Encyclopedia of mythical creatures pdf

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John and Caitlen Matthews are two of the most respected experts in mythology and legend. Best known for their work surrounding Celtic and Arthurian traditions, they also have an extremely broad knowledge base of knowledge about cultures around the world from which they have attracted for this amazing work. Their previous books include the Encyclopedia of Celtic Myths and Legends, The Walkers Between Worlds and Aquarius's Guide to British and Irish Mythology and Hallowquest: The Arthurian Tarot Course. From charming to mischievous to utterly terrifying creatures in this book inhabit the air, the underworld, distant mountain peaks and ancient cities; they are fantastic creatures that haunt our dreams and challenge us to disprove their existence. Includes stories of minotaur, banshee, basilisk, werewolf, and snowman. (Back cover). From the charming to the mischievous to the utterly terrifying, these are creatures that inhabit the air, the underworld, the distant mountain peaks and the ancient cities; fantastic creatures that haunt our dreams and want to disprove their existence. While the Element encyclopedia of magical creatures is quite, if not massively informative (with universal and extensive coverage/description of mythical and fantastic creatures, and yes, with a very good and useful bibliography at the back of the book), there are just too many niggling, problematic academic issues for me to appreciate this book with more than two and rather reluctant stars. For aside from the fact that there is a rather random mix of small deities, demons, troll whether although the element of the encyclopedia of magical creatures is quite, if not massively informative (with universal and extensive coverage/description of mythical and fantastic creatures, and yes, with a very good and useful bibliography at the back of the book), there are just too many niggling, problematic academic questions for me to appreciate. For aside from the fact that there is a rather random combination of petty deities, demons, as creatures and the like, presented in the Element Encyclopedia of Magical Creatures, my one particular objection, my main and personally massively annoying question is that I actually found one huge, egregious and in every way problematic factual error. For in a recording describing the demonic essence of Dahak, authors John and Caitlin Matthews argue that the creature was born of the evil will of Ahuramadda, the personification of evil in the zoroastrian system (a claim that is absolutely and explicitly FALSE, as in the zoroastrian system, Ahura Mazda is considered the personification of good, and it is his opponent, Angra Mainyu, also known as Ariman, who is considered the personification of evil, and thus adopted by The Head of The Hill be basically akin to accepting God for Satan, for Lucifer). And, therefore, if someone notices basic and significant errors such as the first, then by simple necessity often also begins to doubt the veracity and truth of other records and especially those describing the creatures and entities of unfamiliar, lesser known traditions and mythologies (and although I have found only this egregious error so far in the Element Encyclopedia of magical beings, in fact there is also no way for me to to check whether the information about magical creatures and fantastic creatures unknown or not so well known to me, is actually correct, because the authors also chose not to use bibliographical references in the text proper, another serious and frustrating academic flaw, which also limits the potential use and element of the encyclopedia of magical creatures for any type of serious scientific research, except, of course, the bibliographic list on the back which is, indeed, a wonderful potential academic resource). And so unfortunately, while I actually really enjoy reading (and browsing through) the Element of the Encyclopedia of Magical Creatures and finding and continuing to find the information presented and described as fascinating and interesting, I would never want to recommend this book for serious, scientific research. And indeed, due to the fact that I have found actual errors in the text, I also feel that I really should warn potential readers and users of this encyclopedia that there may well be more errors that I have not noticed (and therefore certainly not rely on the element of encyclopedia of magical beings for academic purposes, and above all, to verify and verify all the information presented, especially if even remotely considered for the latter. like many professors will and do in general and with good reason

