study, the wizard must then toss the dust into the air and it will disappear.



When a wizard wishes to create the magical item known as the *philosopher's stone*, he must first discover its alchemical formula, which tells him the necessary ingredients and the method of preparing them. This infinity

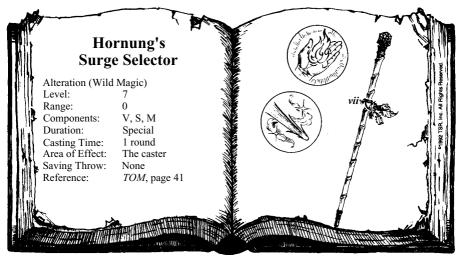
this spell is useless without the formula. (The exact ingredients and formula are decided by the Dungeon Master and must be discovered by the wizard in the course of adventuring.)

formation is not provided by this spell, and

When the formula has been discovered and the ingredients prepared, the wizard en-

chants the alchemical mixture with the *enchant an item* spell. *Hatch the stone from the egg* is then cast upon the mixture. This spell slowly transmutes the mixture into its final form as the philosopher's stone. The process is then completed with a *permanency* spell.

The material component for this spell is a magical item known as the *philosopher's egg*, which is an enchanted retort used to hold the alchemical mixture. The *egg* is not destroyed upon completion of the spell and may be used again.



more than once by his own wild surges, devised a method of improving the results of wild magic and, not incidentally, his own

The great Hornung, having been blasted

chances of survival. The result was Homung's surge selector. By casting this spell, the wild mage gains greater control over wild surges. When the caster's spell creates a wild surge, two separate results are determined (see TOM, pp.7-8). The caster can then choose which of the two results

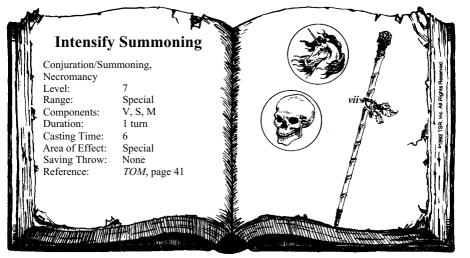
will take effect. This spell can be used in

The spell's duration is a fixed number of surges or 12 hours, whichever comes first. The wild mage is able to shape one wild surge per five levels of his experience; thus,

a 15th-level caster could shape three wild surges within a 12-hour period. At the end of 12 hours, the spell expires, regardless of the number of surges the spell has remain-

conjunction with Nahal's reckless dweomer.

ing. The material component is a small brass spinner.



tures summoned by the caster via 1stthrough 6th-level conjuration/summoning spells. Only spells which bring summonedcreatures to the wizard are affected.

This spell enhances the strength of crea-

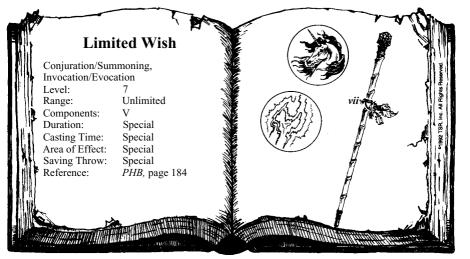
points per hit die. The affected creatures retain their bonus hit points until the normal

creatures to the wizard are affected.

The first two conjuration/summoning spells cast by the wizard within one turn following the *intensify summoning spell* are affected. Summoned creatures gain 2 hit

expiration of the spell which summoned them.

The material components are a small leather pouch and a miniature silver candelabra.



The *limited wish* is a very potent but difficult spell. It will fulfill literally, but only partially or for a limited duration, the utterance of the spellcaster. Thus, the actuality of the past, present, or future might be altered (but possibly only for the wizard unless the wording of the spell is most carefully stated) in some limited manner. The use of a limited wish will not substan-

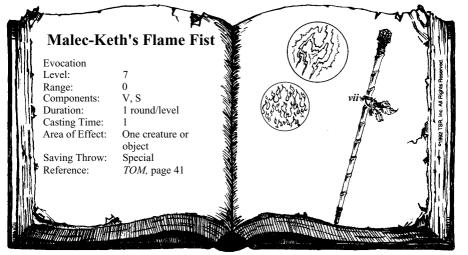
tially change major realities, nor will it

ular life span.

bring wealth or experience merely by asking. The spell can, for example, restore some hit points (or all hit points for a limited duration) lost by the wizard. It can re-

duce opponent hit probabilities or damage, it can increase duration of some magical effect, it can cause a creature to be favorably disposed to the spellcaster, mimic a spell of 7th level or less, and so on. Greedy desires usually end in disaster for the wisher. Cast-

ing time is based on the actual time spent preparing the wording for the spell (clever players decide what they want to say before using the spell). Normally, the casting time is one round (most of it being taken up by deciding what to say). Casting this spell ages the caster one year per 100 years of reg-



When this spell is completed, one of the caster's hands (his choice) bursts into light and is surrounded by an aura of flame. The caster suffers no damage from this effect. Illumination is equal to that of a torch. If the wizard successfully touches an op-

throw vs. spell. If the roll is successful, the flame remains on the caster's hand (and he may use it to make further attacks until the spell's duration expires) and the touched creature suffers 1d4 + 2 points of fire dam-

age. If the save is failed, the flame leaves the

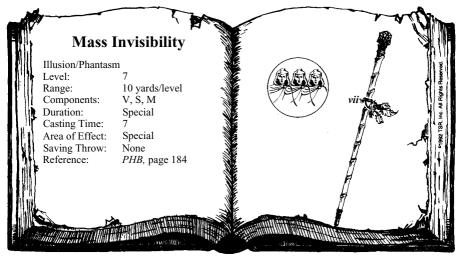
ponent, the subject must attempt a saving

aura burns for one round, inflicting 1d4 points of damage per level of the caster. Instead of attacking a creature, the caster

caster's hand to surround the victim's body

in an aura of searing fire. The super-heated

may choose to touch any single object, which is automatically surrounded by the searing aura for one round and must succeed at an item saving throw vs. magical fire or be destroyed. The aura can surround an object up to 5 cubic feet in volume per level of the caster.

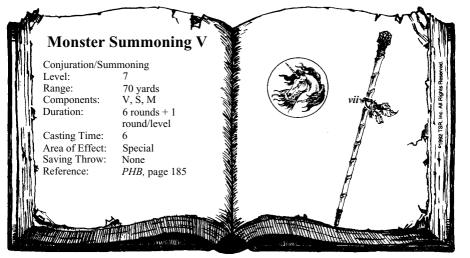


invisibility spell for battlefield use. It can hide creatures in a 60 yard by 60 yard area; up to 300 to 400 man-sized creatures, 30 to 40 giants, or six to eight large dragons. The effect is mobile with the unit and is broken when the unit attacks. Individuals leaving

the unit become visible. The wizard can end

this spell upon command.

This is a more extensive adaptation of the

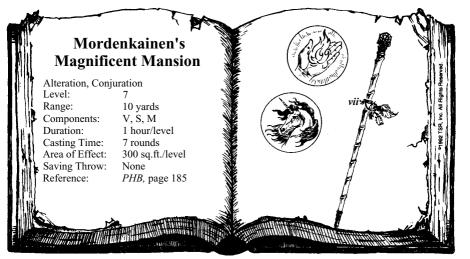


This spell is much like the 3rd-level *monster summoning I* spell, except that this spell summons 1d3 5th-level monsters. These appear within spell range and attack the caster's opponents until either he commands them to cease, the spell duration expires, or until the monsters are slain. These creatures

do not check morale, and vanish when slain. If no opponent exists to fight, sum-

moned monsters can, if the wizard can communicate with them, and if they are physically capable, perform other services for the summoning wizard.

The material components of this spell are a tiny bag and a small (not necessarily lit) candle.

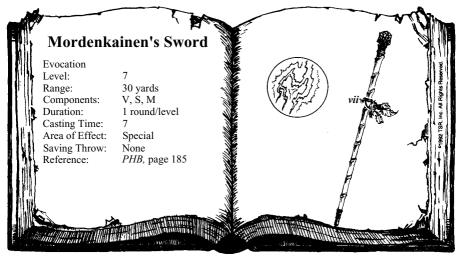


The wizard conjures up an extradimensional dwelling, entrance to which can be gained only at a single point of space on the plane from which the spell was cast. Those creatures observing the area will see only a faint shimmering in the air, an area of four feet wide and eight feet high. The caster of the spell controls entry to the mansion, and the portal is shut and made invisible behind him when he enters. He may open it again from his own side at will. Once observers have passed beyond the entrance, they will behold a magnificent foyer and numerous chambers beyond. The place contains sufficient foodstuffs to serve a nine-course banquet to as many dozens of people as the spellcaster has levels of experience. There is a staff of near-transparent servants.

sion, nor do conditions inside it pass to the plane beyond. Rest and relaxation within the place is normal, but the food is not. It will seem excellent and be quite filling as long as one is within the place. Once outside, however, its effects disappear immediately, and if those resting have not eaten real food within a reasonable time span, ravenous hunger strikes.

Outside conditions do not affect the man-

The material components of this spell are a miniature portal carved from ivory, a small piece of polished marble, and a tiny silver spoon. These are utterly destroyed when the spell is cast.



into being a shimmering, swordlike plane of force. The spellcaster is able to mentally wield this weapon (to the exclusion of all activities other than movement), causing it to move and strike as if it were being used by a fighter. The basic chance for Mordenkainen's sword to hit is the same as the chance for a sword wielded by a fighter of one-half the level of the spellcaster (e.g., if

cast by a 14th-level wizard, the weapon has

the same hit probability as a sword wielded by a 7th-level fighter). The sword has no

magical attack bonuses, but it can hit nearly

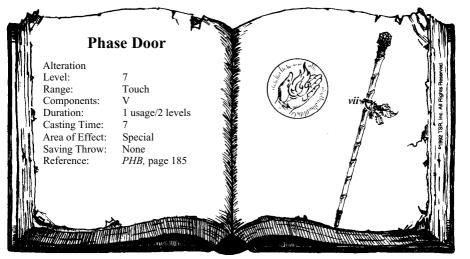
any sort of opponent, even those normally

Upon casting this spell, the wizard brings

are astral, ethereal, or out of phase. It hits any Armor Class on a roll of 19 or 20. It inflicts 5d4 points of damage to opponents of man-size or smaller and 5d6 on opponents larger than man-sized. It lasts until the spell duration expires, a *dispel magic* is used successfully upon it, or its caster no longer desires it.

struck only by +3 weapons, or those who

The material component is a miniature platinum sword with a grip and pommel of copper and zinc which costs 500 gp to construct, and which disappears after the spell's completion.



When this spell is cast, the wizard attunes his body, and a section of wall is affected as if by a *passwall* spell. The phase door is invisible to all creatures save the spellcaster, and only he can use the space or passage the spell creates, disappearing when the phase door is entered, and appearing when it is exited. If the caster desires, one other creature of man-size or less can be taken through the

door; this counts as two uses of the door.

The door does not pass light, sound, or spell

effects, nor can the caster see through it without using it. Thus, the spell can provide

an escape route, though certain creatures,

such as phase spiders, can follow with ease.

A gem of seeing and similar magic will re-

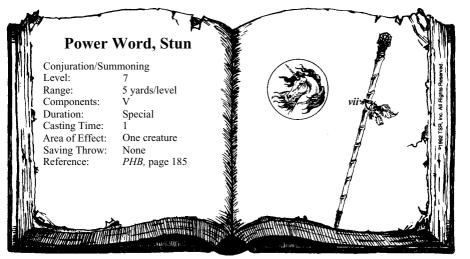
veal the presence of a phase door, but will

not allow the its use

The phase door lasts one usage for every two levels of experience of the spellcaster. It can be dispelled only by a casting of *dispel magic* from a higher-level wizard, or by several lower-level wizards casting in concert, whose combined levels of experience are more than double that of the wizard who cast the spell (this is the only instance in which combining dispel effects can be done).

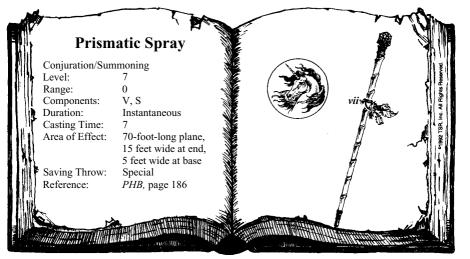
done).

Rumor has that this spell has been adapted by a certain powerful wizard (or wizards) to create renewable (or permanent) portals, which may (or may not) be keyed to specific individuals (henchmen) or items (such as rings).



When a power word, stun spell is uttered, any creature of the wizard's choice is stunned-reeling and unable to think coherently or act-for a duration dependent on

its current hit points. Of course, the wizard must be facing the creature, and the creature must be within the range of five yards per experience level of the caster. Creatures with 1 to 30 hit points will be stunned for 4d4 rounds, those with 31 to 60 hit points will be stunned for 2d4 rounds, those with 61 to 90 hit points will be stunned for 1d4 rounds, and creatures with over 90 hit points will not be affected. Note that if a creature is weakened due to any cause so that its hit points are below their usual maximum, the current number of hit points possessed is used



seven similificing multi-colored rays of	Oruci	Effects
light to flash from his hand. These include	Red, 1st	20 points damage, save vs.
all seven colors of the visible spectrum; each		spell for 1/2
ray has a different power and purpose. Any	Orange, 2nd	40 points damage, save vs.
creature with fewer than 8 Hit Dice struck		spell for 1/2
by a ray is blinded for 2d4 rounds, regard-	Yellow, 3rd	80 points damage, save vs.
less of any other effect. Any creature in the		spell for 1/2
area of effect will be touched by one or	Green, 4th	save vs. poison or dead,
more of the rays. To determine which ray		otherwise, 20 points poison
strikes the concerned creature, roll 1d8:1 =		damage
red, 2 = orange, 3 = yellow, 4 = green, 5	Blue, 5th	save vs. petrifaction or turned
= blue, 6 = indigo, 7 = violet, 8 = stuck		to stone
by two rays—roll again twice, ignoring any	Indigo, 6th	save vs. wand or insane

When this spell is cast, the wizard causes seven shimmering multi-colored rays of

8's.

