

Chapter 1 : Baganda - Introduction, Location, Language, Folklore, Religion, Major holidays, Rites of passage

Islands seem to sit in a place between two worlds. They're land, but they're surrounded by sea. The isolation that they offer has been fruitful in fiction but has also inspired folklore around the world. How many sailors have spotted an island on the horizon and wondered if it meant salvation or.

Throughout history, they have resembled intelligence and good fortune. In fact, if a person were to harm a cricket, it was believed they would have great misfortune. Even today, in parts of eastern Asia, the male cricket will be caged so people can enjoy the song they make. The Chinese culture is filled with interesting and unique facts, with the cricket being one. Children in China still love catching crickets and placing them in cages. No doubt, this will be a favorite pastime throughout time. The cricket culture in China dates back years and encompasses singing insects and fighting crickets. It was during this time that they started being captured and kept in cages so their songs could be heard all the time. This sport became so popular that China actually produced a Cricket Minister, Jia Shi-Dao who reigned from 1627 to 1644. However, he was accused of not managing his responsibilities because he was obsessed with the cricket-fighting cult. Then from 1644 to 1661, a Cricket Emperor, Ming Xuan-Zhong ruled in favor of cricket fighting, making his palace a major tribute to this insect. Literally thousands of crickets were sent to the capital every year to discover their financial fate. Amazingly, there are hundreds of documented stories of people committing suicide because of a losing or injured cricket. Eventually, even the Chinese farmers would use the cricket to tell them when it was time to start preparing the fields for the spring harvest. Many famous Chinese songs were written, keeping the sound of the cricket in mind. For example, the autumn words Qiu, which are used in songs, actually take on the shape of crickets that are inscribed on bones or the shell of a tortoise. Even well known collections of poems and proverbs have been written that show reverence to the cricket. The combination of singing ability, strength and vitality, and life cycles are what make this a creature of appreciation. The fact that crickets lay hundreds of eggs lines up perfectly with the Chinese belief that of all the ingredients for life, the one most important for success is to have as many children as possible. Crickets, family Gryllidae also known as "true crickets" , are insects somewhat related to grasshoppers and more closely related to katydids or bush crickets order Orthoptera. They have somewhat flattened bodies and long antennae. Crickets mate in the spring and lay their eggs in September. The eggs hatch in the fall and they usually hatch in groups of 2, Crickets are known for their chirp which only male crickets can do; male wings have ridges or "teeth" that act like a "comb and file" instrument. The left forewing has a thick rib a modified vein which bears 50 to 60 "teeth". The chirp is generated by raising their left forewing to a 45 degree angle and rubbing it against the upper hind edge of the right forewing, which has a thick scraper. This sound producing action is called "stridulation" and the song is species-specific. There are two types of cricket songs: The calling song attracts females and repels other males, and is fairly loud. The courting song is used when a female cricket is near, and is a very quiet song. Female crickets have a long needlelike egg-laying organ ovipositor. Crickets chirp at different rates depending on their species and the temperature of their environment. Most species chirp at higher rates the higher the temperature is approx. In fact, according to this law, it is possible to calculate the temperature in Fahrenheit by adding 39 to the number of chirps produced in 15 seconds by the snowy tree cricket common in the United States. To hear the mating call of other crickets, a cricket has ears located on its knees, just below the joint of the front legs. There are about 9000 species of crickets. They tend to be nocturnal and are often confused with grasshoppers, which are related because they have a similar body structure including jumping hind legs. Cade discovered that the parasitic tachinid fly *Ormia ochracea* is attracted to the song of the male cricket, and uses it to locate the male in order to deposit her larvae on him. It was the first example of a natural enemy that locates its host or prey using the mating signal. Since then, many species of crickets have been found to be carrying the same parasitic fly, or related species. Popular Culture Crickets are popular pets and are considered good luck in Asia, especially China where they are kept in cages Carrera It is also common to have them as caged pets in some European countries, particularly in the Iberian Peninsula. Cricket fighting as a gambling or sports betting pastime also occurs, particularly in Macao. Miniature cages are made from various materials and

today, used as a way of bringing good luck into the home. In ancient days, the cricket cage was used for exactly what it sounds like – holding crickets. The cages are handmade and feature a tiny door that slides open and shut. On the top of the cricket cage is a small hook or eyelet that can be used to hang it for decoration. Although cricket cages do come in various sizes, on average, they measure about 3x4 inches. The folklore and mythology surrounding crickets is extensive. The singing of crickets in the folklore of Brazil and elsewhere is sometimes taken to be a sign of impending rain, or of a financial windfall. Lenko and Papavero In Caraguatatuba, Brazil, a black cricket in a room is said to portend illness; a gray one money; and a green one hope Lenko and Papavero In Barbados, a loud cricket means money is coming in; hence, a cricket must not be killed or evicted if it chirps inside a house. However, another type of cricket that is less noisy forebodes illness or death. Forde In Zambia, the *Gryllotalpa africanus* cricket is held to bring good fortune to anyone who sees it Mbata Crickets may also be eaten in some cultures, and are popular as live food for carnivorous pets. In comedy, the sound of crickets may be used to humorously indicate a dead silence when a response or activity is expected. For example, if a comedian in a TV show tells a bad joke, instead of the audience laughing, crickets may chirp. The Disney corporation has used a number of notable cricket characters in their animated movies through the ages. Most of these characters represent good. In *Mulan*, Cri-kee is carried in a cage as a symbol of luck, as in many Asian countries.

