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Editor

Gwyllm Llwydd

Sub Editors/

Copy Editory

Mary-Spiers Floyd & Fiona MacGreggor

Concept-Design

Gwyllm Llwydd

Cover/Artistic Content

Gwyllm Llwydd

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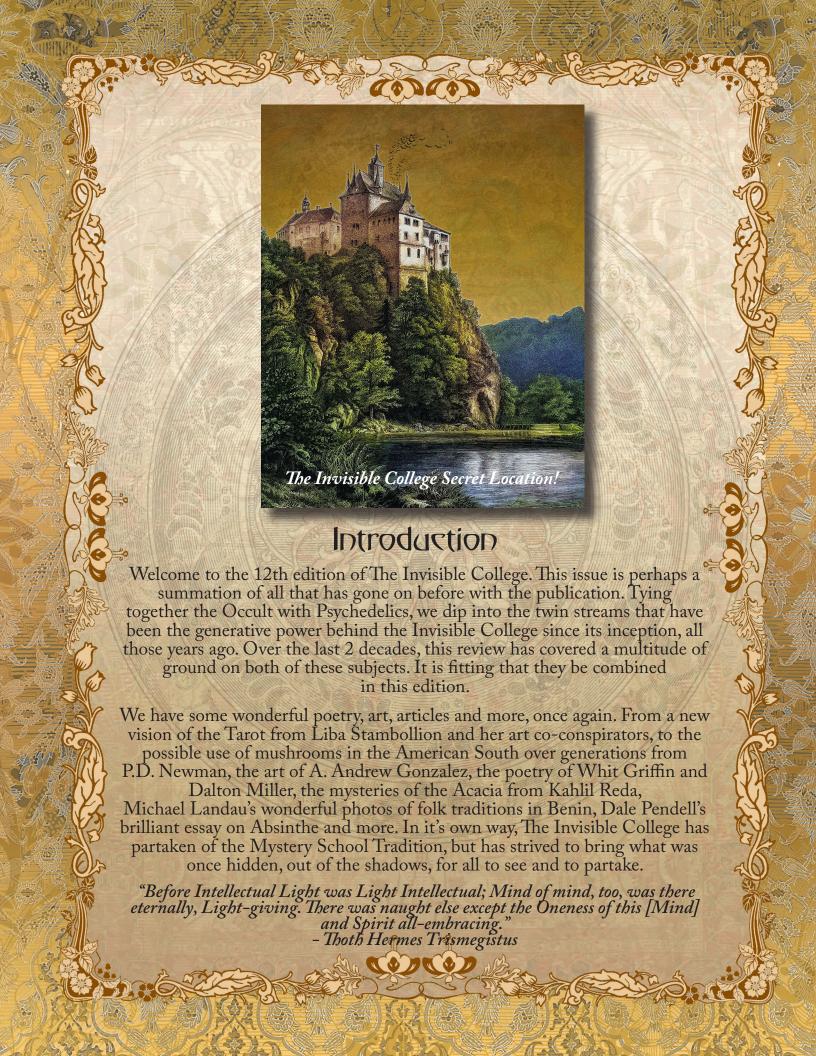
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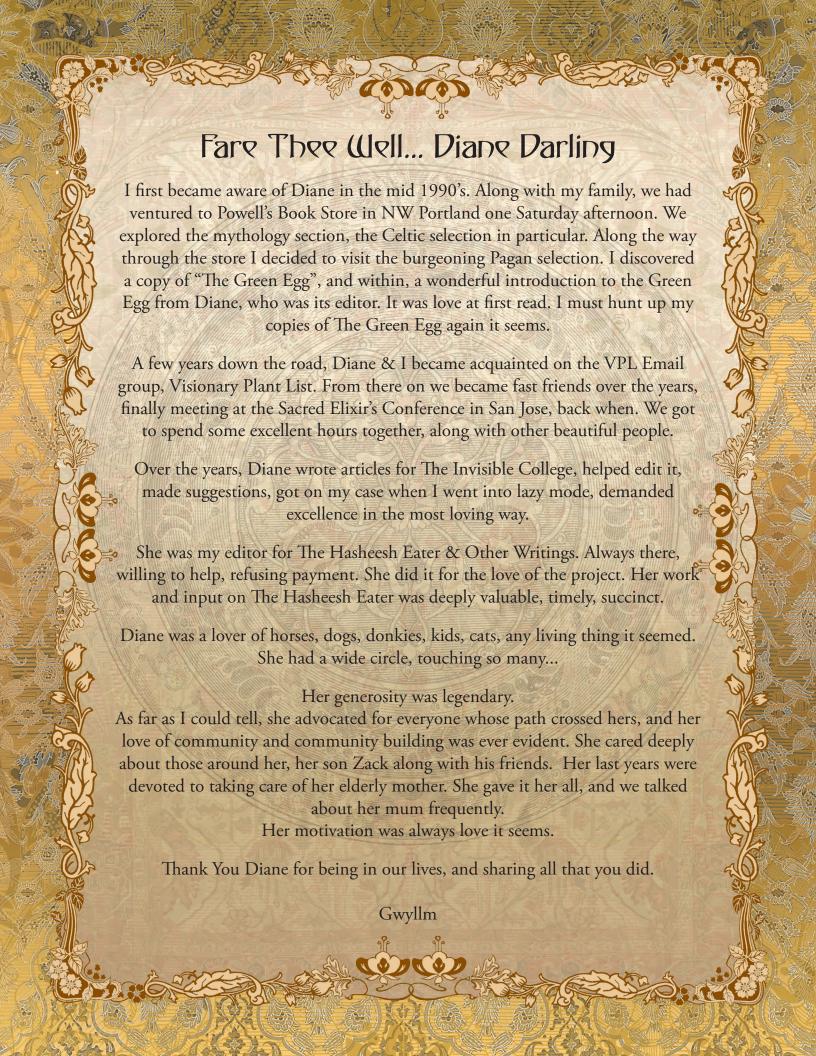
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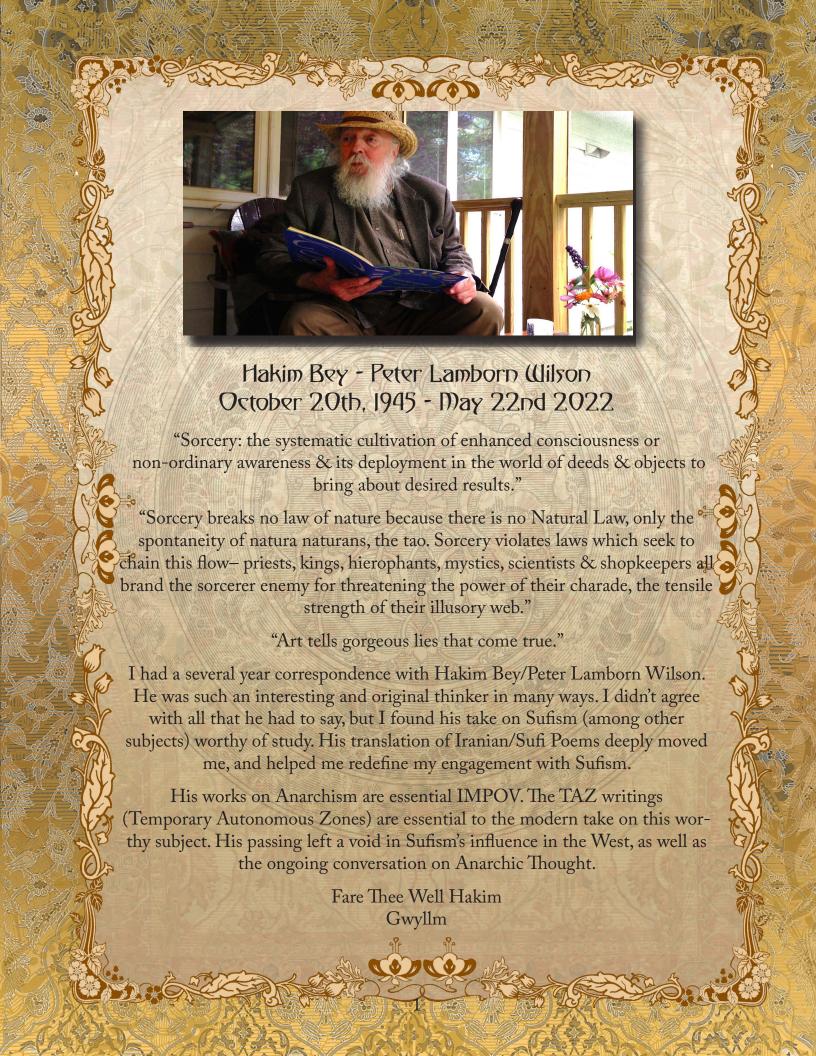
Be bold, nothing to fear.
In every venture the bold man comes off best, even the wanderer, bound from distant shores.
-Homer