Color,

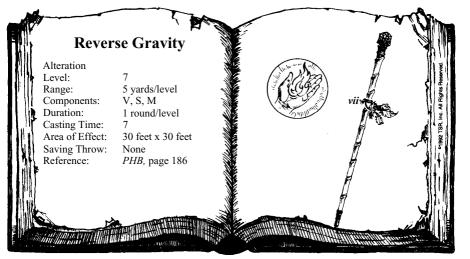
Order

Violet, 7th

Effects

other plane

save vs. spell or sent to an-



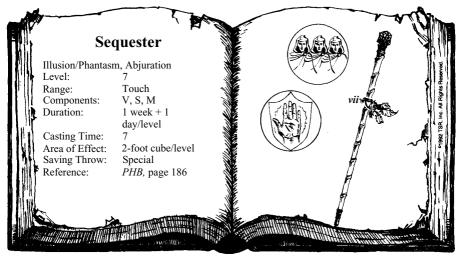
This spell reverses gravity in the area of effect, causing all unattached objects and creatures within it to "fall" upward. The reversed gravity lasts for as long as the caster desires or until the spell expires. If some solid object is encountered in this "fall," the

object strikes it in the same manner as a normal downward fall. At the end of the spell duration, the affected objects and creatures fall downward. As the spell affects an area, objects tens, hundreds, or even thousands

The material components of this spell are

of feet in the air can be affected.

a lodestone and iron filings.



detection and location spells from working to detect or locate the objects affected by the sequester spell, it also renders the affected object(s) invisible to any form of sight or seeing. Thus, a sequester spell can mask a secret door, a treasure vault, or whatever.

Of course, it does not render the subject

proof from tactile discovery or from devices

such as a robe of eyes or a gem of seeing. If

When cast, this spell not only prevents

suspended animation until the spell wears off or is dispelled. The material components of the spell are basilisk eyelash, gum arabic, and a dram of

cast upon a creature not desiring to be af-

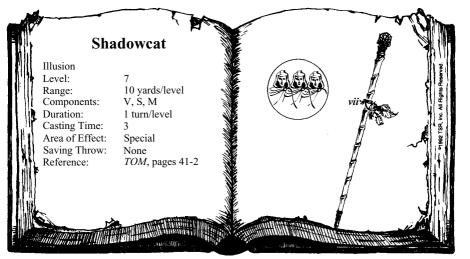
fected, a normal saving throw vs. spell is al-

lowed. Living creatures (and even undead

types) affected by a sequester spell become

comatose and are effectively in a state of

whitewash.



When this spell is cast, the wizard brings into being a cat made of shadow. The shadowcat is the size of a normal cat and may be either grey or black at the caster's option. The caster has complete telepathic control

over the feline: he can see, hear, and even speak through it as long as it remains within range. At the moment it moves out of range, the shadowcat vanishes. The caster does not need to concentrate on the sha-

The shadowy feline is insubstantial, mak-

ing it subject only to magical or special at-

tacks, including those by weapons of +1 or

better. It has AC 5, a movement rate of 18,

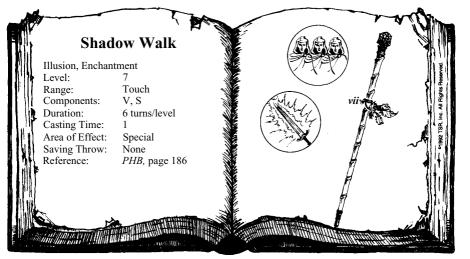
dowcat once it has been created

er. The cat dissipates if it loses hit points equal to one-half of the caster's total hit points. The shadowcat has no attacks of its own and cannot touch or carry objects. A successful dispel magic spell causes the cat to vanish.

A shadowcat makes no sound as it moves. It is 90% undetectable in all but the brightest conditions. It can pass through small holes or narrow openings.

and saving throws equal to those of the cast-

The material components of this spell are a black pearl of at least 100 gp value and a claw from a grey or black cat.



wizard must be in an area of heavy shadows. The caster and any creature he touches will then be transported to the edge of the Prime Material plane where it borders the plane of Shadow. In this region, the wizard can move at a relative rate of up to sev-

Material plane.

In order to use the *shadow walk* spell, the

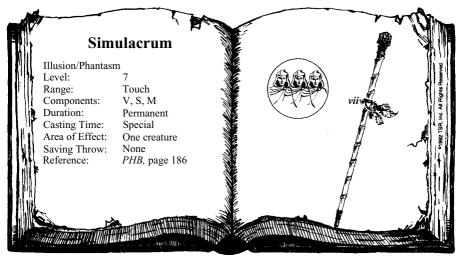
en miles per turn, moving normally on the borders of the plane of Shadow, but much more rapidly relative to the Prime Material plane. Thus, rapid travel can be accomplished by moving in the plane of Shadow and then stepping from the plane of Shadow

to the Prime Material plane. The wizard Creatures unwilling to accompany the wizknows where he will come out on the Prime ard into the plane of Shadow get a saving

travel to other planes which border on the plane of Shadow, but this requires the potentially perilous transit of the plane of Shadow to arrive at a border with another plane of reality. Any creatures touched by the wizard when shadow walk is cast will also make the transition to the borders of the plane of Shadow. They may opt to follow the wizard, wander off into the Shadow plane, or stumble back into the Prime Material plane (50% chance for either result if they are lost or abandoned by the wizard).

throw, negating the effect if successful.

The *shadow walk* spell can also be used to

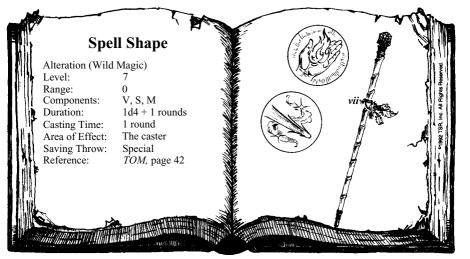


The wizard is able to create a duplicate of any creature. The duplicate appears exactly the same as the original, but there are differences: the simulacrum has only 51 % to 60% (50% + 1d10%) of the hit points of the real creature, there are personality differences, there are areas of knowledge which the duplicate does not have, and a detect magic spell will instantly reveal it as a simulacrum, as will a true seeing spell. At all times, the simulacrum remains under the absolute command of the wizard who created it No. special telepathic link exists, so command must be exercised in some other manner The spell creates the form of the creature, but it is only a zombie-like creation. A reincarnation spell must be used to give the duplicate a vital force, and a limited wish spell must be used to empower the duplicate with

40% to 65% (35% + 5d6%) of the knowledge and personality of the original. The level, if any, of the simulacrum is from 20% to 50% of the original creature.

The duplicate creature is formed from ice or snow. The spell is cast over the rough form, and some piece of the creature to be duplicated must be placed inside the snow or ice. Additionally, the spell requires powdered ruby.

The simulacrum has no ability to become more powerful: it cannot increase its level or abilities. If destroyed, it reverts to snow and melts into nothingness. Damage to the simulacrum can be repaired by a complex process requiring at least one day, 100 gp per hit point, and a fully equipped laboratory.

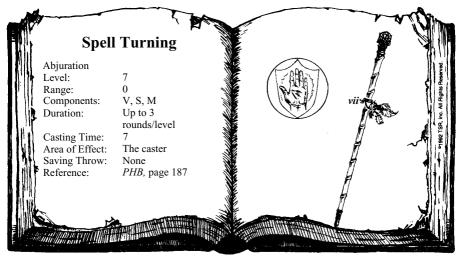


If a wild mage is the target of a spell or magical item, this spell automatically allows him a saving throw. If the saving throw is failed, the opponent's spell has normal effect. If the saving throw is successful, the spell shape absorbs the magical energy of the opponent's spell. The wild mage can then choose to let the energy dissipate or he can instantly use it to cast a spell back at the opposing mage. The return spell must be of an equal or lesser spell level than the original one and must be currently memorized by the mage. The act of returning the spell does not cost the wild mage any of his currently memorized spells. Spell energy not used immediately will dissipate.

For example, a wild mage protected by *spell shape* is struck by a *finger of death* spell (a 7th-level spell). He succeeds at his

saving throw, so he can now cast a spell of 7th level or lower. Having feeblemind, a 5th-level spell, memorized, he chooses to cast it at his enemy. He makes his level variation check (and doesn't get a wild surge), so the feeblemind spell is cast. He still has his original feeblemind spell memorized. The remaining two spell levels are lost since they were not used in the same round. While in effect, the spell gives no visible sign of its existence. It offers no protection against area effect spells. If the mage is struck by two spells at once, he may choose which spell to shape. He suffers all effects of the remaining spell.

The material component is a diamond worth no less than 2,000 gp, transformed into a lump of coal.



This powerful abjuration causes spells cast against the wizard to rebound on the original caster. This specifically excludes the following: area effects that are not centered directly upon the protected wizard, spell effects delivered by touch, and spell effects

from devices such as wands, staves, etc.

From seven to 10 spell levels will be affected by the turning. The exact number is secretly rolled by the DM.

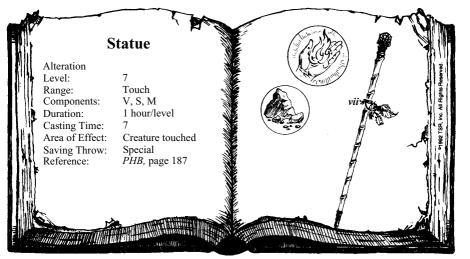
A spell may be only partially turned—divide the number of remaining levels that can be turned by the spell level of the incoming spell to see what fraction of the effect is turned—the remainder affects the formerly protected wizard. Partially turned hold or paralysis spells will slow those who

are 50% or more affected.

If the protected wizard and a spellcasting attacker both have spell turning effects operating, a resonating field is created that has the following effects:

U	
D100 Roll	Effect
01-70	Spell drains away without effect
71-80	Spell affects both equally at full effect
81-97	Both turning effects are ne- gated; items turning spells are nonfunctional for 1d4 turns
98-00	Both casters go through a rift into the Positive Material plane

The material component for the spell is a small silver mirror.



other creature is apparently turned to solid stone, along with any garments and equipment worn or carried. The initial transformation from flesh to stone requires one full round after the spell is cast. During this initial transformation, the creature must roll a saving throw of 82% or less, with -1 de-

checked for

When a *statue* spell is cast, the wizard or

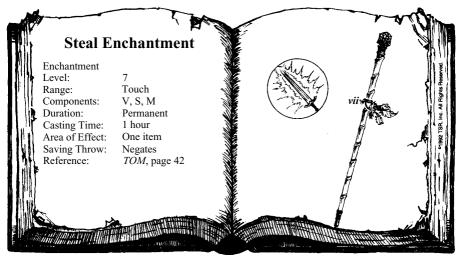
fied individual can see, hear, and smell normally. Feeling is limited to those sensations that can affect the granite-hard substance of the individual's body—i.e., chipping is ducted from the dice roll score for each

equal to a slight wound, but breaking off one of the statue's arms is serious damage. The individual under the effects of a statue spell can return to his normal state instantly, act, and then return to statue state if

Despite being in this condition, the petri-

point of Constitution, so an 18 Constitution indicates certain success Failure indicates system shock and death. Thereafter, the creature can withstand any inspection and appear to be a stone statue, although a faint magic is detected from the stone if it is

he so desires, as long as the spell duration is in effect. The material components of this spell are lime, sand, and a drop of water stirred by an iron bar such as a nail or spike.



This spell "steals" the enchantment from a magical item and places it within another, nonmagical item. Both objects must be touched by the wizard during casting. The two items must be of the same category (blunt weapon, edged weapon, ring, amulet, shield, armor, wand, etc.).

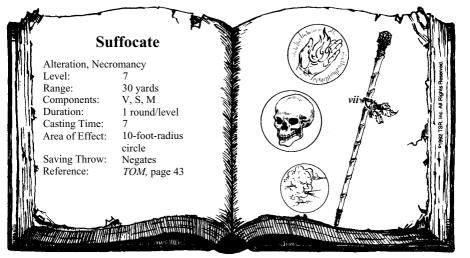
The enchantment can be transferred only to a nonmagical item. Only the energy of one item can be transferred; it is not possible to combine two magical items into one item. The new item has all properties of the original magical item (including the same number of charges, if any).

At the culmination of the spell, the original magical object is allowed an item saving throw vs. disintegration with all modifiers it is allowed as a magical item. If the saving throw is successful, the magical object re-

sists the effect and the spell ends in failure. If the roll is failed, the magical item loses all powers, which are transferred to the previously nonmagical object. Exceptionally powerful objects (such as artifacts) automatically succeed their saving throw at the DM's discretion.

Even if the magical item fails its saving throw, there is a chance that the enchantment might be lost, leaving both items nonmagical. The base chance of this occurring is 100%, modified by -5% per level of the caster. Thus, a 20th-level wizard has no chance of losing the magic.

The material component is the non-magical item which is to receive the enchantment. It must be of equal or greater value than the object to be drained.