Chapter 2 : English folklore - Wikipedia

Its origin is shrouded in folklore, much because of its long hair, sturdy build, tufted ears, and some stories saying it originated from a domestic cat interbreeding with a bobcat. Other stories say it was a raccoon because of its coloration and bushy tail.

According to Barre Toelken, feathers, beadwork, dance steps and music, the events in a story, the shape of a dwelling, or items of traditional food can be viewed as icons of cultural meaning. Though some neighboring cultures hold similar beliefs, others can be quite different from one another. The most common myths are the creation myths, that tell a story to explain how the earth was formed, and where humans and other beings came from. Others may include explanations about the sun, moon, constellations, specific animals, seasons, and weather. Some are called "hero stories"; these are stories of people who lived at one time, and who were immortalized and remembered through these tales. There are "trickster stories", about the different trickster figures of the tribes, spirits who may be either helpful or dangerous, depending on the situation. There are also tales that are simply warnings; they warn against doing something that may harm in some way. Many of these tales have morals or some form of belief that is being taught. This is how the things were remembered.

Founding myths[edit] The founding of the United States is often surrounded by legends and tall tales. These narratives may be true and may be false or may be a little true and a little false; the veracity of the stories is not a determining factor. **Christopher Columbus[edit]** Christopher Columbus , as a hero and symbol to the then immigrants, is an important figure in the pantheon of American myth. His status, not unlike most American icons, is representative not of his own accomplishments, but the self-perception of the society which chose him as a hero. Having effected a separation from England and its cultural icons, America was left without history's heroes on which to base a shared sense of their social selves. Washington Irving was instrumental in popularizing Columbus. The book was very popular, and contributed to an image of the discoverer as a solitary individual who challenged the unknown sea, as triumphant Americans contemplated the dangers and promise of their own wilderness frontier. As a consequence of his vision and audacity, there was now a land free from kings, a vast continent for new beginnings. In the years following the Revolution the poetic device "Columbia" was used as a symbol of both Columbus and America. Too late in the season to plant crops, many were not accustomed to manual labor. Within a few months, some settlers died of famine and disease. Only thirty-eight made it through their first year in the New World. Captain John Smith , a pirate turned gentleman turned the settlers into foragers and successful traders with the Native Americans, who taught the English how to plant corn and other crops. Smith led expeditions to explore the regions surrounding Jamestown, and it was during one of these that the chief of the Powhatan Native Americans captured Smith. The Rock, or one traditionally identified as it, has long been memorialized on the shore of Plymouth Harbor in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The holiday of Thanksgiving is said to have begun with the Pilgrims in . Some friendly Native Americans including Squanto helped the Pilgrims survive through the first winter. The perseverance of the Pilgrims is celebrated during the annual Thanksgiving festival. His angry father confronted the young Washington, who proclaimed "I can not tell a lie" and admitted to the transgression, thus illuminating his honesty. This anecdote cannot be independently verified. Samuel Clemens Mark Twain is also known to have spread the story while lecturing, personalizing it by adding "I have a higher and greater standard of principle. Washington could not lie. With the House undecided on whether to mobilize for military action against the encroaching British military force, Henry argued in favor of mobilization. According to Wirt, Henry ended his speech with words that have since become immortalized: There is, however, no credible historical evidence that the story is true. Research conducted by the National Museum of American History notes that the story of Betsy Ross making the first American flag for General George Washington entered into American consciousness about the time of the centennial celebrations. In the book *The Star-Spangled Banner: The Making of an American Icon*, Smithsonian experts point out that accounts of the event appealed to Americans eager for stories about the revolution and its heroes and heroines.

Tall Tales[edit] The tall tale is a fundamental element of American folk literature. A tall tale is a story with unbelievable elements, related as if