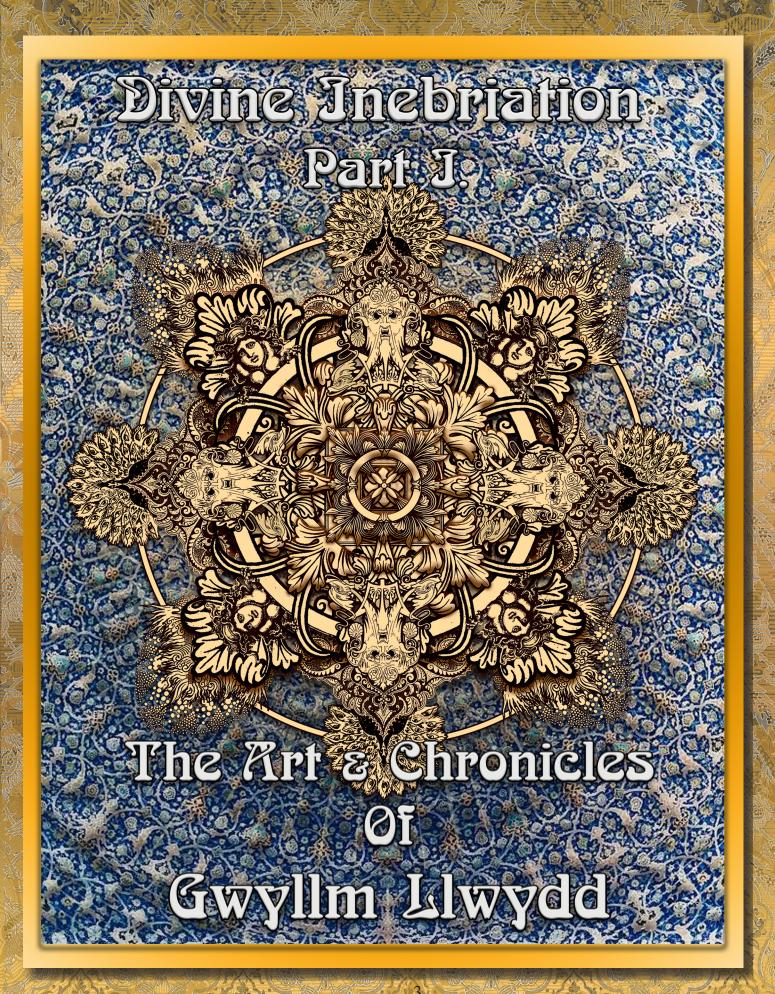


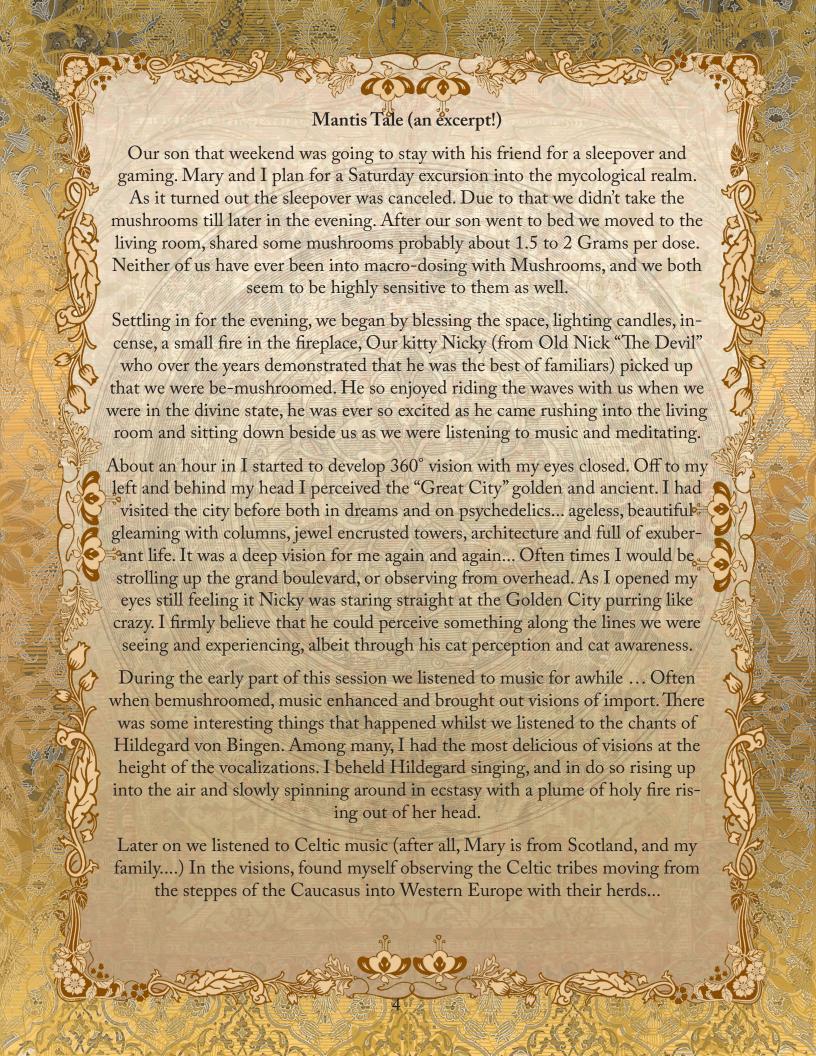


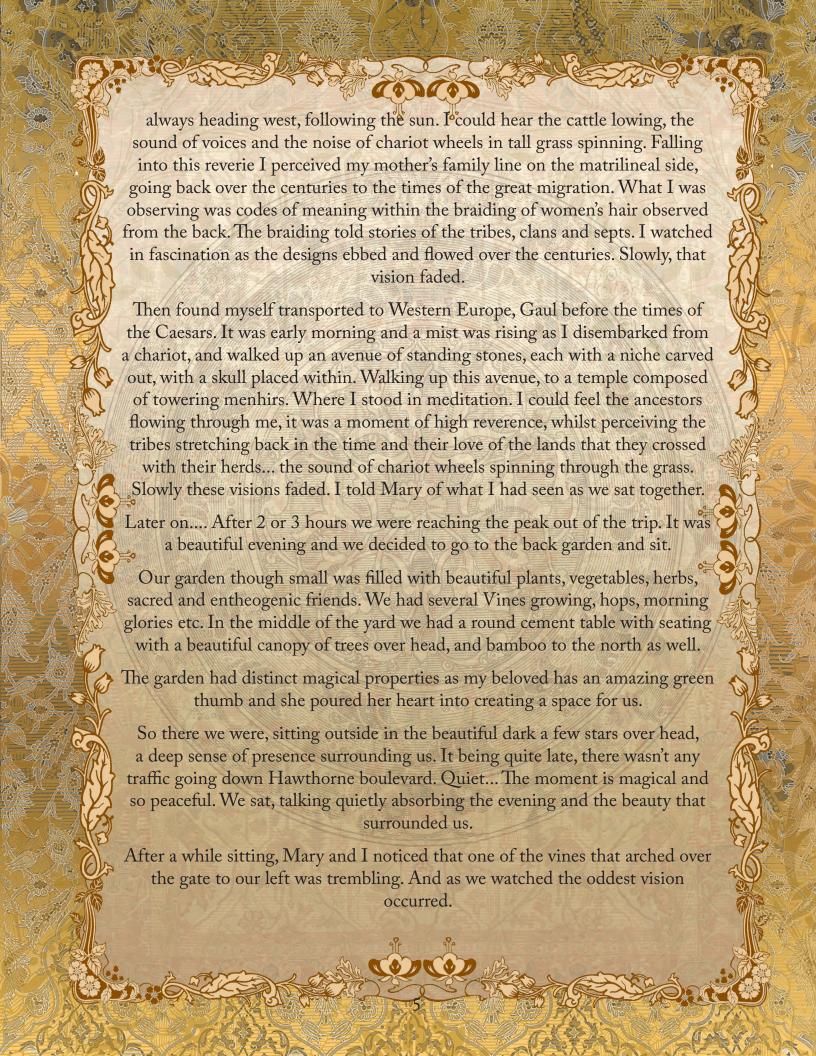


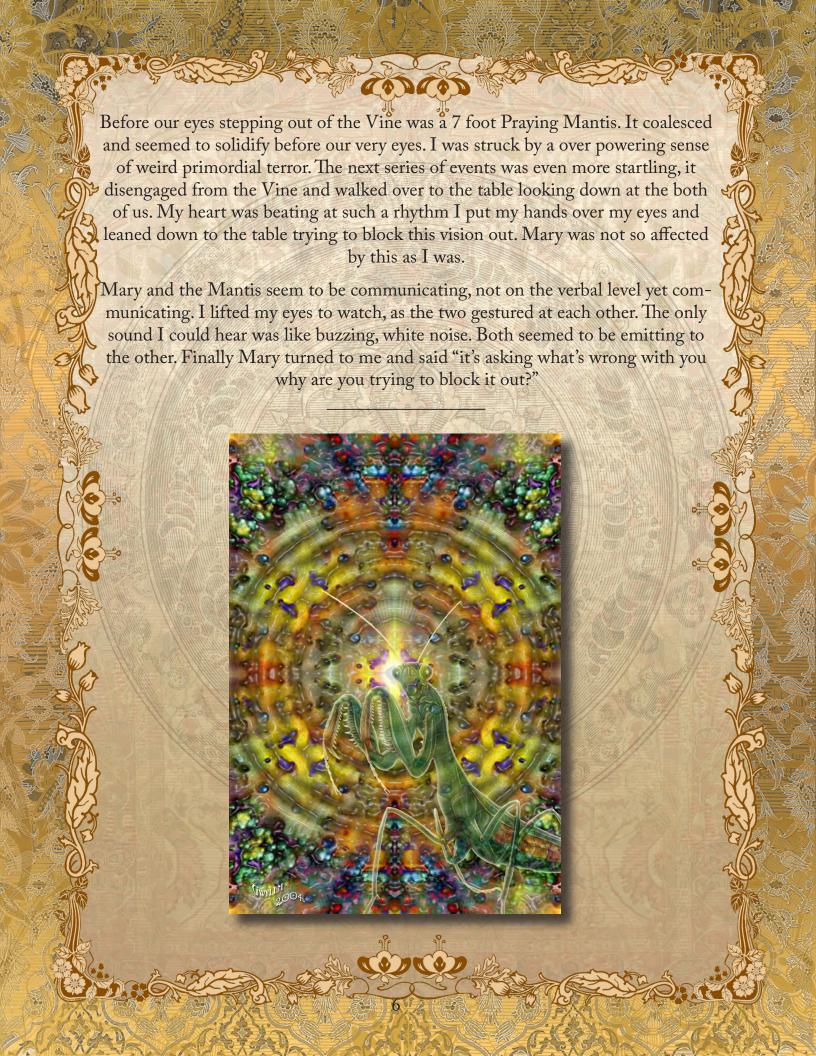


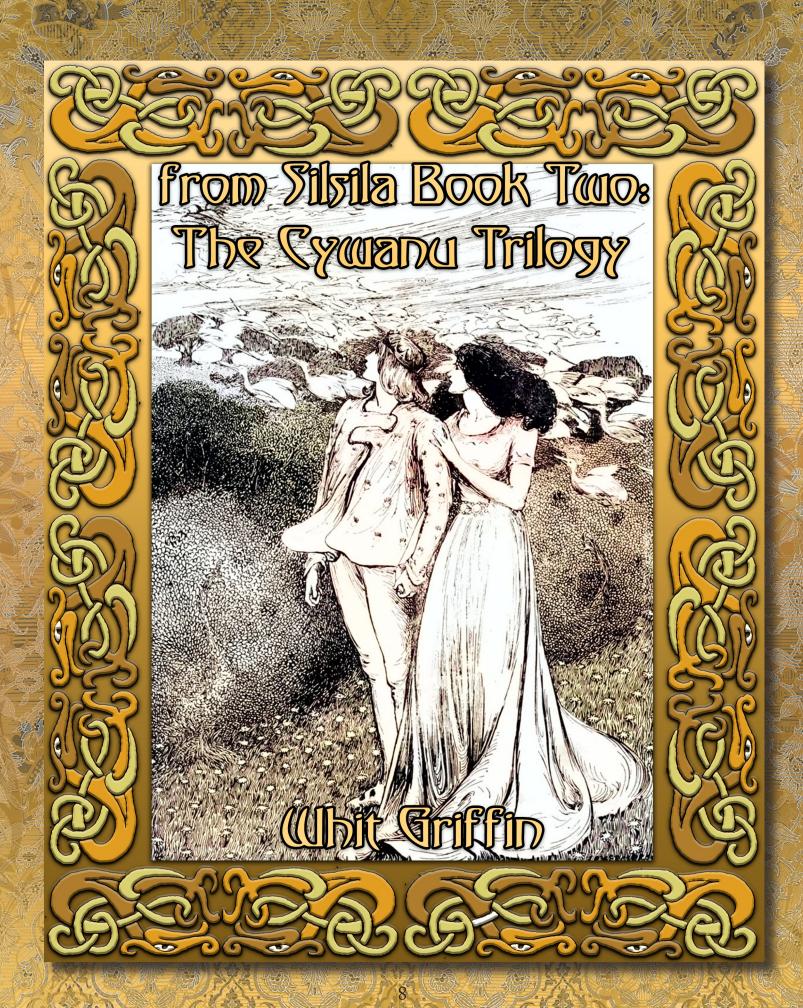


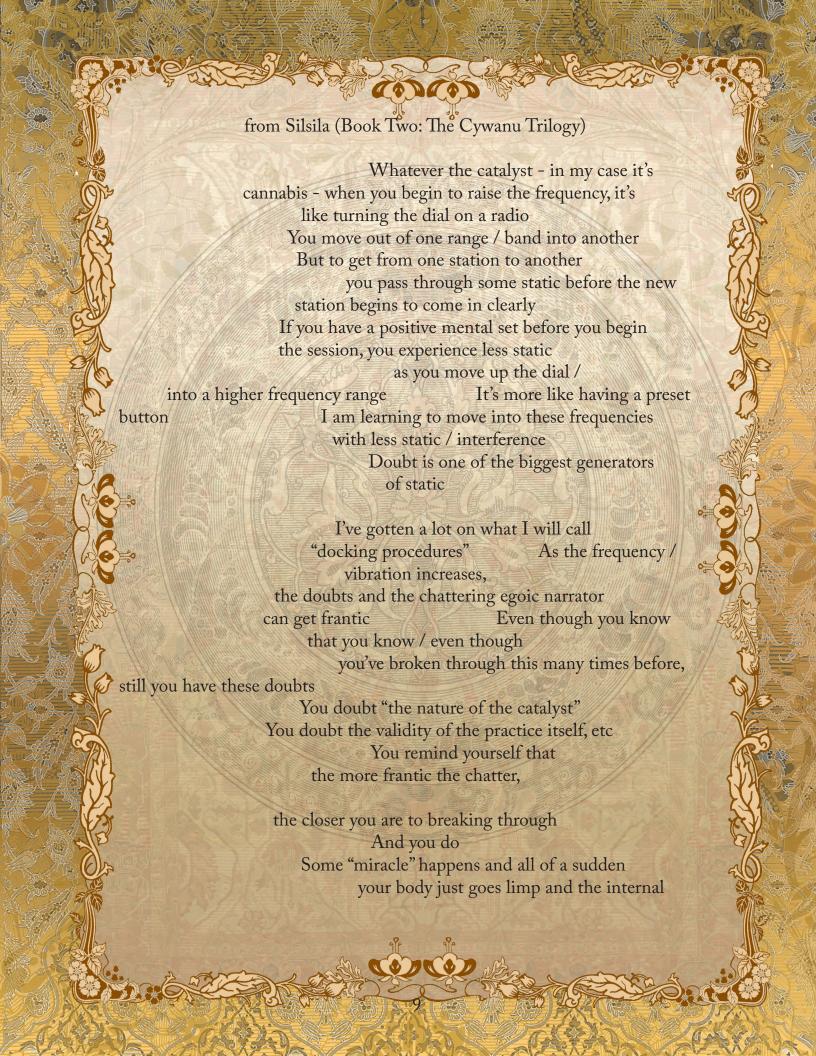


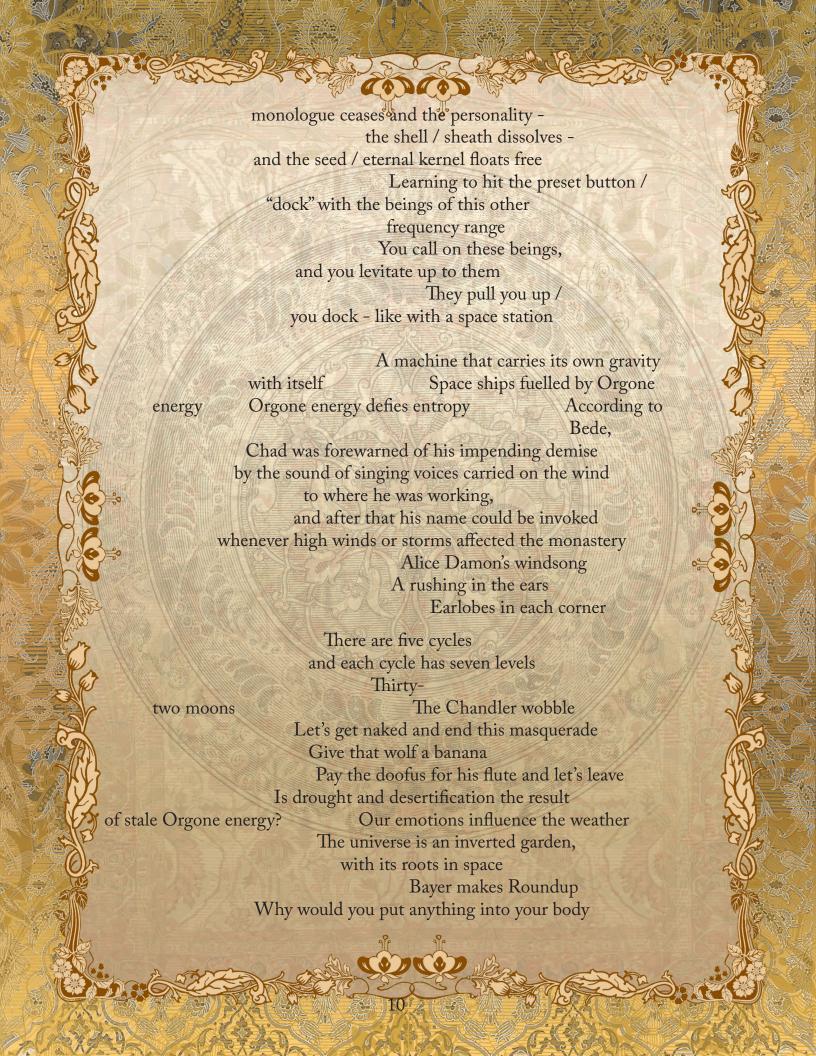


