

## Chapter 1 : Hypnagogia: FOLKLORE ON FRIDAY - Autumn Leaves

*Encyclopedia of Superstitions [Edwin Radford, Mona A. Radford] on calendriredelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

Whistling[ edit ] Whistling on board a sailing ship is thought to encourage the wind strength to increase. On boats and ships where whistling was taboo, the cook was usually excused, because as long as he was whistling, he was not stealing the food. Traditionally, a type of kobold , called a Klabautermann , lives aboard ships and helps sailors and fishermen on the Baltic and North Sea in their duties. He is a merry and diligent creature, with an expert understanding of most watercraft, and an irrepressible musical talent. He also rescues sailors washed overboard. The name comes from the Low German verb klabastern meaning "rumble" or "make a noise". An etymology deriving the name from the verb kalfatern "to caulk" has also been suggested. However, despite the positive attributes, there is one omen associated with his presence: Saint Nicholas is probably the most famous; according to his hagiography , he calmed a storm by prayer. This prompted sailors, who were in danger from sudden storms and lightning, to claim his prayers. In Trinidad and Tobago , sea-dwelling mer-men "were known to grant a wish, transform mediocrity into genius and confer wealth and power. In some versions, she tells them they will never see land again; in others, she claims they are near shore, which they are wise enough to know means the same thing. The story was adapted into a Disney film with a bowdlerized plot. In the original version, The Little Mermaid is the youngest daughter of a sea king who lives at the bottom of the sea. To pursue a prince with whom she has fallen in love, the mermaid gets a sea witch to give her legs and agrees to give up her tongue in return. Though she is found on the beach by the prince, he marries another. She then rises from the ocean and sees ethereal beings around her who explain that mermaids who do good deeds become daughters of the air, and after years of good service they can earn a human soul. Semiotics In relation to language and cultural practices, such sailors superstitions are the consequence of folkloric practices or traditions whose meanings were once important signifiers, but now are lost to most modern sailors and laypersons alike. Sailors believed that certain symbols and talismans would help them in when facing certain events in life; they thought that those symbols would attract good luck or bad luck in the worst of the cases: Sailors, at the constant mercy of the elements, often feel the need for religious images on their bodies to appease the angry powers that caused storms and drowning far from home. Another example of superstitions is the North Star Nautical Star or compass rose ; sailors had the belief that by wearing this symbol it would help them to find his or her way home. It has been a long naval tradition to initiate pollywogs, sailors who have never crossed the Equator, into the Kingdom of Neptune upon their first crossing of the Equator. Its practices invoke good luck on the new sailor. Coast Guard , U. Sailors who have already crossed the Equator are nicknamed Trusty Shellbacks, often referred to as Sons of Neptune ; those who have not are nicknamed Slimy Pollywogs in the nickname griffins was noted [51]. Afterwards, some wogs may be "interrogated" by King Neptune and his entourage. Once the ceremony is complete, a Pollywog receives a certificate [53] declaring his new status. Marvelous costumes in which King Neptune and Queen Aphrodite [sic.

Chapter 2 : Encyclopedia of Superstitions - Mona A. Radford, Edwin Radford - Google Books

*Some years ago the idea occurred to us that there was need for a work containing as complete a collection as 'possible of British superstitions presented in encyclopædic form, giving easy and quick reference to the reader. There were, and are, in existence many excellent books on Folklore which.*

View Full Essay Words: A respect for both the natural and supernatural worlds is implied by the story. Interestingly, nothing supernatural does take place in "The Gold-ug. Legrand states, "it was not done by human agency. And nevertheless it was done. Like pirates, the imagery and lore of ancient Egypt has romantic, compelling connotations for readers. The reference to the scarab is coupled with the eerie image of the skull. In "The Gold-Bug," Legrand is suspected to be mentally ill. In fact, the narrator is certain that his friend is going mad and urges him repeatedly to seek help. However, Legrand also does exhibit genuine signs of mild bipolar disorder or obsessive-compulsive disorder. Towards the beginning of the story, the narrator states, "I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment I dreaded lest the continued pressure of misfortune had, at length, fairly unsettled the reason of my friend. The story is rooted in the Romantic literary tradition, while remaining grounded in historical fact as well. Even the Captain Kidd legend introduces readers to the real role of pirates during the colonial era. Poe mentions the combination of French, Spanish, and English loot. The story is set in the same time it was written, which encourages the reader to identify fully with the narrator. Poe deliberately blanks out the last two digits of the dates in the story, too, which allowed his nineteenth century audience to project whatever date they wanted onto the story. Readers during the middle of the nineteenth century would have been curious about the natural sciences as well as the discovery of gold. After all, the California gold rush and the Wild West loomed in American consciousness. The idea that Americans had access to buried treasure and could get rich quick was as real in the s as it is today.