This spell draws the breath out of all creatures within the area of effect who fail a saving throw vs. spell. Their breath is placed within a small silk bag held by the caster.

Each round, a victim of this spell must at-

tempt a Constitution check, if failed, the

creature suffers 2d4 points of damage. If successful, the subject has taken in enough air to reduce the damage to 1d4.

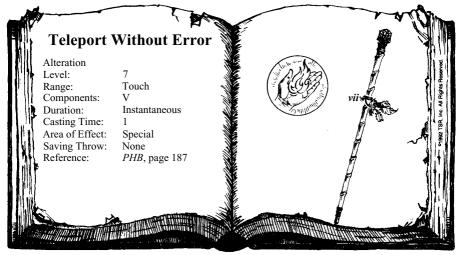
As they struggle and gasp for air, affected creatures move and attack at half their normal rates, have a +4 Armor Class penalty, an attack penalty of -4, and lose all Dexterity combat bonuses.

Effects of this spell continue each round, regardless of whether the victims remain in the original area of effect. The damage accumulates until the spell expires, the silken bag is opened, or a successful *dispel magic* spell is cast upon the bag. The penalties to com-

bat remain in effect for 1d3 rounds after the

spell ends.

The material component is a small silk bag studded with black opals worth a total of no less than 5,000 gp. The bag is not destroyed during casting, but becomes useless for future castings if a successful *dispel magic* spell is used on it.

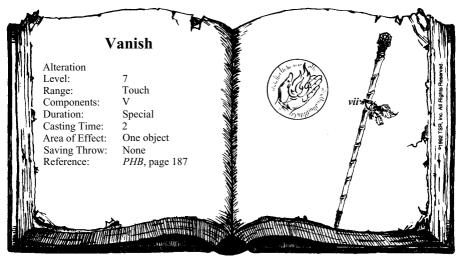


The caster is able to transport himself, along	Destination:	High	On Target	Low	
with 250 pounds, plus 150 pounds per level	Very	01-02	03-99	00	
over 10th-, to any known location on his	familiar				
home plane with no chance for error. The	Studied	01-04	05-98	99-00	
spell also enables the caster to travel to oth-	Seen	01-08	09-96	97-00	
er planes of existence, but any such plane is,	casually				
at best, "studied carefully." This assumes	Viewed	01-16	17-92	93-00	
that the caster has, in fact, actually been to	once				
the plane and carefully perused an area for	Never seen	01-32	33-84	85-00	
an eventual teleportation without error					
spell. (Also see 9th-level wizard spell, suc-					
cor, page 197, PHB.) The caster can do					

nothing else the round that he appears from

a teleport.

This spell is similar to the *teleport* spell. **Probability of Teleporting**



causes an object to vanish (i.e., to be teleported as if by a teleport spell) if it weighs no more than 50 pounds per caster level. Thus, a 14th-level caster can "vanish." and cause to reappear at a desired location, an

When the wizard employs this spell, he

affected is three cubic feet per level of experience. Thus, both weight and volume limit the spell. An object that exceeds either limi-

tation is unaffected and the spell fails. If desired, a vanished object can be placed

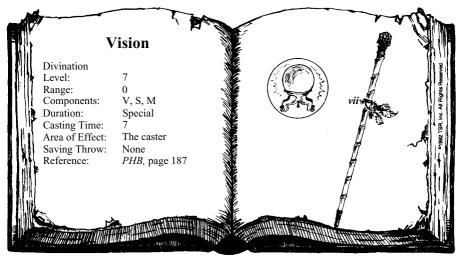
object of up to 700 pounds weight. The maximum volume of material that can be

deep within the Ethereal plane. In this case,

mains faintly magical until the item is retrieved. A successful dispel magic spell cast on the point will bring the vanished item back from the Ethereal plane. Note that creatures and magical forces cannot be made to vanish.

the point from which the object vanished re-

There is a 1% chance a vanished item will be disintegrated instead. There is also a 1% chance a creature from the Ethereal plane will be able to gain access to the Prime Material plane through the vanished item's connection.



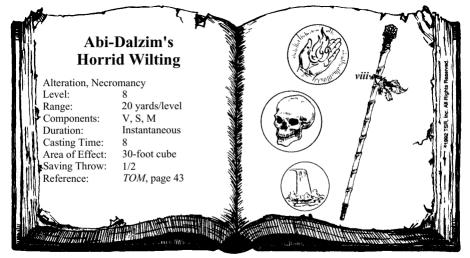
At such time as the wizard wishes to gain supernatural guidance, he casts a *vision* spell, calling upon whatever power he desires aid from, and asking the question for the spell is the s

sires aid from, and asking the question for which a vision is to be given in answer. Two six-sided dice are rolled. If they total 2 to 6, the power is annoyed and will cause the wizard, by an ultra-powerful *geas* or *quest*, to do some service, and no questions will be answered. If the dice total 7 to 9, the power is indifferent, and some minor vision, possi-

Wizards' Spells, Level VIII

- 1 Abi-Dalzim's Horrid Wilting 2 Airboat
- 3 Antipathy-Sympathy
- 4 Bigby's Clenched Fist
- 5 Binding 6 Clone
- 7 Demand
- 8 Glassteel
- 9 Gunther's Kaleidoscopic Strike
- 10 Homunculus Shield
- 11 Hornung's Random Dispatcher
- 12 Incendiary Cloud
- 13 Mass Charm
- 14 Maze
- 15 Mind Blank
- 16 Monster Summoning VI
- 17 Otiluke's Telekinetic Sphere

- 18 Otto's Irresistable Dance
- 19 Permanency
- 20 Polymorph Any Object
- 21 Power Word, Blind 22 Prismatic Wall
- 23 Screen
- 24 Serten's Spell Immunity
- 25 Sink 26 Symbol
- 27 Trap the Soul
- 2/ Trap the Sot 28 Wildzone



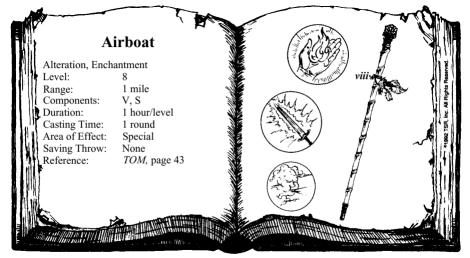
bodies of every living creature within the area of effect, inflicting 1d8 points of damage per level of the caster. Affected creatures are allowed a saving throw, with success indicating half damage.

This spell evaporates moisture from the

ceive a penalty of -2 to their saving throws. The material component of this spell is a

This spell is especially devastating to water elementals and plant creatures, who re-

bit of sponge.

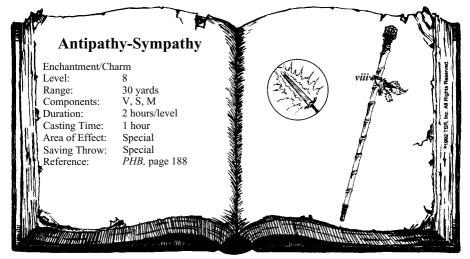


This spell must be cast under a cloudy sky. The caster points at a cloud, which immediately descends toward him. As it comes closer, the cloud changes shape, becoming any sort of vessel imagined by the wizard (a dragon-shaped galley, a one-man dinghy, etc.).

Although the airboat is made of cloud, it

feels solid and can support the weight of the caster plus one passenger per level of the wizard. It can fly at any speed up to five miles per hour per level of the caster (to a maximum of 90 miles per hour).

The caster maintains total telepathic control over the airboat's speed and direction. While controlling the vessel, the wizard is able to perform other actions, but he may not cast other spells.



This allows the wizard to set vibrations to emanate from an object or location that will tend to either repel or attract. The wizard must decide the *specific* creature or alignment to be affected before casting—the components of each differ. The spell cannot be cast upon living creatures.

Antipathy: This spell causes the creature

or alignment type to feel an overpowering

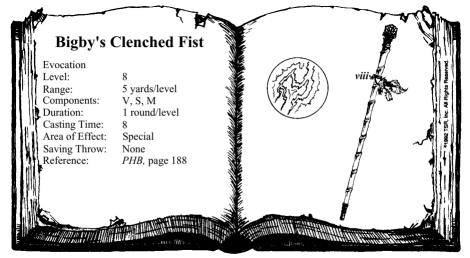
urge to leave the area or not touch the affected item. If a saving throw vs. spell is successful, the creature can stay/touch the item, but the creature will feel very uncomfortable and a persistent itching will cause the loss of 1 point of Dexterity per round, subject to a maximum loss of 4 points and a minimum Dexterity of 3.

The material component is a lump of alum soaked in vinegar.

Sympathy: This causes a particular type of creature or alignment to feel pleased to be in an area or with the prospect of touching an object or item—the desire will be overpowering. If a saving throw vs. spell is failed, the subject stays or refuses to release the object. If the saving throw is successful, a subsequent saving throw must be rolled 1d6 turns later; if this saving throw fails, the affected creature will return to the area or object.

The material components are 1,000 gp of crushed pearls and a drop of honey.

If this spell is cast upon an area, a 10-foot cube can be enchanted per experience level of the caster. If an object or item is enchanted, only that single thing can be enchanted, but affected creatures or characters save vs. spell with a -2 penalty.



This spell brings forth a huge, disembodied hand that is balled into a fist. This magical member is under the mental control of the spellcaster, who can cause it to strike an opponent each round. No concentration is required once the spell is cast. The clenched fist never misses, but it can only

round.

The first has an Armor Class of 0 and is destroyed by damage equal to the hit points of its caster at full health.

strike as directed by the caster. The effec-

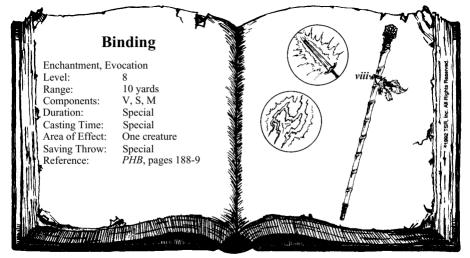
tiveness of its blows varies from round to

The material component of this spell is a leather glove and a small device consisting of four rings joined so as to form a slightly curved line, with an "I" upon which the bottoms of the rings rest, the whole fashioned of an alloy of copper and zinc.

D20 Roll Result 1-12 glancing blow — 1d6 hp 13-16 solid punch — 2d6 hp 17-19 hard punch — 3d6 hp, and opponent is stunned* next round 20 Crushing blow* — 4d6 hp and opponent is stunned for 3

* The wizard adds + 4 to the die rolls of subsequent attacks if the opponent is stunned.

rounds



A *binding* spell creates a magical restraint to hold a creature, usually from another plane of existence. The specific methods of binding should be researched in the *PHB*. There are six types of binding:

Chaining: The subject is confined by re-

straints that generate an antipathy affecting

all creatures who approach the subject, ex-

cept the caster. Duration is as long as one year per level of the caster(s). The subject of this form of binding remains within the restraining barrier.

Slumber: Brings a comatose sleep upon the subject for a duration of up to one year

per level of the caster(s).

Bound Slumber: A combination of chaining and slumber that lasts for up to one month per level of the caster(s).

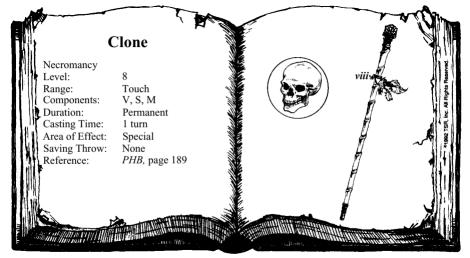
Hedged Prison: The subject is brought within a confined area from which it cannot wander until the magical hedge is somehow broken.

Metamorphosis: Changes the subject to noncorporeal form, save for its head or face. The binding is permanent until some prescribed act frees the subject.

Minimis Containment: The subject is

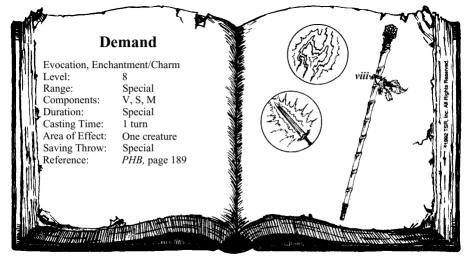
shrunken to a height of one inch or less and held within the hedged prison of some gem or similar object. The subject of a minimis containment, metamorphosis, or hedged prison radiates a very faint aura of magic.

Again, please see the *PHB* for other information.



This spell creates a duplicate of a human, demihuman, or humanoid creature. This clone is in most respects the duplicate of the individual, complete to the level of experience, memories, etc. However, the duplicate is a person, so that if the original and a duplicate exist at the same time, each knows of the other's existence; the original person and the clone will each desire to do away with the other, for such an alter-ego is unbearable to both. If one cannot destroy the other, one (98%) will go insane (90% likely to be the clone) and destroy itself, or possibly (2% chance) both will become mad and destroy themselves. These events nearly always occur within one week of the dual existence. Note that the clone will become the person as he existed at the time at which the flesh was taken, and all subsequent knowledge, experience, etc. is totally unknown to the clone. The clone will be a physical duplicate, and possessions of the original are another matter entirely. A clone takes 2d4 months to grow, and only after that time is dual existence established. Finally, the clone has one less Constitution point than the body it was cloned from, and the cloning fails if the clone would have a Constitution of 0.

The material component is a small piece of the flesh of the person to be duplicated. The DM may, in addition, add other stipulations to the success of a cloning effort, requiring that some trace of life must remain in the flesh sample, requiring that some means of preserving the sample must be devised and maintained, etc.