disapproving on secondary sources with that do not use quotes, footnotes and endnotes). ... More of Scotland's weapons involving a unicorn is a mystical, mythical or legendary creature creature from mythology or folklore (often known as a fairy-tale creature in historical literature). Examples of legendary creatures can be found in medieval bestiaries. Many mythical beings have supernatural powers (some good, some evil), forces that even in our time have no physical explanation. In these cases, beings bear more resemblance to spiritual beings, such as angels, in religious thought. Often legendary beings began to symbolize vices or virtues, or the power of good or evil. In many cases, their actual existence was secondary to the morality of the fairy tale in which they appeared. Legendary were often included in heraldry and architectural design. This is especially true for those who symbolize great power or other power. In B Once again, many legendary creatures appear prominently in fantasy fiction. These beings often claim to have supernatural powers or knowledge or to guard some object of great value. Mythical creatures have been part of human culture for centuries and in all parts of the world. They are not just talking creatures, animals capable of communicating with language, but also quite intelligent, as in the fables of Aesop. Mythical creatures themselves go beyond normal reality, often part of existing animals or animals and humans. Some of these creatures may have existed in the past, and many believers have produced fossils and other evidence of their previous existence. Some, such as the Loch Ness Monster or Sasquatch, are still seen and sought to this day. Although the origins of these fairy-tale creatures are diverse and often disputed, they have played a significant role in human society. They were educational, helped parents discipline their children and instill cultural values and norms, and served to stimulate the imagination and desires that are ingrained in human nature to experience more than this physical world. Do they really exist in physical form, is really secondary to their existence in the minds of so many people around the world and in history. The origin of the Fifteenth Century tapestry Detail Some mythical creatures - such as a dragon or unicorn - have their origins in traditional mythology and at one time were thought to be real creatures. Greek mythology, for example, has many creatures associated with the gods- harpies were beasts sent by zevs to exact punishment. In mythology and folklore, there are miracle beasts all over the world that represent the forces of good and evil, the virtues and vices of human nature, and the temptations in which people fall. Often included in stories for children, fairy tales and the like, these fabulous creatures were more real in what they imagined than in their physical form. Others were based on real creatures originating in distorted accounts of travelers' tales; such as Vegetable Lamb Tartaria, which supposedly grew tied to the ground (and was actually a type of fern). Conversely, some creatures are downplayed as mere narrative, have been rediscovered and proved real lately, such as the giant squid. You knew? Mythical creatures are often chimeras, consisting of parts of two or more animals Mythical creatures often chimeras consisting of parts of two or more animals. Some are a combination of man and one or more other creatures. For example, a centaur is a combination of a man and a horse, a minotaur of a man and a bull. It should be noted that they were not always intended to be understood as a literal juxtaposition of parts Views. Lack of common morphological morphological classical and medieval scientists and travelers tried to describe unusual animals, comparing their point to a point with acquaintances: a giraffe, for example, called a cameocard, and considered a creature half a camel and a semi-leopard. In other cases, the beast was just an exaggeration, which made for a fascinating story about adventures from distant countries. Many mythical beings have supernatural powers (some good, some evil), forces that even in our time have no physical explanation. In these cases, beings bear more resemblance to spiritual beings, such as angels, in religious thought. Cryptozoology Cryptozoology (from Greek: κρυπτός, cryptos, hidden; ζῷον, zones, animal; and λόγος, logos, knowledge or research - c.f. zoology) is a search for animals believed to exist, but for which no conclusive evidence is available. Among them are some of the legendary creatures. The field also includes the search for known animals that are considered extinct. While cryptozoologists seek legitimacy - some of them respected scientists in other fields - and the discoveries of previously unknown animals are often subject to much attention, however, cryptozoology has not been fully accepted by the scientific community. Much of the criticism from the scientific mainstream is directed at supporters of the existence of more famous cryptods (such as The Snowman, Yeti and Loch Ness Monster), whose existence remains unproven despite numerous supposed observations, and is considered highly unlikely by both scientists, biologists and zoologists. In fact, many of the sightings of such creatures have been recognized as hoaxes, further discrediting cryptozoology. Types there are many types of mythical creatures following the basic separation with some examples of each one. Birds and snakes of Vasiliska