**Chapter 3 : Superstition and Science**

*Mona A. Radford is the author of The Encyclopedia of Superstitions ( avg rating, 75 ratings, 12 reviews, published ).*

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**Chapter 4 : Shooting Star and Shooting Star Superstitions**

*This is a fascinating little book is one of the more exhaustive, yet thoroughly intriguing, writings on the topic. It works like a dictionary, find the word you hope to look up and it will tell you of the the historical powers, magic and superstitions behind that object.*

By Charles L Harmon. It is a popular superstition to make a wish upon seeing a shooting star. Seems no one knows exactly when this started but looking over many references it appears that shooting stars have meant both bad luck and good luck. A Real Shooting Star Scientist have discovered a real shooting star. One way out in space and not near the earth. See the video below fto find out about this real shooting star. A Shooting Star Lets take a rather scientific look at what a shooting star is and a little about them and shooting star superstitions. They are meteors or meteoroids. A meteoroid is a sand- to boulder-sized particle of debris in the Solar System. If a meteoroid reaches the ground and survives impact, then it is called a meteorite. Many meteors appearing seconds or minutes apart are called a meteor shower. Very small meteoroids are known as micrometeoroids and also interplanetary dust. Most meteoroids burn up when they enter the atmosphere. The left-over debris is called meteoric dust or just meteor dust. Meteor dust particles can persist in the atmosphere for up to several months. These particles might affect climate, both by scattering electromagnetic radiation and by catalyzing chemical reactions in the upper atmosphere. Click image for a larger view This astronaut photograph, taken from the International Space Station while over China approximately kilometres to the north-west of Beijing , provides the unusual perspective of looking down on a meteor or shooting star as it passes through the atmosphere. Green and yellow airglow appears in thin layers above the limb of the Earth, extending from image left to the upper right. Atoms and molecules above 50 kilometers in the atmosphere are excited by sunlight during the day, and then release this energy at night, producing primarily green light that is observable from orbit. Part of a space station solar panel is visible at image upper right; behind the panel, a bright region indicates the Sun low on the horizon. Meteors typically occur in the mesosphere, and most range in altitude from 75 km to km. Most meteoroids that cause meteors are about the size of a pebble. Meteoroids travel around the Sun in a variety of orbits and at various velocities. The Earth travels at about 18 miles per second 29 kilometers per second. Shooting Star Superstitions Not only shooting stars, but stars in the sky in general have had lots of meanings attached to them since antiquity. Some people may still think of a falling or a shooting star as bad luck or death. Apparently there is no restrictions what one wishes or if there is no one mentions it in the research I did. Some people think a shooting star means someone in the family will get married soon. Others think or hear that each time a shooting star streaks through the sky another soul is gone to heaven. Another version of what a shooting star signifies is that the shooting star guides a new soul from heaven to earth in the same path in which a soul that has just departed from earth finds its way back to heaven. Since shooting stars are generally small specks of particles or fragments of celestial bodies. Most of the shooting stars are actually particles too small to see. But we can see their light as the friction of the air lights them up briefly as most of them burn up in the upper atmosphere. There are exception , however, and once in a while larger rocks or even larger bolder size rocks do enter the earth atmosphere and burn up, some few actually making it all the way down to the ground. Even though meteors and meteorites have been falling on earth for eons it was not generally believed that meteors fell to earth until the beginning of the s even though such falls have been recorded from ancient times. Back in the days before the advent of science meteorites were worshipped and thought of as supernatural. You must express a wish when a star shoots over you or you will be unlucky all the year. A shooting star to the Maoris of New Zealand is a soul leaving the body of a man or woman and going to the nether world. This same belief was held for many years in Belgium and parts of France. The Estonians and some Mohammedans view shooting stars as evil spirits hurled from the celestial vaults. The Tarahumares of Mexico view a shooting star as a dead sorcerer coming to harm a man who had harmed him in life; while the Bororos of Central Brazil think him to be a medicine man announcing that he wanted meat on which someone in the tribe would die. The Lolos, a tribe of Chinese, hold that for every person on earth there is a corresponding star in the sky. Therefore when a man was ill they sacrificed wine to