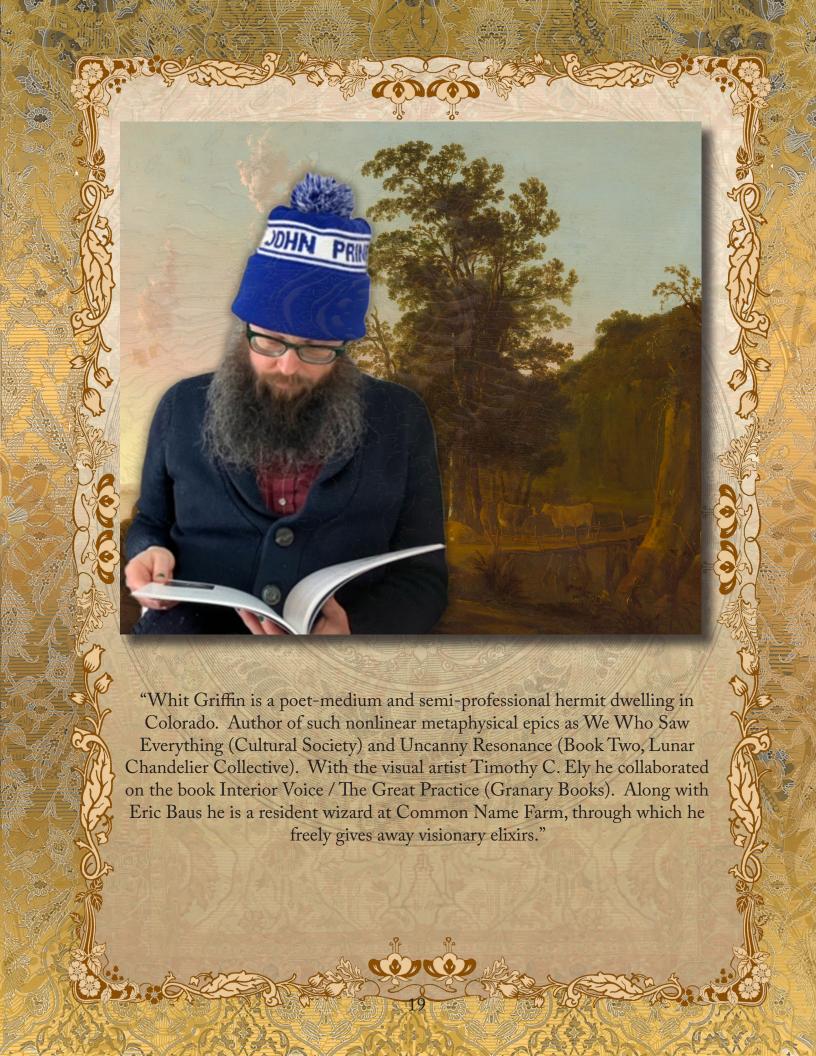


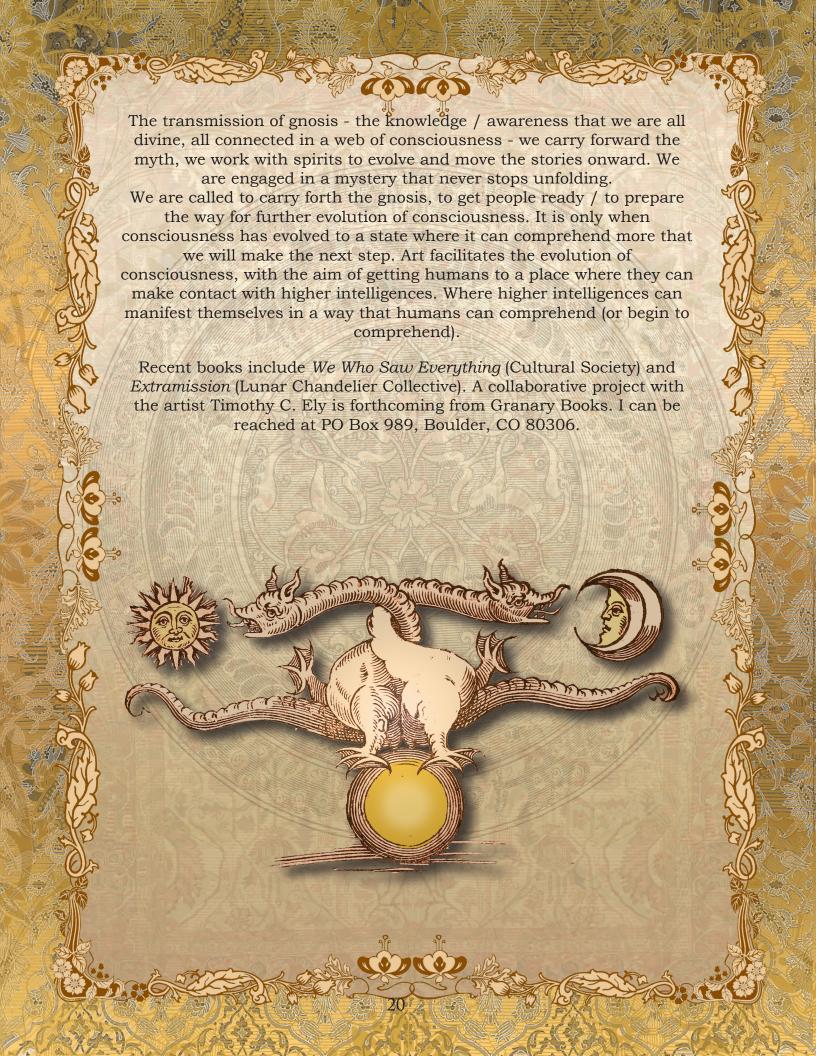










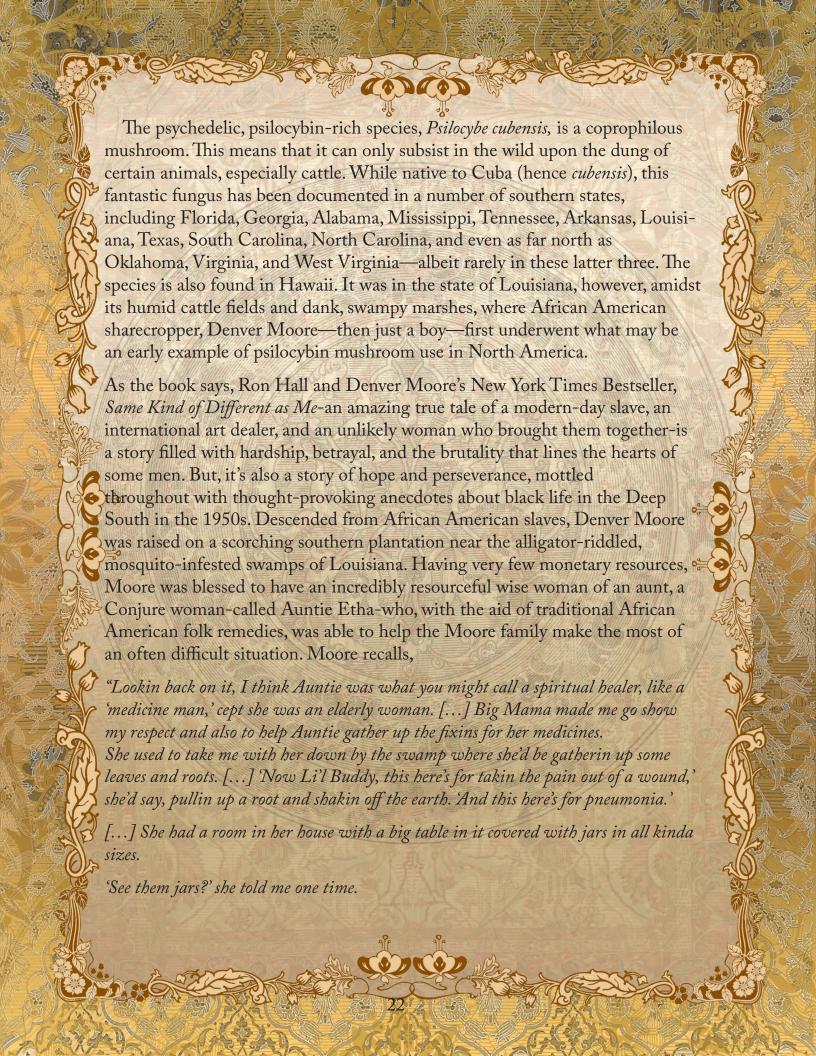


AUDTIE ETHA'S COW-LIP TEA



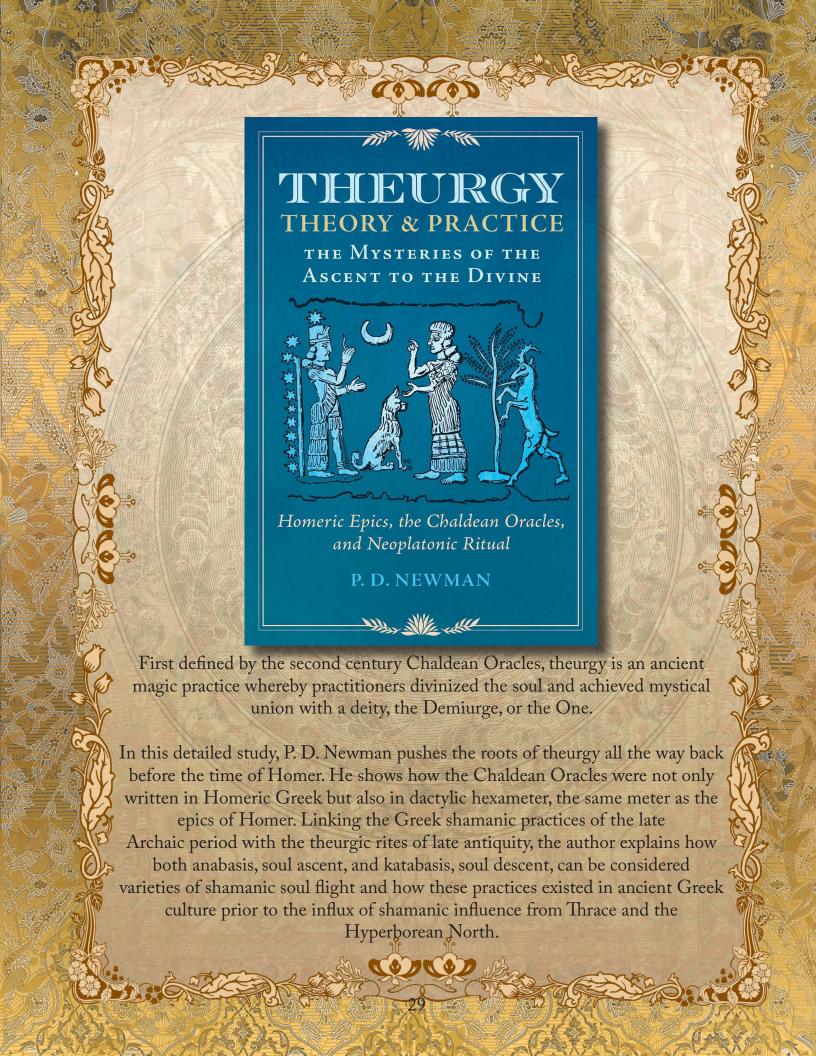
An Early Case of the Use of a Coprophilous, Possibly Entheogenic, Fungus in African American Folk Healing