are most often depicted as reptiles, Vasilisk is considered the king of snakes. One of the most feared of all mythological animals, Basilisk is said to have the right to cause death at a glance. In this aspect it bears a resemblance to the gorgons of Greek mythology. The Chinese dragon also appears in other cultures of East Asia, it is also sometimes called the Eastern (or Eastern) dragon. The Chinese dragon is easily recognizable for its long serpentine body, which is usually wingless, and its anthropomorphic face, complete with beard. The Eastern Dragon is usually considered a supernatural or spiritual symbol of celestial power. The dragon is usually depicted as a large and powerful snake or other reptile it has magical or spiritual qualities, the most famous of which is the ability to breathe fire from the mouth. Most often dragons were considered evil, associated with evil supernatural forces and natural enemy of mankind. Phoenix from Aberdeen Bestiary. Feng Huang is sometimes called Chinese Phoenix, feng-huang is a symbol of summer and spiritual equilibrium, and along with dragon, cilin and turtle, is one of the highest revered creatures in Chinese tradition. His appearance is said to indicate some great event, or to bear witness to the greatness of the ruler. It is often seen as a sacred union of men and women, Feng being a man and Juan women, but Feng Huang can be seen as a female face in relation to the male dragon. Firebird In Slavic folklore, Firebird is a magical glowing bird from a distant land. Usually described as a large bird with majestic plumage that glows brightly radiating red, orange and yellow light, firebird is both a blessing and bring the death of its captor. Firebird feathers continue to glow when removed, and are able to provide light for a large room. Thus, Firebird is very much appreciated and is often the object of a difficult search in fairy tales. Phoenix is characterized as a bird with brightly colored plumage, after a long life the phoenix dies in its own fire, making only to rise again from the ashes. A ziz giant bird in Jewish mythology, ziz is an analogue in the air of The Hippopotamus (a giant creature of the earth) and The Leviathan (a giant water creature). The sis is said to be large enough to be able to block the sun with a wingspan. Lake Monster Lake Monster or Monster is the name given to a large unknown animal that has allegedly been spotted in, and/or is believed to live in fresh water, although their existence has never been scientifically confirmed. It is believed that they do not exist in conventional zoology and related sciences, and are mainly the subject of research by followers of cryptozoology. Sightings are often similar to some sea monsters. Of these, Nessie Loch Ness is almost certainly the most famous, and contributes greatly to the area's tourism industry. Loch Ness Monster (Oilpainting) Other famous lake monsters include: The Monstrous Creatures of the Hippopotamus and the Leviathan, william Blake's engraving of the Hippopotamus is a primitive invincible monster of the earth as Leviathan is a primitive sea water monster and the siez-original monster of the sky. There is a legend that Leviathan and Hippopotamus will fight at the end of the world. They will finally kill each other, and the surviving men will feast on their meat. Leviathan Is a Biblical sea monster mentioned in sections of the Old Testament. It is considered a monster of water, while Hippopotamus and zis are considered monsters of land and air, respectively. Chimera and Hybrids In Greek Mythology, Chimera is a monstrous creature that consists of several different animals. Other hybrids exist as human combinations with animals and/or birds, as well as various Creatures. Animals Catoblepas The catoblepas is a legendary creature from Ethiopia, described first by Plin the Elder and then by Claudius Aelian. His head always points down, hence its name, which means looking down in Greek. The creature is said to be the head of a pig and the body of a buffalo with scales on its back. His gaze or breath can either turn people into stone, or kill them. Catablapas is often considered to be based on real meetings with wildebeest. Griffin Griffin has the body of a lion and a head and eagle wings. Regarded as keepers secretly buried by wealth, the griffin evolved from a ferocious animal of antiquity to become a symbol of strength and valor. Hippogriff Hippogriff is a chimeric legendary creature, presumably the offspring of a griffin and a horse, in particular a male griffin and a mare (female horse). Pegasus and Bellerophont, from Hamilton Wright Maby, ed. Myths Every Child Should Know (1914) Pegasus Pegasus is a famous winged horse of Greek mythology. Riding on Pegasus Bellerophon was able to defeat the chimera. However, Bellerophon tried to fly to Mount Olympus, the realm of the gods, on the back of Pegasus. Pegasus threw Bellerophon off his back for such blasphemous behavior and got his own place on Olympus. The unicorn unicorn, usually depicted with the body of a horse, but with one usually a spiral horn growing out