This spell allows a brief contact with a far distant creature, and the message can also contain a *suggestion* spell, which the subject will do its best to carry out if it fails its saving throw vs. spell with a -2 penalty. Of course, if the message is impossible or meaningless according to the circumstances that exist for the subject at the time the demand comes, the message is understood but no saving throw is necessary and the sugges-

ture contacted, and must know its name and appearance well. If the creature in question is not on the same plane of existence as the spellcaster, there is a base 5% chance that the demand does not arrive. Local condi-

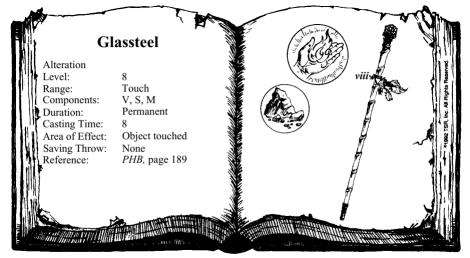
The caster must be familiar with the crea-

tion is ineffective.

tions on other planes may worsen this chance considerably at the option of the DM. The demand, if received, will be understood even though the creature has an Intelligence ability score as low as 1 (animal Intelligence). Creatures of demigod status or higher can choose to come or not, as they please.

The demand message to the creature must be 25 words or less, including the suggestion. The creature can also give a short reply immediately.

The material components of the spell are a pair of cylinders, each open at one end, connected by a thin piece of copper wire and some small part of the subject creature—a hair, bit of nail, etc.

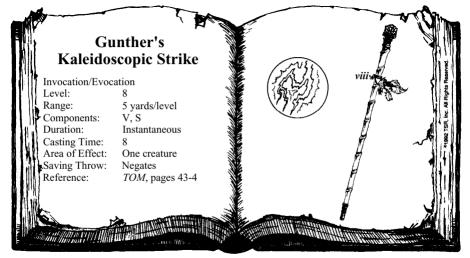


The *glassteel* spell turns normal, non-magical crystal or glass into a transparent substance that has the tensile strength and unbreakability of actual steel. Only a relatively small volume of material can be af-

fected, a maximum weight of 10 pounds per level of experience of the spellcaster, and it

must form one whole object. The Armor Class of the substance is 1.

The material components of this spell are a small piece of glass and a small piece of steel.



When this spell is cast, a thin beam of shimmering, kaleidoscopic light shoots from the wizard's fingertips toward his target. The victim is allowed a saving throw to resist the beam.

get. The victim is allowed a saving throw to resist the beam.

This spell has no effect on nonspellcasters, causing them no harm whatsoever. Creatures with innate spell-like abilities are also unaffected. Against wizards and priests, however, this spell can be devastating. It "short-circuits" the arcane energy stored in a spellcaster's mind, wiping away a number of memorized spells. Lost spells

must be rememorized.

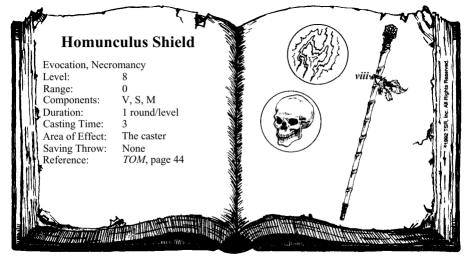
the caster's level minus 1d20. Thus, a 16th-level wizard drains a maximum of 15 spells, but might drain zero spells, depending upon the die roll. After subtracting the die roll from the caster's level, any result of zero or a negative number indicates that the victim loses no spells.

Spells are drained from the wizard's list of

The number of spells drained is equal to

loses no spells.

Spells are drained from the wizard's list of currently memorized spells beginning with 1st-level spells and working up to higher level spells. Any decision regarding which spell should be drained from a specific level should be determined randomly.



By creating a *homunculus shield*, the wizard separates a portion of his mind in the form of an exteriorized magical homunculus. This creature is invisible to all but the caster, appearing as a miniature of the caster, perched atop his head.

The wizard may move and act normally while this spell is in effect. The magical homunculus operates as an independent spell-caster. It may cast only teleport, contingency, and protective spells of 4th level and lower. It casts only spells from the wizard's memorized store of spells, but any spells cast by the homunculus are done so with a casting time of 1. The wizard selects which spells are cast.

The homunculus has 1 hit point per two levels of the caster; while the homunculus is present, the wizard's hit points are reduced

by this amount.

The homunculus generally cannot be attacked separately from the wizard, but can be damaged separately (e.g., by area effect spells). The homunculus has the attributes and saving throws of the wizard.

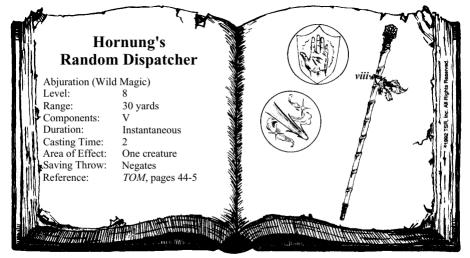
At the end of the spell's duration, the homunculus disappears and any hit points it had are restored to the wizard. Hit points lost by the homunculus can only be regained by magical healing.

If the wizard's hit points are reduced to zero, the wizard is dead even if the homunculus had hit points remaining.

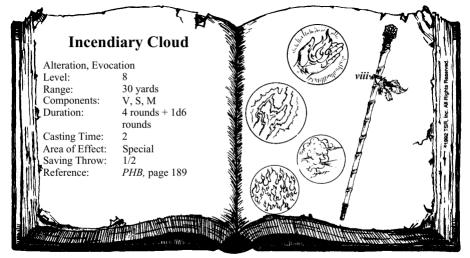
A wizard with an active homunculus

A wizard with an active homunculus shield suffers a -4 saving throw penalty against *magic jar* spells cast upon him.

The material component is a miniature sculpted bust of the spellcaster.



This spell can hurl a creature and all items carried by him to a random plane and leave him there. The caster has no control over the destination of the target. The conditions at the destination may kill the target or merely make life difficult. This determination is left to the DM. To determine the plane, roll on the table.		39-44 45-47 48-50 51-53 54-58 59-61 62-64 65-67 68-70	Ethereal plane Gehenna Gladsheim Hades Limbo Negative Material plane Negative quasi-plane Nine Hells Nirvana
01-03	Abyss	71-73	Olympus
04-06	Acheron	74-76	Pandemonium
07-12	Alternate Prime Material plane	77-79	Para-Elemental plane
13-17	Arcadia	80-82	Positive Material plane
18-23	Astral plane	83-85	Positive quasi-plane
24-27	Beastlands	86-91	Prime Material plane
28-30	Concordant Opposition	92-94	Seven Heavens
31-35	Elemental plane	95-97	Tarterus
36-38	Elysium	98-100	Twin Paradises



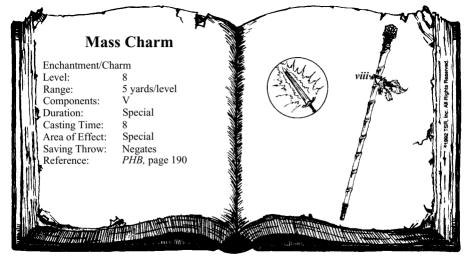
An *incendiary cloud* spell exactly resembles the smoke effects of a *pyrotechnics* spell, except that its minimum dimensions are a cloud of 10-foot height and 20-foot length and breadth. This dense vapor cloud billows forth, and on the third round of its existence it begins to flame, causing 1d2 hit

Any successive rounds of existence are simply harmless smoke that obscures vision within its confines. Creatures within the cloud need to make only one saving throw if it is successful, but if they fail the first saving throw, they roll again on the fourth and fifth rounds (if processary) to extempt to re-

points per level of the wizard who cast it. On the fourth round, it inflicts 1d4 points of damage per level of the caster, and on the fifth round this again drops to 1d2 hit points of damage per level as its flames burn out.

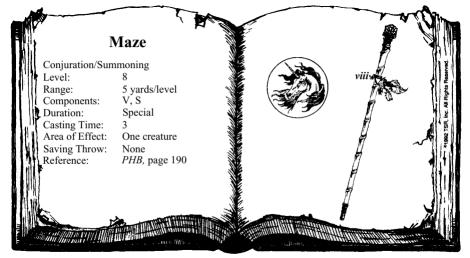
ing throw, they roll again on the fourth and fifth rounds (if necessary) to attempt to reduce damage sustained by one half.

In order to cast this spell, the wizard must have an available fire source (just as with a *pyrotechnics* spell), scrapings from beneath a dung pile, and a pinch of dust.



A mass charm spell affects either persons or monsters just as does a charm person spell or a charm monster spell. The mass charm spell, however, affects a number of greatures whose combined levels of experi

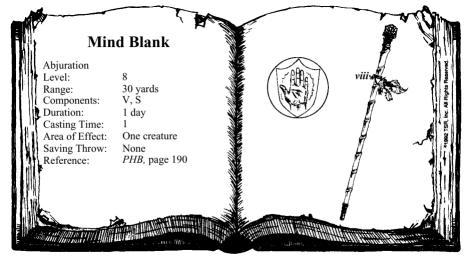
charm spell, however, affects a number of creatures whose combined levels of experience and/or Hit Dice do not exceed twice the level of experience of the spellcaster. All affected creatures must be within the spell range and within a 30-foot cube. Note that the creatures' saving throws are unaffected by the number of recipients (see the charm person and charm monster spells), but all target creatures are subject to a -2 penalty on their saving throws because of the efficiency and power of this spell. The Wisdom bonus against charm spells does apply.



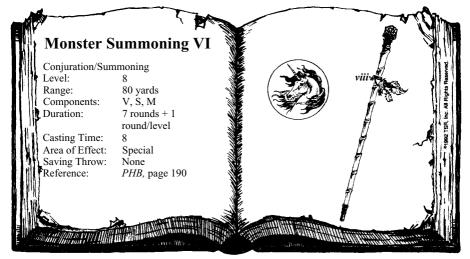
An extradimensional space is brought into being upon utterance of a *maze* spell. The subject vanishes into the shifting labyrinth of force planes for a period of time that is totally dependent upon its Intelligence. (Note: Minotaurs are not affected by this spell.)

Intelligence of Time Trapped Mazed Creature in Maze Under 3 2d4 turns 3 to 5 1d4 turns 6 to 8 5d4 rounds 9 to 11 4d4 rounds 12 to 14 3d4 rounds 15 to 17 2d4 rounds 18 and up 1d4 rounds

Note that *teleport* and *dimension door* spells will not help a character escape a *maze* spell, although a *plane shift* spell would.



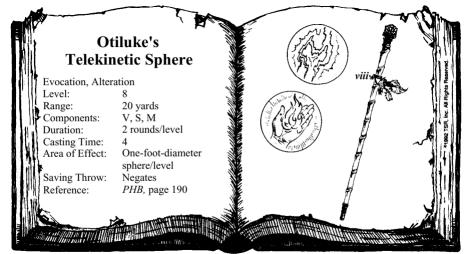
When the very powerful mind blank spell is cast, the creature is totally protected from all devices and spells that detect, influence, or read emotions or thoughts. This protects against augury, charm, command, confusion, divination, empathy (all forms), ESP, fear feeblemind, mass suggestion, phantasmal killer, possession, rulership, trap the soul, suggestion, and telepathy spells. Cloaking protection also extends to prevention of discovery or information gathering by crystal balls or other scrying devices, clairaudience, clairvoyance, communing, contacting other planes spells, or wishrelated methods (wish, limited wish, alter reality spells). Of course, exceedingly powerful deities would be able to penetrate the spell's barrier.



Within one round of casting this spell, the wizard magically conjures 1d3 6th-level monsters. These appear in 1d3 rounds within the spell range and attack the caster's opponents, until he commands them to cease, the spell duration expires, or until the monsters are slain. These creatures do not check morale, and vanish when slain. If no opponent exists to fight, summoned monsters can, if the wizard can communicate with them, and if they are physically capable, perform other services for the summoning

perform other services for the summoning wizard.

The material components of this spell are a tiny bag and a small (not necessarily lit) candle.



is small enough to fit within the diameter of the sphere and fails to successfully save vs. spell. The resilient sphere contains its subject for as long as its duration persists, and it is not subject to damage of any sort except from a rod of cancellation, a wand of negation, or a disintegrate or dispel magic spell. These cause it to be destroyed without harm to the subject. Nothing can pass through the sphere, in or out, though the subject can breathe normally. The subject may struggle, but all that occurs is a movement of the sphere.

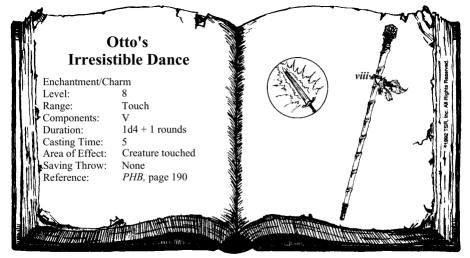
This spell creates a globe of shimmering

force that encloses the subject creature, if it

Creatures or objects inside the globe are virtually weightless—anything contained within it weighs only 1/16 of its normal weight. Any subject weighing up to 5,000

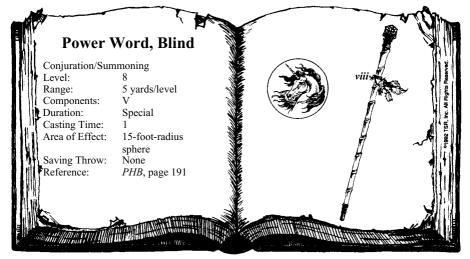
pounds can be telekinetically lifted in the sphere by the caster. Range of control extends to a maximum distance of 10 yards/ level after the sphere has actually succeeded in encapsulating a subject or subjects. Note that even if more than 5,000 pounds of weight are englobed, the essential weight is but 1/16 of actual, so the orb can be rolled without exceptional effort. Because of the reduced weight, rapid motion or falling within the field of the sphere is relatively harmless to the object therein. The caster can dismiss the effect with a word.