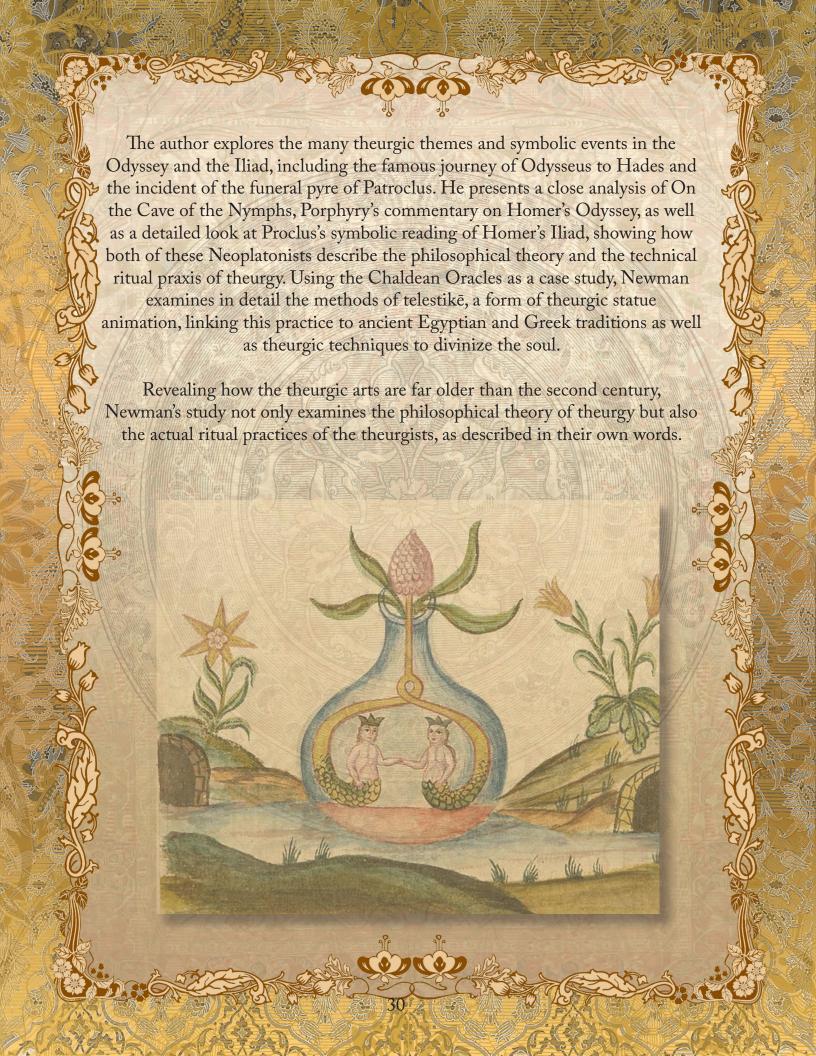
P.D. Deuman











A. Andrew Gonzalez

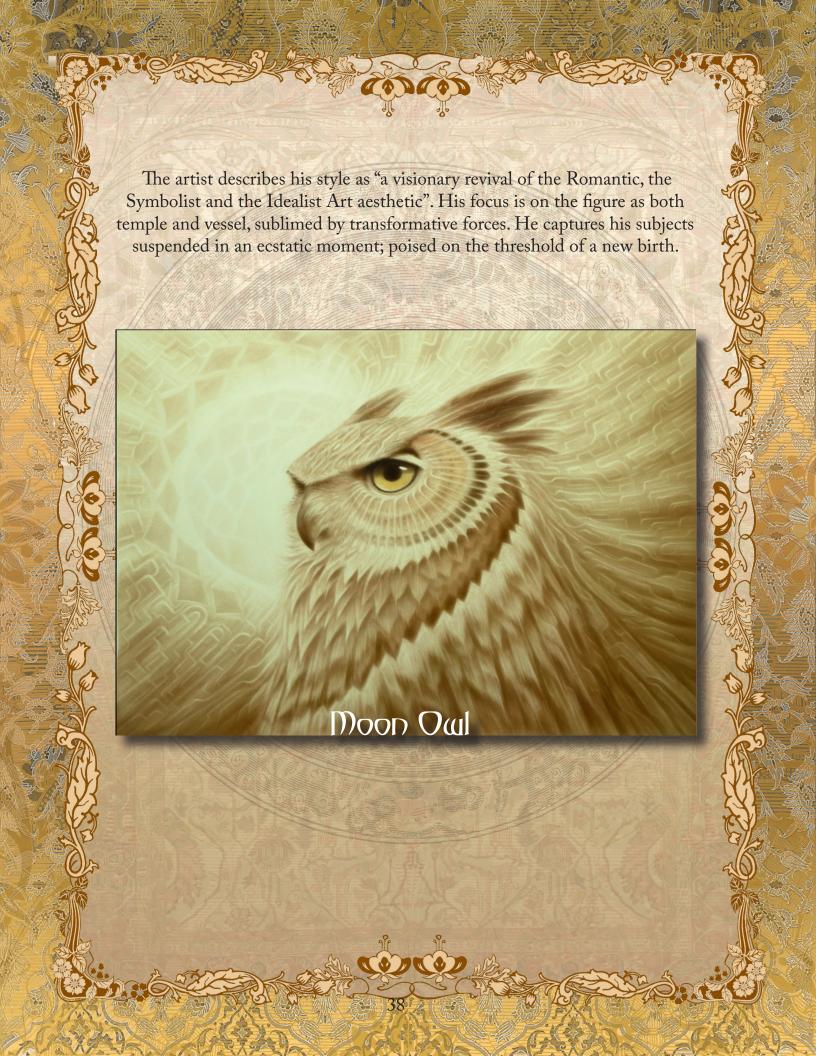


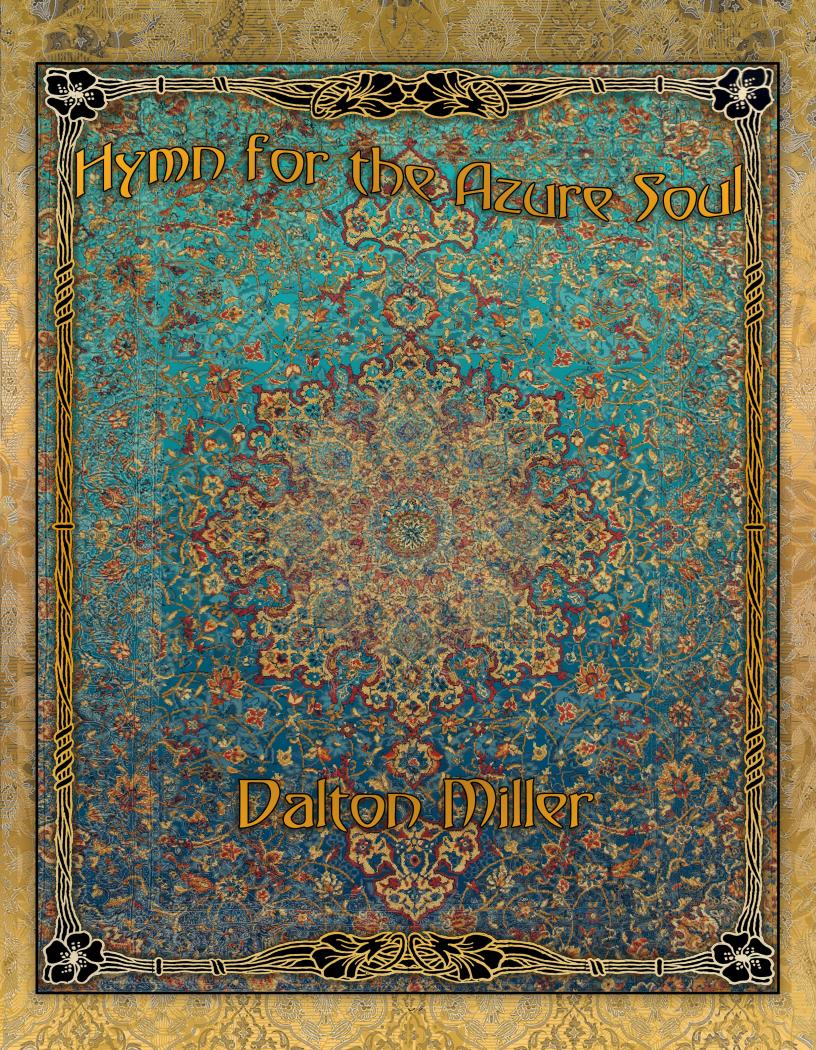
The Golden Path

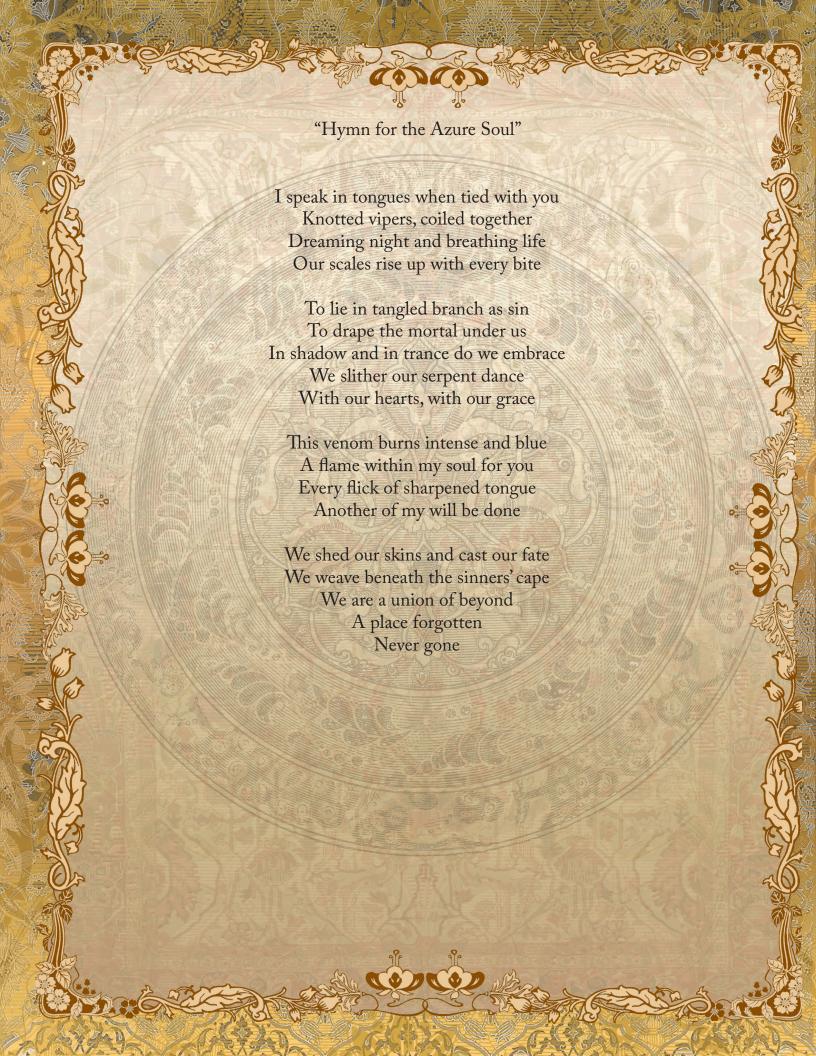


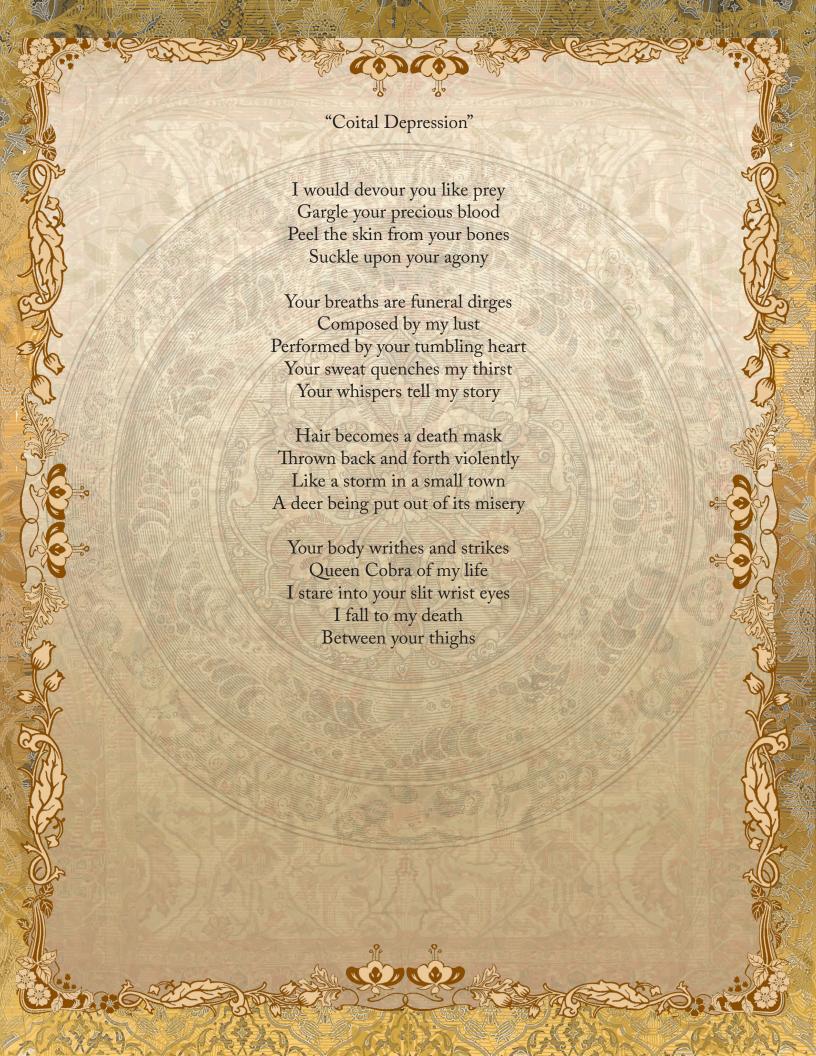


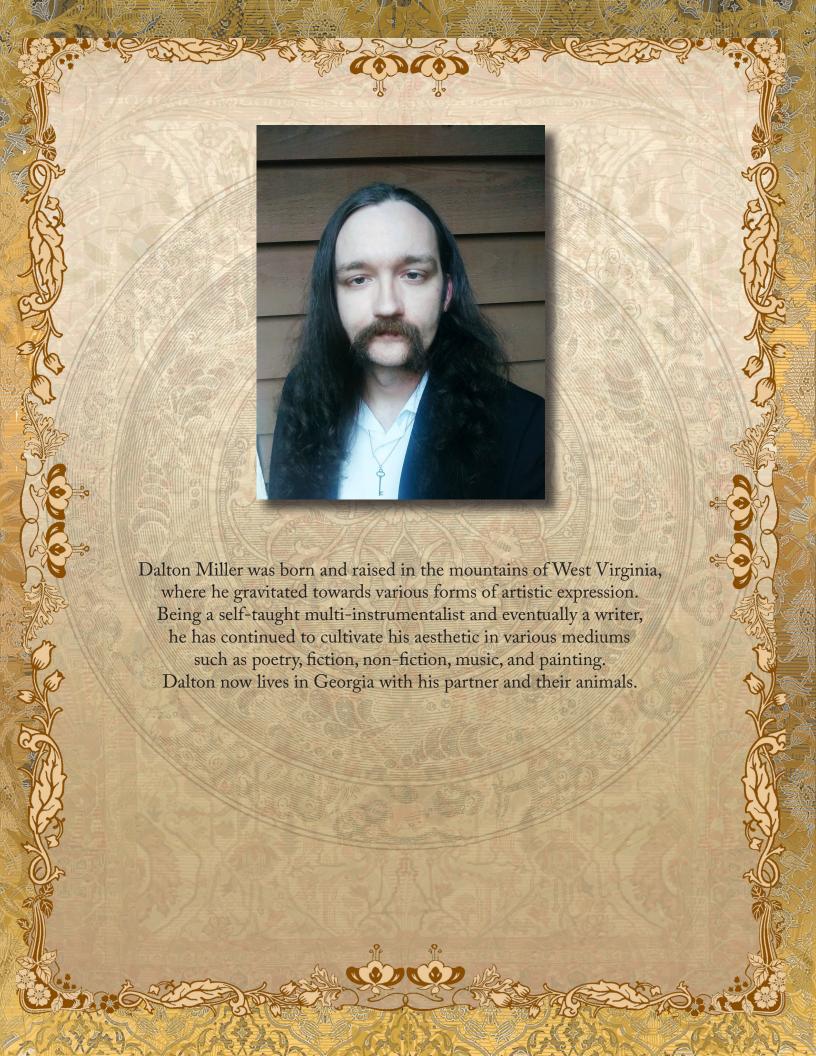






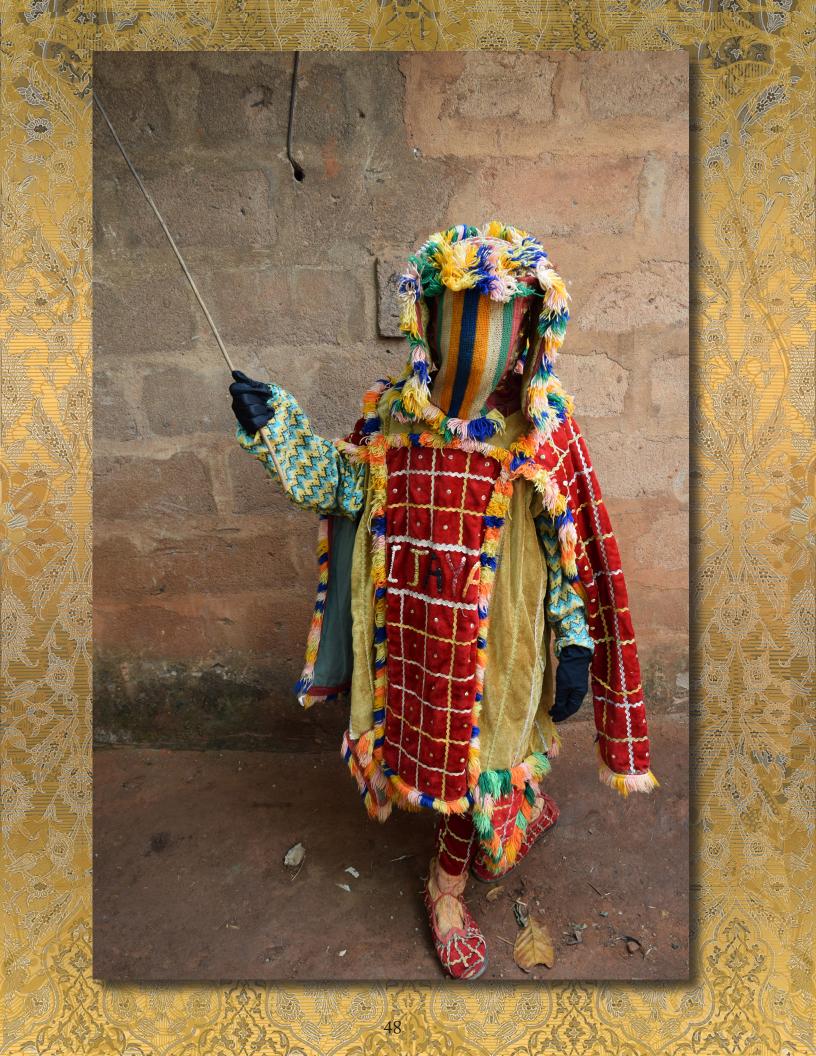








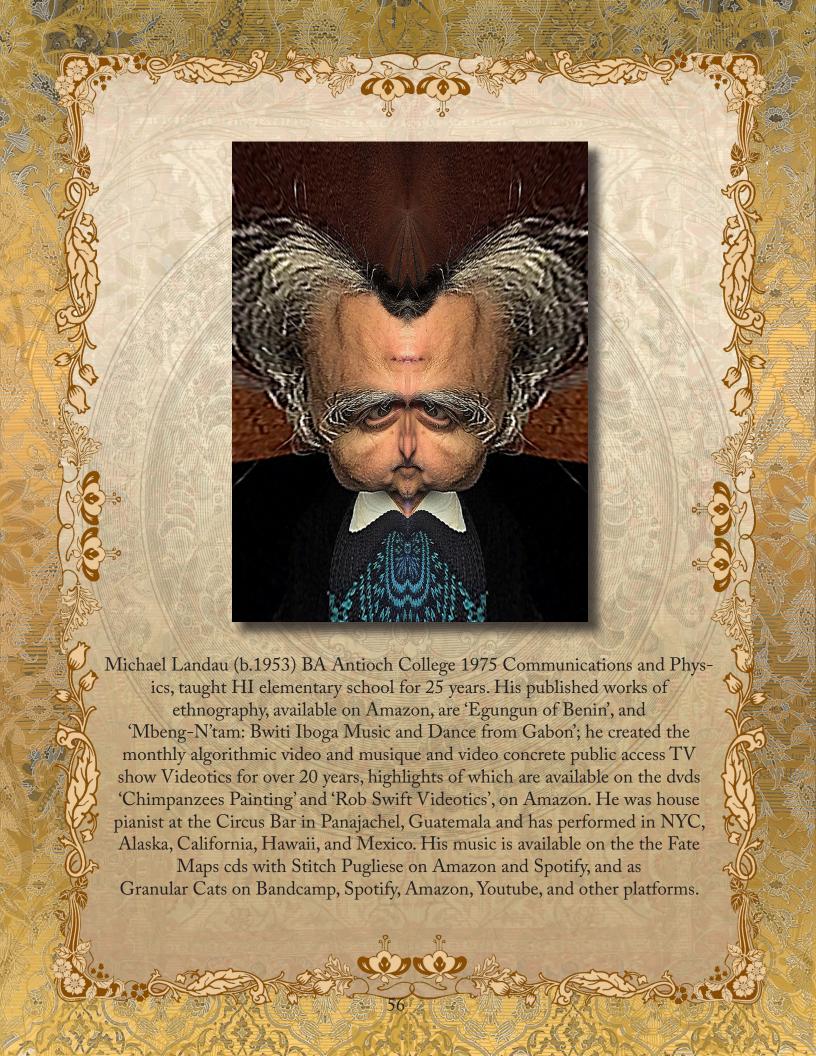
These photographs were taken by Michael Landau at the 2017 Sakete Egungun Festival as part of his 11 years of work on the book 'Egungun of Benin' available on Amazon. Egungun are a traditional West African Yoruba cult in which cult members in trance instantiate ancestor spirit entities. The cult is fluorishing, and the festival held every 3 years is still adding egungun; the 2017 festival included about 400, with costumes newly designed for each festival. The book documents in photographs and tarditional commentary from elders 130 Sakete, Benin egungun type portraits along with many other photographs. The dusty Yoruba town of Sakete cannot even be found on many maps of Benin in West Africa. North of the country's capital, Porto Novo, and not far from the Nigerian border, it has a population of around 12,000. The town has pleasant trees and greenery, as well as rubbish-strewn byways and maze-like streets dotted with open areas for socialising and events. The Yoruba are one of the most populous ethnic groups in Africa. Their culture is evolving rapidly, but also conserves many of its ancient traditions and religious rituals. One of these is the Egungun festival of Sakete which members of the Egungun – a traditional Yoruba society – celebrate every three years. The festival opens with a ceremony in which significant community figures go onto the streets to perform the task of overcoming evil spirits and thereby freeing the eigou – spirits of the ancestors – to enter our world in the form of hundreds of living Egungun (trance entities), under the guidance of Ifa, the Yoruba oracle. The next day, 400 types of Egungun emerge from all over Benin, each unidentifiable in a unique, ornate, full-body costume. For the next 16 days, from early afternoon to dusk, the Egungun wander the Sakete streets, each with a retinue of drumming, singing and dancing attendants. Ritual mass parades, and displays of dance and mystic powers are held for large crowds of spectators. The Egungun bestow blessings and mystical knowledge - in return for small donations - but many are also aggressive, chasing and whipping "sinful" spectators with thin branches. Most Egungun are guided by a minder using a wand with which they also restrain violent behaviour. The humans animating the Egungun are all males and mostly adults. They