of its forehead, is one of the most revered mythical beasts of all time. Having appeared in many cultures, the unicorn has become a symbol of purity and beauty, and is one of the few mythical creatures not associated with violence, danger and fear. Vegetable lamb in the seventeenth century illustration vegetable lamb tartare Vegetable lamb tartari (Agnus scythicus or Planta Tartarica Barometz) is a mythical plant of Central Asia, believed to grow sheep as its fruit. The sheep were connected to the umbilical cord plant and grazed the ground around the plant. When all the grazing material disappeared, both the plant and the sheep perished. In the medieval period, the plant is said to explain the existence of cotton. Part of the human Adlet Adlet (or Erqigdlet) in Eskimo mythology is a race of fabulous creatures with dogs legs and human bodies. The lower part of the body is similar to a dog, the upper part is similar to a man. Inuits in Labrador and Hudson's Bay also use the term to refer to inland Indian tribes, but the Eskimos of Greenland and Baffin, who do not have such neighbors, consider Adlet partly a human part of the dog. Centaur In Greek mythology, centaurs are a race of mythical creatures that are half human and half horse. They are depicted as the head and torso of a man with a waist, sucked to the horse, where there will be a horse neck. Faun In Greek and Roman faun mythology are forest spirits that can or to disturb people. They are half human - half a goat, a man from head to waist, except for the addition of goat horns, and with the lower body of a goat. They are often associated with the Greek god Pan and satire. Gorgon In Greek mythology, the gorgons were three vicious female mythical creatures who lived on the island and had the ability to turn man into stone by looking at them. They possessed both beautiful and disgusting features, the most famous of which were their head of spiral snakes instead of hair. Of the three, Medusa is perhaps the most famous of the Gorgons, being the only one of the three who was mortal. She, like many such creatures, met her death at the hands of a hero who was helped by the gods. Harpia in Ulysses Aldervandi, Monstrousum History, Bologna, 1642 Harpy Harpies in Greek mythology were winged beasts that were sent by zevs to punish, the most famous prophet of Finay. Like many other second-tier Greek creatures, harpies were more prominent in works of art than in mythological literature, and although they can sometimes be used in popular culture today, they are most widely remembered for their participation in the legendary adventures of Jason and the Argonauts. The Manticora mantikor of Central Asia is a kind of chimera, which is sometimes considered related to the Sphinx. Often feared as violent and wild, but it was not until manticore was incorporated into European mythology in the Middle Ages that it came to be seen as an omen of evil. Mermaid (measure is a French word meaning sea.) Mermaid is a aquatic creature with the head and torso of a human female and a fish tail. The male version of the mermaid is known as mehrman, and gender-neutral plural - merfolk or merludes. Merfolk appears in many cultures around the world - legends often tell the story of mermaids singing to sailors, enchanting them and luring them to their deaths. Minotaur In Greek mythology, the Minotaur was part human and part bull. It was kept by King Minos of Crete in the center of the Labyrinth, a complex labyrinth similar to the structure designed by the architect Dalus specifically for the Minotaur. According to legend, the Minotaur required human sacrifice on a regular basis. Temus volunteered to sacrifice himself and with the help of Daedalus was able to kill the Minotaur and escape from the labyrinth. Siren In Greek mythology Sirens were creatures that lived on a remote island surrounded by rocky rocks. The sirens lured the passing sailors with their singing, which is the charm of any sailor to listen to to the point that he would lose all willpower, and crash his ship on the rocky shore of the Siren and the rock, killing all the people on board. Marble sphinx on the grave at Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans Sphinx Sphinx has a long history of secrecy and intrigue, regarded by many cultures as custodians of knowledge and speak in riddles. Mysteries. The sphinx varies in physical characteristics, but is almost always a composite of two or more animals, and some versions are part of the human part of the animal. Regardless of form, the sphinx embodies a paradox, beautiful and alluring, it is also dangerous even deadly; Meeting the sphinx is described as confusing and destructive and requires great care when approaching. Tengu Tengu (heavenly dogs) is a class of supernatural beings inhabited by Japanese folklore, art, theatre, literature and religious mythology. It was originally thought that these Japanese spirits are taken by birds of prey, so they are traditionally depicted with both human and avian characteristics. In the earliest sources, the tengus were actually depicted with beaks, but, in