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....

Reviews

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Most of these publication is the greatest publication offered. It is actually rally intriguing throgh reading period of time. You can expect to like just how the article writer create this publication.
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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 folklore. 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 folklore.
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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. 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. The 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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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. The folklore of India comprises the folklore of the nation of India and the Indian subcontinent. Folklore is the body of expressive culture, including tales, music, dance, legends, oral history, proverbs, jokes, popular beliefs, customs, and so forth within a particular population comprising the traditions (including oral traditions) of that culture, subculture, or group. The subcontinent of India contains such a diversity of ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups that it is difficult to generalize.