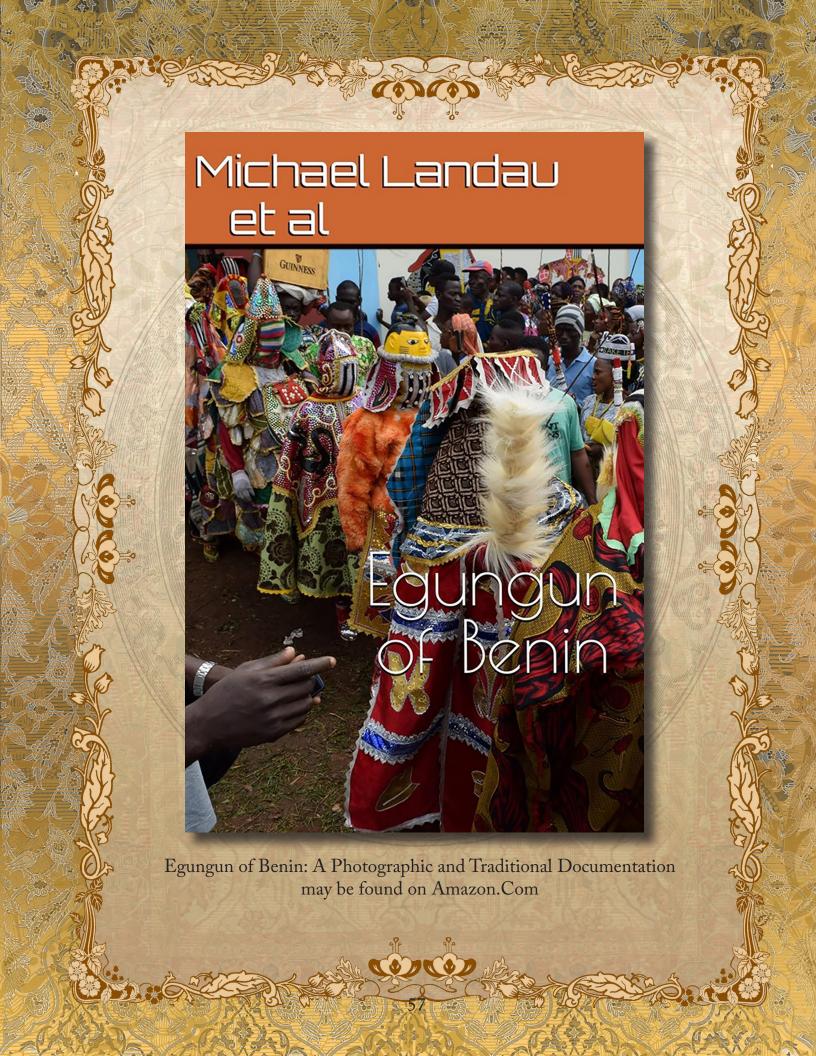


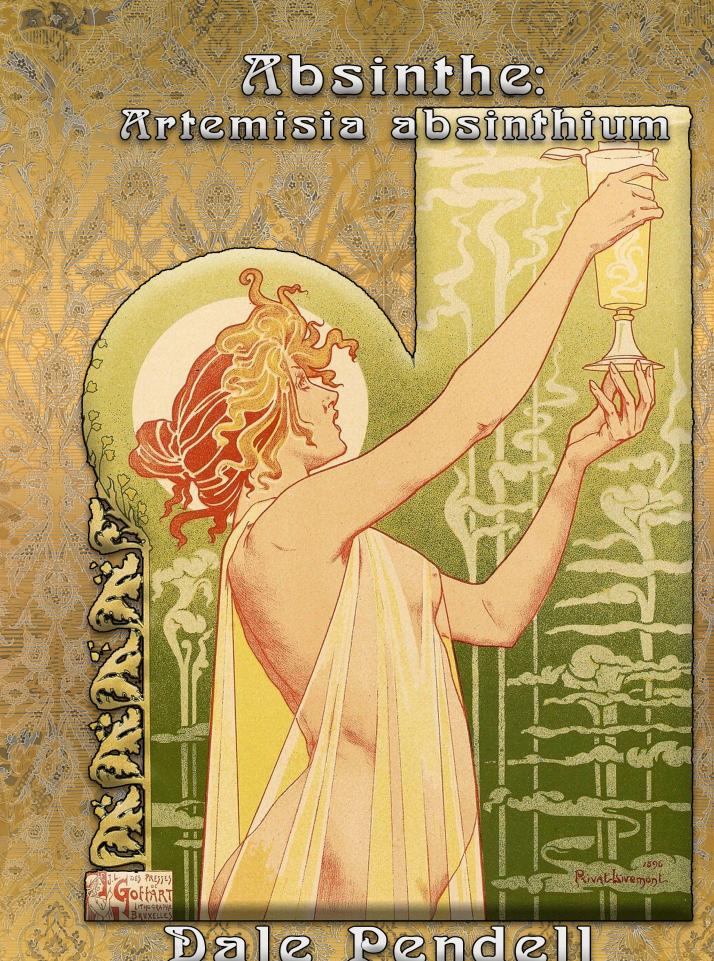




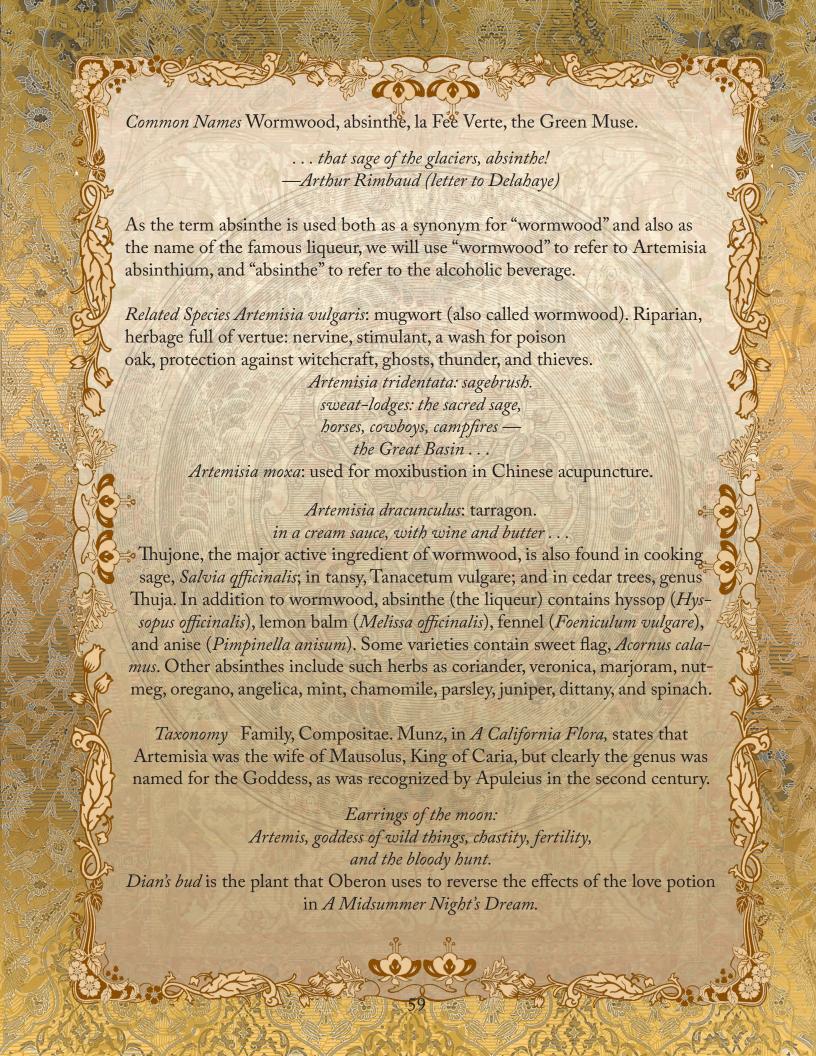






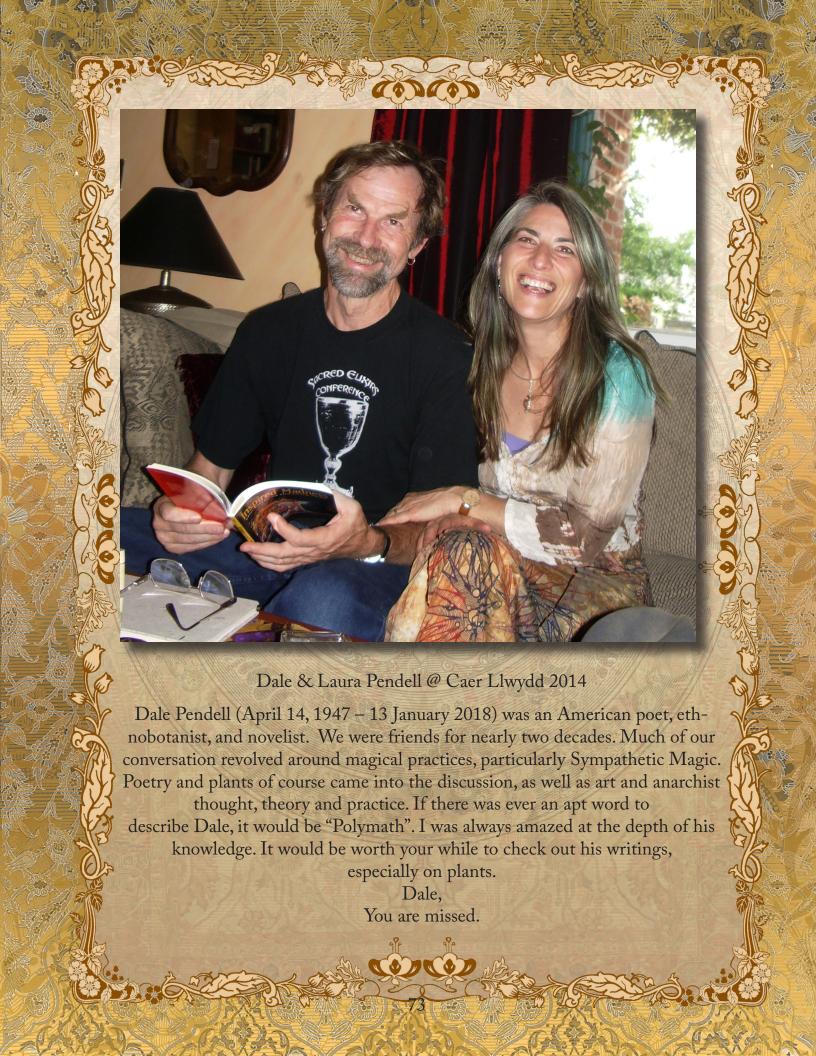


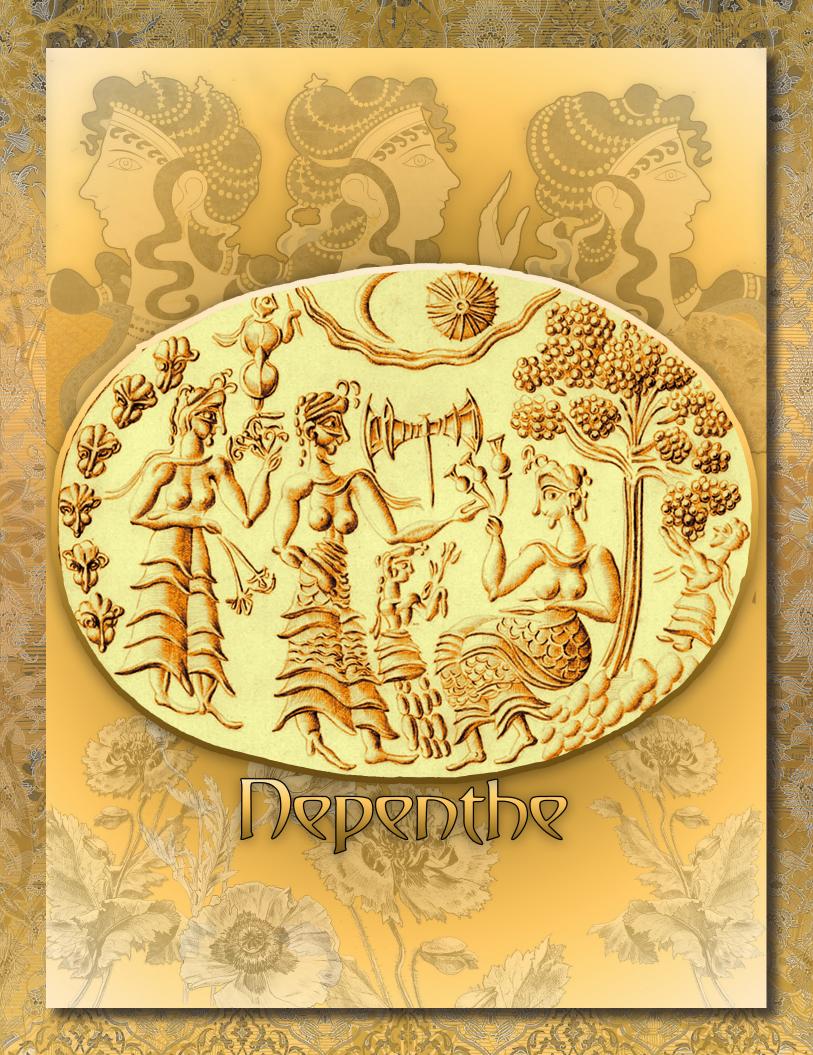
Dale Pendell

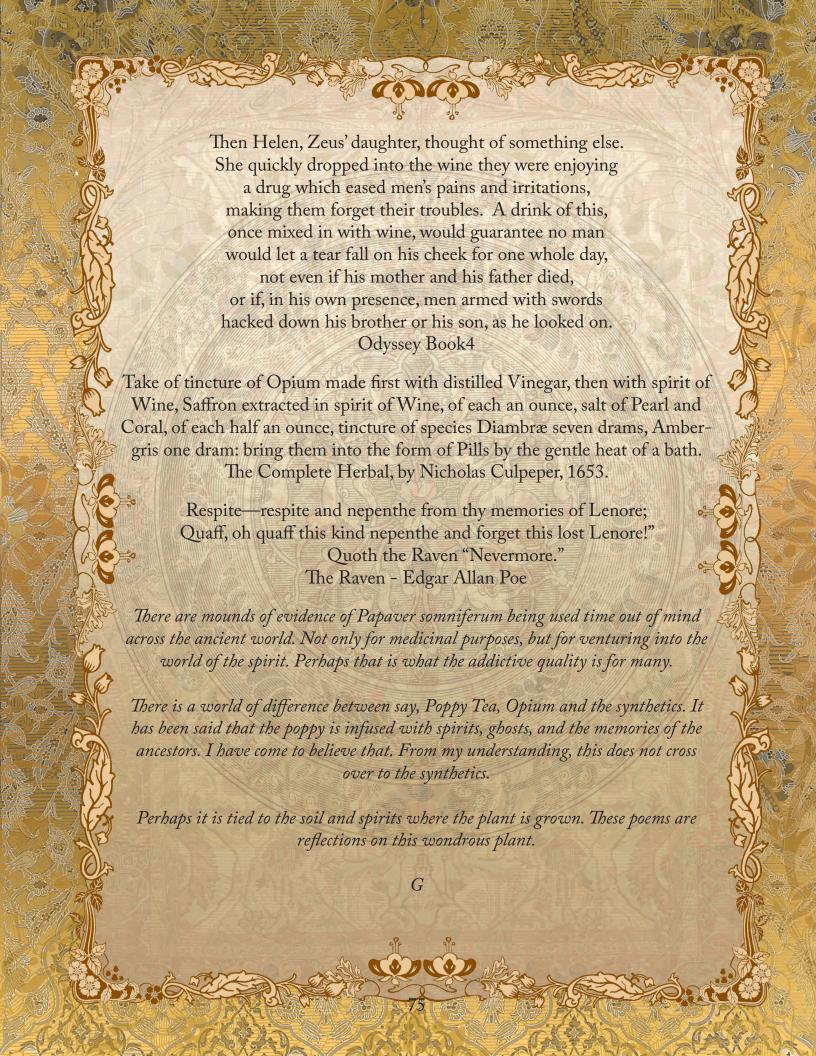


The genus is widespread in the Northern Hemisphere. Many species are medicinal; many have not been fully investigated. Artemisia is in the mayweed tribe, along with chamomile, yarrow, tansy, and coltsfoot. Part Used Leaves How Taken As a liqueur, obtainable only with extreme difficulty. Absinthe is banned by most of the civilized world. (Editor Note: This has changed since Dale wrote this) Absinthe was legal in Spain until the end of the Franco reign, but is said to be impossible to obtain now, even there. Evidently the old Fascist "took it with him." Absinthe is a clear bright-green liquid. As absinthe was bottled between 120 and 160 proof, it was rarely drunk neat, but usually diluted about five to one withwater. More, because of the bitterness, absinthe was usually drunk sweetened with sugar. Since sugar is not very soluble in alcohol, a delightful ritual developed. A small amount of absinthe was poured into a glass. A special slotted spoon, with a flange, was placed on top of the absinthe glass and a sugar cube placed on the spoon. Then water was poured over the sugar