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© 1996-2014, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates Show 1-32 Beginning of your Bible review of Obei Bryony Aziz rated it was amazing December 30, 2015 Corinne tagged him as a k-read January 12, 2014 Belladonna is now reading his Oct 01, 2015 Chariot tagged him as a k-read March 10, 2016 Anthony McKay is currently reading it Dec 19, 2016 Yasmina tagged it as reading July 06 , 2017 Libran marked it as a reading November 17, 2017 Candy marked it as read January 29, 2018 Brandon tagged it as to reading August 20, 2018 Moses marked it as read August 28, 2018 Jerlin Thomas is now reading it January 08, 2019 Cromatic marked it as read March 30, 2019 Rochelle marked it as a k-read May 27, 2019 Benji marked him as read June 10 , 2019 Aska tagged it as a reading Oct 01, 2020 What are the secrets of Both? This Caribbean magical tradition strikes fear into the hearts of many. Now, at last, his secrets are revealed. The Obei Bible was originally published as the Great Book of Magical Art, Hindu Magic and East Indian Occultism in 1898 by L.W. de Lawrence. This text is taken from the 1915 edition. The great book has become an influential text in the practice of some African magic systems including hoodoo, Voodoo and Obeah. The Great Book, along with all other books published by De Lawrence, is still banned in Jamaica because of strong associations with Obei's practice. This brought the Great Book its nickname the Bible of Obe. From publishing: The Obei Bible was originally published as the Great Book of Magical Art, Hindu Magic and East Indian Occultism in 1898 by L. W. De Lawrence. This text is taken from the 1915 edition. Despite the name, the text has little to do with Hinduism - many of the Hindu words were fabricated and included in the text, of which is in many ways an adapted version of Francis Barrett's 1801 occult work The Magus (which itself was a compilation of earlier European occult works, including Cornelius Agrippa and Pietro d'Abano). The great book became an influential text in the practice of some African magic systems, including Huda, Voodoo and Obeya. Some of them even went so far as to call Obei a form of magic based on the catalog of mail orders (referring to the basic sales technique of De Lawrence). The Great Book, along with all other books published by De Lawrence, remained banned in Jamaica due to strong associations with Obei's practice. This brought the Great Book its nickname the Bible of Obe. In this edition, the original spelling is usually preserved, and corrections were made to the text only in the event of an obvious error. Most footnotes have been preserved, except for those that are directed by the reader to purchase goods and services that are no longer available. There have been minimal additions. Some of the illustrations were drawn or scanned from the source maximum clarity. About the author: From Wikipedia, free encyclopedia: L. V. de Lawrence (full name Lauron William de de de was an American author and publisher on occult and spiritual themes. He was born in 1868 and died on September 11, 1936, in Chicago, Illinois, USA at the age of 68. His publishing company (De Lawrence, Scott and Co.) and the spiritual postal house were located in Chicago, Illinois. While he is mocked and reviled among modern occultists for his plagiarism (or, more correctly, the book of piracy) from Pictorial Key to the Tarot arthur to Edward Waite, he has also written his own works, including Master Key, and the Great Book of Hindu Magic. He is also believed to be co-authored with his fellow Chicago resident, prolific New Thought and Yoga author William Walker Atkinson. De Lawrence was a pioneer in the business of supplying magical and occult goods by mail, and his distribution of public domain books such as the Secrets of the Psalms of Godfrey Selig and Pou Wows or John George Hochman's long-lost friend had a great and lasting impact on the African-American urban hoodoo community in the southern United States, as well as on the development of Obea in Jamaica. In early 1930, he was consecrated by Bishop Spiritualist Arthur Edward Leighton (1890-1963), Bishop of the American Catholic Church (a church body founded by Joseph Rene Vilat). One of the surprising results of de Lawrence's consecration was that it helped influence the movement of some black spiritualist churches toward a more traditional view of Christianity, and in the year of his death, 1936, he may have consecrated the first bishops for these churches, such as Thomas B Watson (1898-1985) of New Orleans. This name may belong to another edition of this name. Name. the obeah bible pdf download

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