In addition to a hemispherical piece of diamond and a matching piece of gum arabic, the caster must also have a pair of small bar magnets as material components for this spell.



When Otto's irresistible dance is placed upon a creature, the spell causes the recipient to begin dancing, feet shuffling and tap-

ping. This dance makes it impossible for the victim to do anything other than caper and prance; this cavorting lowers the Armor Class of the creature by 4, makes saving throws impossible except on a roll of 20, and negates any consideration of a shield. Note that the creature must be touched as if melee combat were taking place and the spellcaster were striking to do damage.



one or more creatures within spell range and area of effect become sightless. The spellcaster selects one creature as the target center, and the effect spreads outward from the center, affecting creatures with the lowest hit point totals first; alternatively, the spell can be focused to affect only an individual creature. Creatures with a current hit point

tures affected. The spell affects up to 100 hit

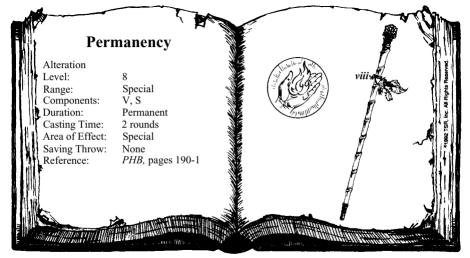
points of creatures, but the duration de-

When a power word, blind spell is cast,

tures are affected. If 25 or fewer hit points are affected, the blindness is permanent until cured. If 26 to 50 hit points are affected, the blindness lasts for 1d4 + 1 turns, and if 51 to 100 hit points of creatures are affected, the spell duration is but 1d4 + 1 rounds. An individual creature cannot be partially affected; if all of its current hit points are aftotal over 100 hit points are not affected and fected, it is blinded, otherwise, it is not. do not count against the number of crea-Blindness can be removed by a cure blind-

ness or dispel magic spell.

pends upon how many hit points of crea-



The spells upon which a permanency is known to be effective are comprehend languages, protection from evil, detect evil, protection from normal missiles, detect invisibility, read magic, detect magic, tongues, infravision, unseen servant, and protection from cantrips.

The wizard casts the spell and then follows with the *permanency* spell. Each casting lowers the wizard's Constitution by 1 point. The wizard cannot cast these spells upon other creatures. This spell can be dispelled only by a wizard of greater level than the caster was when he cast it.

The permanency spell can be used to make lasting enlarge, prismatic sphere, fear, stinking cloud, gust of wind, wall of fire, invisibility, wall of force, magic mouth, and web. Alarm, audible glamer, dancing lights,

solid fog, wall of fire, distance distortion, and teleport might be rendered permanent.

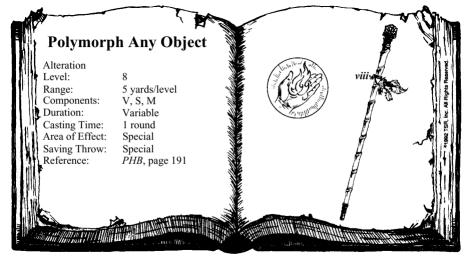
The entire spell complex can be dispelled

normally, and thus negated.

The *permanency* spell is also used in the fabrication of magical items. At the DM's option, permanency might fail after a long period. Unstable effects might operate inter-

The DM may allow other selected spells to be made permanent. Researching this possible application of a spell costs as much time and money as independently researching the selected spell. If the DM has already determined that the application is not possible, the research automatically fails. Note that the wizard never learns what is possible, save by the success or failure of his research.

mittently or fail altogether.



When used as a *polymorph other* or *stone to flesh* spell, treat the spell as a more powerful version, saving throws made with -4 penalties. When it is cast in order to change other objects, the duration of the spell will depend on how radical a change it is from the original state to its enchanted state, as

well as how different it is in size. This is de-

A change in *kingdom* (animal, vegetable,

mineral) makes the spell work only tempo-

termined by the DM.

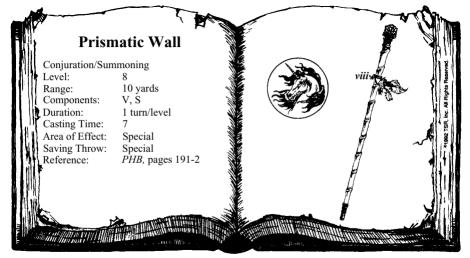
rarily (see the *PHB*). All polymorphed objects radiate a strong magic, and if a *dispel magic* spell is cast successfully upon them, they return to their natural form. A *stone to flesh* spell will affect objects under this spell. Damage sustained in the new form can result in injury or death of the creature. In

general, damage occurs when the new form is altered through physical force, although the DM will have to adjudicate many of these situations.

A system shock roll must be applied to liv-

ing creatures, as must the restrictions noted regarding the polymorph others and stone to flesh spells. Also note that a polymorph effect often detracts from an item's or creature's powers, but does not add new powers—except possibly movement capabilities not present in the old. Thus, a vorpal sword polymorphed into a dagger would not retain full vorpal capability. Likewise, valueless items cannot be made into valuable items of permanence.

The material components of this spell are mercury, gum arabic, and smoke.



that protects him from all forms of attack. This scintillating wall flashes all colors of the visible spectrum. Each color has a distinct power and purpose. Any creature with fewer than 8 Hit Dice that is within 20 feet of the wall and does not shield its vision will be blinded for 2d4 rounds. The wall is immobile. The spellcaster can pass through it without harm. Each color can also be negated by a specific magical effect, but the colors must be negated in the precise order of the spectrum: 1st-Red: stops nonmagical missiles, inflicts 20 points of damage, save for half, negated by cone of cold; 2nd—Orange: stops magical missiles, inflicts 40 points of damage, save for half, ne-

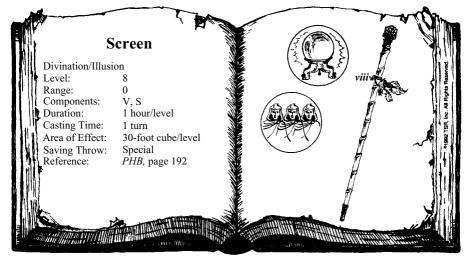
gated by gust of wind; 3rd—Yellow: stops

This spell enables the wizard to conjure

up a shimmering, multi-colored wall of light

poisons, gasses, and petrification, inflicts 80 points of damage, save for half, negated by disintegrate; 4th—Green: stops breath weapons, save vs. poison or dead, survivors suffer 20 points of damage, negated by passwall; 5th—Blue: stops location/ detection and mental attacks, save vs. petrifaction or turned to stone, negated by magic missile; 6th—Indigo: stops magical spells, save vs. wand or insane, negated by continual light; 7th-Violet: force field protection, save vs. spell or sent to another plane, negated by dispel magic.

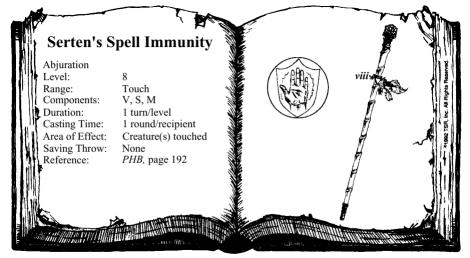
The wall is a maximum of 40 feet wide and 20 feet high per level of experience of the spellcaster. A prismatic wall cast to materialize in a space occupied by a creature is wasted.



This spell combines several elements to create a powerful protection from scrying and direct observation. When the spell is cast, the wizard dictates what will and will not be seen in the area of effect. The illusion created must be stated in general terms. Thus, the caster could specify the illusion of him and another playing chess for the duration of the spell, but he could not have the illusionary chess players take a break, make dinner, and then resume their game. He could have a crossroads appear quiet and empty while an army is actually passing through the area. He could specify that no

changed.

Attempts to scry the area automatically detect the image stated by the caster with no saving throw allowed. Sight and sound are appropriate to the illusion created. A band of men standing in a meadow could be concealed as an empty meadow with birds chirping, etc. Direct observation may allow a saving throw (as per a normal illusion), if there is cause to disbelieve what is seen. Certainly, onlookers in the area would become suspicious if the column of a marching army disappeared at one point to reappear at another! Even entering the area does not cancel the illusion or necessarily allow a one be seen (including passing strangers), saving throw, assuming care is taken by the that his troops be undetected, or even that hidden beings to stay out of the way of those affected by the illusion. every fifth man or unit should be made visible. Once conditions are set, they cannot be



confer virtual immunity to certain spells and magical attack forms upon those he touches. For every four levels of experience of the wizard, one creature can be protected

By use of this spell, the wizard is able to

by the *Serten's spell immunity* spell, but if more than one is protected, the duration of the protection is divided among the protected creatures. (Example: A 16th-level wizard can cast the spell upon one creature and it will last 16 turns, or place it upon two creatures for eight turns, or upon four creatures for four turns.) The protection gives a bo-

nus to saving throws, according to level and type, as shown in the following table.

4th-6th +7 +5
7th-8th +5 +3
* includes beguiling effects

The material component of this spell is a diamond of at least 500 gp value, which must be crushed and sprinkled over the spell recipients. Each such creature must also have in its possession a diamond of at least one carat size, intact and carried on its per-

Wizard

Spell

+9*

Priest Spell

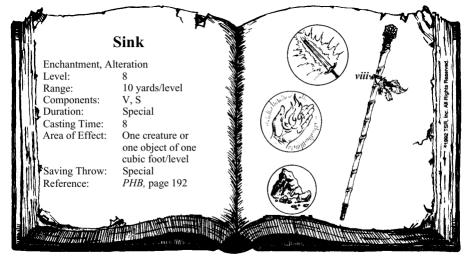
+7

Spell

level

1st-3rd

son



The wizard must chant the spell for the full round without interruption. At that juncture, the subject becomes rooted to the spot unless a saving throw vs. spell (for a creature) or vs. disintegration (for a magical object) is successful. Items of a nonmagical nature are not entitled to a saving throw. If failed, the subject becomes of slightly greater density than the surface upon which it stands.

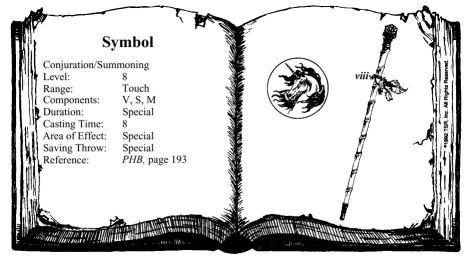
ceasing his spell and leaving the subject as it is, in which case the spell expires in four turns. If the wizard proceeds with the spell (into the next round), the subject begins to sink slowly into the ground. Before any actions are taken in the new round, the subject sinks one-quarter of its height; after the first group acts, another one-quarter; after

The spellcaster now has the option of

the second group acts, another; at the end of the round, the victim is totally sunken into the ground.

This entombment places a subject into a

state of suspended animation. The subject does not grow older and all functions cease, but the subject is unharmed and exists in undamaged form, its upper point as far beneath the surface as the subject has height. If the ground around the subject is removed, the spell is broken and the subject will return to normal, but it does not rise up. If a detect magic spell is cast over an area upon which a sink spell was used, it will reveal a faint spell of undefinable nature, even if the subject is beyond detection range. If the subject is within range of the detection, the spell's schools can be discovered.



A *symbol* spell causes the creation of magical runes affecting subjects that pass over, touch, read the runes, or pass through a portal upon which the symbol is inscribed. The wizard inscribes the symbol of his choice upon the surface he desires: **Death** Subjects whose total hit points do not exceed 80 are slain: **Discord**: Subjects

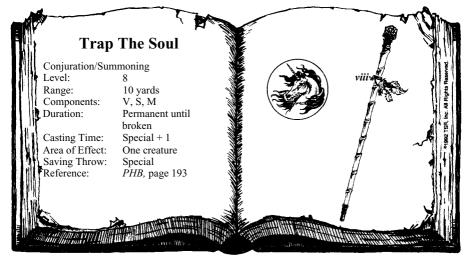
Death Subjects whose total hit points do not exceed 80 are slain; **Discord**: Subjects fall to bickering. There is a 50% chance that subjects of different alignments attack each other. The bickering lasts 5d4 rounds, the fighting 2d4 rounds; Fear Creates an extrastrong fear spell—all to save vs. spell with -4 penalties or flee; Hopelessness: All must save vs. spell. Affected subjects submit to the demands of any opponent. The effect lasts 3d4 turns, during which it is 25% probable that subjects will take no action and 25% likely that those taking action turn

come mad, as if confusion had been placed upon them, until a heal, restoration, or wish spell is used; Pain: Subjects are afflicted with wracking pains, causing a -2 to Dexterity and -4 penalty to attack dice for 2dl0 turns; Sleep: Subjects under 8 + 1 Hit Dice fall into a slumber and cannot be awakened for 1dl2 turns; Stunning: Subjects whose total hit points do not exceed 160 are stunned for 3d4 rounds, dropping anything they hold. The type of symbol cannot be recognized without it being read and thus activating its effects.

back or retire from battle; Insanity: Subjects

whose total hit points do not exceed 120 be-

The material components of this spell are powdered black opal and diamond dust worth not less than 5,000 gp, each.



This spell forces the creature's *life force* (and its material body) into a special prison gem. The creature must be seen by the caster when the final word is uttered.