cube, dissolving the sugar into the water, the water falling into the absinthe and mixing with it. Concentrated oils in the absinthe mix with the water and cloud, changing the color of the absinthe from a crystalline green to an opalescent vellow. Green changed to white, emerald to opal; nothing was changed. The man let the water trickle gently into his glass, and as the green clouded, a mist fell from his mind. Then he drank opaline. – Ernest Dowson, "Absinthia Taetra" Wormwood may also be smoked. Ratsch (1992) reports that a Mexican

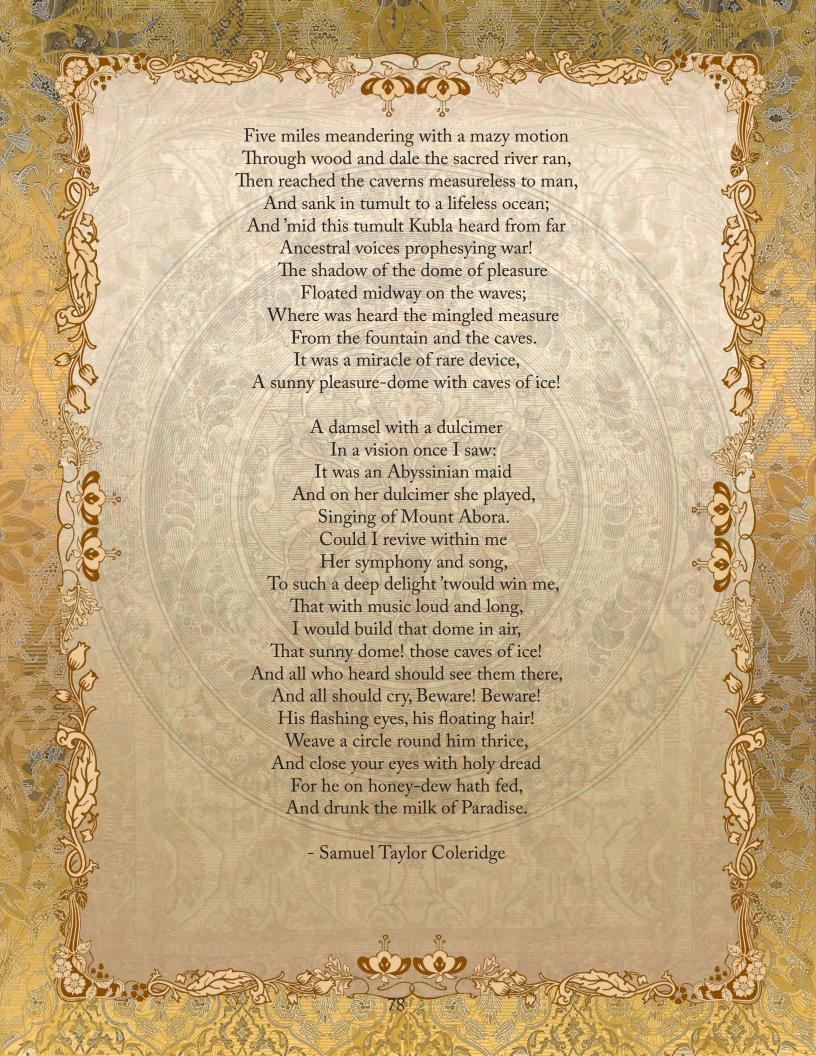
Wormwood may also be smoked. Ratsch (1992) reports that a Mexican species of Artemisia is smoked as a marijuana substitute. An Asian species of sagebrush, Artemisia nilagirica, is smoked by the Oraons of West Bengal for its hallucinatory effect (Pal and Jain 1989). The Zuni inhaled fumes of Artemisia caruthii to effect analgesia (Ott 1993). The sacred sagebrush of the Great Basin, Artemisia tridentata, is highly important in sweat lodge rituals. Jonathan Ott (1993) reports psychoactive effects from smoking Artemisia absinthium, an assertion that I have been able to verify.









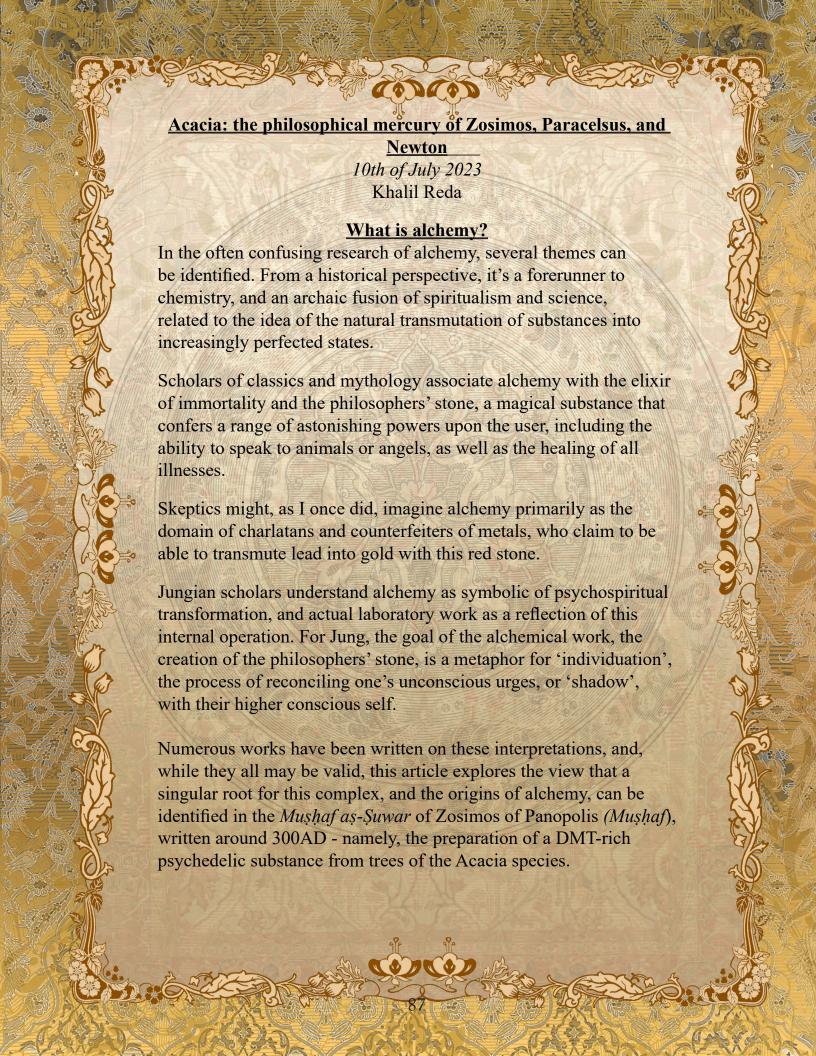


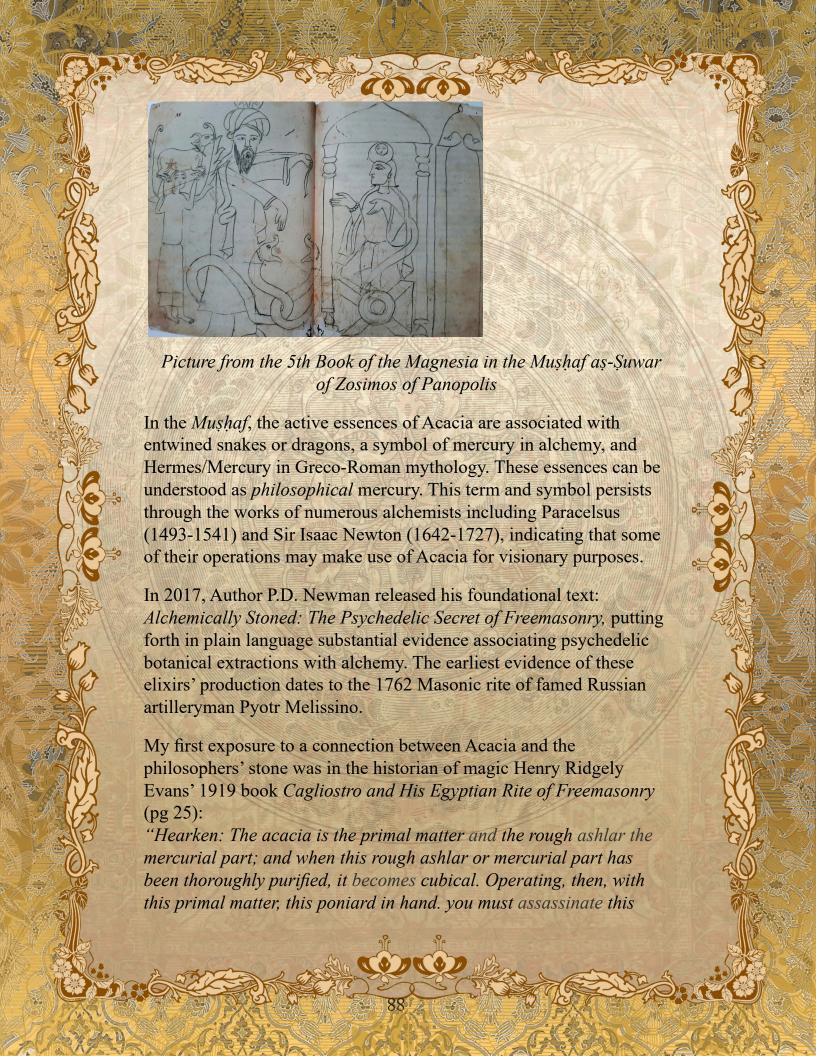


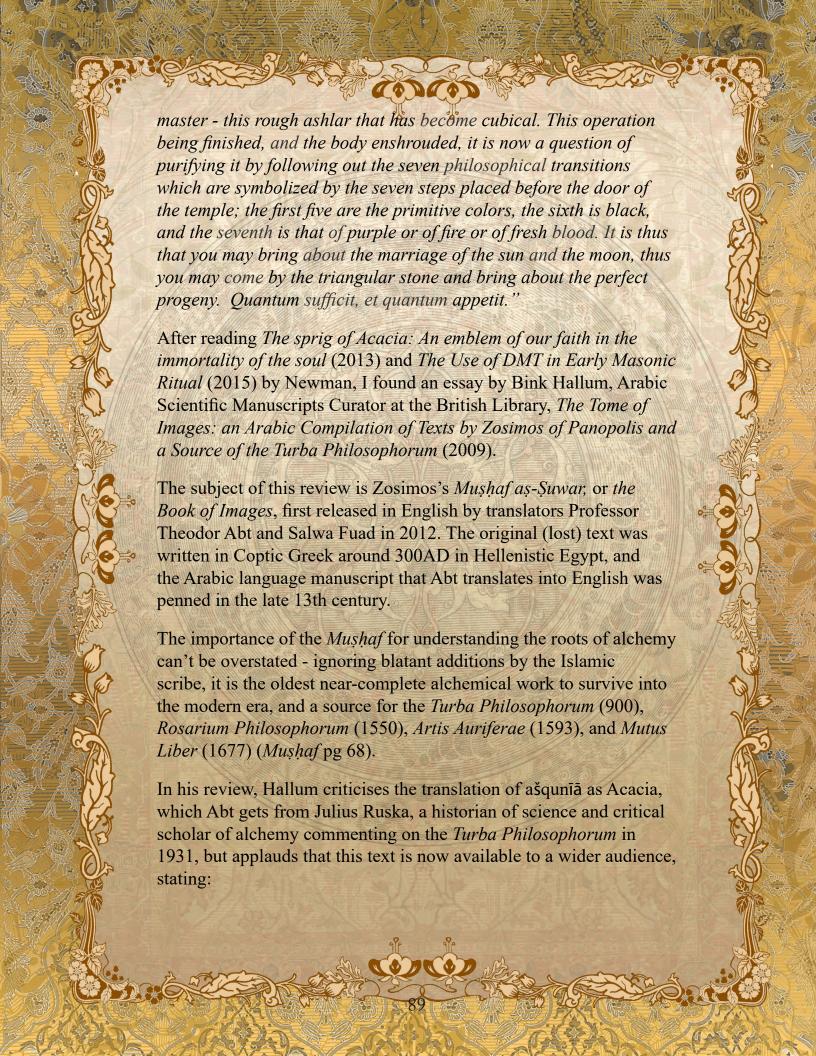
Acacia: the philosophical mercury of Zosimos, Paracelsus, and Deuton