it were true and factual. Some such stories are exaggerations of actual events; others are completely fictional tales set in a familiar setting, such as the American Old West, or the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. They are usually humorous or good-natured. The line between myth and tall tale is distinguished primarily by age; many myths exaggerate the exploits of their heroes, but in tall tales the exaggeration looms large, to the extent of becoming the whole of the story. Based on historical figures[edit] John Chapman September 26, 1774 – March 18, 1845, widely known as Johnny Appleseed, was an American pioneer nurseryman who introduced apple trees to large parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. He became an American legend while still alive, largely because of his kind and generous ways, and the symbolic importance he attributed to apples. Johnny Appleseed is remembered in American popular culture by his traveling song or Swedenborgian hymn "The Lord is good to me Daniel Boone November 2, 1751 – October 22, 1820" September 26, 1774, was an American pioneer, explorer, and frontiersman whose frontier exploits made him one of the first folk heroes of the United States. He is commonly referred to in popular culture by the epithet, "King of the Wild Frontier". He represented Tennessee in the U. S. Martha Jane Canary May 1, 1802 – August 1, 1882, better known as Calamity Jane, was an American frontierswoman, and professional scout best known for her claim of being an acquaintance of Wild Bill Hickok. She is said to have also exhibited kindness and compassion, especially to the sick and needy. Jigger Johnson, was a lumberjack and log driver from northern New England who is known for his numerous off-the-job exploits, such as catching bobcats alive with his bare hands, and drunken brawls. The "Ballad of John Henry" is a musical rendition of his story. Fictional characters[edit] Paul Bunyan is a lumberjack figure in North American folklore and tradition. One of the most famous and popular North American folklore heroes, he is usually described as a giant as well as a lumberjack of unusual skill, and is often accompanied in stories by his animal companion, Babe the Blue Ox. The character originated in folktales circulated among lumberjacks in the Northeastern United States and eastern Canada, first appearing in print in a story published by Northern Michigan journalist James MacGillivray in The Lone Ranger is a fictional hero of the west who fought raiders and robbers in the Texas area. The sole survivor of a group of six rangers, he set out to bring the criminals who killed his brother to justice. John the Conqueror also known as High John the Conqueror, and many other folk variants, is a folk hero from African-American folklore. John the Conqueror was an African prince who was sold as a slave in the Americas. Despite his enslavement, his spirit was never broken and he survived in folklore as a sort of a trickster figure, because of the tricks he played to evade his masters. Since various Molly Pitcher tales grew in the telling, many historians regard Molly Pitcher as folklore rather than history, or suggest that Molly Pitcher may be a composite image inspired by the actions of a number of real women. The name itself may have originated as a nickname given to women who carried water to men on the battlefield during the war. Captain Stormalong was an American folk hero and the subject of numerous nautical-themed tall tales originating in Massachusetts. Legendary and folkloric creatures[edit] Bigfoot, also known as "Sasquatch", is the name given to an ape-like creature that some believe inhabit mostly forests in the Pacific Northwest region of, and throughout the entirety of, North America. Bigfoot is usually described as a large, hairy, bipedal humanoid. Generally, scientists discount the existence of Bigfoot due to the impact that it would have on the currently assumed evolutionary lineage of humans, that Homo Sapien is the last remaining species of Hominid. There are more than sightings that are reported yearly. Champ is the name given to a reputed lake monster living in Lake Champlain, a natural freshwater lake in North America. The lake crosses the U. S. The creature is often described as a flying biped with hooves, but there are many different variations. The most common description is that of a kangaroo-like creature with the face of a horse, the head of a dog, leathery bat-like wings, horns, small arms with clawed hands, cloven hooves and a forked tail. It has been reported to move quickly as to avoid human contact, and often is described as emitting a "blood-curdling scream". The White Lady is a type of female ghost reportedly seen in rural areas and associated with some local legend of tragedy. They are often associated with an individual family line or said to be a harbinger of death, similar to a banshee. Mothman is a mythical half moth half man from Point Pleasant, West Virginia described as a large humanoid with moth features on its face and large wings with fur covering its body. Mothman has been blamed for the collapse of the Silver Bridge. Hodag The Hodag is mythical beast that is said to inhabit the forests of Northern Wisconsin,

particularly around the city of Rhinelander. The Hodag has a reptilian body with the horns of a bull, and is said to have a penchant for mischief. Other folkloric creatures include the fearsome Jackalope , the Nain Rouge of Detroit, Michigan, Wendigo of Minnesota and Chessie , a legendary sea monster said to live in Chesapeake Bay. Literature[edit] Santa Claus , also known as Saint Nicholas, Father Christmas, or simply "Santa", is a figure with legendary, mythical, historical and folkloric origins. The modern figure of Santa Claus was derived from the Dutch figure, Sinterklaas, which may, in turn, have its origins in the hagiographical tales concerning the Christian Saint Nicholas. Nicholas ", also known as "The Night Before Christmas" is a poem first published anonymously in and generally attributed to Clement Clarke Moore. The poem, which has been called "arguably the best-known verses ever written by an American", [7] is largely responsible for the conception of Santa Claus from the mid-nineteenth century to today, including his physical appearance, the night of his visit, his mode of transportation, the number and names of his reindeer, as well as the tradition that he brings toys to children. The poem has influenced ideas about St. Nicholas and Santa Claus from the United States to the rest of the English-speaking world and beyond. Is There a Santa Claus? The editorial, which included the famous reply " Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus ", has become a part of popular Christmas folklore in the United States and Canada. Frank Baum and illustrated by W. Originally published by the George M. Hill Company in Chicago on May 17, , it has since been reprinted numerous times, most often under the name The Wizard of Oz, which is the name of both the stage play and the well-known adaptation film version, starring Judy Garland. The story chronicles the adventures of a young girl named Dorothy Gale in the Land of Oz, after being swept away from her Kansas farm home in a tornado. Thanks in part to the MGM movie, it is one of the best-known stories in American popular culture. American folk music Native Americans were the earliest inhabitants of the land that is today known as the United States and played its first music. Beginning in the 17th century, immigrants from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Germany and France began arriving in large numbers, bringing with them new styles and instruments. African slaves brought musical traditions, and each subsequent wave of immigrants contributes to a melting pot. Folk music includes both traditional music and the genre that evolved from it during the 20th century folk revival. The term originated in the 19th century but is often applied to music that is older than that. Their studies expanded to include Native American music, but still treated folk music as a historical item preserved in isolated societies.

Chapter 3 : Frogs in culture - Wikipedia

My man is always surrounded by spears (the tongue, surrounded by teeth). 4 € FOLKLORE Riddles, myths, legends, and proverbs tell the origin and history of the Baganda, as well as the workings of the everyday world.