his star. Otherwise in its fall the star might injure someone on earth. Similarly in Brittany, in Transylvania, Bohemia, the Abruzzi, the Romagna, and in Oesel, it is held that each man has each star in the sky, which falls or shoots to earth on his death. It is interesting to note that the last three instances mentioned above are speaking of a man. I wonder if it also includes women or if they are excluded somehow; whereas the Maoris of New Zealand indicate men and woman in their beliefs. Star songs and Nursery Rhymes There have been many movies and songs made related to shooting stars. The words suggest a fantasy that you can wish upon a star. The superstition of hoping for wishes granted when seeing a shooting or falling star probably dates back to the ancient world. Wishing on the first star seen may also predate this Star Light, Star Bright rhyme, which first began to be recorded in the late 19th century America. The song and tradition seem to have reached Britain by the early twentieth century and have since then spread around the world. Jane Taylor Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are. Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky. Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are! It is the name of a crime novel by Stanley Ellin. It is cited in Star Trek: Stars and Shooting Stars Overhead? Here where I live in Southern California, away from any really big cities like Los Angeles or San Diego, actually about halfway between them in the Inland Empire, I can see what look like moving stars in the nighttime sky, especially on dark nights when the moon is not bright or even better when it is not out or has set. It also helps a lot that there are no street lights to ruin the view. I would venture to wish upon them, the moving stars, but unfortunately they are not stars. They are satellites and maybe the space station. If I stare at the sky on such nights I can usually see one or two satellites passing high overhead within a half hour or less. Sometimes I can see maybe a half dozen within an hour or so; some being fairly bright while the rest being dim or barely visible. However, I have seen shooting stars too, but generally they are really late at nite and are relatively rare compared to satellites which are passing overhead everyday. But I have been able to make a wish upon a falling star a few times over the years.

**Chapter 5 : Reference Signed Books Publication Year for sale | eBay**

*Encyclopedia of superstitions, folklore, and the occult sciences of the world: A comprehensive library of human belief and practice in the mysteries one thousand eminent assistants (Volume 2).*

