



## Ancient Indian Magic And Folklore: An Introduction

By Margaret Stutley

Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2001. Hardcover. Condition: New. Reprint. 203pp. Margaret Stutley is the author, with her husband, of A Dictionary of Hinduism, an indispensable reference work based on many years of research. In the present volume she draws on her study of religious cults and folklore to provide an introduction to the ancient magic and folklore of India. But the main source is the Atharvaveda, compiled about 1400 BC and containing much earlier lore, some of it originating in Sumeria, Babylonia, Iran and ancient Egypt. The book demonstrates that there are many parallels between Indian and European folklore, since both Europeans and the north-western Indian peoples are of Caucasian origin. The wearing of lucky charms, talismans and amulets is common to both, as well as the belief in lucky and unlucky days, birds and animals, the fear of curses and of the evil eye-still common in Africa, the Mediterranean countries and the east. Another common element is the fear of demonic possession, which has increased so much in the west that in 1972 the Bishop of Exeter set up a commission to devise the ritual for the exorcizing of evil spirits from people and haunted places....

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This brief introductory study of ancient Indian magic and folklore is based mainly on the Atharvaveda (compiled c. 1400 BC). During man's existence he finds himself confronted by phenomena, often mysterious, which he strives to explain by classifying the relationships between living beings and the external world into two main classes - the ordinary and the mysterious or magical. In the present volume she draws on her study of religious cults and folklore to provide an introduction to the ancient magic and folklore of India. But the main source is the Atharvaveda, compiled about 1400 BC and containing much earlier lore, some of it originating in Sumeria, Babylonia, Iran and ancient Egypt. It demonstrates that there are many parallels between Indian and European folklore. Reprint of classic, illustrated. The book demonstrates that there are many parallels between Indian and European fo. Draws on a study of religious cults and folklore to provide an introduction to the ancient magic and folklore of India. It demonstrates that there are many parallels between Indian and European folklore. Reprint of classic, illustrated. The book demonstrates that there are many parallels between Indian and European fo...Read more. Rs.400.00. Default - Rs.400.00 INR.

Ancient Indian Magic and Folklore: An Introduction. By Margaret Stutley. Boulder, Colo.: Great Eastern, 1980. xiii, 132 pp. Glossary, Notes, Bibliography, Index. \$15 (cloth). Holly Baker Reynolds (a1). (a1). Wellesley College. This brief introductory study of ancient Indian magic and folklore is based mainly on the Atharvaveda (compiled c. 1400 BC). During man's existence he finds himself confronted by phenomena, often mysterious, which he strives to explain by classifying the relationships between living beings and the external world into two main classes - the ordinary and the mysterious or magical. In the present volume she draws on her study of religious cults and folklore to provide an introduction to the ancient magic and folklore of India. But the main source is the Atharvaveda, compiled about 1400 BC and containing much earlier lore, some of it originating in Sumeria, Babylonia, Iran and ancient Egypt. Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland To Which Is Appended a Chapter on "the Ancient Races of Ireland" by Lady Wilde. Vol. 1. Folk-Lore in the Old Testament Studies in Comparative Religion, Legend and Law by James George Frazer. Witch Stories by E. Lynn Linton. Myth, Ritual and Religion by Andrew Lang. Vol. 2. Paradise Found, the Cradle of the Human Race at the North Pole A Study of the Prehistoric World by William Fairfield Warren. Ancient India 2000 B. C. 800 A. D. by Romesh Chunder Dutt. Chenar Leaves Poems of Kashmir by Mrs. Percy Brown.