Folklorists, philosophers, historians, mystics and others have debated this question for centuries. Other scholars insist that fairies are really just the early, indigenous peoples of each land, who may have been viewed as magical and otherworldly by conquering tribes. Some read the following words from the Bible as proof that God had created the fairy race in addition to mankind: The most widespread belief, still prevalent today, is that fairies are simply nature spirits and thus as ancient as wind and rain. In the 15th century, an alchemist named Paracelus divided fairies into four elemental groups: They are made of flesh and blood, he said, and procreate like human beings but are longer lived than man and do not possess immortal souls. In the early 20th century, Theosophist 3 Charles W. Leadbeater maintained that fairies live on an astral plane divided into seven levels. He believed the fairy race to be the original inhabitants of England, driven to its margins by the invasion of mankind; and he drew elaborate diagrams showing how the fairies had evolved. His chart began with mineral life and then rose upward through water and earth, and through seaweed, fungi, and bacteria. Further up the evolutionary ladder he showed how fairies developed through grasses and cereals, reptiles and birds, sea flora and fauna, until they matured into nature spirits linked to each of the four elements. The function of fairies in nature, he said, is to provide a link between plants and the energy of the sun. Charms, talismans, and spells were used to keep troublesome fairies at bay €” to chase them away from the house, the livestock, newborn children, and unmarried girls. Although fairies had been known to give aid to mortals, more often they were seen as irksome creatures, quick to take offense and dangerous when riled. Fairy bargains were notoriously tricky things and fairy treasure was often cursed. Mortals who stumbled into Fairyland could end up trapped in that realm forever, or emerge from it aged and withered, even though it had seemed like little time had passed. Fairies were blamed for soured milk, blighted crops, and barren cows; for illness, madness, birth defects and other mysterious ills. Even good fairies followed rules and taboos that could be unfathomable to humans €” thus it was wise to be scrupulously polite and to treat all fairies with great caution. Folklore is filled with cautionary tales outlining the perils of fairy encounters. Do not eat fairy food, they say, for it will trap you in Fairyland. Wear your shirt inside out and carry iron to avoid abduction. When human babies are snatched from the cradle, a fairy changeling is left behind. Sometimes this creature is merely a piece of wood enchanted to look like a child; other times it is a sickly fairy baby, or an old and peevish fairy. Some say the fairies are required to pay a blood-tithe to Hell every seven years, and that they steal mortals for this purpose so as not to sacrifice one of their own. The Fairy Queen by Alan Lee Some fairy lore makes a clear division between good and wicked types of fairies €” between those who are friendly to mankind, and those who seek to cause us harm. In Scottish tales, good fairies make up the Seelie Court, which means the Blessed Court, while bad fairies congregate in the Unseelie Court, ruled by the dark queen Nicnivin. They are often portrayed as amoral beings, rather than as immoral ones, who simply have little comprehension of human notions of right and wrong. The Trooping Fairies, by contrast, are gregarious creatures fond of hunting, feasting, dancing, and holding court. Fairies associated with the earth are the most numerous group. Earth elementals include those who live in caves, barrows, and deep underground, and who often have a special facility for working with precious metals. Forest fairies are also earth elementals, and are the most numerous type of fairy around the world. Other earth fairies are those who guard standing stones, such as the web€”footed Couril of Brittany, and sand fairies in desert environments, such as the Ahl Al-trab found in Arabic lands. Rivers, lakes, pools, and other fresh water sources are also home to water fairies both gentle and malign, including the nixies and kelpies of English rivers, the Rhinemaidens of Germany, the Kludde of Belgium, the Draks of France, the Laminak of the Basque region, the Hotots of Armenia, the Judi of Macedonia, the Cacce-Halde of Lapland, the sweet-voiced Nakk of Estonia, and the bashful Nokke who appeared only at dusk and dawn in Sweden.

Chapter 4 : Folklore & Superstition | HowStuffWorks

It's unlikely that indigenous folklore about the fuchsia was imported along with the plant. Plants like rowan and henbane end up surrounded by folklore through their links to witchcraft. But it does have some tales associated with it (hence this post).

Thus, in essence, the term refers to the acquired knowledge of a specific people. That is why, thanks to this understandable notion about Folklore, we can say that the word includes mixed cultural elements of the Indigenous, Spanish and African ethnicities, since colonial times until what Costa Rica is today. During the patronal and popular festivities of Costa Rica, various cultural manifestations that go beyond music and dance are included. Cultural events in Costa Rica often include folklore and traditional dances. The narrative folklore, which is passed on orally, was constituted through legends, superstitions, and traditions. Not to pass behind a ladder because it is bad luck, or the use of garlic to ward off bad spirits. They are myths that even spook the body! In the same way, Costa Rica offers its entire community -and also those who want to know it- the choice to identify its culinary folklore. Within this context, maize corn is mentioned as that main food that the guest of any Costa Rican table should not miss. Likewise, you can find out which the most commonly used utensils are. But beyond their meals, kitchen instruments, myths, legends, and even superstitions, the authenticity of Costa Rica is also highlighted by its unique dances, which are part of the national culture. Costa Rican Folklore Within our traditional folk music that is accompanied by its harmonic form with a lot of rhythm and melody, we must know its true origin. And it happens that most of it came to our territory thanks to the profane and religious songs brought by the Spaniards. Our Indians, mestizos, and Latinos opted for these forms and in some cases, they even change their lyrics or melodies. This way, we may say that, in Costa Rica, the following rhythms are performed: It is known by men as the exact opportunity to find a good romance. Men who have no love commitment take advantage of the day in which this dance is celebrated, and fancy the woman who is available. Also, it is said that a girl frequented, with the excuse of buying from her the dessert, was also flirted by the man in charge. More than a dance, it is a theatrical performance which is known as a village legend where a red bull frightens by night and the community confronts and traps it. It appears in December and is danced in honor of the Virgin of Guadalupe, with sounds of whistles and big drums. And last but not least, among our most admired composers, we can mention: Born on December 4th, , faithful follower of the stories told by the grandparents of the time, a farmer in love with the harmonica. He has composed more than 70 songs. He was an excellent agronomist, with 2 children, characterized by his sonatas describing love, habit, joy, and sadness.