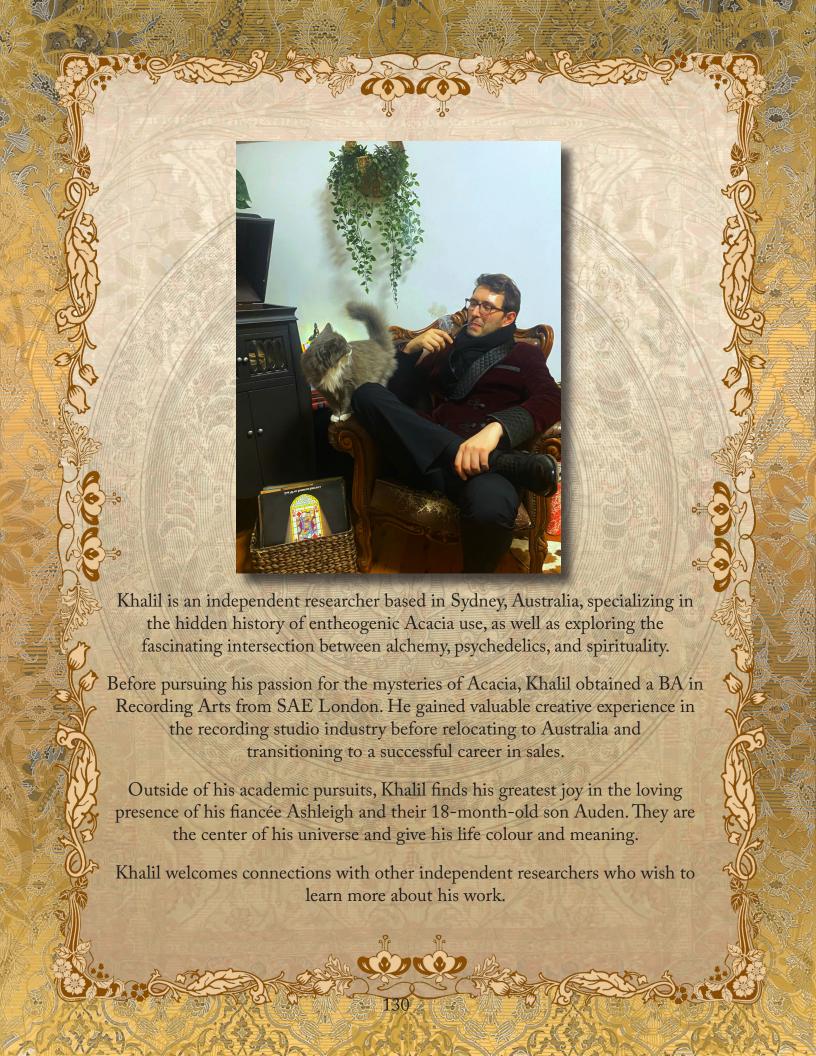


Khalil Reda

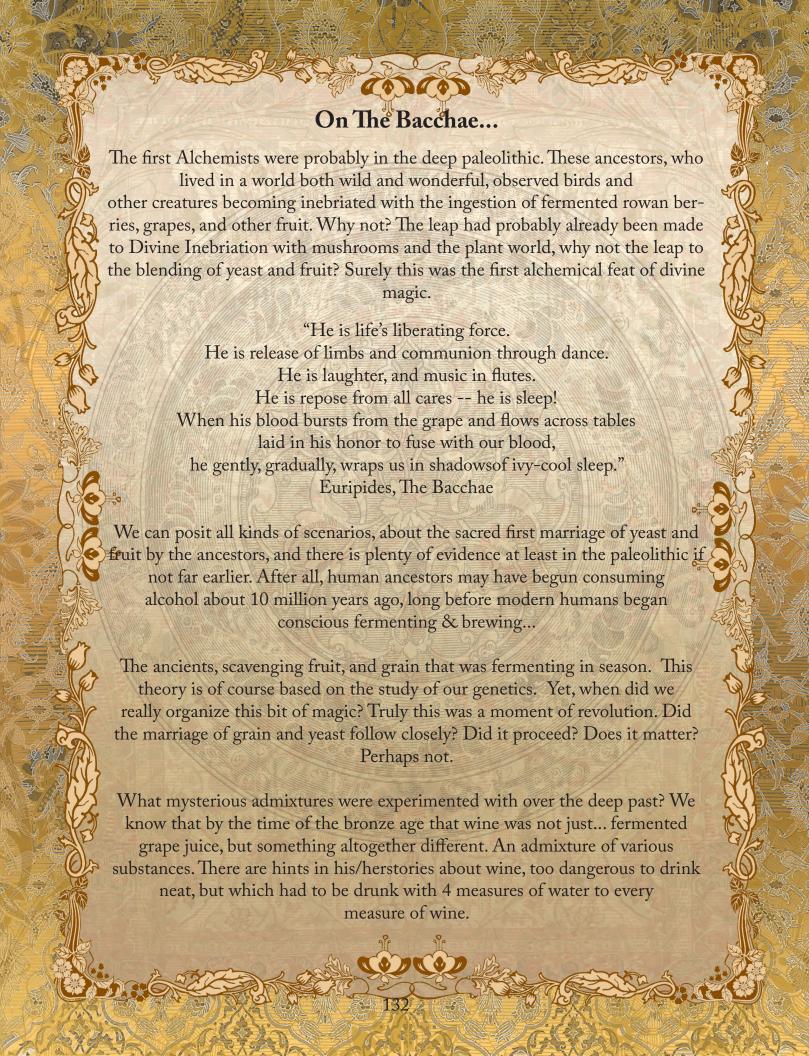


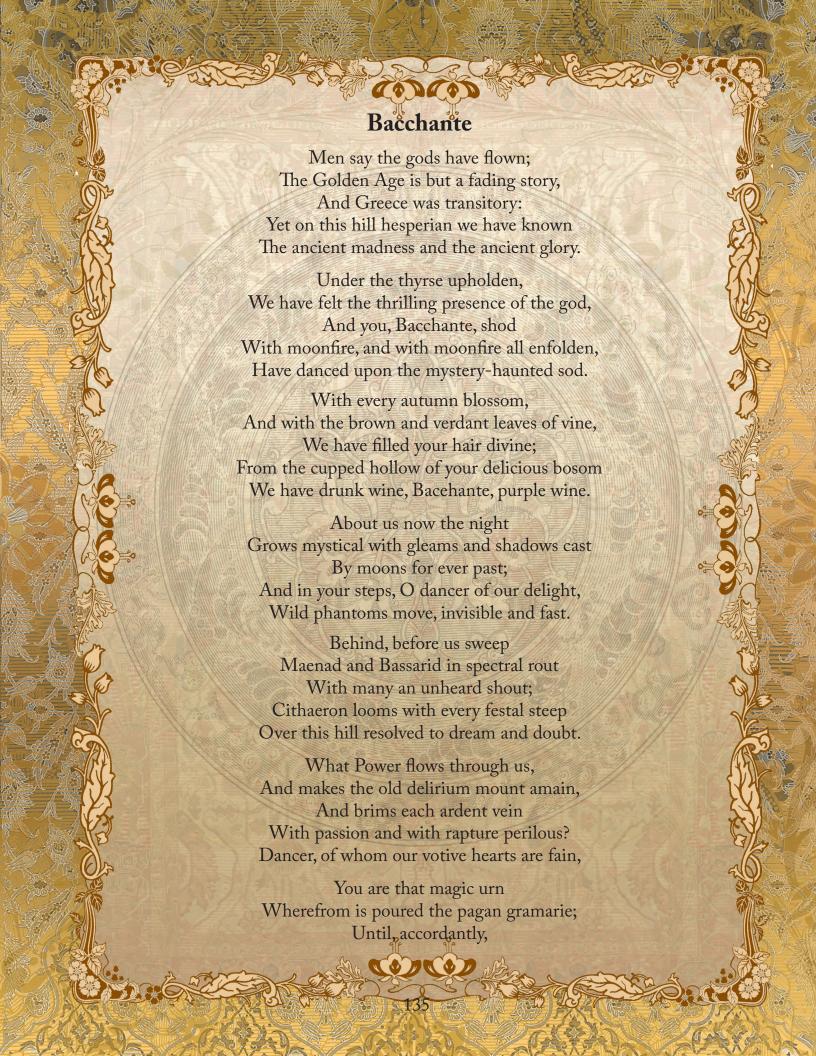


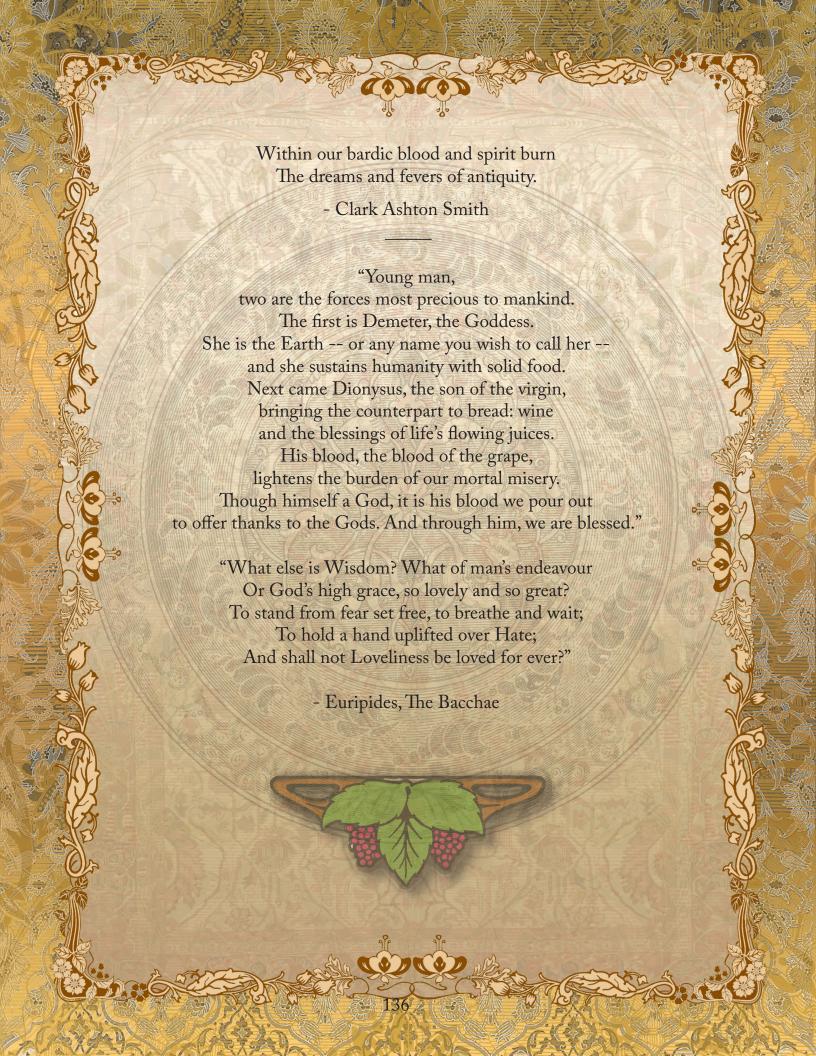


















By Liba Waring Stambollion Painted by Seven Artists