Some of these beliefs are popular superstitions, while others are actually better described as traditions, stories, folklore, tropes, myths, or legend. The origins of many of these superstitions are based in the inherent risks of sailing , and luck , either good or bad, as well as portents and omens that would be given associative meaning in relation to the life of a mariner, sailor, fisherman or a crew in general. Even into the 21st century, "fishers and related fishing workers" still have amongst the most dangerous jobs, with the second highest rate of mortality only after loggers. Red Sunrise Sailors are taught if the sunrise is red to take warning. The day ahead will be dangerous. This concept is prominent in the film *Master and Commander: The Far Side of the World*. Sailors are often reluctant to set sail on Candlemas Day , believing that any voyage begun then will end in disaster. This may be related to the superstition to remove all Christmas decorations by Candlemas, a practice done well into Victorian times. Sirens were mythological, often dangerous and beautiful, creatures, portrayed as femmes fatales who lured nearby sailors with their enchanting music and voices to shipwreck on the rocky coast of their island. In another myth, Hera , queen of the gods, persuaded the Sirens to enter a singing contest with the Muses , which the Sirens lost;[12] out of their anguish, writes Stephanus of Byzantium , the Sirens turned white and fell into the sea at Apera "featherless" , where they formed the islands in the bay that were called Souda modern Lefkai. Banana Having bananas on a ship, especially on a private boat or fishing yacht, is considered bad luck. It is said that to whistle is to challenge the wind itself, and that to do so will bring about a storm. Another tale is that it has been considered bad luck ever since the mutiny aboard HMS *Bounty*; Fletcher Christian is said to have used a whistle as the signal to begin the mutiny against Captain William Bligh. Good luck Sailors also had a culture of items or practices that were believed to bring good luck , or trinkets to ward off bad luck or the evil eye. Evidence published in by a geneticist the University of Leuven shows that Egyptian cats spread their mitochondrial DNA through shipping lanes to medieval northern Europe. Cats were believed to have miraculous powers that could protect ships from dangerous weather. Another popular belief was that cats could start storms through magic stored in their tails. On boats and ships where whistling was taboo, the cook was usually excused, because as long as he was whistling, he was not stealing the food. Traditionally, a type of kobold , called a Klabautermann , lives aboard ships and helps sailors and fishermen on the Baltic and North Sea in their duties. He is a merry and diligent creature, with an expert understanding of most watercraft, and an irrepressible musical talent. He also rescues sailors washed overboard. The name comes from the Low German verb *klabastern* meaning "rumble" or "make a noise". An etymology deriving the name from the verb *kalfatern* "to caulk" has also been suggested. However, despite the positive attributes, there is one omen associated with his presence: Saint Nicholas is probably the most famous; according to his hagiography , he calmed a storm by prayer. This prompted sailors, who were in danger from sudden storms and lightning, to claim his prayers. In Trinidad and Tobago , sea-dwelling mer-men "were known to grant a wish, transform mediocrity into genius and confer wealth and power. In some versions, she tells them they will never see land again; in others, she claims they are near shore, which they are wise enough to know means the same thing. The story was adapted into a Disney film with a bowdlerized plot. In the original version, The Little Mermaid is the youngest daughter of a sea king who lives at the bottom of the sea. To pursue a prince with whom she has fallen in love, the mermaid gets a sea witch to give her legs and agrees to give up her tongue in return. Though she is found on the beach by the prince, he marries another. She then rises from the ocean and sees ethereal beings around her who explain that mermaids who do good deeds become daughters of the air, and after years of good service they can earn a human soul. Sailors believed that certain symbols and talismans would help them in when facing certain events in life; they thought that those symbols would attract good luck or bad luck in the worst of the cases: Sailors, at the constant mercy of the elements, often feel the need for religious images on their bodies to appease the angry powers that caused storms and drowning far from home. Another example of superstitions is the North Star

Nautical Star or compass rose ; sailors had the belief that by wearing this symbol it would help them to find his or her way home. It has been a long naval tradition to initiate pollywogs, sailors who have never crossed the Equator, into the Kingdom of Neptune upon their first crossing of the Equator. Its practices invoke good luck on the new sailor. Coast Guard , U. Sailors who have already crossed the Equator are nicknamed Trusty Shellbacks, often referred to as Sons of Neptune ; those who have not are nicknamed Slimy Pollywogs in the nickname griffins was noted [51]. Afterwards, some wogs may be "interrogated" by King Neptune and his entourage. Once the ceremony is complete, a Pollywog receives a certificate [53] declaring his new status. Marvelous costumes in which King Neptune and Queen Aphrodite [sic.

Chapter 6 : Catalog Record: Encyclopedia of superstitions | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*A version of this archives appears in print on August 28, , on Page BR23 of the Sunday Book Review with the headline: If Your Name Is Agnes; ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SUPERSTITIONS. ENCYCLOPEDIA.*