Chapter 5 : Folklore – Norfolk Tales & Myths

The soucouyant is a shape-shifting Caribbean folklore character who appears by day as a reclusive old woman, typically living at the edge of the village in a shack surrounded by tall trees, who has made a secret pact with the devil.

She was a niece of Saint Boniface and, according to legend, a daughter to the Saxon prince St. Together with her brothers she travelled to Frankonia, Germany, where she became a nun and lived in the convent of Heidenheim, which was founded by her brother Wunibald. Walburga died on 25 February and that day still carries her name in the Catholic calendar. However she was not made a saint until 1 May in the same year, and that day carries her name in the Swedish calendar. Historically the Walpurgisnacht is derived from Pagan spring customs, where the arrival of spring was celebrated with bonfires at night. Viking fertility celebrations took place around April 30 and due to Walburga being declared a saint at that time of year, her name became associated with the celebrations. Walburga was honored in the same way that Vikings had celebrated spring and as they spread throughout Europe, the two dates became mixed together and created the Walpurgis Night celebration. In Germany, Walpurgisnacht, the night from April 30 to May 1, is the night when allegedly the witches hold a large celebration on the Blocksberg and await the arrival of Spring. The Brocken Spectre is a magnified shadow of an observer, typically surrounded by rainbow-like bands, thrown onto a bank of cloud in high mountain areas when the sun is low. The phenomenon was first reported on the Brocken. Sometimes these pranks go too far and result in damage to property or bodily injury. In Sweden Walpurgis is one of the main holidays during the year in both Sweden and Finland, along with Christmas and Midsummer. The forms of celebration in Sweden vary in different parts of the country and between different cities. One of the main traditions in Sweden is to light large bonfires, a custom which is most firmly established in Svealand, and which began in Uppland during the 18th century. An older tradition from Southern Sweden was for the younger people to collect greens and branches from the woods at twilight, which were used to adorn the houses of the village. The expected reward for this task to be paid in eggs. The tradition which is most spread throughout the country is probably singing songs of spring. In Sweden, Valborg is especially notorious because of the excessive amounts of alcohol people consume on that very day. The celebration is typically centered on plentiful use of sparkling wine and other alcoholic beverages. Many people who have graduated from lukio wear the cap. One tradition is drinking mead, whose alcohol content varies. Often the magazine has been stuffed inside standard industrial packages such as sardine-cans and milk cartons. The festivities also include a picnic on May 1st, which is sometimes prepared in a lavish manner. Starting with the parties of the left, the whole of the Finnish political scene has nominated Vappu as the day to go out on stumps and agitate. This does not only include right-wing parties, but also others like the church have followed suit, marching and making speeches. In Sweden it is only the labour and socialist parties which use May 1 for political activities, while others observe the traditional festivities. They arrange carnivals and the radio plays their old songs that workers liked to listen to. The labour spirit lies most in the capital of Finland, Helsinki. The First of May is also a day for everything fun and crazy: There are balloons and joy, people drink their first beers outside, there are clowns and masks and a lot of fun. The first of May includes colourful streamers, funny and silly things and sun. The first of May means the beginning of the spring for many people in Finland. Traditionally May 1st is celebrated by a picnic in a park Kaivopuisto in case of Helsinki. For most, the picnic is enjoyed with friends on blanket with good food and sparkling wine. Some people, however, arrange extremely lavish picnics with pavilions, white table cloths, silver candelabras, classical music and lavish food. The picnic usually starts early in the morning, and some hard-core party goers continue the celebrations of the previous evening without sleeping in between. Some Student organisations have traditional areas where they camp every year and they usually send someone to reserve the spot early on. As with other Vappu traditions, the picnic includes student caps, mead, streamers and balloons. According to an interview with J. In Quicksilver by Neal Stephenson a key character observes Walpurgisnacht celebrations in 17th-century Germany. Songs whose titles include or make reference to Walpurgis Night include:

Chapter 6 : Navajo Legends – Navajo Legends

Deaf Culture- Deaf Folk & Deaf Literature. 3 elements of folklore and literature are suddenly surrounded by Union soldiers. The Union army suspected he was a.

The beautiful pendants come in a range of colours, though my favourites are the deep, dark pink variety. Emily at GrowEatGift notes that the fuchsia also provides fairies with a favourite hiding place. But the fuchsia is also a favourite of the hummingbird. Where is the fuchsia from? It actually comes from South America, having been brought to Britain in 1842. The western world first discovered the fuchsia in 1520. This 16th-century German herbalist was also a doctor and a botanical illustrator. Plants like rowan and henbane end up surrounded by folklore through their links to witchcraft. But it does have some tales associated with it hence this post. According to the Encyclopedia of Superstitions, Folklore, and the Occult Sciences of the World, the fuchsia even has Biblical connections. They relate an ancient story that the fuchsia sprang from the blood of Christ at the foot of the cross. Any bride who offered the fuchsia as an offering on her wedding day would enjoy bounteous blessings. She could also wear them in her hair for the same result. Most of the articles detail the history of the plant or the scope of its many varieties. They do make a wonderful addition to any garden, and they add a brilliant pop of colour to borders and hanging baskets. If anyone knows any other folk tales or lore associated with the fuchsia, please drop it in the comments below so I can expand the post. Any Amazon links in this post are affiliate links. Want more folklore in your inbox? Add your email below and get these posts in your inbox every week. Now check your email to confirm your subscription. There was an error submitting your subscription. Unsubscribe whenever you want! Powered by ConvertKit Share this:

Chapter 7 : Finance Stereotypes | Dartmouth Folklore Archive

Of all the grains eaten in the world, corn-or maize-probably is surrounded by more legends and folklore than any other. Corn has been planted, tended, harvested and consumed for millennia, and so it's no wonder that there are myths about the magical properties of this grain.