later images, these features are often anthropomorphized into unnaturally long noses. These cunning (often dangerous) male birds have long held on to destructive demons and harbingers of war (just like their Chinese prototypes). Over time, this apparent negative assessment was somewhat mitigated, as Buddhists recognized the popular notion of these spirits as morally ambivalent protectors of mountains and forests, which were as likely to bring unforeseen circumstances as disasters to people invading their area. Humanoid creatures Banshee A banshee is one of the many spirits of Irish and Scottish folklore. Banshees are omens of death and messengers from the afterlife who will appear and wail under the windows of a house where a person is about to die. Brownie A brownie is a legendary household spirit popular in the folklore of Scotland and northern England. They are said to live in homes and help with tasks throughout the house. However, they do not like to be seen, and will work only at night, traditionally in exchange for small gifts or food. They usually leave the house if their gifts are called payments, or if the homeowners abuse them. The dwarf dwarf, which appears most often in Norse mythology, is a humanoid in shape, but short and chunky. They are related to the Earth and are often said to be miners, engineers and artisans. Elf Elf is named in Norse mythology and still survives in Northern European folklore. Elves can be depicted as young seeming men and women of great beauty, living in forests and other natural places, or as little trickster creatures. In early folklore, elves tended to possess supernatural powers, often associated with a disease they could use for good (healing) or bad (sickening) depending on their relationship to the person they were affecting. They also had some power over time, in that they could lure people with their music and dance. Some elves were small, fabulous perhaps invisible, while others seemed the size of a human. As a rule, they have lived long, if not immortal. At that moment it was changed by magic on on John Bauer's little fairy Fairy Fairy is a spirit or supernatural being based on the fairies of medieval Western European folklore and romance. Sometimes this term is used to describe any mystical creature of humanoid appearance, including goblins or dwarves, and sometimes only to describe a certain type of more ethereal being. Many folk tales tell the story of fairies, and they appear as characters in stories from medieval tales of chivalry, Victorian fairy tales, to this day in modern literature. The Dwarf Dwarf is a class of creatures that has acquired many different meanings, but most often refers to very small people, often men who live in dark places, especially underground, in the depths of forests, or more recently in gardens. Most European ethnic groups have had some legends of gnomes with local variations, some help plants and animals, some help people, some reclusive ones stay underground or in dark forests, perhaps the accumulation of treasures, while others interact mischievously or even harmfully with people. Modern traditions depict dwarves as small old men in pointed hats and living in forests and gardens. Despite the different shapes, gnomes have a common attribute of being able to move on the ground just as easily as people move on top. Goblin Goblin of Germanic and British folklore is often considered evil or simply the mischievous opposite of more benevolent fairies and spirits of knowledge. There is no single version of the goblin; The term is more common to those little creatures that live in dark places and cause problems, but in recent years the term has come to refer to creatures that live in caves and terrorize children. Despite local differences, goblins are almost universally described as troublemakers. They are either just liars and mischievous as immature children, or actually evil, villains, dangerous to man. Gremlin Gremlin is an English folklore creature, usually portrayed as mischievous and mechanically oriented, with a certain interest in airplanes. Legends of the rattlesnakes emerged from the pilots, who claimed that the failures in their craft were caused by sabotage by gremlins. Stereotypical image of leprechaun type popularized in the twentieth century. Leprechaun The most famous, recognizable and distorted symbol of Irish mythology is the leprechaun. They have origins stretching before the arrival of the Celts. Leprechaun has evolved into a popular concept from a fairy species to an almost cartoonish caricature of Irish culture that can both celebrate and belittle the Irish. Nix The Nix is the most popular term for shape-shifting water spirits of Germanic and Scandinavian folklore. They often appear as humans, and are sometimes associated with similar creatures such as Greek sirens or European mermaids; more often than not they are closer to nymphs or sprites in both behavior and appearance. The Knicks may take many forms, but their message is one of the warnings of impending drowning deaths. Nymph In Greek mythology the nymph is any member