The spell can be triggered in one of two

ways. First, the final word of the spell can

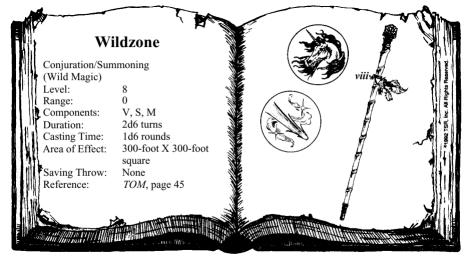
be spoken when the creature is within spell range, allowing magic resistance and a saving throw vs. spell. If the creature's real name is spoken, magic resistance is ignored and the saving throw vs. spell suffers a penalty of -2. If the saving throw is successful, the prison gem shatters.

The second method automatically places

The second method automatically places the creature's soul into the trap. To use this method, both the creature's real name and a trigger word must be inscribed on a trigger item when the gem is enchanted. When the subject picks up or accepts the trigger item, its life force is transferred to the gem without the benefit of magic resistance or a saving throw.

The gem prison holds the trapped entity until the gem is broken and the life force is released, allowing the material body to reform. If the creature trapped is a creature from another plane, it may be required to perform a service upon being freed.

Before the casting of the spell, the wizard must prepare the prison—a gem of at least 1,000 gp value for every Hit Die or level of experience of the creature to be trapped. If the gem is not valuable enough, it shatters when the entrapment is attempted. Creating the gem requires an *enchant an item* spell and the placement of a *maze* spell into the gem, thereby forming the prison to contain the life force.



This powerful spell creates a disruption in magical forces similar to the conditions found in wild magic regions (areas where the effects of magic have been permanently altered). This spell has only a temporary effect, although the effects of a wildzone spell

tered on the caster. The area of effect cannot be shaped in any way; it is always a square 300 feet long on each side (90,000 square

feet). Within the wildzone, wild magic reigns.

could possibly be rendered permanent. The spell creates a wild magic region cen-

Any spell cast in the area of effect is auto-

matically treated as a wild surge (see *TOM*, pp. 7-8). Effects from magical items that expend charges are also treated as wild surges when used in the area. Other magical items function normally.

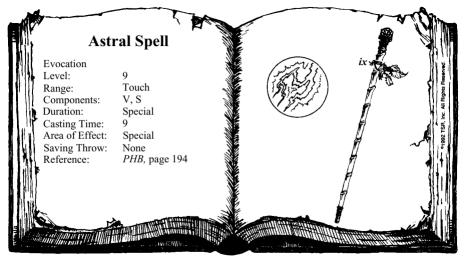
Spells cast into the wildzone from outside the area of effect function normally, but spells cannot be cast out of the area of effect without triggering a wild surge.

The material components are several pots of paint which must be spilled across a sheet of hammered silver worth no less than 2,000

Wizards' Spells, Level IX

- 1 Astral Spell
- 2 Bigby's Crashing Hand
- 3 Chain Contingency
- 4 Crystalbrittle 5 Elemental Aura
- (E. D. . . .
- 6 Energy Drain
- 7 Estate Transference
- 8 Foresight
- 9 Freedom
- 10 Gate
- 11 Glorious Transmutation
- 12 Imprisonment 13 Meteor Swarm
- 14 Monster Summoning VII
- 15 Mordenkainen's Disjunction

- 16 Power Word. Kill
- 17 Prismatic Sphere
- 18 Shape Change
- 19 Stabilize
- 20 Succor
 - 21 Temporal Reinstatement
 - 22 Temporal Stasis
 - 23 Time Stop
- 24 Wail of the Banshee
- 25 Weird
- 26 Wildfire
- 27 Wildwind
- 28 Wish



A wizard can project his astral body into the Astral plane, leaving his physical body and material possessions behind in the Prime Material plane. Only magical items can be brought into the Astral plane. As the

Astral plane touches upon all of the first levels of the outer planes, the wizard can travel astrally to any of these outer planes as he wills. The wizard then leaves the Astral plane, forming a body in the plane of existence he has chosen to enter. It is also possible to travel astrally anywhere in the Prime Material plane by means of the astral

spell, but a second body cannot be formed in the Prime Material plane. As a general rule, a person astrally projected can be seen

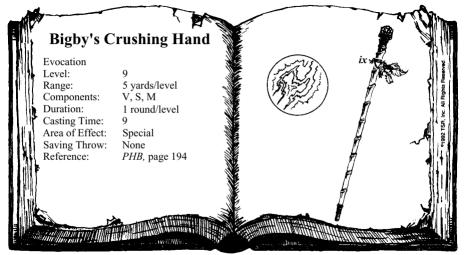
only by creatures in the Astral plane.

It is recommended that the spell reference be consulted regarding astral travel and activities

The wizard can project the astral forms of up to seven other creatures with him by means of the astral spell, providing the creatures are linked in a circle with the wizard.

These fellow travelers are dependent upon the wizard and can be stranded. Travel in the Astral plane can be slow or fast according to the wizard's desire. The ultimate destination arrived at is subject to the conceptualization of the wizard.

Again, please consult the PHB spell reference for more details on taking magic items into the Astral plane.



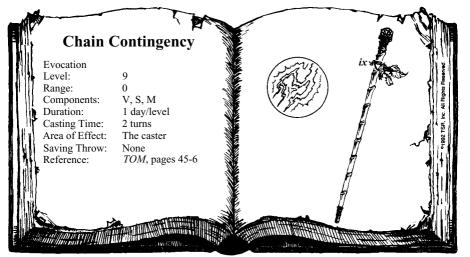
The Bigby's crushing hand spell creates a huge, disembodied hand similar to those of other Bigby's hand spells. The crushing hand is under the mental control of the caster, and he can cause it to grasp and squeeze an opponent. No attack roll is necessary; the hand automatically grasps and inflicts constriction damage any round in which the wizard concentrates. The damage inflicted depends on the number of rounds it acts upon the victim:

1st round 1d10 points 2nd, 3rd rounds 2d10 points 4th & beyond 4d10 points

The crushing hand has an Armor Class of 0, has as many hit points as its caster at full

strength, and vanishes when destroyed. The hand is susceptible to normal combat attacks and damaging spells, but if it is struck by an area-effect spell, the person held suffers the same fate as the hand (i.e., if the hand fails its saving throw, the victim automatically fails his). The hand is not effective against noncorporeal or gaseous forms, but it does prevent creatures that are able to slip through small cracks from escaping. If the hand grasps an item or construction, the appropriate saving throw must be rolled as if squeezed by a Strength of 25.

The material components of the spell are a glove of snake skin and the shell of an egg.



Chain contingency must be cast together with the spells (8th-level or lower) it is to trigger, either two spells to occur together or three to occur consecutively, one per round. Contingency may not be included.

Spells "stored" in chain contingency can

affect creatures other than the caster. The

wizard defines the conditions that will trigger the "stored" spells. This definition must be carefully worded, but may be as limiting or general as the caster desires. The caster also states the exact order, target, range, and manner in which the stored spells are to be cast. An instruction to "target the highest-level enemy" is not possible. A spell cannot involve a delay.

When the named conditions are met, the *chain contingency* is automatically triggered. If all details of casting are not specified,

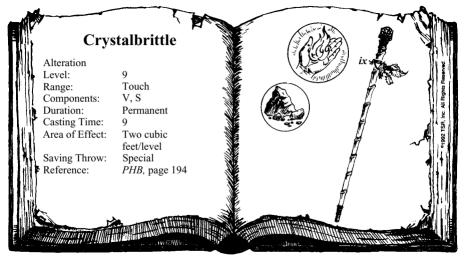
the effect is centered on the caster.

If a second *chain contingency* is cast, the first is cancelled. It is possible to have both a *contingency* and a *chain contingency* operating at the same time, provided that there is no overlap in trigger conditions.

Triggered spells have a casting time of 1. Spells with impossible conditions fail. If a spell in a series cannot be fulfilled, the rest are lost. All spells originate from the caster; it is not possible for a caster to teleport and leave behind a series of spells.

The material components (plus those of

the companion spells) are 500 gp worth of quicksilver; a gem of at least 1,000 gp value; an eyelash from an ogre mage, ki-rin, or similar spell-using creature; and an ivory statuette of the wizard (which is not destroyed in the casting).



The magic of this spell causes metal, whether as soft as gold or hard as adamantite, to turn into a crystalline substance as brittle and fragile as crystal. Thus a sword, metal shield, metal armor, or even an iron golem can be changed to a delicate, glasslike material easily shattered by any forceful blow. Furthermore, this change is unalterable short of a wish spell; a dispel magic will not reverse the spell. The caster must physically touch the

The caster must physically touch the item—if it is an opponent or something an opponent is using or wearing, the wizard must get into melee and roll a successful attack roll. Any single metal item can be af-

fected by the spell. Thus, a suit of armor

worn by a creature can be changed to crys-

tal, but the creature's shield would not be affected, or vice versa. All items gain a saving throw equal to their magical bonus value or protection (the DM has this information). A +1/+3 sword would get a 10% (average of the two plusses) chance to save; +5 magic armor a 25% chance to be unaffected; an iron golem a 15% chance to save (for it is hit only by magical weapons of +3 or better quality). Artifacts and relics constructed of

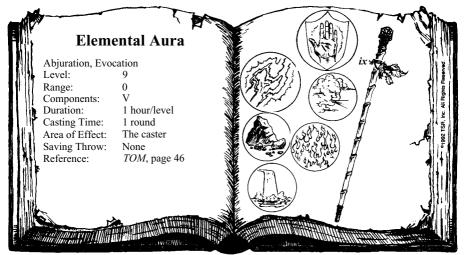
metal may be affected at the discretion of

the DM (this is highly unlikely). Affected

items not immediately protected are shat-

tered and permanently destroyed if struck by a normal blow from a metal tool or any

weighty weapon, including a staff.

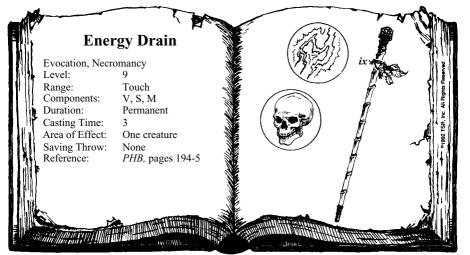


This spell has four different effects, depending on the type of *elemental aura* cast. Only the caster may receive an elemental aura, and it is not possible to benefit from more than one at one time. Each aura is three inches thick and covers the caster's entire body. An aura of air is hazy-white in color, an aura of earth is dull-grey, an aura of fire is flickering red, and an aura of water is shimmering blue.

An **Air** aura conveys immunity to gasand air-based attacks; immunity to physical attacks by Air elementals; and the ability to cast *fly* and *protection from normal missiles* spells once. An **Earth** aura conveys immunity to attacks from nonmagical weapons made of stone or metal; immunity to physical attacks by Earth elementals; the ability to breathe and move at full movement rate

within the element of Earth; and the ability to cast the 5th-level wall of stone spell once. A Fire aura conveys immunity to normal and magical fire; immunity to physical attacks by creatures of the elemental plane of Fire; the ability to breathe and move at full movement rate within the element of fire: immunity to environmental effects of the plane of Fire; and the ability to cast a wall of fire spell once. A Water aura convevs immunity to water- and cold-based attacks; immunity to physical attacks by creatures of the plane of Water; the ability to breathe and move at full movement rate within the element of Water; and the ability to cast a wall of ice spell once.

The caster is free to move and act normally while under the influence of an aura.



By casting this spell, the wizard opens a channel between the plane he is in and the Negative Material plane, the caster becoming the conductor between the two planes. As soon as he touches (equal to a hit if melee is involved) any living creature, the victim

loses two levels (as if struck by a spectre). A monster loses 2 Hit Dice permanently, both

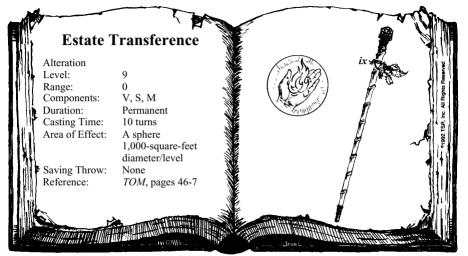
for hit points and attack ability. A character

loses levels, Hit Dice, hit points, and abilities permanently (until regained through adventuring, if applicable). The material component of this spell is es-

sence of spectre or vampire dust. Preparation requires mere moments, then the material component is cast forth, and upon touching the victim, the wizard speaks the triggering word, causing the spell to take effect instantly.

The spell remains effective for a single round only. Humans or humanoids brought below zero energy levels by this spell can be animated as juju zombies under the control of the caster.

The caster always has a 5% (1 in 20) chance of being affected by the dust, losing one point of Constitution at the same time the victim is drained. When the number of-Constitution points lost equals the caster's original Constitution ability score, the caster dies and becomes a shade.



The caster can transfer a large area of land in the Prime Material plane to any elemental planes. All buildings, people, and wildlife within the area of effect are also transported. The land forms a pocket of the Prime Material plane within the elemental plane. The surface of the pocket allows

creatures to exit or enter, but prevents the

Inside, the land is surrounded by air of a

elements from entering.

three feet below the ground.

temperature matching that of the Prime Material plane at the moment that the land was moved. A source of water is created.