Multi-ethnic Population Floating boats on the Titicaca lake in Peru. Chimu Adventures Peru has a multi-ethnic population with influences from indigenous blood, Spanish colonisation, African slaves and finally immigration from countries such as China, Japan, Italy, Germany, Croatia, Britain and France. Traditional Medicine Coca-leaf tea. Languages of Peru A wide variety of native languages co-exist in Peru, a legacy of the incredible culture of ancient Peru. Although Spanish is the official language used throughout most of the country, Quechua is also recognised as an official language and spoken widely in the Andean regions. The Amazon region has a number of native languages including Shipibo, Ashaninka and Aguaruna. Highland Indians Woman in traditional clothes in Puno, Peru. The highlands are home to millions of highland Indians who speak their own languages and maintain a very traditional way of life. The Amazon Basin is home to remote tribes who have little or no contact with society, including the Mashco-Piro tribe who live in the remote rainforest regions of Manu National Park. The Bowler Hat The bowler hat. The hats were too small for the Europeans and so were given to the indigenous people. Folklore in Peru Women dancing in the parade in Cusco. There are festivals to honour patron saints, processions, carnivals and rituals, many with a mystical side to them and many the result of the fusion of Catholic and pre-Hispanic religious beliefs. Some well-known festivals including the following: Inti Raymi Inti Raymi in Peru. Wikiwand Held in Puno , this is one of the greatest religious folk festivals in South America featuring incredible costumes and masks, music and dance. It is celebrated across the country but in particular in Cusco, Huaraz, Ayacucho and Tarma. Fiesta de la Vendimia Fiesta de la Vendimia in Ica. It is held to celebrate the abundance of grapes and wine in the Ica region, and includes processions, dancing and the treading of grapes. Puno Week Puno city. Peru is one of the highlights of South America. Chimu Adventures will introduce you to a land of contrasts, a country that overflows with history, culture, folklore and biodiversity. Chimu Adventures can put together a tour of Peru to suit you. Browse our example itineraries below then contact us to tailor it to your dates and style.

Chapter 8 : Traditional Dances of Costa Rican Folklore | The Costa Rica News

Of all the grains eaten in the world, corn - or maize - probably is surrounded by more legends and folklore than any other. Corn has been planted, tended, harvested and consumed for millennia, and so it's no wonder that there are myths about the magical properties of this grain.

Until , the Baganda were organized into a tightly centralized, bureaucratized kingdom. Between and , the Ugandan national government abolished all kingdoms. In , the national government reinstated the Kabakaship kingship by permitting the coronation of Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II as the thirty-sixth king of the Baganda. Traditionally, the Kabaka ruled over a hierarchy of chiefs who collected taxes in the form of food and livestock. The Kabaka made direct political appointment of all chiefs so as to maintain control over their loyalty to him. Many rituals surrounded the person of the king. Commoners had to lie face down on the ground in his presence. Today, the Kabaka has only ritual functions and no political power. He was removed of his power so that tribal differences would not interfere with the formation of a nation state. All Baganda participate in the Ugandan government system. Nevertheless, the kingdom and associated institutions remain strong forces in the cultural practices and values of the Baganda. They number about 3 million people. The former Kingdom of Buganda, which today is the area occupied by the Baganda, is bounded on the north by the former Kingdom of Bunyoro and on the east by the Nile River. To the south of Buganda is the present country of Tanzania. The Baganda are the largest tribe in Uganda, and the Kingdom of Buganda was the largest of the former kingdoms. It is a member of the Niger-Congo family of languages. In the Luganda language, the singular form of Baganda is Muganda. Like many other African languages, Luganda is tonal, meaning that some words are differentiated by pitch. Words that are spelled the same may carry different meanings according to their pitch. Luganda is rich in metaphor and in proverbs and folktales. Children learn speech skills that prepare them for adult life in a verbally rich culture. A clever child can masterfully engage his or her peers in a game of ludikya or "talking backward. Another version of this game involves inserting the letter z after each syllable containing a vowel, followed by the vowel in that syllable. In this version, omusajja would become o-zo-mu-zu-sa-zajja-za. Both boys and girls play ludikya, which they claim is frequently done to conceal secrets from adults. In the evening many families play collective riddling games okukokkya , which involve men and women of all ages. Some examples of common riddles are: I have a wife who looks where she is coming from and where she is going at the same time a bundle of firewood, since the two ends are similar. I have a razor blade which I use to shave hills fire that is used to burn the grass for planting. When my friend went to get food for his children, he never came back water in a river. My man is always surrounded by spears the tongue, surrounded by teeth. The most significant legend involves Kintu, the first Kabaka king. He is believed to have married a woman called Nambi. First Nambi had to return to heaven. Gulu, her father, objected to her marriage because Kintu did not know how to farm but only how to obtain food from cattle. In one test Kintu was asked to identify his own cow in a herd, a difficult task since there were many cows like his own. By chance, a bee told Kintu to choose the cow on whose horns he would alight. After several large herds were brought to him, Kintu reported that his cow was not among them. He was continuing to watch the bee who remained on the tree. Eventually, Kintu, with the help of the bee, identified his cow, along with several calves that had been born to his cow. Gulu warned that they should not come back even if they forgot something, for fear that Death would follow them. They left carrying with them cows, a goat, fowl, sheep, and a plan-tain tree. Unfortunately, over the protests of Kintu, Nambi went back to obtain grain that had been forgotten. Although she tried to run away from Death, she was unsuccessful. After many years of happiness on earth, Walumbe Death began to bring illness and death to children and then adults. Up to the present day, Death has lived upon the earth with no one knowing when or whom he will strike. Approximately 15 percent are Muslim followers of Islam. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, most Baganda were practicing an indigenous native religion known as the Balubaale cult. This cult consisted of gods who had temples identified with them. These gods were each concerned with specific problems. For example, there was a god of fertility, a god of warfare, and a god of the lake. The Baganda also believed in spiritual forces, particularly the action of