of a large class of female nature entities, either associated with a certain location or form of land such as mountains, groves, springs, rivers, valleys and cool grottoes, or joining the retinue of god such as Dionysus, Hermes, or Pan, or the goddess, usually Artemis. Nymphs were a frequent target of lustful satire, their male counterparts. Worshipped by the ancient Greeks and told to come from the earth, they were seen in the care of the land and life in general. Although they are not immortal, they have lived a very long life. The cat in boots outsmarted Ogre Gustave Dore Ogre Ogre is a large and disgusting humanoid monster, often found in fairy tales and folklore. Although usually portrayed as an unreasonable and clumsy enemy, it is dangerous that he feeds on his human sacrifices. The idea of ogre has been used as a method to instill good behavior in children, suggesting that bad behavior attracts and excited ogres who then attack, kidnap, or even eat the perpetrator. Oak Oak refers to various tough and belligerent humanoids in various fantastical conditions, especially in stories about Middle-earth written by J.R. R. Tolkien and derivative inventions. Often barbaric and unreasonable, orcs are generally regarded as the most inciting war and violence of all mythical creatures. Pixie Pixie - creatures of English folklore. They are considered particularly concentrated in the fall areas and swamps of Devon and Cornwall. Like sprites and other different kinds of English fairies, fairies are often considered mischievous, but not too evil creatures of nature. Their most often depicted is the image of a wingless and tailless fairy-tale-esque creature dressed in green. Sasquatch Sasquatch, colloquially known as Bigfoot, is a primate-like animal believed to inhabit the forests of North America, although humans claim to have seen the creature in every part of the United States and much of Canada. Akin to the infamous Yeti of the Himalayan Mountains, Susquatch's knowledge dates back to the earliest Indian tribes. Trolls with a kidnapped princess (John Bauer, 1915) Troll is of Scandinavian origin, but has international popularity in the field of legend, folklore and fantasy. One of the most anthropomorphic fantastic creatures, the trolls have been depicted in completely different ways. Usually considered somewhat dangerous, whether through their larger size and strength or by using more magical means, trolls are recognizably similar to humans. Valkyrie In the Norse mythology of Valkyrie there are many female figures who decide who will die in battle. The Valkyries bring their chosen in the hall of the afterlife of the murdered, Valhalla, ruled by the god Odin. There they become dead Einerjars (lone fighters), ready to fight on the side of Odin during the ehertaton (Ragnarek). Vampire vampires are folk creatures that feed on the vitality of man and/or animal. In most cases, vampires are presented as reanimated corpses that feed, depleting and consuming the blood of living beings. Bram Stoker's Dracula may have been the final version of the vampire in popular fiction. Werewolf werewolf in folklore is a man who is formed into a gray wolf or wolf as a creature, either intentionally, with the help of magic, or after being placed under a curse, often during a full moon. Given that they pose a threat to people, fairy tales often focus on methods of identifying werewolves, protecting them and killing them. Vendigo Vendigo is a malevolous cannibalistic spirit into which humans could transform, or who could possess humans by appearing in Algonquin mythology. People who indulged in cannibalism were at particular risk, and the legend seems to reinforce this practice as taboo. Yeti The yeti, also known as the disgusting snowman, is an alleged monkey-like animal said to inhabit the Himalayan region of Nepal and Tibet. Most major scientists, researchers and writers consider the current evidence of the yeti existence weak and better explained as a hoax, legend, or misidentification of known species. The other Boy on Theodore Kittelsen's white horse. Cerberus is a multi-headed (usually three-headed) dog. In Greek and Roman mythology, he guards the gates of Aiva so that those who crossed the River Styx never run away. Chupacabra Chupacabra (from Spanish chupar sucking and cabra goat, literally a sucker goat), is a legendary cryptid rumored to inhabit parts of America. The name comes from an animal's reported habit of attacking and drinking the blood of livestock, especially goats. Presumably, this heavy creature is the size of a small bear, with a number of thorns going from the neck to the base of the tail. Kelpie kelpie is an uncanny form of water-shifting horse from Celtic folklore who is believed to haunt the rivers and lakes of Scotland and Ireland. Usually has grayish-black fur, and appears to have lost a pony, but can be determined by its constantly dripping mana. His skin is like a seal's, but a deadly cold to the touch. Links To Ashman, Malcolm and Joyce Hargreaves. 1997. Fabulous Beasts. Go. 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