The area to be moved must be surrounded by solid markers of material from the destination plane. The blocks must be

spaced no more than five feet apart and may

be placed above ground or no more than

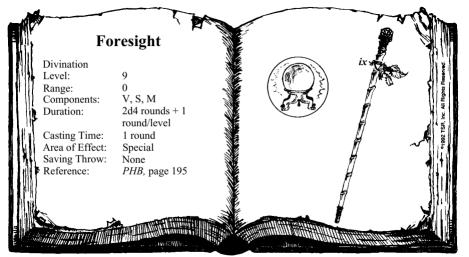
to be moved when he casts the spell, leaving a hemispherical crater behind in the Prime Material plane. Inside its pocket on the desired plane, the land continues its existence as if nothing had changed.

Any land that is moved in this manner can never again be moved with this spell.

The material component (in addition to the markers) is the appropriate magical device to control elements of the desired

The wizard must then be within the area

plane. The item must be permanently placed at the heart of the effect and cannot be used for any other purpose. If the device is disturbed in any way, the spell immediately fails, allowing the energies of the elemental plane to flood into the affected area.



This spell grants the caster a powerful sixth sense in relation to himself or another. Although cast upon himself, the wizard can specify that he or another is the beneficiary of the spell. Once the spell is cast, the wizard receives instantaneous warnings of impending danger or harm to the object of the spell. Thus, if he were the object of the spell, the wizard would be warned in advance if a thief were about to attempt to backstab him, or if a creature were about to leap out

from an unexpected direction, or if an at-

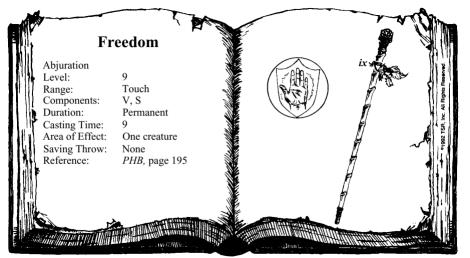
eral idea of what action he might take to best protect himself-duck, jump right, close his eyes, etc.-and gives him a defensive bonus of 2 to his Armor Class. When another is the object of the spell, the wizard receives warnings about that person. He must still communicate this to the other to negate surprise. Shouting a warning, yanking the person back, even telepathically communicating through a crystal ball can all be accomplished before the trap is

In addition, the spell gives the wizard a gen-

tacker were specifically targeting him with a spell or missile weapon. When the warnings are about him personally, the wizard cannot be surprised and always knows the direction from which any attack on him is made.

sprung—if the wizard does not hesitate. The object of the spell does not gain the defensive bonus to his Armor Class, however.

The material component for this spell is a hummingbird's feather.



The *freedom* spell, the reverse of the *imprisonment* spell, cast upon the spot at which the creature was entombed and sunk into the earth by the *imprisonment* spell, causes it to reappear at that spot. If the caster does not perfectly intone the name and background of the creature to be freed,

time.

Note: The exact details of any creatures freed are up to the DM. A random method of determining this is to roll percentile dice twice (once for imprisoned creature density)

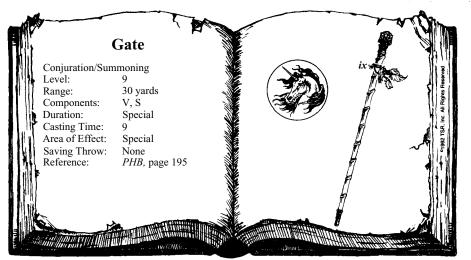
and once for a base number of creatures at

there is a 10% chance that 1 to 100 creatures

will be freed from imprisonment at the same

maximum density). The rolls are multiplied and rounded to the nearest whole number. Each released creature has a 10% chance to be in the area of the spellcaster. If monsters are being generated randomly, roll 1d20 for level, with rolls of 9+ considered 9, and the exact monsters determined by the random encounter tables.

For example, if the initial rolls were 22 and 60, the number of monsters released is .22 x .60 = .1320 = 13 monsters. Since only 10% of these will be in the immediate vicinity of the caster, the wizard may only encounter one or two of them.



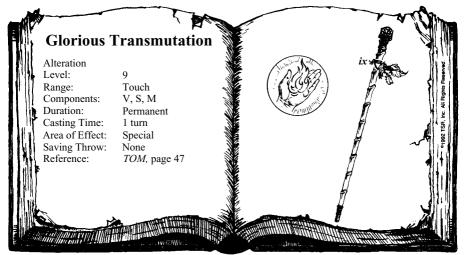
tion between the plane of existence the wizard is in and the plane in which dwells a specific being of great power, enabling the being to merely step through the gate, or portal, from its plane to that of the caster. Second, the utterance of the spell attracts the attention of the sought-after dweller on the other plane. When casting the spell, the wizard must name the entity he desires to use the gate and come to the wizard's aid. There is a 100% certainty that something steps through the gate. Unless the DM has some facts prepared regarding the minions serving the being called forth by the gate spell, the being itself comes.

The casting of a *gate* spell has two effects.

First, it causes an interdimensional connec-

If the matter is trifling, the being might leave, inflict an appropriate penalty on the

wizard, or attack the wizard; if the matter is of middling importance, the being can take some positive action to set matters aright, then demand appropriate repayment; and if the matter is urgent, it can act accordingly and ask whatever is its wont thereafter, if appropriate. The actions of the being that comes through depend on many factors, including the alignments of the wizard and the being, the nature of his companions, and who or what opposes or threatens the wizard. Such beings generally avoid direct conflict with their equals or betters. The being gated in will either return immediately (very unlikely) or remain to take action. Casting this spell ages the wizard five years.

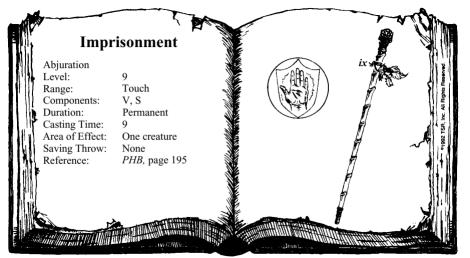


This spell turns iron into silver or lead into gold at the caster's option. The prime ingredient for this spell is a magical item called the philosopher's stone, which must be touched by the wizard and alchemically combined with the metal during casting. The formula for mixing the stone and the metal must be known by the caster; this information is not provided by this spell, and the spell is useless without it. (The exact ingredients and formula are decided by the Dungeon Master and must be discovered by the wizard in the course of adventuring.)

Philosopher's stones vary in quality so much that each is capable of transmuting either 1d10 x 50 pounds of iron into an equal quantity of silver or 1d10 x 10 pounds of lead into the same amount of gold. It is not possible to know how much metal can be

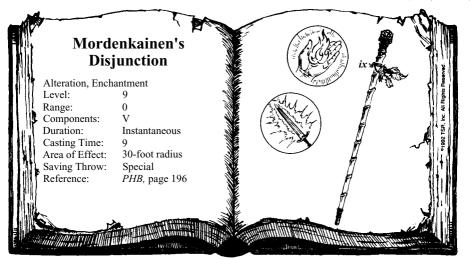
The entire transmutation must be made at one time. Only one stone may be used per casting of the spell. The entire *philosopher's stone* is consumed in the process.

transmuted until the process is complete.



When an *imprisonment* spell is cast and the victim is touched, the recipient is entombed in a state of suspended animation in a small sphere far beneath the surface of the earth. The victim remains there unless a re-

earth. The victim remains there unless a reverse of the spell, *freedom*, with the creature's name and background, is cast. Magical search by *crystal ball*, a *locate object* spell, or similar means will not reveal the fact that a creature is imprisoned. The spell functions only if the subject creature's name and background are known.

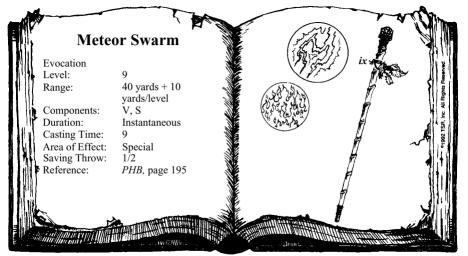


When this spell is cast, all magic and magical items within the radius of the spell, except those on the person of or being touched by the spellcaster, are disjoined. That is, spells being cast are separated into their individual components (usually spoiling the effect as a dispel magic spell does), and permanent and enchanted items must save (vs. spell if actually cast on a creature, or vs. a dispel magic spell otherwise) or be turned into normal items. Even artifacts and relics are subject to Mordenkainen's disjunction, although there is only a 1% chance per caster experience level of actually affecting such powerful items. Thus, all potions, scrolls, rings, rods, miscellaneous magical items,

artifacts and relics, arms and armor,

swords, and miscellaneous weapons within 30 feet of the spellcaster can possibly lose all their magical properties when the *Mordenkainen's disjunction* spell is cast. The caster also has a 1% chance per level of destroying an anti-magic shell. If the shell survives the disjunction, no items within it are disjoined.

Note: Destroying artifacts is a dangerous business, and 95% likely to attract the attention of some powerful being who has an interest or connection with the device. Additionally, if an artifact is destroyed, the casting wizard must roll a successful saving throw vs. spells with a -4 penalty or permanently lose all spellcasting abilities.



A meteor swarm is a very powerful and spectacular spell which is similar to the fireball spell in many aspects. When it is cast, either four spheres of two-foot diameter or eight spheres of one-foot diameter spring from the outstretched hand of the wizard and streak in a straight line to the distance demanded by the spellcaster, up to the maximum range. Any creature in the straightline path of these missiles receives the full effect of the missile, or missiles, without

benefit of a saving throw. The meteor mis-

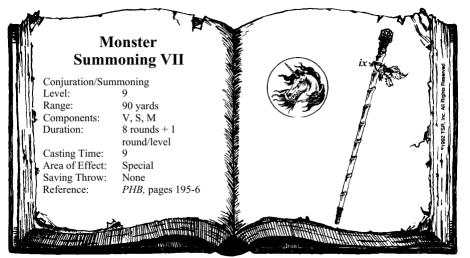
siles leave a fiery trail of sparks, and each bursts as a fireball. The large spheres inflict

10d4 points of damage, bursting in a dia-

mond or box pattern. Each has a 30-foot di-

ameter area of effect, and each sphere is 20

feet apart, along the sides of the pattern, so that there are overlapping areas of effect, and the center will be exposed to all four blasts. The eight spheres have one-half the diameter (15 feet) and one-half the damage potential (5d4). They burst in a pattern of a box within a diamond or vice versa, each of the outer sides 20 feet long. Note that the center will have four areas of overlapping effect, and there are numerous peripheral areas that have two overlapping areas of effect. A saving throw for each area of effect indicates whether full damage or half damage is sustained by creatures within each area, except as already stated with regard to the missiles impacting.



wizard magically conjures 1d2 7th-level monsters, or, two rounds after the spell is cast, one 8th-level monster (selected by the

Within one round of casting this spell, the

physically capable, perform other services for the summoning wizard. In rare cases, adventurers have been known to disappear, summoned by powermonsters are slain. These creatures do not

DM, from his encounter tables). The monsters appear in an area within the spell range, as desired by the wizard. They attack the spell user's opponents to the best of their ability until he commands that attacks cease, the spell duration expires, or the

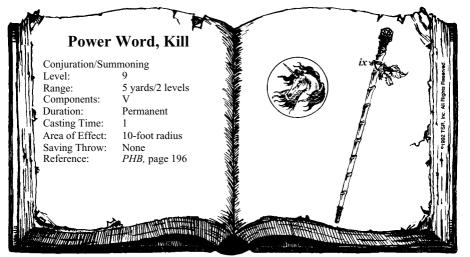
check morale, but they vanish when slain.

ful spellcasters using this spell. Those summoned recall all the details of their trip. The material components of this spell are a tiny bag and a small (not necessarily lit) candle.

Note that if no opponent exists to fight,

summoned monsters can, if the wizard can

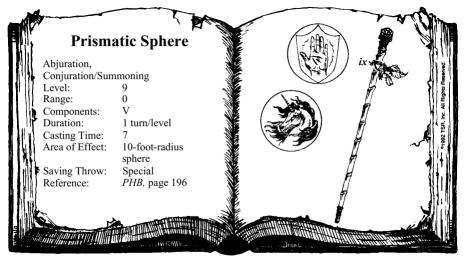
communicate with them and if they are



When a *power word, kill* spell is uttered, one or more creatures of any type within the spell range and area of effect are slain. The power word slays one creature with up to 60 hit points, or it kills two or more creatures with 10 or fewer hit points, up to a maximum of 120 hit points. The option to attack a single creature, or multiple creatures.

must be stated along with the spell range and area of effect center. The current hit

points of the creatures are used.



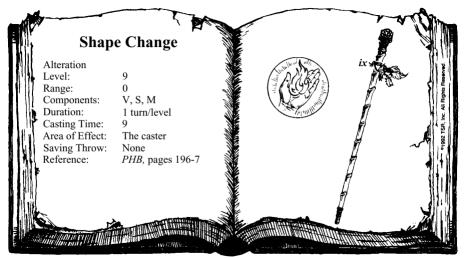
ing, multi-colored light to surround him, giving protection from all forms of attack. This scintillating sphere flashes in all colors of the visible spectrum. Any creature with fewer than 8 Hit Dice is blinded for 2d8 turns. Only the spellcaster can pass in and out of the prismatic sphere without harm. The sphere can be destroyed, color by color, by various magical effects; however, the first must be brought down before the second can be affected, etc. Any creature passing through the barrier receives the effect of every color still remaining. The colors and effects of the prismatic sphere, as well as

This spell enables the wizard to conjure

up an immobile, opaque globe of shimmer-

what will negate each globe, are: 1st—**Red**: Stops all nonmagical missiles, inflicts 20 points of damage, save vs. spells for

half, negated by cone of cold; 2nd-Orange: Stops all magical missiles, inflicts 40 points of damage, save vs. spells for half, negated by gust of wind; 3rd—Yellow: Stops poisons, gases, and petrification, inflicts 80 points of damage, save vs. spells for half, negated by disintegrate: 4th—Green: Stops all breath weapons, save vs. poison or dead, successful save takes 20 points of poison damage, negated by passwall; 5th-Blue: Stops location/detection and mental attacks, save vs. petrifaction or turn to stone, negated by magic missile; 6th-Indigo: Stops all magic spells, save vs. wand or insane, negated by continual light; 7th—Violet: Force field protection, save vs. spell or sent to another plane, negated by dispel magic.



