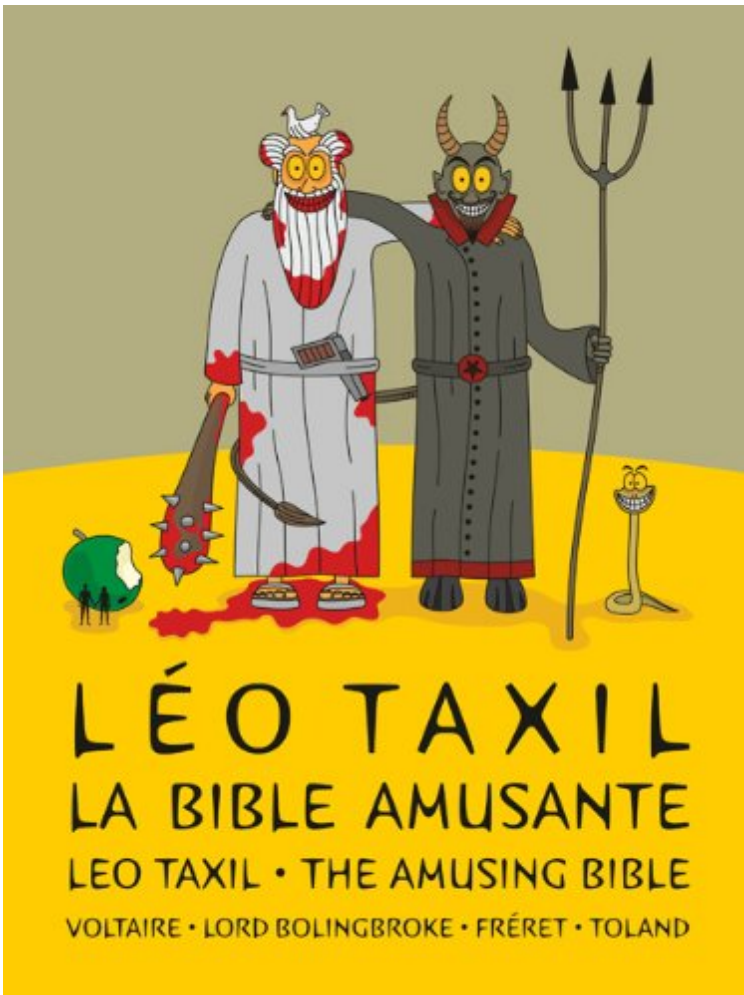


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Leo Taxil - The Amusing Bible - French version



*Par Leo Taxil
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Description :

Prsentation de l'diteurLeo Taxil - The Amusing Bible - 1904 - French versionLo Taxil - La Bible amusante - 1904DITION COMPLTE: Donnant les citations textuelles de l'criture sainte et reproduisant toutes les rfutations opposes par Voltaire, Frret, lord Bolingbroke, Toland autres critiques. 400 dessins comiques.Lo Taxil, originally Marie Joseph Gabriel Antoine Jogand-Pags (18541907), was a French writer and journalist who became known for his strong anti-Catholic and anti-clerical views.Leo Taxil was born in Marseille and at the age of five was placed into a Jesuit seminary. After spending his childhood years in the seminary he became disillusioned with the Catholic faith and began to see the religious ideology as socially harmful.Taxil first became known for writing anti-Catholic books, notably La Bible amusante (The Amusing Bible) and La Vie de Jesus (The Amusing Gospel) in which Taxil satirically pointed out what he considered to be inconsistencies, errors, and false beliefs presented in these religious works. The Amusing Bible was

illustrated by Friderick (401 illustrations) and published in 1882 by Librairie anticlericale. At the time of publication the author was accused of irreverently mocking the bible. The Times called for the book to be suppressed. In 1885 he professed conversion to Catholicism, was solemnly received into the church, and renounced his earlier works. In the 1890s he wrote a series of pamphlets and books denouncing Freemasonry, charging their lodges with worshipping the devil and alleging that Diana Vaughan had written for him her confessions of the Satanic Palladism cult. That book had great sales among Catholics, although Diana Vaughan never appeared in public. In 1892 Taxil also began to publish a paper *La France chrétienne anti-maçonnique*. In 1887 he had an audience with Pope Leo XIII, who rebuked the bishop of Charleston for denouncing the anti-Masonic confessions as a fraud and in 1896 sent his blessing to an anti-Masonic Congress in Trent. Doubts about Vaughan's veracity and even her existence began to grow, and finally Taxil promised to produce her at a lecture to be delivered by him on April 19, 1897. To the amazement of the audience (which included a number of priests), he announced that Diana was one of a series of hoaxes. He thanked the bishops and Catholic newspapers for facilitating his crowning hoax, namely his conversion, which had exposed the anti-Masonic fanaticism of many Catholics. Diana Vaughan was revealed to be a simple typist in his employ, who laughingly allowed her name to be used by him. The audience received these revelations with indignation and contempt, and Taxil was mobbed on leaving the hall so that policemen had to escort him to a neighbouring café. He then moved away from Paris. He died in Sceaux in 1907.

Présentation de l'auteur Leo Taxil - *The Amusing Bible* - 1904 - French version Lo Taxil - *La Bible amusante* - 1904 ÉDITION COMPLÈTE: Donnant les citations textuelles de l'écriture sainte et reproduisant toutes les réfutations opposées par Voltaire, Freret, lord Bolingbroke, Toland autres critiques. 400 dessins comiques. Lo Taxil, originally Marie Joseph Gabriel Antoine Jogand-Pags (1854-1907), was a French writer and journalist who became known for his strong anti-Catholic and anti-clerical views. Leo Taxil was born in Marseille and at the age of five was placed into a Jesuit seminary. After spending his childhood years in the seminary he became disillusioned with the Catholic faith and began to see the religious ideology as socially harmful. Taxil first became known for writing anti-Catholic books, notably *La Bible amusante* (*The Amusing Bible*) and *La Vie de Jésus* (*The Amusing Gospel*) in which Taxil satirically pointed out what he considered to be inconsistencies, errors, and false beliefs presented in these religious works. *The Amusing Bible* was illustrated by Friderick (401 illustrations) and published in 1882 by Librairie anticlericale. At the time of publication the author was accused of irreverently mocking the bible. The Times called for the book to be suppressed. In 1885 he professed conversion to Catholicism, was solemnly received into the church, and renounced his earlier works. In the 1890s he wrote a series of pamphlets and books denouncing Freemasonry, charging their lodges with worshipping the devil and alleging that Diana Vaughan had written for him her confessions of the Satanic Palladism cult. That book had great sales among Catholics, although Diana Vaughan never appeared in public. In 1892 Taxil also began to publish a paper *La France chrétienne anti-maçonnique*. In 1887 he had an audience with Pope Leo XIII, who rebuked the bishop of Charleston for denouncing the anti-Masonic confessions as a fraud and in 1896 sent his blessing to an anti-Masonic Congress in Trent. Doubts about Vaughan's veracity and even her existence began to grow, and finally Taxil promised to produce her at a lecture to be delivered by him on April 19, 1897. To the amazement of the audience (which included a number of priests), he announced that Diana was one of a series of hoaxes. He thanked the bishops and Catholic newspapers for facilitating his crowning hoax, namely his conversion, which had exposed the anti-Masonic fanaticism of many Catholics. Diana Vaughan was revealed to be a simple typist in his employ, who laughingly allowed her name to be used by him. The audience received these revelations with indignation and contempt, and Taxil was mobbed on leaving the hall so that policemen had to escort him to a neighbouring café. He then moved away from Paris. He died in Sceaux in 1907.