Ancient Indian Magic and Folklore: An Introduction explores the classic 1400 B.C. text the Atharvaveda. Stutley describes aspects of magic and folklore such as various Indian charms relating health, longevity, demons, love, prosperity, and more. She also discusses amulets, curses, and cures. Holly Baker Reynolds, writing in the Journal of Asian Studies, found that the book contains a "lack of theory" that make it more effective as a "catalog" rather than a "study." A Choice contributor called Ancient Magic and Folklore a "well-written book with excellent note Many beliefs and customs associated with lightning have been found in folklore all over the world. The present study explores the beliefs and customs of Indian tribal societies of which many reflect those found in other parts of the world suggesting a Universal origin to such practices. These are broadly centered around ritual magic, the means to protect oneself and other beliefs portraying its divinity. The beliefs have been traced back to Vedic times and other literature thus highlighting a continuous tradition of mankind to adore Nature's wonderful powers.Â Indian people used many different outlets, including cultural appeals to non-Indian audiences, to craft survival strategies. Natalie Curtis's The Indians' Book (1907), a collection of Native music, art, and folklore, became one of these outlets. As an introduction to magic in ancient India, this book has some excellent features and is very interesting reading but there are a few major defects. First of all, there is no basic definition of either folklore or magic. Without a clear definition of these terms, which have multiple usages, any work about them can do little more than list various phenomena without explaining their significance. T he descriptions in this book tend to assume that magic is simply a part of religion and cult without considering magic as an essential part of folklore in general. Stutley centers her discussion on

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In ancient Japanese folklore, the Kappa is a water demon that inhabits rivers and lakes and devours disobedient little children. The Kappa, a word meaning "river child"™, is usually depicted with the body of a tortoise, a beak, and the limbs of a frog, and has a hole filled with water on top of his head. It has been traced to a band of Illiniwek Indians who lived along the Mississippi in the vicinity north of present-day Alton. not to mention it's an unauthorized reuse of Magic the Gathering card art. reply.

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In the present volume she draws on her study of religious cults and folklore to provide an introduction to the ancient magic and folklore of India. But the main source is the Atharvaveda, compiled about 1400 B.C. and containing much earlier lore, some of it originating in Sumeria, Babylonia, Iran and ancient Egypt." "The book demonstrates that there are many parallels between Indian and European folklore, since both Europeans and the north-western Indian peoples are of Caucasian origin. The wearing of lucky charms, talismans and amulets is common to both, as well as the belief in luc The folklore of India encompasses the folklore of the nation of India and the Indian subcontinent. India is an ethnically and religiously diverse country. Given this diversity, it is difficult to generalize widely about the folklore of India as a unit. Although India is a Hindu-majority country, with more than three-fourths of the population identifying themselves as Hindus, there is no single, unified, and all-pervading concept of identity present in it. Various heterogeneous traditions, numerous This brief introductory study of ancient Indian magic and folklore is based mainly on the Atharvaveda (compiled c. 1400 BC). During man's existence he finds himself confronted by phenomena, often mysterious, which he strives to explain by classifying the relationships between living beings and the external world into two main classes - the ordinary and the mysterious or magical.Â In the present volume she draws on her study of religious cults and folklore to provide an introduction to the ancient magic and folklore of India. But the main source is the Atharvaveda, compiled about 1400 BC and containing much earlier lore, some of it originating in Sumeria, Babylonia, Iran and ancient Egypt. Ancient Indian Magic and Folklore: An Introduction. By Margaret Stutley. Routledge & Kegan Paul: London and Henley, 1980. Pp. xiii, 190; 8 plates. K. R. Norman (a1). (a1). Faculty of Oriental Studies, Cambridge. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0026749X00000779>. A Painless Introduction. This is a short book about ancient Indian philosophy for people who care more about the central questions of philosophy themselves â€” What exists? How should we live? How can we know? â€” than they do about the historical matter of ancient Indian thought.Â No ancient culture but Greece was more fertile in philosophy than India. While Parmenides, Democritus, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were laying the foundations for Western philosophy in Greece, Indiaâ€™s geniuses produced treatises in linguistics, mathematics, logic, astronomy, philosophy, and medicine. Unfortunately, one cannot write a history of Indian philosophy the way one can write a history of Western philosophy.

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