The wizard is able to assume the form of any living thing or creature below demigod status. The spellcaster becomes the creature he wishes, and has all of the abilities save

those dependent upon Intelligence, innate magical abilities, and magic resistance, for the mind of the creature is that of the spellcaster. These creatures have whatever hit points the wizard has at the time of the

shape change. Each alteration in form requires but a second. No system shock is in-

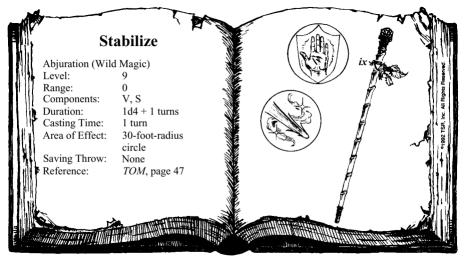
curred.

Example: A wizard is in combat and assumes the form of a will o' wisp, and when this form is no longer useful, the wizard changes into a stone golem and walks away. When pursued, the golem-shape is changed to that of a flea, which hides upon a horse until it can hop off and become a bush. If

detected as the latter, the wizard can become a dragon, an ant, or just about anything he is familiar with.

A wizard adopting another form also adopts its vulnerabilities. For example, a wizard who becomes a spectre is powerless in daylight, and is subject to being turned, controlled, or destroyed by opposing priests. Unlike similar spells, a wizard who is killed in another form does not revert to his original shape, which may disallow certain types of revivification.

The material component is a jade circlet worth no less than 5,000 gp, which shatters at the end of the spell's duration. In the meantime, the circlet is left in the wake of the shape change, and premature shattering ends the spell immediately.

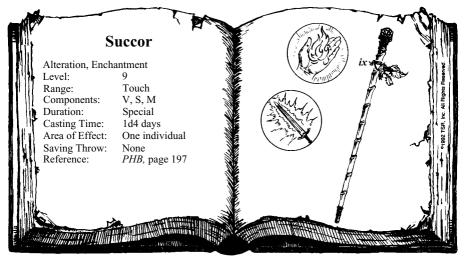


This spell requires immense magical effort to cast, relegating it to the highest spell level. *Stabilize* negates the effects of wild magic regions, allowing the caster and all

creatures in a 30-foot radius to cast spells and use magical items normally. The spell is centered on the caster and follows his movements. The caster's own spells never cause wild surges when cast within the duration of a stabilize spell, nor do the effects of wild surges extend into the protected area. Furthermore, the wild mage's spells function at his true level; Table 2 (in TOM, pp. 7-8) is not used to determine level variation. The

spell affects wildstrike, wildzone, and wild-

wind.



etc. This object radiates magic, for it contains the power to instantaneously transport its possessor to the abode of the wizard who created it. Once the item is enchanted, the wizard must give it willingly to an individual, at the same time informing him of a command word to be spoken when the item is to be used. To make use of the item, the

recipient must speak the command word at

the same time that he rends or breaks the item. When this is done, the individual and

all that he is wearing and carrying are in-

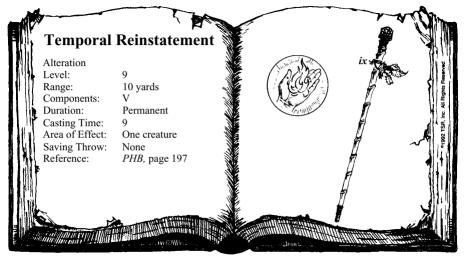
By casting this spell, the wizard creates a

powerful spell in some specially prepared

object—a statuette, a jeweled rod, a gem,

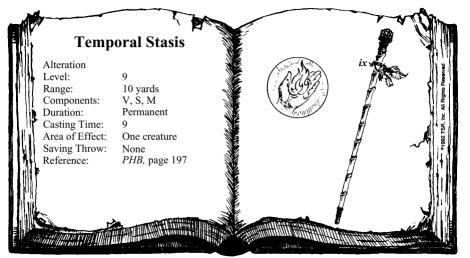
stantly transported to the abode of the wizard. No other creatures can be affected. The reversed application of the spell transports the wizard to the immediate vicinity of the possessor of the spelled item when it is broken and the command word is said. The wizard will have a general idea of the location and situation of the item possessor, but has no choice whether or not to go (making this a rare casting indeed!).

The material components used include gemstones totaling not less than 5,000 gp value; whether it is a faceted gem or not is immaterial. The components can be enchanted only once per month (usually on a night of a clear, full moon). At that time, the object is set for the type of succor and its final destination (either the location of the spellcasting or an area well known to the wizard).



Upon casting this spell, which is the reverse of the *temporal stasis* spell, the wizard brings the recipient creature out of a state of suspended animation created by *temporal*

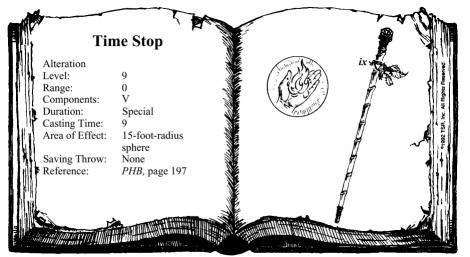
stasis.



Upon casting this spell, the wizard places the recipient creature into a state of suspended animation. This cessation of time means that the creature does not grow older. Its body functions virtually cease. This state persists until the magic is removed by a

means that the creature does not grow older. Its body functions virtually cease. This state persists until the magic is removed by a dispel magic spell or the reverse of the spell (temporal reinstatement) is uttered. Note that the reverse requires only a single word and no somatic or material components. The material component of a temporal stasis spell is a powder composed of diamond,

emerald, ruby, and sapphire dust, each crushed stone of at least 100 gp value.

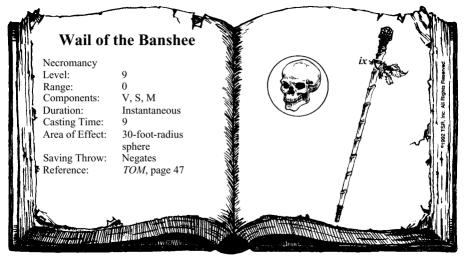


Upon casting a *time stop* spell, the wizard causes the flow of time to stop for one round, in the area of effect. Outside this area, the sphere simply seems to shimmer for an instant. Inside the sphere, the caster is free to act for 1d3 rounds of apparent time. The wizard can move and act freely within the area where time is stopped, but all other creatures, except those of demigod or greater status or unique creatures, are fro-

duration is subjective to the caster.) Nothing

can enter the area of effect without being stopped in time also. If the wizard leaves the area, the spell is immediately negated. When the spell duration ceases, the wizard is again operating in normal time. Note: It is recommended that the DM use a stop watch or silent count to time this spell. If the caster is unable to complete the intended action before the spell duration expires, he will probably be caught in an embarrassing situation. The use of a teleport zen in their actions, for they are literally bespell before the expiration of the time stop tween ticks of the time clock. (The spell

spell is permissible.

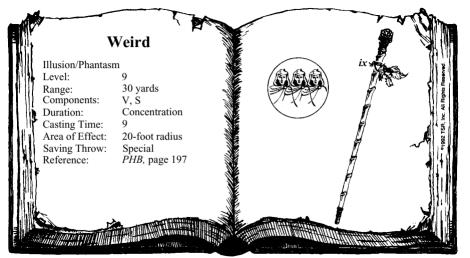


At the culmination of this dreadful spell, the wizard screams like a banshee (a groaning spirit). For each level of the caster, one listener within 30 feet hears the wail. Those who fail a saving throw vs. death magic die instantly.

The wizard cannot be the victim of his

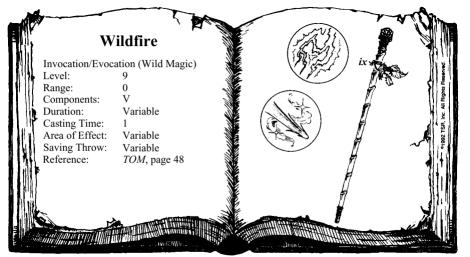
own spell, nor can he choose who will be affected. If there are more potential victims than the level of the caster, the DM must randomly determine which creatures are affected. Creatures who cannot hear (due to ear plugs, deafness, etc.) can be considered targets, but cannot be affected and are considered to automatically make their saving throw.

The material component of this spell is a lock of hair from an evil female elf.



This spell confronts those affected by it with phantasmal images of their most feared enemies, forcing an imaginary combat that seems real, but actually occurs in the blink of an eve. The wizard must be able to converse with the creatures to bring the spell into being. The wizard must call out to the creatures to be affected, informing one or all that their final doom is now upon them. The force of the magic is such that even if the creatures make their saving throws vs. spell, fear will paralyze them for a full round, and they will lose 1d4 Strength points from this fear (the lost Strength will return in one turn). Failure to save vs. spell causes the creature or creatures to face their nemeses. Actual combat must then take

possible. The foe fought is real for all intents and purposes. Affected creatures that lose, die. If a creature's phantasmal nemesis from the weird is slain, then the creature emerges with no damage, no loss of items seemingly used in the combat, and no loss of spells likewise seemingly expended. Experience for defeating the weird is gained if applicable. Although each round of combat seems normal, it takes but 1/10 of a round. During the course of the spell, the caster must concentrate fully upon maintaining it. If the battle goes beyond 10 rounds, those who saved against the spell can take action. If the caster is disturbed, the weird spell ends immediately. Creatures attacked while paralyzed with fear are free of the paralysis immediately. place, for no magical means of escape is



This spell channels raw magical energy through the mage, shaping it into any form or effect he desires. The energy is similar in many ways to a *wish* spell, but has unique differences

Wildfire allows the caster to create the ef-

fect of any wizard spell of 8th level or lower.

He needs only general knowledge of the

spell and its effects; the spell does not need

to be in his own spellbooks. Any saving throws vs. the spell effects are made at a -2 penalty.

Wildfire can also be used in the creation of magical items. The energy created by the

not created by known spells.

Wildfire can also be used to create items out of nothing. The magical energy can be shaped and hardened to form solid objects

spell may be used to generate effects that are

magic strongly, and are stronger than steel yet possess almost no weight. They are immune to fire, cold, electricity, and all forms of magical attack except *dispel magic* and *wish* spells. Even if they are subjected to

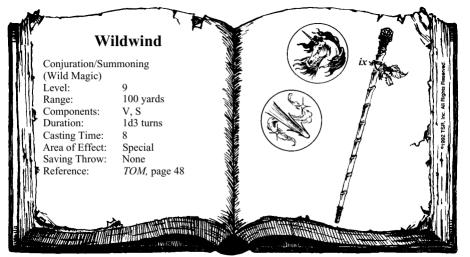
these spells, a saving throw equal to the cre-

ator's vs. spell is allowed.

with a greenish glowing tinge that radiate

When creating objects, the caster is limited only by his own skill and the dimensions of the object. Items larger than a 10-foot-radius sphere cannot be fashioned. Creating the object requires only one round, regardless of size.

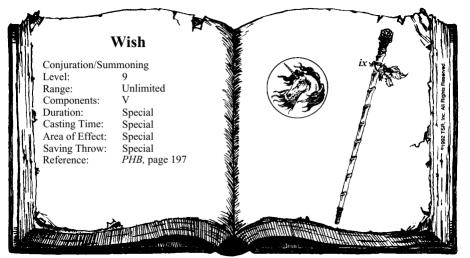
Since the object is made of magic separated from the magical continuum, the material deteriorates until the magical bonds become too weak to hold the *wildfire*.



This spell is similar in effect to wildstrike and wildzone. When cast, a wall of faint multi-colored lights springs into existence at the point indicated by the caster. These lights form a line 150 feet long. After the first round of the spell, the wizard can move the wall of lights. Each round, the caster can move the wall in the same direction or as

much as 45 degrees to either side. Once the wall is set in motion, it cannot be stopped unless the spell is cancelled or dispelled. The lights can move 60 feet per round.

The *wildwind* has two significant effects. First, all creatures struck by the magical lights suffer 2d6 points of damage. Second, any spellcaster struck while attempting to cast a spell automatically triggers a wild surge (see *TOM*, pp. 7-8). Magical items that expend charges which touch the wall of lights automatically release one charge, also resulting in a wild surge.



The wish spell is a more potent version of a *limited wish*. If it is used to alter reality with respect to points of damage sustained by a party, to bring a dead creature back to life, or to escape from a difficult situation

five years. The discretionary power of the DM is by lifting the spellcaster (and his party) necessary in order to maintain game balfrom one place to another, it will not cause ance. As wishing another creature dead the wizard any disability. Other forms of would be grossly unfair, for example, your wishes, however, will cause the spellcaster DM might well advance the spellcaster to a to weaken (-3 on Strength) and require 2d4 future period where the object is no longer days of bed rest due to the stresses the wish alive, effectively putting the wishing charplaces upon time, space, and his body. Reacter out of the campaign.

gardless of what is wished for, the exact ter-

minology of the wish spell is likely to be car-

ried out. Casting a wish spell ages the caster