witches, which were thought to cause illness and other misfortune. People often wore amulets charms to ward off their evil powers. The most significant spirits were the Muzimu or ancestors who visited the living in dreams and sometimes warned of impending dangers. The Balubaale cult no longer exists. However, belief in ancestors and the power of witches is still quite common. Contemporary Baganda are extremely religious, whatever their faith. Funerals are major ceremonial and social events. People travel from all parts of the nation to attend funerals, which last many days. At death one becomes an omuzima spirit and a candidate for reincarnation. At birth the umbilical cord is retained for later use in a ceremony called Kwalula Abaana. Boys and girls are expected to conform in their behavior to what the Baganda refer to as mpisa manners. This includes being obedient to adults, greeting visitors properly, and sitting correctly for girls. Sex education for females is more systematic than it is for males. Grandmothers instruct girls soon after their menstruation, during a period of seclusion, about sexual matters and future domestic responsibilities. Marriage and the birth of children are prerequisites for adult status. Cleverness and assertiveness are valued as ways to achieve upward mobility. Elaborate greeting rituals best symbolize the importance attached to being sociable. Propriety requires that neighbors exchange lengthy greetings when meeting along the road. Greetings vary according to the time of day, age of participants, and length of time since previous encounter. In Kampala, greetings are far less frequent and shorter in duration than in rural areas. Also, women in Kampala are much less likely to kneel while greeting men or other social superiors, a custom still prevalent in rural areas. Dating and courtship are significant in the lives of most younger Baganda. Men are expected to develop the art of flattery. Women do not flatter, but they are expected to deceive a man into thinking that he is her only suitor. Affection between the sexes is not shown in public. Homes generally have thatched or corrugated iron roofs. More affluent farmers live in homes constructed of cement, with tile roofs. Some homes have electricity and running water. However, for many Baganda, water must be fetched from a well or collected when it rains. Cooking is commonly done in a separate cooking house over an open wood fire. Urban homes, by contrast, are typically of concrete with corrugated iron or tile roofs and glass windows. Indoor plumbing, indoor kitchens, electricity, and toilet facilities are common in the city. All Baganda have daily access to a plentiful food supply, given their year-round growing season. However, Baganda suffer from malaria, and children are frequently afflicted with kwashiorkor, a form of protein-calorie malnutrition. This symbolized the prevailing authority patterns in the typical household. The husband and father was supreme. Children and women knelt to the husband in deference to his authority, and he was served his food first. Today, Baganda children frequently describe feelings of fear and respect for their fathers and warm attachment to their mothers. After marriage a new household is established, usually in the village of the husband. Most marriages are monogamous having one spouse, although polygamy more than one spouse was not uncommon in the past. This is a floor-length, brightly colored cloth dress with a square neckline and short, puffed sleeves. The garment is fastened with a sash placed just below the waist over the hips, and by two buttons on the left side of the neckline. Traditionally, the busuuti was strapless and made from bark-cloth. The busuuti is worn on all festive and ceremonial occasions. The indigenous dress of the Baganda man is a kanzu, a long, white cotton robe. On special occasions, it is worn over trousers with a Western-style suit jacket over it. Younger people wear Western-style clothing. Slacks, jeans, skirts, suits, and ties are also worn.

Chapter 9 : The Vibrant Folklore in Peru - Culture and Customs

Kitsune is surrounded by folklore, so the stories may vary. I would suggest reading the article yourself, since it is out of scope of this answer. But I have not found a mention about somebody killing a kitsune.