Terminology[ edit ] The noun scissors is treated as a plural noun , and therefore takes a plural verb e. Alternatively, the tool is referred to by the singular phrase a pair of scissors. The word shears is used to describe similar instruments that are larger in size and for heavier cutting. History[ edit ] These shears are thought to date to the 2nd century A. The style of the "Egyptianizing" metal inlay designs suggests that they were made to imitate actual Egyptian art. When closed, the dog and cat figures at the tips come face to face. Spring scissors continued to be used in Europe until the 16th century. However, pivoted scissors of bronze or iron , in which the blades were pivoted at a point between the tips and the handles, the direct ancestor of modern scissors, were invented by the Romans around AD. Early manufacture[ edit ] During the Middle Ages and Renaissance , spring scissors were made by heating a bar of iron or steel, then flattening and shaping its ends into blades on an anvil. The center of the bar was heated, bent to form the spring, then cooled and reheated to make it flexible. The first trade-mark, , was granted in Pivoted scissors were not manufactured in large numbers until , when Robert Hinchliffe of Sheffield produced the first pair of modern-day scissors made of hardened and polished cast steel. This process was laborious, and apparently Hinchliffe improved upon it in order to increase production. Hinchliffe lived in Cheney Square now the site of Sheffield Town Hall , and set up a sign identifying himself as a "fine scissor manufacturer". He achieved strong sales in London and elsewhere. The rings in the handles, known as bows, were made by punching a hole in the steel and enlarging it with the pointed end of an anvil. In , in Swedish -ruled Finland , an ironworks was founded in the village of Fiskars between Helsinki and Turku. In , a new owner started the first cutlery works in Finland, making, among other items, scissors with the Fiskars trademark. Description and operation[ edit ] A pair of scissors consists of two pivoted blades. In lower-quality scissors, the cutting edges are not particularly sharp; it is primarily the shearing action between the two blades that cuts the material. In high-quality scissors, the blades can be both extremely sharp, and tension sprung " to increase the cutting and shearing tension only at the exact point where the blades meet. The hand movement pushing with the thumb, pulling with the fingers can add to this tension. Mechanically, scissors are a first-class double- lever with the pivot acting as the fulcrum. For cutting thick or heavy material, the mechanical advantage of a lever can be exploited by placing the material to be cut as close to the fulcrum as possible. For example, if the applied force at the handles is twice as far away from the fulcrum as the cutting location i. Some scissors have an appendage, called a finger brace or finger tang, below the index finger hole for the middle finger to rest on to provide for better control and more power in precision cutting. A finger tang can be found on many quality scissors including inexpensive ones and especially on scissors for cutting hair see hair scissors pictured below. In hair cutting, some claim the ring finger is inserted where some place their index finger, and the little finger rests on the finger tang. For people who do not have the use of their hands, there are specially designed foot-operated scissors. Some quadriplegics can use a motorized mouth-operated style of scissor. Right-handed and left-handed scissors[ edit ] Left-handed left and right-handed right scissors Most scissors are best-suited for use with the right hand, but left-handed scissors are designed for use with the left hand. Because scissors have overlapping blades, they are not symmetric. This asymmetry is true regardless of the orientation and shape of the handles: Human hands are also asymmetric, and when closing, the thumb and fingers do not close vertically, but have a lateral component to the motion. Specifically, the thumb pushes out from the palm and the fingers pull inwards. Conversely, if right-handed scissors are held in the left hand, the natural tendency of the left hand would be to force the cutting blades laterally apart. Furthermore, with right-handed scissors held by the right hand, the shearing edge is visible, but when they are used with the left hand, the cutting edge of the scissors is behind the top blade, and one cannot see what is being cut. Some scissors are marketed as ambidextrous. These have symmetric handles so there is no distinction between the thumb and finger handles, and have very strong pivots so that the blades simply rotate and do not have any lateral give. However, most "ambidextrous"

scissors are in fact still right-handed in that the upper blade is on the right, and hence is on the outside when held in the right hand. Even if they cut successfully, the blade orientation will block the view of the cutting line for a left-handed person. True ambidextrous scissors are possible if the blades are double-edged and one handle is swung all the way around to almost degrees so that the back of the blades become the new cutting edges. Patent 3,, has been awarded for true ambidextrous scissors. Among specialized scissors and shears used for different purposes are: Gardening, agriculture and animal husbandry[ edit ] Type.

### Chapter 7 : Formats and Editions of EncyclopÃ!dia of superstitions, [calendrierdelascience.com]

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### Chapter 8 : Superstition Essays: Examples, Topics, Titles, & Outlines

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### Chapter 9 : Scissors - Wikipedia

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