Share Shares 85 Islands seem to sit in a place between two worlds. The isolation that they offer has been fruitful in fiction but has also inspired folklore around the world. How many sailors have spotted an island on the horizon and wondered if it meant salvation or a supernatural threat? Here are ten mysterious islands from folklore that brave readers may want to set sail for. James Archer King Arthur, legendary king of the Britons, was much like the modern crop of British royals—he had marital troubles. When he discovered his queen was having an affair with Sir Lancelot, he pursued the naughty knight to France. While Arthur was out of the kingdom, it was taken over by the nefarious Mordred. In the fight, Mordred was slain, but Arthur was mortally wounded. He was placed on a barge, which took him from our world and deposited him on the magical isle of Avalon. It was also home to the witch Morgen. It was apparently hoped that her powers would be able to heal the dying king. Legends differ on what happened to Arthur. Perhaps he was healed, or perhaps he was placed in a sorcerous sleep. All agree that Arthur is not gone forever. When Britain needs his help, he will return from Avalon. Many have attempted to find Avalon. Some believe that it is an island in the Atlantic, just off the coast of Britain. Others have seen the island of Avalon as a poetic description of Glastonbury Tor, a hill which is often surrounded by mists and looks like an island floating above the land. Hy-Brasil was shown on nautical maps for centuries before finally being removed from charts in the 19th century. It was supposedly always surrounded by thick fogs except for one day every seven years, for instance. Maps began to show the island as an ever smaller feature, until it was labelled merely as Brasil Rock, a lonely mountain in the sea. One expedition which did claim to have landed on Hy-Brasil reported that it was inhabited by huge black rabbits and a single magician. From his lonely stone castle, the magician distributed gold and silver to the visitors. AtticTapestry Redesmere is a 0. How it came to float about is part of local legend. A young knight whose family owned the land the lake sits in suspected his fair lady of cheating on him. He swore that he would not talk to her again until the island in the middle of the lake floated away. When he was no longer dangerously ill, a huge storm swept the land and broke the island free from its place, sending it moving around the lake. Interestingly, old survey maps have recorded an island in the lake, but they have shown it in different places. Those hoping to find the island now will be disappointed, as the lake no longer has an island in it. It seems that the island collided with the bank and is now settled in place. Ivan Bilibin In Slavic folklore, the island of Buyan is a sort of paradise. It is home to the Sun and the winds and is the island from which all weather comes. Seeds from every plant in the world can be found there. To make the island even more tempting to explorers, it contains at its center a magical white stone called Alatyr. It is said to mark the center of the universe, and from it flow rivers with the ability to heal all injuries and sicknesses. Anyone who finds Alatyr will be granted happiness forever. Before you pack your boat to go in search of Buyan, you should know that it is guarded both by a bird called Gagana with metal claws and a beak of iron and by a magical snake. It also makes a terrible honeymoon destination, as a young bride named Marguerite was to find out. Married to a French noble, it seems the young Marguerite was traveling to meet him in the New World. She was also attracted to a handsome ship designer who was on the mission, it seems. The commander was upset with the scandalous behavior of the young bride and did what any psychopath would do: He abandoned her on an island known as the Isle of Demons. Marguerite was the sole survivor of the three left on the island when rescued by another ship two years later. Little is known of her later life, or the location of the Island of Demons. Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres The west coast of Ireland boasts an unusual number of mythological islands. One that many people would love to visit is Tir na Nog—the isle of eternal youth. There is no sickness, no pain, and no hunger on the island. Mead and beer flow, and everyone is happy. Hangovers also apparently do not occur. One story of Tir na Nog involves the Irish hero Oisín. Niamh, a beautiful young maiden from Tir na Nog, was riding by when Oisín saw her. Immediately, he fell in love with her. Riding on a magical horse, he was able to visit the island with Niamh. He spent a full year on Tir na Nog but still longed to see his home. Niamh provided another magical

steed, which would take him to his homeland and also return him to her. The only conditions to his visit were that he could not get off his horse or allow the ground to touch his feet. Being chivalrous and forgetful, he hopped off his horse to help. Instantly, he aged into a very old man. One year on Tir na Nog is hundreds of years in the mortal world. James Gurney

The ancient Greeks were keen sailors, and it is unsurprising that many of their myths feature islands with incredible features. To a boat moving with the tides and winds, it must sometimes have seemed as if the rocks were out to get you. In the case of the Symplegades, they actually were. According to the myth of Jason and the Argonauts, the Symplegades were a pair of massive rocks in the ocean. The only navigable path was to pass between them. Any ship that tried was doomed, as the rocks would come crashing together to wreck the ship. Jason had to use cunning to escape destruction. He set loose a bird to fly between the Symplegades. Sensing something trying to pass, the cliffs moved inward. The bird escaped, losing only a few tail feathers. As the cliffs began to retract, Jason had his crew row to speed into the gap. The cliffs reached their starting point before beginning to close again. It was too late. Mapping the Fantastic Antillia, to be found somewhere in the far west of the Atlantic, was known as the Isle of Seven Cities. When Spain fell to Muslim invaders from North Africa in 1492, the legend of Antillia tells how seven bishops fled with their followers to this island beyond the sea. Hence, the Isle of Seven Cities. For hundreds of years, Antillia continued to be shown on maps. Its location changed as expeditions failed to make contact with it, but the legend only seemed to grow. A Portuguese ship driven out into the ocean by bad weather is said to have landed on Antillia around 1482. The crew went to church with the inhabitants but fled, afraid of being trapped there. The sailors had found that the sand of the island was composed largely of gold. Despite the stir that this discovery caused, Antillia was never located. It is known that he voyaged to many of the smaller islands to be found around Britain, where monastic communities were gathering. A later story has Brendan visiting islands of an entirely different type. On a seven-year voyage in the Atlantic, Brendan and his crew made many strange discoveries. On one island, they found a dog and food left out for a feast but no people. On another, they discovered the paradise of birds, where all the birds sing hymns to God. On yet another island, the crew lit a fire, only to find the island bucking around and swimming away—they were actually on the back of a whale. Another whale proved more biddable when it allowed Brendan to celebrate an Easter mass on its back. Sporadic sightings of the island occurred into the 18th century. NASA

While most of the islands on this list have been dismissed as mere fictions, there are still those today who will proclaim a belief in Atlantis. Atlantis, Plato the philosopher tells us, was a mighty island and civilization in the Atlantic ocean. The Atlantians were half-divine people living on a rich island. They were incredibly powerful—but not powerful enough to save themselves. He describes how the island was sunk by an earthquake and fire sent by the gods to punish their misdeeds. Though Plato places his account of Atlantis in his own distant past 9,000 years before him, it has not stopped people from looking for a real Atlantis. Plato was a philosopher, not a geographer or historian. Most academics believe that he was telling a story with a message. Those who believe that Atlantis is a real place, however, have located it in spots all across the globe.